
3.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Introduction

This section addresses potential impacts of the Project on public service providers, including police, fire and emergency services, recreation, libraries, and schools. Public service impacts are assessed in CEQA documents in the context of the 1995 appellate court decision *Goleta Union School District v. The Regents of the University of California*. This decision holds that an increase in demand for public services, such as additional staff or lengthier response times, could lead to potentially significant environmental impacts only if constructing or expanding a new facility would be required and the construction or operation of that facility might adversely affect aspects of the physical environment. As a result, increases in public service demand alone do not constitute a significant environmental effect, but if it is determined that new facilities would need to be constructed, the City must identify appropriate mitigation measures.

This section describes the existing environmental setting within the City and analyzes the effect of the Project on the ability of the service providers to deliver required services. Data were collected through interviews with staff from the respective public service agencies, e-mail correspondence, and published reports and documents.

Issues identified in response to the Notice of Preparation (NOP) (Appendix 1) were considered in preparing this analysis. Five comments pertaining to impacts to schools and recreation were received. Commentors raised the following issues: the Bay Trail, effects on wildlife at nearby recreational facilities, shoreline access and improvements, and impacts to schools.

Applicable Plans and Regulations

State

California Senate Bill 50 (SB 50). Under the provisions of SB 50, school districts may collect Level Two and Level Three fees to offset the costs associated with increasing school capacity in response to student enrollment increases associated with development. Level Two fees require the developer to provide one-half the costs of accommodating students in new schools, while the State would provide the other half. Level Three fees require the developer to pay the full cost of accommodating the students in new schools and would be implemented at the time the funds available from Proposition 1A (approved by the voters in 1998) are expended. School districts must demonstrate to the State their long-term facilities needs and costs based on long-term population growth in order to qualify for this source of funding.

Local

City of Menlo Park General Plan. The following goals and policy within the Land Use Element of the General Plan are relevant to the Project.

Policy I-G-7: Public access to the Bay for the scenic enjoyment of the open water, sloughs, and marshes shall be protected.

Goal I-H: To promote the development and maintenance of adequate public and quasi-public facilities and services to meet the needs to Menlo Park's residents, businesses, workers, and visitors.

The following goal of the Open Space and Conservation Element of the City's General Plan is relevant to the Project.

Goal 2: To encourage the enhancement of boulevards, plazas, and other urban open spaces in residential, commercial, and industrial neighborhoods.

The following policy of the Seismic Safety and Safety Element of the City's General Plan is relevant to the Project.

Policy 57: Encourage City-Fire District coordination in the planning process.

Menlo Park Fire Protection District Fire Prevention Code

Ordinance 30. The District Fire Prevention Code is adopted pursuant to the Fire Protection District Act of 1987 (California Health and Safety Code Sections 13800 et seq.). This Code, which was adopted by the Menlo Park Fire Protection District (MPFD) in September 2007, adopts by reference the 2006 edition of the International Fire Code (IFC) with necessary State amendments. Under Ordinance 30 of the Fire Prevention Code, fire protection systems are required and shall apply to the design, installation, inspection, operation, testing, and maintenance of all fire protection systems. Automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be required in new buildings if the new structure has a total floor area of 5,000 square feet or more, if the building is four or more stories in height, or if the building has a height of 40 feet or more. The sprinkler systems are also required in existing buildings where the cost of the improvements made to the building exceeds 50 percent of the assessed valuation of the structure. Fire extinguishers and fire alarms would also be required.¹ The Project would be required to incorporate codified design features into its design.

Ordinance 32. Pursuant to Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (also known as the California Building Standards Code [CBSC]) and the California Health and Safety Code Section 13869 et seq., a fire protection district may adopt a fire prevention code by reference. As such, the MPFD adopted a new amended and restated District Fire Prevention Code in November 2010 that makes local amendments to the 2010 California Fire Code. Ordinance 32 of the Fire Prevention Code outlines requirements for, but not limited to: burning, fire apparatus access roads, traffic calming devices, photovoltaic system installation, automatic fire sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems and components,

¹ City of Menlo Park Fire Prevention District, *Ordinance #30 & District Standards*, Version Adopted, Amended and Restated on September, 5 2007, website, <http://www.menlofire.org/fireprevention/forms/Ordinance%2030.pdf>, accessed July 8, 2011.

and building access in the event of an emergency.² The Project would be required to incorporate codified design features into its design.

Existing Conditions

Police

Police services in the vicinity of the Project site (the East Campus and West Campus) are provided by the Menlo Park Police Department (MPPD), with mutual aid provided on an as-needed basis from neighboring law enforcement agencies. The Project area is located within MPPD's Beat 3. The MPPD is headquartered at the Menlo Park Civic Center at 701 Laurel Street, approximately 2.3 miles southwest of the Project area. The Belle Haven Community Police Station is approximately 0.6 miles south of the West Campus at 1197 Willow Road. The City has been working to complete construction of a police substation that, when completed, will be located on Willow Road and Ivy Drive,³ approximately 0.35 miles from the West Campus. This new facility will eventually replace the existing Belle Haven substation. At this time, it is unknown when the new facility will open; however, it is anticipated to open by late 2012 and will house administrative staff.⁴

The MPPD is headed by the Chief of Police and consists of two divisions: Patrol Operations Division and Special Operations Division. The MPPD has a total of 47 sworn officers covering three beats, five community service officers (non-sworn), and 22 professional staff. Beat 3, which serves the Project area, is staffed with two sworn officers per 12 hour shift with two shifts for each 24-hour period, seven days per week. The current policing programs employed in the vicinity of the Project site include general MPPD crime strategies.⁵

The City's population was estimated to be 32,319 as of January 1, 2011;⁶ thus, the 2011 service ratio is calculated at 1.45 officers per 1,000 residents.⁷ However, the daytime population increases when non-resident workers come to the City. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there were approximately 30,321 jobs in the City in 2010.⁸ The MPPD considers each worker within the City as half of a resident.⁹

² City of Menlo Park Fire Prevention District, *Ordinance no. 32-2010*, Version Adopted, Amended and Restated on November 16, 2010, website, <http://www.menlofire.org/fireprevention/forms/2010%20Ordinance%2032.pdf>, accessed July 8, 2011.

³ Menlo Park Police Department, Memo to Megan Fisher, City of Menlo Park, May 13, 2011.

⁴ Lacey Burt, Commander, Menlo Park Police Department, Special Operations Division, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

⁵ Menlo Park Police Department, Memo to Megan Fisher, City of Menlo Park, May 13, 2011.

⁶ State of California, Department of Finance, "E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2010-2011, with 2010 Benchmark. Sacramento, CA, May 2011," website: <http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-5/2011-20/view.php>, accessed August 10, 2011.

⁷ $(47 \text{ sworn officers} / 32,319 \text{ residents}) \times 1,000 = 1.45 \text{ officers per } 1,000 \text{ residents}$.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey (ACS) 2008-2010, ID B08406, website: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>, accessed November 9, 2011.

⁹ Lacey Burt, Commander, Menlo Park Police Department, Special Operations Division, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

The total population served by the MPPD is approximately 47,480.¹⁰ As such, if all residents and workers are within the City at the same time, which is a conservative scenario, the MPPD's daytime service ratio would be approximately 0.99 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.¹¹

In 2010, the MPPD received a total of 15,263 emergency calls, 19,859 calls for services, and 21,428 officer-initiated contacts, for a total of 56,550 calls.¹² The MPPD is committed to maintaining response times that are consistent with industry standards. The current response times are as follows:

- Priority 1: Immediate threat of danger to person or a large amount of property and the crime is in progress and/or there is a chance of immediate apprehension of the suspect. The response time for Priority 1 calls for the MPPD is one to four minutes.
- Priority 2: Emergency is in progress, but it is not life threatening or does not immediately threaten a large amount of property. Alternative, the situation could be life-threatening, but the threat has passed and the suspect is in custody. The response time for Priority 2 calls for the MPPD is two to seven minutes.
- Priority 3: The situation is not life threatening and time is not significant. The response time for Priority 3 calls for the MPPD is nine minutes.

Currently, Facebook employs its own security program in order to protect its employees and reduce calls for service to the Palo Alto Police Department (PAPD). Five security control officers are on duty between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. and four officers are on duty between 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. During a typical shift, two officers are located at the reception desk, monitoring door activity, alarms, and Closed Circuit TV (CCTV). In addition, Facebook currently has one patrol vehicle, one foot patrol security officer, and one static exterior post that focus on surveillance and responding to alarms.¹³

Fire and Emergency Services

Fire protection services in the Project area are provided by the MPFD. The MPFD serves Menlo Park, Atherton, and East Palo Alto, plus parts of unincorporated San Mateo County. As of 2010, the MPFD's seven fire stations, one administrative building, and one rescue warehouse serve a resident population of over 93,000 and cover 30 square miles. In addition, the MPFD is part of the greater San Mateo County boundary-drop plan whereby the closest apparatus responds to each call.¹⁴ The MPFD has working agreements with the neighboring fire departments in Palo Alto, Redwood City, and Woodside Fire District to provide automatic aid.

¹⁰ 47,480 total population = 32,319 resident population + (30,321 employees / 2)

¹¹ (47 sworn officers/47,480 daytime population) x 1,000 = 0.99 officers per 1,000 residents.

¹² Menlo Park Police Department, Memo to Megan Fisher, City of Menlo Park, May 13, 2011.

¹³ James Bakken, Physical Security Manager, Facebook, Inc., email correspondence with Jennifer Renk, Partner, Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps, August 15, 2011.

¹⁴ Menlo Park Fire Protection District, "Menlo Park Fire Protection District Information," website: <http://www.menlofire.org/districtinfo.html>, accessed July 5, 2011.

Headed by the Chief, the MPFD is organized into the Administrative Services Division, the Fire Prevention Division, Operations and Suppression Division, and the training division.¹⁵ The current equipment profile for the MPFD is seven Type 1 fire engines, one 100-foot aerial ladder truck, one battalion command vehicle, and one cross-staffed unit.¹⁶

The MPFD is staffed with 96 full-time employees: three Battalion Chiefs and 93 firefighters/engineers.¹⁷ Based on the MPFD's resident population of 93,000 residents, the firefighter-to-resident ratio of the MPFD is 1.03 firefighters per 1,000 residents.¹⁸ Based on a service population of approximately 115,662 people,¹⁹ which includes employees within its jurisdiction, the MPFD provides 0.83 positions per 1,000 service population.²⁰

The MPFD has indicated that it evaluates the impacts on fire services from development projects based on whether a project would create the need for additional fire safety personnel to maintain current staffing levels.²¹ Although the MPFD has indicated that it is currently staffed at minimum levels needed to provide adequate fire services,²² neither the MPFD nor the City has adopted a minimum required ratio of firefighters or fire safety personnel per resident population or service population. Furthermore, the MPFD has not indicated that such industry standards exist nor has it provided data showing that the current ratio the MPFD desires to maintain is the minimum required.

Fire Station 77 in Menlo Park and Fire Station 2 in East Palo Alto are the only two stations located north of US 101. However, Station 2 (approximately one mile southeast from the Project site) would generally not serve the Project site due to distance and the fact that Station 77 is significantly closer. Station 77, at 1467 Chilco Avenue, is expected to serve the Project and is approximately 0.5 miles southwest of the West Campus. Per shift, Station 77 is manned by three firefighting personnel (one Captain and two firefighters), one fleet manager, and one mechanic. The station operates Engine 77 (Type 1 Fire Engine), an air boat, urban search and rescue (USAR) vehicles, and other various utility vehicles owned by the MPFD.²³ In addition to providing fire protection within the district, Station 77 provides automatic aid to Redwood City and mutual aid to Fremont. In 2010, 688 total runs were made from Station 77.²⁴ Station 1 at 300 Middlefield Road (approximately 1.8 miles south of the

¹⁵ Menlo Park Fire Protection District, "Divisions," website: <http://www.menlofire.org/departments.html>, accessed July 5, 2011.

¹⁶ Menlo Park Fire Protection District, 2010 Annual Report.

¹⁷ Menlo Park Fire Protection District, 2010 Annual Report.

¹⁸ $(96 \text{ full-time fire fighters}/93,000 \text{ residents}) \times 1,000 = 1.03$

¹⁹ Although the MPFD did not provide a service population number that included residents and employees, based on the ratio provided, the MPFD has a service population of approximately 115,662 people. $(96 \text{ fire fighters} \times 1,000 \text{ residents})/0.83 \text{ ratio} = \text{approximately } 115,662 \text{ service population.}$

²⁰ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal meeting October 24, 2011.

²¹ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal meeting October 24, 2011.

²² Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal meeting October 24, 2011.

²³ Menlo Park Fire Protection District, "Station 77," website: <http://www.menlofire.org/station7.html>, accessed July 5, 2011.

²⁴ Menlo Park Fire Protection District, 2010 Annual Report.

Project site) could serve the Project if a 100-foot aerial ladder truck were needed to reach taller buildings.²⁵

The MPFD responded to approximately 7,247 incident calls with 70 percent of the calls responded to in less than five minutes.²⁶ The standard emergency response time is less than 6.59 minutes for Emergency Medical Incidents (single unit) and less than eight minutes for Fire Response, Hazardous Materials incidents, and other emergencies (multiple units). Non-emergency response times are not calculated, but would be longer.²⁷

Schools

Four elementary/middle school districts and one high school district are within the boundaries of the City: the Menlo Park City School District, the Ravenswood School District, Redwood City School District, Las Lomas School District, and the Sequoia Union High School District. However, this analysis does not consider the Redwood City or Las Lomas School Districts. The small portion of the Redwood City School District that extends into the City is just south of Marsh Road and north of the Dumbarton Rail Corridor. According to the City's zoning map, this area is zoned as General Industrial (M-2), Commercial Business Park (M-3), and General Commercial (C-4). Due to these zoning designations, there is no potential for future housing in that area. In addition, the portion of the City that includes the Las Lomas Elementary School District, which is generally bound by Alameda de las Pulgas to the north and I-280 to the south, is built-out with no potential for future housing. Thus, these two school districts are not further analyzed in this section since the Project would not indirectly induce the construction of new housing in these areas, which would result in the generation of new students.

Menlo Park City School District. The Menlo Park City School District (MPCSD) serves parts of Menlo Park, Atherton, and unincorporated San Mateo County.²⁸ There are approximately 2,626 students, kindergarten through eighth grade, enrolled in the four schools of the District.²⁹ Oak Knoll Elementary School and Hillview Middle School are located in the City, while Laurel Elementary School and Encinal Elementary School are located in the Town of Atherton.³⁰

The MPCSD employed 265 full-time equivalent employees during the 2010-2011 school year with an average student-to-teacher ratio of 20.8:1 for grades kindergarten through third and 21:1 for grades fourth through eighth.³¹ Pursuant to Education Code Section 52121-52128, the MPCSD strives to

²⁵ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, and Geoffrey Aus, Fire Marshal, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

²⁶ Menlo Park Fire Protection District, 2010 Annual Report.

²⁷ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, Memo to Atkins, June 23, 2011.

²⁸ Menlo Park City School District, "About Us," website: <http://district.mpcsd.org/modules/cms/pages.phtml?pageid=169038&sessionid=69d7bf3a3142231aa2155898b6f502d9>, accessed July 7, 2011.

²⁹ CA Department of Education, "Enrollment by Grade for 2010-2011," 4168965 – Menlo Park Elementary, website: <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>, accessed July 22, 2011.

³⁰ Menlo Park City School District, "District Boundaries," website: <http://district.mpcsd.org/modules/cms/pages.phtml?pageid=171241&sessionid=ace8f1cbb3bf78dafce27dbfc3ecf22b&sessionid=ace8f1cbb3bf78dafce27dbfc3ecf22b>, accessed September 28, 2011.

³¹ Menlo Park City School District, Ahmad Sheikholeslami, Director of Facility Planning and Construction, e-mail communication with Atkins, August 31, 2011.

provide class sizes of 20 students for grades kindergarten through third and 24 students for grades fourth through eighth.³² As such, the MPCSD is close to its goal for grades kindergarten through third and exceeds its goal for grades fourth through eighth.

The MPSCD’s schools and associated capacity is listed in Table 3.15-1 below. As shown, Laurel School and Hillview Middle School have additional capacity available for new students. However, Encinal School and Oak Knoll School are over capacity. Nonetheless, if a school is at capacity, students have the potential to attend another elementary school in the district. The MPSCD is required to accommodate the students within its boundary. If all classes are at capacity, then the MPSCD may accommodate additional students by either increasing the class size or opening new classrooms.³³

**Table 3.15-1
MPSCD Capacity and Enrollment**

School	Grades	Total Capacity ^a	Current Enrollment (2010-2011) ^b	Additional Capacity
Laurel School	K-3	460	444	16
Encinal School	K-5	744	746	-2
Oak Knoll School	K-5	728	739	-11
Hillview Middle School	6-8	771/1,028 ^c	697	74/331 ^c
<i>Total</i>		<i>2,703/2,960^c</i>	<i>2,626</i>	<i>77/334^c</i>

Sources:

- a. Ahmad Sheikholeslami, MPCSD, personal communication, August 31, 2011.
- b. Department of Education, 2011.

Note:

- c. Hillview Middle School is currently under construction and the new school will open September 2012. As such, the two numbers represent the existing capacity/future capacity.

Ravenswood City School District. The Ravenswood City School District (RCSD) primarily serves the communities of East Palo Alto and the Belle Haven neighborhood in the City. RCSD serves approximately 4,287 students kindergarten through eighth grade in seven elementary schools. RCSD also includes Ravenswood Child Development Center (pre-kindergarten, three through five years of age) and San Francisco 49er’s Academy (sixth through eighth grades, located at Costaño Elementary School). In addition, RCSD holds charters for five charter schools, including one high school.^{34,35}

³² Menlo Park City School District, Menlo Park Board Policies, Board Policy 5116.2, “Class Size and School Assignments,” website: <http://district.mpcsd.org/modules/cms/pages.phtml?pageid=171089#Philosophy>, accessed September 28, 2011.

³³ Menlo Park City School District, Ahmad Sheikholeslami, Director of Facility Planning and Construction, e-mail communication with Atkins, August 31, 2011.

³⁴ Ravenswood City School District, “Homepage,” website: <http://www.ravenswood.k12.ca.us/>, accessed July 15, 2011.

³⁵ CA Department of Education, “Enrollment by Grade for 2010-2011,” 4168999 – Ravenswood City Elementary, website: <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>, accessed July 22, 2011.

RCSD employs 431 staff members, 185 of which are teachers. Classroom sizes established within the RCSD follow the guidelines established for the current year. Class sizes for grades kindergarten through third are 25 students per classroom, and grades fourth through eighth are 31 students per classroom. If a school reaches capacity, a newly enrolling student could attend another school in the RCSD. If the district were approaching capacity, they would work to increase capacity to accommodate increasing enrollment. Because almost all schools within the RCSD have remaining capacity, the RCSD does not have current plans to expand or renovate school facilities in the near future. As the economy recovers, the RCSD may begin modernization projects. The Ravenswood Education Foundation, and other corporate and local donors, participate regularly in small campus projects that refresh the facilities inside and out depending on what is needed at that time.³⁶

The RCSD's schools and associated capacity is listed in Table 3.15-2 below. As shown, the only two schools within the District that do not have additional available capacity are James Flood Elementary School, since it will be merged with Brentwood Academy in the 2011/2012 school year, and East Palo Alto Stanford High School Charter School, since it will be closed on June 30, 2012.³⁷

Sequoia Union High School District. Sequoia Union High School District (SUHSD) is the only high school district within the City. The SUHSD serves approximately 8,757 students from ninth grade to twelfth grade in the communities of Atherton, Belmont, East Palo Alto, Menlo Park, Portola Valley, Redwood City, Redwood Shores, San Carlos, and Woodside. In addition, Middle College (a nontraditional high school collaboration between the Sequoia district and Cañada College grades ninth to twelfth), and Sequoia District Adult School (lifelong learning) are within the boundaries of the SUHSD.^{38,39}

SUHSD currently employs 425 teachers with an average student-to-teacher ratio of 27.5:1. This is considered adequate as it is the ratio the district strives to maintain. The SUHSD's schools and associated capacity is listed in Table 3.15-3 below. As shown, Carlmont High School, Menlo-Atherton High School, Woodside High School, Redwood High School, and Sequoia High School have additional capacity available for new students. However, Aspire East Palo Alto Phoenix Academy and Summit Preparatory High School have an unknown capacity. Nonetheless, if a school is at capacity, students can attend another high school in the district. Future growth is anticipated based on elementary school projected enrollments, which feed into the SUHSD.⁴⁰

³⁶ Megan Curtis, Ravenswood City School District, Chief Business Official, e-mail communication with Rachel Grossman, City of Menlo Park, November 4, 2011.

³⁷ Megan Curtis, Ravenswood City School District, Chief Business Official, e-mail communication with Rachel Grossman, City of Menlo Park, November 4, 2011.

³⁸ Sequoia Union High School District, Schools, Overview, "District Schools," website: <http://www.sequoiadistrict.org/20441082519242520/site/default.asp>, accessed July 18, 2011.

³⁹ CA Department of Education, "Enrollment by Grade for 2010-2011," 4169062 – Sequoia Union High School, website: <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>, accessed: July 22, 2011.

⁴⁰ Sequoia Union High School District, Susan Berghouse, Director, e-mail communication with Atkins, October 14, 2011.

**Table 3.15-2
RCSD Capacity and Enrollment**

School	Grades	Total Capacity^a	Current Enrollment (2010-2011)^b	Additional Capacity
Belle Haven Elementary School	K-8	1,075	542	533
Brentwood Academy	K-5	643	487	156
Cesar Chávez Academy	6-8	776	265	511
Costaño Elementary School	K-5	945	504	441
Green Oaks Academy	K-5	641	544	97
James Flood Elementary School	K-5	405	275	-275 ^c
Ronald McNair Academy	6-8	589	316	273
Willow Oaks Elementary School	K-8	816	613	203
East Palo Alto Charter School	K-12	500	458	42
East Palo Alto Stanford High School Charter School	9-12	465	283	-283 ^d
<i>Total</i>			<i>4,287</i>	<i>1,698</i>

Sources:

- a. Megan Curtis, RCSD, personal communication, October 28, 2011.
- b. Department of Education, 2011.

Notes:

- c. Merged James Flood with Brentwood Academy July 1, 2011, Campus will be a part of Brentwood Academy in 2011/2012 school year.
- d. Stanford High School Charter School will be closed on June 30, 2012.

**Table 3.15-3
Sequoia Union High School District Capacity and Enrollment**

School	Grades	Total Capacity^a	Current Enrollment (2010-2011)^b	Additional Capacity
Carlmont High School	9-12	2,210	2,144	66
Menlo-Atherton High School	9-12	2,122	2,049	73
Woodside High School	9-12	2,128	1,776	352
Redwood High School	Continuation school 9-12	507	362	145
Aspire East Palo Alto Phoenix Academy	9-12	Unknown	82	Unknown
Sequoia High School	9-12	1,963	1,922	41
Summit Preparatory High School	9-12	Unknown	422	Unknown
<i>Total</i>		<i>8,930</i>	<i>8,757</i>	<i>173</i>

Sources:

- a. Susan Berghouse, SUHSD, personal communication, October 14, 2011.
- b. Department of Education, 2011.

Parks and Recreation

The Menlo Park Community Services Department (Department) is responsible for providing recreational and cultural programs for the residents of the City. The Department's facilities include 221 acres of parkland distributed among 14 parks, two community centers, two public pools, two child care centers, and two gymnasiums. Included in the parks and recreational areas are tennis courts, softball diamonds, picnic areas, playgrounds, swimming pools, gymnastics centers, soccer fields, and open space.⁴¹ The parks and facilities administered by the Department that are located on the north side US 101, in the vicinity of the Project site, are identified in Table 3.15-4.

**Table 3.15-4
Parks and Community Facilities Located Within the Vicinity of the Project Site**

Park Name	Location	Size	Distance from Site (miles) ^a	Description
Bedwell-Bayfront Park	Bayfront Expressway & Marsh Road	155 acres	1.15	Bedwell Bayfront Park is located at the east end of Menlo Park, along the Bay at US 101 and Marsh Road. Parking is available along the entrance road and in two paved lots near the back of the park. The park's 155 acres are surrounded on three sides by the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge. Recreational activities include hiking, running, bicycling, dog walking, bird watching, kite flying, and photography. The park has an extensive trail system, most of which is unpaved. The relatively flat 2.3-mile trail around the perimeter of Bedwell Bayfront Park is part of the San Francisco Bay Trail.
Kelly Park	100 Terminal Avenue	8.3 acres	1.0	Kelly Park was remodeled in 2011 and includes a synthetic turf soccer field with lights, full size track with four different exercise apparatuses, lighted tennis courts, lighted basketball court, benches, bleachers, and a full bathroom facility.
Market-place Park	Ivy Drive & Market Street	1 acre	0.75	This park is located across from the Boys and Girls Club and includes playground, open grass areas, and walkways. The park was recently renovated as part of the Belle Haven neighborhood improvement program. The project included new tube steel fencing for the tot-lot, new concrete walks, new site furnishings, irrigation modifications, planting and park lighting.
Hamilton Park	Hamilton Avenue (Sage Street and Hazel Street)	1.2 acres	0.55	The park includes a play structure, picnic tables, and open grass area.

⁴¹ City of Menlo Park Community Services Department, "Community Services Department," website: http://www.menlopark.org/departments/dep_comservices.html, accessed July 12, 2011.

**Table 3.15-4
Parks and Community Facilities Located Within the Vicinity of the Project Site**

Park Name	Location	Size	Distance from Site (miles) ^a	Description
<i>Community Facilities</i>				
Belle Haven Child Center	410 Ivy Drive	6,600 sf	0.75	The Belle Haven Child Development Center is licensed by the Department of Social Services to provide quality subsidized, full-time child development services to families in Menlo Park and surrounding cities.
Belle Haven After School Center	100 Terminal Avenue	2,485 sf	1.0	The Belle Haven School-Age Child Care Program is licensed by the Department of Social Services to provide care for children in kindergarten to sixth grade.
Senior Center	110 Terminal Avenue	11,200 sf	1.0	The Center offers health, recreational, and educational programs, as well as cultural events and social services for older adults.
Onetta Harris Community Center	100 Terminal Avenue	11,000 sf	1.0	The Onetta Harris Community Center offers a wide variety of programs and services from the traditional recreation program to social services. The facility includes a gym, weight room, computer lab, a large multipurpose room with adjacent kitchen, three classrooms, and office space.
Belle Haven Pool	100 Terminal Avenue	6,300 sf	1.0	The Belle Haven Pool is currently a seasonal pool that is open from mid-June to the end of August. The facility is designed to serve the Belle Haven neighborhood residents with a focus on water safety and recreational swimming. The facility provides a 25-meter pool with an additional shallow area as well as a small pool for children.

Source: Menlo Park Community Services Department, “City of Menlo Park – Recreation Facility Summary,” Katrina Whiteaker, email to Atkins May 25, 2011.

Note:

a. As measured from the intersection of Bayfront Expressway and Willow Road.

The City has adopted a goal of maintaining a ratio of five acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents.⁴² Based on the current population of 32,391 residents and 221 acres of parkland, this translates to a ratio of 6.82 acres per 1,000 residents.⁴³ As such, the Department currently exceeds the existing goal. However, out of the total parks and recreational facility users in the City, approximately 66 percent are residents and 34 percent are non-residents.⁴⁴ Nonetheless, the Department has not identified any park capacity issues.⁴⁵

⁴² City of Menlo Park, General Plan, “General Plan Background Report, Public Facilities and Services, 1994, page B-VI-6.

⁴³ (221 acres/32,391 residents) x 1,000 = 6.82 acres per 1,000 residents

⁴⁴ Katrina Whiteaker, Recreation Services Manager, Menlo Park Community Services Department, email to Atkins, May 25, 2011.

⁴⁵ Cherise Brandell, Community Services Director, and Katrina Whiteaker, Recreation Services Manager, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

In addition to the parks and facilities in Table 3.15-4, the Bay Trail travels along the Bayfront Expressway to the south of the East Campus. The Bay Trail is a series of existing and planned regional hiking and bicycle trails administered by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) that will eventually connect continuously around the perimeter of the San Francisco and San Pablo Bays and link 47 cities with 500 miles of trails.⁴⁶ Please refer to Sections 3.2, Land Use, and 3.5, Transportation, for more information about bicycle and pedestrian connections in the vicinity of the Project site.

Libraries

The City has two libraries accessible to San Mateo County residents that are included as part of the Peninsula Library System. These libraries include the Main Menlo Park Library and the Belle Haven Elementary School Branch Library. There are 24,792 registered borrowers, 4,387 of these being children. Community members have access to 58,294 children's books, 146,356 adult/juvenile books, 1,827 serial volumes, 9,412 electronic books, 14,309 physical audio books, 3,172 online audio books, 13,213 physical videos, 2,404 children's audio materials, and 3,404 children's video materials.⁴⁷ Generally, 50 percent of library users are residents of the City and 50 percent are non-residents. The non-resident users are diverse, including people who work in the City, people who shop in the City, and residents of neighboring cities.⁴⁸

The Menlo Park Library is a 34,200-square-foot building in the Civic Center located at 800 Alma Street. This branch provides approximately 128,228 volumes of books in circulation to its patrons. In addition, story time is offered for children and speakers, authors, performers, and other reading groups are offered.⁴⁹

In 1999, the City opened a 3,600-square-foot branch library in the Belle Haven Elementary School at 413 Ivy Drive as part of a joint venture with Ravenswood City School District. Students of Belle Haven Elementary have easy access to the 18,128 volumes or books in circulation at this library on the school campus.⁵⁰ There is enough capacity at the Belle Haven branch to support demand. However, due to its location at Belle Haven Elementary School, which deters many library patrons, a new location is being examined.⁵¹

According to the General Plan, the Menlo Park Library has a goal to maintain a ratio of 3.29 books per capita and a ratio of 1.02 square feet of library space per capita.⁵² Currently, there are approximately

⁴⁶ Association of Bay Area Governments, "Overview," website: <http://www.baytrail.org/overview.html>, accessed July 12, 2011.

⁴⁷ Nick Szegda, Purchase Suggestions; Film Group, Menlo Park Library, email to Atkins, July 12, 2011.

⁴⁸ Susan Holmer, Library Director, City of Menlo Park Library, personal communication with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

⁴⁹ City of Menlo Park Library, "Regular Events and Clubs," website: <http://www.menloparklibrary.org/events-clubs.html>, accessed July 8, 2011.

⁵⁰ Lapkoff & Gobalet Demographic Research, INC, *Demographic Analysis of the Belle Haven Community for the Menlo Park Library*, August 5, 2010.

⁵¹ Susan Holmer, Library Director, City of Menlo Park Library, personal communication with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

⁵² City of Menlo Park, General Plan, "General Plan Background Report, Public Facilities and Services, 1994, page B-VI-8.

206,477 children's books, adult/juvenile books, and serial volumes and 37,800 sf of library space between the Main and Belle Haven branches. With a service population of approximately 32,391 residents, this equates to a ratio of 6.37 books per person⁵³ and 1.17 sf of library space per person,⁵⁴ exceeding the existing standard.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Standards of Significance

The Project would result in a significant impact if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the 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, police protection, schools, parks, and libraries.

Environmental Analysis

PS-1 Impacts to Police Services. The Project, at the East Campus and West Campus, would not result in the need for new or physically altered police service facilities. Therefore, police service impacts would be less than significant. (LTS)

East Campus

With implementation of the Project, the East Campus would accommodate approximately 6,600 employees, an increase of approximately 3,000 employees over the maximum currently allowable. Accordingly, the MPPD could experience an increased demand for police protection services and calls for service at the East Campus.

The MPPD considers each worker in the City as half of a resident. As such, an increase in 3,000 employees would be an increase in 1,500 residents and would reduce the existing officers per resident ratio from 0.99 to 0.96 officers per 1,000 residents.⁵⁵ Maintaining the existing ratio would equate to less than one additional sworn police officer within the MPPD. Any additional police officers needed as a result of the Project would be accommodated at the existing MPPD facilities.⁵⁶ Since a new police facility would not need to be constructed, the Project at the East Campus would result in a *less-than-significant* impact with respect to police services.

⁵³ 206,477 books/32,391 residents = 6.37 books per person.

⁵⁴ 37,800 sf/32,391 residents = 1.17 sf per person.

⁵⁵ Existing daytime population in Menlo Park (including residents and employees is 47,480). Existing ratio = 47 officers/47,480 residents = 0.99 officers per 1,000 resident. The Project at the East Campus (a net increase of 3,000 employees, or 1,500 daytime population) would increase the daytime population to 48,980. New ratio = (47 officers/48,980 residents) x 1,000 = 0.96.

⁵⁶ Lacey Burt, Commander, Menlo Park Police Department, Special Operations Division, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

West Campus

The West Campus includes development of approximately 440,000 sf of office buildings and associated amenities. This area would provide space for approximately 2,800 new employees, which could increase the demand for police services at the West Campus.

Beat 3 of the MPPD currently covers the West Campus; however, since the West Campus is vacant, the MPPD would have to provide services for the increase of activity. The MPPD considers each worker in the City as half of a resident. As such, an increase in 2,800 employees would increase the residents by 1,400 people and would reduce the existing officers per resident ratio of 0.99 to 0.96 officers per 1,000 residents.⁵⁷ Maintaining the existing ratio would equate to less than one additional sworn police officer within the MPPD. Any additional police officers needed as a result of the Project would be accommodated at the existing MPPD facilities.⁵⁸ Since a new police facility would not need to be constructed, the Project at the West Campus would result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

Total Project

As discussed in more detail below, potential primary impacts to the MPPD would include impacts from overall calls for service, increased traffic, increased investigations, increased administrative impacts from servicing search warrant requests from out-of-state law enforcement agencies, and providing security for protests and dignitary visits. The City may seek to obtain reimbursement for some of these costs. The reimbursable impacts would include protests and dignitary visits, while the other impacts would be non-reimbursable.

Service Impacts. In total, the Project would increase employees at the Project site from 3,600 to approximately 9,400, for a net increase of approximately 5,800 new employees over baseline conditions. This would result in a decrease of the officers per resident ratio from 0.99 to 0.93 officers per 1,000 residents.⁵⁹ Adding to the service population would lead to an overall increase in service calls to the MPPD. Police surveillance in the Project area would continue with routine patrols and responses to calls for assistance. The Project would not require the MPPD to expand its current service boundary to include the Project area because it is already included in Beat 3. However, in addition to the MPPD's current responsibilities in the area, the Project would require additional services, such as online investigations and assistance with dignitary visits, as discussed further below.

⁵⁷ Existing daytime population (including residents and employees) is 47,480. Existing ratio = (47 officers/47,480 residents) x 1,000 = 0.99 officers per 1,000 residents. The Project at the West Campus (a net increase of 2,800 employees, or 1,400 daytime population) would increase the daytime population to 48,880. New ratio = (47 officers/48,880 residents) x 1,000 = 0.96 officers per 1,000 residents.

⁵⁸ Lacey Burt, Commander, Menlo Park Police Department, Special Operations Division, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

⁵⁹ The Project at the East Campus and West Campus (a net increase of 5,800 employees, or 2,900 daytime population) would increase the daytime population to 50,380. New ratio = (47 officers/50,380 residents) x 1,000 = 0.93 officers per 1,000 residents.

The majority of emergency calls placed from Facebook are related to medical incidents. In order to reduce the impacts to the MPPD and the MPFD (as discussed in more detail under Impact PS-2), Facebook plans to employ two trained EMTs to remain on-site. In addition, Facebook will train its employees to utilize the MPFD's website to file reports on-line and reduce the number of visits officers must make to the Project site for car break-ins or other minor criminal activities.⁶⁰

However, as explained above, Facebook currently provides on-site security to protect its workers and to reduce calls for service from the PAPD. Currently, Facebook employs approximately five security control officers per daytime shift and four officers per nighttime shift. The amount of security guards is expected to increase to 25 to 30 officers during the day and 15 to 20 officers at night.⁶¹ Other security features at the Project site would include fencing, security control stations within the buildings, and security control stations as stand-alone structures.⁶²

Increased Traffic. High-speed traffic along Bayfront Expressway to and from the Dumbarton Bridge occurs adjacent to the East Campus and West Campus. Because traffic is flowing at high speeds, the intersection of Willow Road and the Bayfront Expressway has a high traffic accident rate and a high rate of pedestrian-related accidents. Increasing vehicle and pedestrian traffic associated with the Project could lead to more incidents requiring MPFD and MPPD responses. However, utilization of the existing pedestrian tunnel that travels under Bayfront Expressway and the proposed sidewalk along Willow Road to the east of the West Campus would reduce the potential for pedestrian-related accidents. MPPD staff indicates that the City can absorb new calls related to traffic without significant impacts to the department.⁶³

Investigations. The existing Facebook campus in the City of Palo Alto requires a significant level of law enforcement service that has not historically been required by past tenants of the East Campus. The MPPD has obtained information from the PAPD showing that actual calls for service do not greatly impact the PAPD. However, the PAPD receives an increasing number of requests for investigations related to identity theft and other crimes that involve Facebook users. Facebook provides its own security to users via online channels, but not via phone. When users are unsatisfied with the communication or speed of customer support, they often contact the PAPD to initiate a formal investigation. Facebook security staff has stated that a new portal system will be provided in the future that allows Facebook users access to customer service representatives, which should reduce calls to the police department.⁶⁴

Search Warrants. There is a significant level of effort noted by the PAPD Investigations Unit from out-of-state police agencies regarding search warrants for active out-of-state investigations

⁶⁰ Bay Area Economics, Fiscal Impact Analysis of Proposed Facebook Project, September 20, 2011.

⁶¹ James Bakken, Physical Security Manager, Facebook, Inc., email correspondence with Jennifer Renk, Partner, Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps, August 15, 2011.

⁶² Gensler, "Facebook @ Menlo Park," October 20, 2011, Sheet WA.4.3, Campus Security Plan.

⁶³ Bay Area Economics, Fiscal Impact Analysis of Proposed Facebook Project, November 9, 2011.

⁶⁴ Bay Area Economics, Fiscal Impact Analysis of Proposed Facebook Project, November 9, 2011.

that have connections to the information stored on Facebook servers. Law enforcement agencies around the world require access to Facebook's files to search for evidence surrounding homicides, kidnappings, child abuse, and other violent criminal activities. Because laws vary between states and countries, a search warrant must be generated by the local agency where Facebook is located. The local law enforcement agency must request a search warrant from a local judge, serve the warrant to Facebook staff, collect the evidence, and send it back to the original requesting agency. In 2010, PAPD served over 40 warrants to Facebook from more than 300 requests. However, Facebook's own legal team directly deals with more than 800 law enforcement requests per week that the law does not require to go through the local police department.⁶⁵

As Facebook's user population continues to grow, request for search warrants are expected to increase. These search warrants require PAPD detective time and remove officers from the streets. It is expected that the MPPD would experience similar demands on its staff with implementation of the Project.⁶⁶ This represents a potential increase in potential workload for the MPPD, which is smaller than the PAPD. Furthermore, the MPPD believes that warrants should be served for more categories of serious felonies than the three types currently being handled by the PAPD. The Project Sponsor has indicated that a security staff member will be appointed as a liaison to the MPPD to reduce workload. The MPPD has identified the need for one additional detective to handle search warrant requests.⁶⁷

Protests and Dignitary Visits. On an irregular basis, most recently averaging four times per year, major events occur at Facebook that attract a large number of visitors. These events include protests or dignitary/celebrity visits which require police protection services. Dignitary visits to the Facebook campus have strained PAPD resources in the past, but depending on the dignitary, can range in the level of police support required. The PAPD has been required to provide police officers for crowd control, protest abatement, personal protection and security, and motorcades for previous dignitary visits. It is estimated that 103 local police officers and staff, including members of the PAPD and the MPPD, participated in a recent visit from President Obama.⁶⁸ Although this strains the police departments for a limited period of time, such visits remove officers from their regular patrols, focusing attention away from potential local issues.

Overall Impacts. The Project is anticipated to put an additional demand on the MPPD, require additional staff, and potentially increase response times. However, due to the proposed on-site security, the two on-site trained EMTs, and employee training, as discussed above, the Project would reduce some of the impacts to the MPPD. As such, only one additional MPPD

⁶⁵ Bay Area Economics, Fiscal Impact Analysis of Proposed Facebook Project, November 9, 2011.

⁶⁶ Menlo Park Police Department, Memo to Megan Fisher, City of Menlo Park, May 13, 2011.

⁶⁷ Bay Area Economics, Fiscal Impact Analysis of the Proposed Facebook Project, November 9, 2011.

⁶⁸ Lacey Burt, Commander, Menlo Park Police Department, Special Operations Division, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

officer/detective would need to be hired as a result of the Project.⁶⁹ The addition of one staff member would not trigger the construction or expansion of police protection facilities to house additional staff since the existing MPPD facilities could house the new officer.⁷⁰ As explained above, a police substation is currently being constructed at Willow Road/Ivy Drive and the new facility would be able to accommodate the additional MPPD staff that would be needed with implementation of the Project. Therefore, although additional MPPD staff may be required, the Project would not trigger the need for the construction of a new police facility. As such, police service impacts would be *less than significant*.

PS-2 Impacts to Fire Services. The Project, at the East Campus and West Campus, would not result in the need for new or physically altered fire service facilities. Fire service impacts would be less than significant. (LTS)

East Campus

Emergency access is provided from the main driveway off Bayfront Expressway, at Willow Road. Project implementation at the East Campus would not involve the construction of new buildings; therefore, the MPFD does not anticipate a major increase in fire-related calls.⁷¹ However, since the number of employees at the East Campus would increase by approximately 3,000, there could be an increase in calls related to medical emergencies. The Project Sponsor has proposed to provide two trained EMTs on-site as part of the Project. This would reduce the number of calls for medical emergencies associated with the increased number of employees on-site.

The Project is anticipated to generate approximately 666 new residents in the City and approximately 447 new residents in East Palo Alto⁷² for a total of approximately 1,113 additional residents in the MPFD's service area.⁷³ About 52 percent of the net new employees would be at the East Campus or approximately 579 additional residents. If there were no increase in MPFD staffing, the ratio would decrease by less than 0.01 firefighters per 1,000 residents.

The service population includes residents (as discussed above) plus employees within the MPFD jurisdiction. Each employee is considered a half of a resident. As such, the increase in

⁶⁹ Bay Area Economics, Fiscal Impact Analysis of the Proposed Facebook Project, November 9, 2011.

⁷⁰ Lacey Burt, Commander, Menlo Park Police Department, Special Operations Division, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

⁷¹ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, and Geoffrey Aus, Fire Marshal, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

⁷² Per ABAG Projections 2009, the City of East Palo Alto has 4.18 persons per household. The Project is expected to generate approximately 107 households in East Palo Alto as illustrated in Table 3.14-10. As such, 107 households x 4.18 persons per household = 447 new residents.

⁷³ Please note that although Atherton and portions of unincorporated San Mateo County are included in the MPFD residential service population, the housing impacts to areas is not evaluated in the Housing Needs Analysis. As such, Project housing impacts in these jurisdictions are not included in the overall calculations. Nonetheless, it is expected that the Project would result in minimal housing units within Atherton and unincorporated San Mateo County.

employees with the implementation of the Project is anticipated to increase the service population by 2,900. Specifically, the East Campus, with its increase of approximately 3,000 employees, would increase the daytime service population by 1,500 persons. Including the increase in residents discussed above, the East Campus would increase the service population from approximately 115,662 to 117,741 persons.⁷⁴ With no increase in staffing (96 fire safety personnel), the ratio would decline very minimally from 0.83 to approximately 0.82 fire safety personnel per 1,000 service population.

The MPFD indicates that, in order to respond to increased calls associated with the increase in employee density at the East Campus, it would need to maintain its current staffing ratio.⁷⁵ With respect to the East Campus, maintaining the above described existing ratios would equate to less than one additional firefighter/fire safety person employed by the MPFD.

Stations 1 and 2 are the busiest stations with the highest call volumes, with 1,289 and 1,979 calls, respectively. Station 77, which would respond to calls from the Project site, responds to 688 calls per year.⁷⁶ Per the MPFD, Stations 1 and 2 do not have adequate staffing capacity and are slated for expansion. Station 2 is being expanded and construction is anticipated to commence by the end of 2011.⁷⁷ The less than one additional firefighter necessary to maintain the current staffing ratios could be housed at Station 2, which appears appropriate given the higher call volume, the need for increased staffing, and the imminent physical expansion of the station (which is unrelated to the Project). As the expansion of Station 2 is already underway, this is not a Project-related physical environmental impact. Furthermore, even if the MPFD felt it was necessary to maintain its current staffing ratio by placing the less than one additional staff member at Station 77, rather than the busier Station 1 or Station 2, increasing staffing from three to at most four, would require only minor remodeling of the existing station and would, therefore, be exempt from CEQA as a minor alteration to an existing facility⁷⁸ and would not have a significant environmental impact.

The Menlo Park Fire Protection District Fire Prevention Code, Ordinance 30, Section 903.2 requires automatic fire sprinkler protection buildings for commercial occupancies over 5,000 square feet if the building is 40 feet or taller. Adequate water pressure and fire flow is available at the East Campus.⁷⁹ The East Campus currently includes the required fire sprinkler protection.

As discussed in Sections 3.5, Transportation, and 3.13, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, the Project would increase traffic in the vicinity of the Project site. Without the installation of

⁷⁴ 115,662 existing service population + 579 East Campus-induced residents + 1,500 daytime residents = 117,741 service population.

⁷⁵ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal meeting October 24, 2011.

⁷⁶ Menlo Park Fire Protection District Annual Report 2010.

⁷⁷ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal meeting October 24, 2011.

⁷⁸ CEQA Guidelines Section 15301.

⁷⁹ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, and Geoffrey Aus, Fire Marshal, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

traffic preemption devices, MPFD response times to the East Campus could be significantly impacted due to congestion at the Bayfront Expressway/Willow Road intersection.⁸⁰ However, there are emergency vehicle priority (Opticom) systems in place at all Willow Road approaches from Middlefield to Bayfront Expressway, as follows:

1. Willow Road at Middlefield (all approaches)
2. Willow Road at Gilbert (Willow Road approaches only)
3. Willow Road at Coleman (Willow Road approaches only)
4. Willow Road at Durham (Willow Road approaches only)
5. Willow Road at Bay (Willow Road approaches only)
6. Willow Road at Newbridge (all approaches)
7. Willow Road at O'Brien (Willow Road approaches only)
8. Willow Road at Ivy (Willow Road approaches only)
9. Willow road at Hamilton (Willow Road approaches only)
10. Willow Road at Bayfront (all approaches)

Because traffic preemption devices are already installed at all these locations, it is not anticipated that the increase in traffic in the area would significantly affect response times. Furthermore, due to the close proximity of the existing Station 77 (approximately 0.5 miles), the construction of a new facility would not be warranted to maintain response times. As such, it is not anticipated that the increase in traffic in the area would affect response times such that the Project would trigger the construction or expansion of new facilities. Therefore, impacts at the East Campus are considered *less than significant*.

West Campus

The West Campus would include the development of new buildings up to four stories to accommodate approximately 2,800 workers. As such, the Project at the West Campus would increase fire and medical service calls and would affect local roadways, resulting in potentially increased response times.

Emergency vehicles would access the West Campus via five points. In addition to the main entry and the secondary access points along the Bayfront Expressway and Willow Road, emergency vehicles would access the West Campus via two possible fire lanes from the adjacent TE Connectivity property, to the west of the proposed parking structure. These access points would allow the emergency providers to avoid Bayfront Expressway and Willow Road, especially in light of the cut-through median proposal for Willow Road, which provides for emergency vehicle left-turn access from Willow Road, before the Bayfront Expressway intersection. However, given the presence of the Opticom devices discussed above, additional traffic resulting from the Project is not anticipated to adversely impact response times.

⁸⁰ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, and Geoffrey Aus, Fire Marshal, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

The Menlo Park Fire Protection District Fire Prevention Code, Ordinance 30, Section 903.2 requires automatic fire sprinkler protection buildings for commercial occupancies over 5,000 square feet if the building is 40 feet or taller. Existing water pressure and volume at the West Campus could currently be compromised by the corrosive soil on-site.⁸¹ The Project Sponsor would be required to address this issue per the Fire Prevention Code and provide the required fire sprinkler protection.

MPFD staff has indicated that ladder trucks are required to respond to emergencies at buildings greater than three stories. Because the West Campus would include buildings above three stories in height, an aerial apparatus could be required for emergencies. Currently, the MPFD owns and operates one ladder truck. As discussed in the Existing Conditions section, Truck 1 is housed at Station 1 and its 100-foot ladder is pre-plumbed for elevated water application. Located 1.8 miles south of the West Campus, the response time for Truck 1 to the Project site would be within the acceptable standard of eight minutes, depending on traffic conditions.⁸² In addition, based on the MPFD's 2004 Public Protection Classification Study completed by the Insurance Services Organization (ISO), the ladder truck is within the acceptable distance of a 2.5-mile radius from the Project site. Therefore, although the MPFD has indicated the purchase of an aerial ladder truck for Station 77 would be necessary to serve the West Campus, the above guidelines suggest the purchase of additional equipment to service taller structures would not be necessary.⁸³ Even if the MPFD determined a new aerial ladder truck was needed at Station 77 and, therefore, the station needed to be remodeled to accommodate such a truck, any such remodel would be exempt from CEQA as a minor alteration to an existing facility⁸⁴ and would not have a significant environmental impact.

The Project is anticipated to generate approximately 666 new residents in the City and approximately 447 new residents in East Palo Alto for a total of approximately 1,113 residents in the MPFD's service area. Approximately 48 percent of the net new employees would result from increased employment on the West Campus or approximately 534 additional residents. If there were no increase in MPFD staffing, the ratio would decrease by less than 0.01 firefighters per 1,000 residents.

The Project is anticipated to increase service population by 2,900. Specifically, the West Campus with its increase of approximately 2,800 employees would increase the service

⁸¹ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, and Geoffrey Aus, Fire Marshal, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

⁸² Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, and Geoffrey Aus, Fire Marshal, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

⁸³ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, and Geoffrey Aus, Fire Marshal, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011. Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, letter to Atkins dated June 23, 2011 indicating that the MPFD uses the ISO criteria and NFPA 1710 for assessing the significant of a proposed project's impacts. Since neither the MPFD nor the City has adopted standards for the acceptable distance of a ladder truck at the time of this Draft EIR, the ISO and NFPA 1710 standards provide the most appropriate guidelines. Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal meeting October 24, 2011.

⁸⁴ CEQA Guidelines Section 15301.

population by 1,400 persons. Including the increase in residents, this would be an increase in the service population from approximately 115,662 to 117,596 persons.⁸⁵ With no increase in staffing (96 fire safety personnel), the ratio would decline very minimally from 0.83 to 0.82 fire safety personnel per 1,000 service population.

The MPFD indicates that, in order to respond to increased calls associated with the West Campus development, it would need to maintain its current staffing ratio.⁸⁶ Maintaining the above described existing ratios with respect to the West Campus would equate to less than one additional firefighter/fire safety person employed by the MPFD. As discussed above, this less than one additional person could be accommodated by the upcoming Station 2 expansion or with minor alterations to Station 77 that would not result in a significant environmental impact.

Since the Project would not trigger the need for new or expanded facilities that would have a significant impact to the physical environment, the impacts at the West Campus are considered *less than significant*.

Total Project

The Project (both the East Campus and West Campus) would be required to comply with all applicable MPFD codes and regulations and would be required to meet MPFD standards related to fire hydrants, water fire flow requirements, spacing of hydrants, design of driveway turnaround and access points to accommodate fire equipment, and other fire code requirements. Specifically, the Menlo Park Fire Protection District Fire Prevention Code Section 903.2 requires automatic fire sprinkler protection buildings for commercial occupancies over 5,000 square feet if the building is 40 feet or taller. Adequate water pressure and fire flow is available at the East Campus; however, existing water pressure and volume at the West Campus could currently be compromised by the corrosive soil on-site.⁸⁷ The Project Sponsor would be required to address this issue per the Fire Prevention Code and provide automatic fire sprinkler protection.

The Project is anticipated to generate approximately 666 new residents in the City and approximately 447 new residents in East Palo Alto for a total of approximately 1,113 residents in the MPFD's service area. If there were no increase in MPFD staffing (96 fire safety personnel), the ratio would decrease very minimally from 1.03 firefighters per 1,000 residents to 1.02 firefighters per 1,000 residents.⁸⁸

The Project is anticipated to increase daytime population by 2,900 people. In addition to the residential increase, the Project would result in an increase in the service population from

⁸⁵ 115,662 existing service population + 534 West Campus-induced residents + 1,400 daytime residents = 117,596 service population.

⁸⁶ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal meeting October 24, 2011.

⁸⁷ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, and Geoffrey Aus, Fire Marshal, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

⁸⁸ 93,000 existing residential population + 1,113 new residents as a result of the Project = 94,113 total residential population. (96 firefighters/94,113 residents) x 1,000 = 1.02 firefighters per 1,000 residents

approximately 115,662 persons to 119,675 persons.⁸⁹ With no increase in staffing (96 fire safety personnel), the ratio would decline from 0.83 to 0.80 fire safety personnel per 1,000 service population.⁹⁰

The MPFD indicates that in order to respond to increased calls associated with the increase in employee density at the East Campus and development of the West Campus, it would need to maintain its current staffing ratio.⁹¹ Maintaining these current staffing ratios would require the addition of one additional firefighter/fire safety person. As discussed above, this one additional person could be accommodated by the upcoming Station 2 expansion or with minor alterations to Station 77 that would not result in a significant environmental impact.

Upon Project completion, the MPFD would continue to serve the Project area and respond to calls for assistance from its existing stations. Three MPFD fire stations are less than 2 miles from the Project site. In addition, the MPFD has an automatic aid agreement with the City of Redwood City to provide back up and respond in the event of a major fire and an automatic aid agreement with the City of Palo Alto. Within an eight to nine minute response time, Station 1 houses the MPFD's one aerial ladder truck that would be available, if necessary. Nevertheless, the MPFD has indicated a new aerial ladder truck would be needed at Station 77 to respond to the West Campus. The Project Sponsor would be required to pay applicable facilities fees, as will be outlined in the Fire Impact Fee nexus study, for the new construction at the West Campus if the fee is adopted prior to the issuance of a building permit. Payment of this fee would address the perceived need for an aerial ladder truck at Station 77.⁹² The MPFD indicates that, as a result of the Project, one additional person would be required.⁹³ Because this one additional person can be accommodated in the expansion of Station 2 or with the minor remodel of Station 77, which would not have a significant physical environmental impact, the Project would not result in substantial adverse physical environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire and emergency service facilities, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives. As such, fire service impacts as a result of the Project would be *less than significant*.

⁸⁹ 115,662 existing service population + 1,113 Project-induced residents + 2,900 daytime residents = 119,675 service population.

⁹⁰ (96 firefighters/119,675 service population) x 1,000 = 0.80 firefighters per 1,000 residents.

⁹¹ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal meeting October 24, 2011.

⁹² Menlo Park Fire Protection District, "District Fire Prevention Code Ordinance #30 & District Standards, Local Ordinance to 2007 California Fire Code & Fee Schedule," website: <http://www.menlofire.org/fireprevention/forms/Ordinance%2030.pdf>, accessed July 6, 2011.

⁹³ Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, Memo to Atkins, June 23, 2011; Harold Schapelhouman, Fire Chief, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, personal meeting October 24, 2011.

PS-3 Impacts to School Facilities. The Project, at the East Campus and West Campus, would not result in the need for new or physically altered school facilities. Impacts related to school facilities would be less than significant impact. (LTS)

The Project would consist of office uses and would not construct residential units that would generate school-age students. However, as discussed in Section 3.14, Population and Housing, the Project would indirectly induce housing demand by increasing employment within the City. The Project would result in a demand of 3,257 new households within the region. As stated in Section 3.14, Population and Housing, 254 new households are expected to be generated in the City as a result of the Project.⁹⁴ Menlo Park's share of added employee households associated with the Project would be 131 households at the East Campus⁹⁵ and 123 households at the West Campus.⁹⁶ However, for purposes of this analysis, the 254 total new employee households will be discussed.

As previously stated, four elementary/middle school districts and one high school district serve the City. However, two of the elementary/middle school districts would not be impacted by the indirect population increases associated with the Project. The portion of the Redwood City School District located within the City is zoned as industrial and commercial uses and, therefore, no future housing would be constructed in this area. In addition, the portion of the City that includes the Las Lomas Elementary School District is built-out and there is no potential for the construction of additional housing. As such, these two school districts are not further analyzed in this section since the Project would not indirectly induce the construction of new housing in these areas.

Student generation rates have been determined for the school districts based on data received from district staff. For elementary/middle school students, each new single-family/townhouse unit would generate approximately 0.39 new students and multifamily units would generate approximately 0.12 new students. For high school students, each new single-family/townhouse unit would generate 0.2 new students and multifamily units would generate approximately 0.09 high school students. These figures are for student generation through 2019, due to the fact that projections are based primarily on existing enrollments and birth data, which do not permit longer-range estimates.⁹⁷

At this time, the type of housing units that the Project employees would occupy is unknown. Therefore, this analysis assumes a similar break-down in housing units as existing housing unit types within the City. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, approximately 61.2 percent of housing units within the City are single-family units/townhouses and 38.4 percent are

⁹⁴ Keyser Marston Associates, Inc. *Housing Needs Analysis Menlo Park Facebook Campus Project*, September 2011, p. 21.

⁹⁵ West Campus: 1,658 net added employee households x 0.078 Menlo Park's share = 131 employee households.

⁹⁶ East Campus: 1,572 net added employee households x 0.078 Menlo Park's share = 123 employee households.

⁹⁷ Bay Area Economics, *Fiscal Impact Analysis of the Proposed Facebook Project*, November 9, 2011.

multifamily units.⁹⁸ Using the same distribution, the Project would generate approximately 73 elementary/middle school students⁹⁹ and approximately 40 high school students.¹⁰⁰

Elementary/Middle Schools. Two elementary/middle school districts would serve the new housing indirectly induced by the Project. For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that half of the projected students would attend MPCSD and half would attend RCSD, which equates to approximately 37 students per district.

MPCSD. As shown in Table 3.15-1, there is currently capacity for a total of 334 additional students within the MPCSD, with elementary schools having the least remaining capacity of approximately three students. The 37 students generated by the Project, if evenly distributed between the brackets (elementary, kindergarten through fifth; middle, sixth through eighth), would result in approximately 25 new students at the elementary schools and 12 new students at the middle school.

With the completion of the Hillview Middle School expansion (estimated to be in September 2012), there would be additional capacity for approximately 331 new students. As such, the 12 new middle school students generated by the Project would be able to be accommodated within Hillview Middle School. However, two of the three elementary schools currently exceed capacity and combined, the elementary schools are close to capacity. As such, the 25 new students at the elementary schools would not be able to be accommodated in the existing facilities without increasing class sizes. If a school reaches capacity within the school district, then students would be sent to the next closest school. Nevertheless, none of the schools would be able to accommodate the increase of approximately 25 new elementary students, which could trigger the need for new or expanded school facilities.

RCSD. As shown in Table 3.15-2, there is currently capacity for a total of 1,698 additional students within the RCSD. The 37 students generated by the Project, if evenly distributed between the grade levels, would result in approximately 25 new students at the elementary schools and 12 new students at the middle school. As such, RCD would be able to easily accommodate the increase in students generated by the Project.

High Schools. Only one high school district, the SUHSD, serves the City. As such, it is assumed that all high school students induced by the Project would attend the SUHSD, which

⁹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey (ACS) 2008-2010, ID S2504, "Physical Housing Characteristics for Occupied Housing Units, website: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>, accessed November 10, 2011.

⁹⁹ 254 housing units generated by the Project x 61.2 percent = 156 single-family/townhouse units x 0.39 students per household = 61 students. 254 housing units generated by the Project x 38.4 percent = 98 multifamily units x 0.12 students per household = 12 students. 61 students + 12 students = 73 elementary/middle school students.

¹⁰⁰ 254 housing units generated by the Project x 61.2 percent = 156 single-family/townhouse units x 0.2 students per household = 31 students. 254 housing units generated by the Project x 38.4 percent = 98 multifamily units x 0.09 students per household = 9 students. 31 students + 9 students = 40 elementary/middle school students.

equates to approximately 40 students. As shown in Table 3-15-3, the SUHSD has an existing capacity for approximately 173 new students. The Project would generate approximately 40 new students that would attend the SUHSD. As such, SUHSD would be able to accommodate the increase in students generated.

Overall School Impacts. As discussed above, the Project would result in an increase in students within the City, which could impact the MPCSD, the RCSD, and the SUHSD. It should be noted, however, that the actual generation of new students would be a tertiary impact of the Project. The Project would directly increase employment, which is expected to generate housing demand, and thus induce more housing, a secondary impact. Construction of more housing units would generate more students, a tertiary impact. In addition, the housing needed to serve these 254 households would have to be constructed for any of the possible impacts to occur.

Non-residential development, including the Project, is subject to SB 50 School Impact Fees (established by the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998). As a result of the wide-ranging changes in the financing of school facilities, including the passage of State school facilities bonds intended to provide a major source of financing for new school facilities, Section 65996 of the State Government Code explains that payment of school impact fees established by SB 50 is deemed to constitute full and complete mitigation for school impacts from development that may be required from a developer by any State or local agency.

In addition, the new residential development that may indirectly result from the increase in employment and that would generate students would be subject to separate CEQA review and would also be subject to residential school impact fees (which are higher than non-residential school impact fees). As a result, the tertiary impacts related to schools would be *less than significant*.

PS-4 Impacts to Parks and Recreation Facilities. The Project, at the East Campus and West Campus, would not result in the need for new or physically altered parks and recreation facilities. Park and recreation impacts would be less than significant. (LTS)

East Campus

According to the Department, employees at the former Oracle (formerly Sun Microsystems) campus did not frequently utilize the parks and recreation facilities in the Belle Haven neighborhood or along the Bayfront.¹⁰¹ Although the number of employees would increase with implementation of the Project, it is anticipated that these employees would mainly use the on-site facilities rather than the neighboring City parks. Recreational facilities available at the East Campus would include the open space area in the central courtyard, the 11,799-sf fitness center, and its adjacent sports field and lighted basketball court. Because open space areas and recreation opportunities would be provided as part of the Project, it is not expected that a large

¹⁰¹ Cherise Brandell, Community Services Director, and Katrina Whiteaker, Recreation Services Manager, personal interview with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

number of Facebook employees at the East Campus would use nearby parks. Impacts to park and recreational facilities would thus be *less than significant*.

West Campus

Development of the West Campus would include a central courtyard that would provide open space areas and an amenities building (Building T2) that would include a second-story fitness center. It is expected that the employees at the West Campus would generally use the recreational and open space facilities at the Project site and would not go to nearby parks to use those facilities. As such, development of the West Campus would not result in the need for new City facilities or cause the substantial physical deterioration of the existing facilities. Impacts to park and recreational facilities would thus be *less than significant*.

Total Project

As discussed above, on-site amenities would be provided at both campuses for the employees, thereby reducing the likelihood of employees utilizing or overburdening City facilities. Combined, the East Campus and West Campus would add approximately 5,800 net new employees to the area. Although the number of employees would increase, it is likely that these employees would mainly use the on-site facilities during work hours rather than the neighboring City parks. In addition to the on-site open space and fitness centers, a connection between the East Campus and West Campus would be enhanced via improvements to an existing undercrossing under Bayfront Expressway. The rehabilitated undercrossing would also improve Bay Trail access for area employees and local residents. Due to the enhanced connection, it is expected that Facebook employees would use the existing Bay Trail during breaks and after work; however, this would not trigger the need for expanded Bay Trail facilities.

As stated in Section 3.14, Population and Housing, 254 new households are expected to be generated in the City as a result of the Project. These employees and their families could use the park facilities during non-work hours. Nonetheless, as explained above, the Department currently exceeds its goal of five acres per 1,000 residents and has not identified any existing capacity issues. Currently, the DOF estimates that the City averages approximately 2.62 persons per household.¹⁰² As such, the addition of approximately 666 new residents as a result of the Project would slightly reduce the parks service ratio from 6.82 to 6.69 persons per 1,000 acres of parklands. Given the availability of City-maintained parks, population growth related to the Project is not anticipated to increase the use of recreational resources such that substantial physical deterioration would occur. In addition, the Project would be subject to supplemental property taxes to pay for bonds issued for park and recreation.

The Project would include open spaces and fitness facilities at the campuses, which could offset the potential deterioration of City parks due to the increase in employees at the East Campus and West Campus. Although the residential population in the City would increase as a result of

¹⁰² Total population of 32,319 / 12,359 total households = 2.62 persons per household.

the Project, there are no capacity issues and the existing facilities would be able to accommodate the increase in residents. In addition, the Project would be subject to the City's property taxes that finance the maintenance of City parks. The Project would not trigger the need for the construction or expansion of parks or other recreational facilities. Therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

PS-5 Impacts Library Facilities. The Project, at the East Campus and West Campus, would not result in the need for new or physically altered library facilities, resulting in a less-than-significant impact. (LTS)

East Campus

The increased intensity at the East Campus with implementation of the Project would increase by approximately 3,000 people over existing conditions. This could likely bring new residents to the City who would utilize library services. Nonetheless, the existing libraries would be able to accommodate an increase in employment at the Project site.¹⁰³ Currently, there is adequate capacity at the Main and Belle Haven branches to support existing and future demand. Therefore, impacts to libraries and library services would be *less than significant*.

West Campus

The West Campus would increase employment by approximately 2,800 workers. As such, the Project at the West Campus would increase people visiting and moving to the City. However, the existing libraries in the City would be able to accommodate the increase in employment at the West Campus.¹⁰⁴ Impacts to libraries and their services would thus be *less than significant*.

Total Project

As discussed above, Menlo Park's libraries have a wide range of resources accessible to the community. The library staff has stated that generally non-residential uses have little impact on the library system. According to staff, residential developments have the greatest impact because of the demand for children's programs, many of which currently operate at or near full capacity. However, large development projects, such as the Project, could have an impact due to the new employees.¹⁰⁵

Combined, the East Campus and West Campus would add approximately 5,800 net new employees to the area. As a result, the Project is expected to increase the population in the City by approximately 666 residents. As stated above, the Menlo Park Library has a goal to maintain a ratio of 3.29 books per capita and a ratio of 1.02 square feet of library space per

¹⁰³ Susan Holmer, Library Director, City of Menlo Park Library, personal communication with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

¹⁰⁴ Susan Holmer, Library Director, City of Menlo Park Library, personal communication with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

¹⁰⁵ Susan Holmer, Library Director, City of Menlo Park Library, personal communication with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

capita. The increase in 666 residents would slightly degrade the existing ratios from 6.37 to 6.25 books per capita and from 1.17 to 1.14 square feet per capita. Nonetheless, this would still be above the current goals and standards. It is expected that the existing libraries in the City would be able to accommodate an increase in employment at the Project site and the associated increase in residents.¹⁰⁶ As such, impacts would be *less than significant*.

Cumulative Impacts

The geographic context for this cumulative public services analysis is the service area of the service in question. For instance, the geographic context for cumulative impacts on police service and park/recreational facilities is the City, because these services are provided on a citywide basis and service ratios by which demand is estimated based on citywide figures. However, the fire protection cumulative context area would include the cities of Menlo Park, Palo Alto, Atherton, East Palo Alto, and parts of unincorporated San Mateo County to correspond with the MPFD's service area. Likewise, the cumulative analysis for impacts on schools would include the communities served by the six school districts discussed in this analysis.

The projects associated with the Tier 2 analysis (as included in Table 3.1-2 and illustrated in Figure 3.1-1 in Section 3.1, Introduction to Environmental Analysis) span a larger geographical area. Without the Saltworks Project, the identified Tier 2 projects are relevant to the Menlo Park, East Palo Alto, and Redwood City areas. On the other hand, the development of the Saltworks Project has the potential to affect an even broader area due to the size of the project. This cumulative analysis examines the effects of the Project in the relevant geographic area, in combination with other current projects, probable future projects, and projected future growth.

C-PS-1 Cumulative Police Service Impacts. The Project, in combination with other foreseeable development in the City, would have a less-than-significant cumulative impact on police services. (LTS)

Tier 1 and Tier 2

Cumulative projects in the City, the service area for the MPPD, would increase population and development that would require police protection services and would increase the demand for these services. As noted, the MPPD's current service ratio is approximately 0.99 sworn officers per 1,000 residents. According to 2009 ABAG projections, there are expected to be 40,600 persons, 16,260 dwelling units, and 33,450 jobs in the City in 2025. As of 2011, the Menlo Park population was estimated at 32,319 persons.

The Project, in combination with other projected growth in the City, would increase population, employment, and housing in the City. The cumulative development projects within the City would include commercial, industrial, office, mixed-use, hotel, and residential developments and would increase the demand for police protection services.

¹⁰⁶ Susan Holmer, Library Director, City of Menlo Park Library, personal communication with Atkins, May 16, 2011.

Population forecasts are reviewed during the annual budgeting process to determine whether additional police services will be required to accommodate growth. In 2025, a resident population of 40,600 persons and worker population of 16,725 persons (based on MMPD calculation of each employee as “half” a resident) would result in a total MMPD service population of 57,325 persons. Based on the current MMPD staffing, this would result in a ratio of 0.82 officers per 1,000 residents, which is below the current service ratio.¹⁰⁷ Additional police officers and facilities would be required to accommodate the growth envisioned by the projected cumulative growth and to maintain the same level of service as under existing conditions. This would be a significant cumulative impact.

The Project would result in 5,800 net new employees in the City of Menlo Park. This would translate to 2,900 additional residents (based on MMPD calculations) that would place an additional demand on the MPPD, require additional staff, and potentially increase response times. However, the one new police officer required to accommodate the Project would not require the construction or expansion of police protection facilities to house additional staff as the existing MPPD facilities could house the new officers. As explained above, a police substation is currently being constructed at Willow Road/Ivy Drive and the new facility would be able to accommodate the additional MPPD staff that would be needed with implementation of the Project. Therefore, although additional MPPD staff may be required, the Project would not trigger the need for the construction of a new police facility. Thus, the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to the increased demand for police services, and the cumulative impact would be *less than significant*.

C-PS-2 Cumulative Fire and Emergency Service Impacts. The Project, in combination with other foreseeable development in the fire service area, would have a less-than-significant cumulative impact on fire and emergency services. (LTS)

Tier 1 and Tier 2

Cumulative development in the MPFD service area will result in increased demand for fire and emergency services to accommodate growth. As noted, above, the firefighter-to-resident ratio of the MPFD is currently 1.03 firefighters per 1,000 residents. The current staffing model is a minimum of 25 safety personnel on-duty per day, which equates to roughly one firefighter per 4,000 residents. The MPFD’s staffing is currently adequate for daily operations based on the current risk profile, population, and call volumes. Similar to police services, the MPFD considers growth forecasts during its annual budgeting process. With an increase in population and development, new fire stations may be required, as well as new equipment and personnel, to maintain acceptable service ratios. This would be considered a significant cumulative impact.

The Project would add approximately 5,800 employees, which translates to a service population of 2,900, and 946 residents to the service area. The additional service population

¹⁰⁷ (47 sworn police officers/57,325 service population) x 1,000 = 0.82 police officers/1,000 residents.

and residents as a result of the Project represent only two percent of the anticipated future growth and would not substantially change the service ratio or response times for the MPFD. Station 77, at 1467 Chilco Avenue, is expected to serve the Project and is approximately 0.5 miles southwest of the West Campus. Any need for an aerial ladder truck at Station 77 to serve the height of the West Campus buildings would be appropriately addressed by the impact fee, if adopted before issuance of building permits for the West Campus, and moreover, such a truck could be accommodated at the existing station though minor remodeling of the existing station which would be exempt from CEQA as a minor alteration to an existing facility and would not have a significant environmental impact. Therefore, the Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to the cumulative impact on fire and emergency services. The Project's cumulative impact would be *less than significant*.

C-PS-3 Cumulative School Service Impacts. The Project, in combination with other foreseeable development in the City, would have a less-than-significant cumulative impact on school services. (LTS)

Tier 1 and Tier 2

The geographic context for an analysis of cumulative school impacts is the area served by the MPCSD, the RCSD, and the SUHSD. Future housing projects in this area would generate additional students that would need to be accommodated within the school districts. As aforementioned, it is unlikely that housing would be built in either the Redwood City School District, which is zoned for industrial and commercial uses, and the portion of the City that includes the Las Lomas Elementary School District, which currently built out. As such, these school districts are not discussed further.

Projects identified for consideration in the Tier 1 and Tier 2 cumulative scenario would be addressed case-by-case during the review of the respective development. In addition, as previously discussed, Section 65996 of the State Government Code explains that payment of school impact fees established by the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 is deemed to constitute full and complete mitigation for school impacts. The MPCSD, RCSD, and SUHSD have enacted development fees in accordance with the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act and levy these fees on development projects within its service area. Cumulative projects would be required to pay the school impact fees, which are based on the amount of proposed residential and commercial space. This process and fee payment would ensure that services to accommodate current and future citywide growth could be reasonably provided within the cumulative context.

The Project would not directly contribute new students to the cumulative enrollment growth since the development of housing units is not proposed as part of the Project. On a tertiary level, the Project would add approximately 73 elementary school students and 40 high school students to the respective school districts. This contribution would not be considerable to the cumulative enrollment growth that is assumed to necessitate construction of new facilities. Therefore, the Project's cumulative impact would be *less than significant*.

C-PS-4 Cumulative Parks and Recreation Impacts. The Project, in combination with other foreseeable development in the City, would result in a less-than-significant cumulative impact on parks and recreation. (LTS)

Tier 1 and Tier 2

The geographic context for an analysis of cumulative impacts to parks and recreation is the City, as the Menlo Park Community Services Department is responsible for providing recreational and cultural programs for the residents of the City. The City has adopted a goal of maintaining a ratio of 5 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents. Based on the current population of 32,391 residents and 221 acres of parkland, the current ratio is 6.82 acres per 1,000 residents, which exceeds the goal. According to ABAG projections, which reasonably includes the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects as well as ambient growth, the population could increase to 40,600 by 2025, an increase of 8,209 residents from 2011. A total population of 40,600 utilizing 221 acres of parkland yields a ratio of 5.44 acres per 1,000, which still exceeds the goal. Even though 34 percent of park users in the City are non-residents, these users do not factor into the City's parkland standard of 5 acres per 1,000 residents. Therefore, cumulative development is not expected to result in a significant cumulative impact to parks and recreation.

The Project would add approximately 5,800 new employees and 666 residents to the City. Based on the existing population of 32,391, a total residential population of 33,045 would result in a parkland ratio to 6.69 acres per 1,000 residents. Based on a projected future population of 40,600, 666 new residents as a result of the Project added to the projected 2025 population would result in a parkland ratio of 5.36, still above the acceptable threshold, even without the construction of any new parks or recreational facilities. Therefore, the Project's cumulative impact would be *less than significant*.

C-PS-5 Cumulative Library Service Impacts. The Project, in combination with other foreseeable development in the City, would have a less-than-significant cumulative impact on library services. (LTS)

Tier 1 and Tier 2

The geographic context for an analysis of cumulative impacts to library services is the area served by the Peninsula Library System, a consortium of 32 city, county, and community college libraries in San Mateo County. Cumulative development in this service area would place additional demand on library services. This would be a significant cumulative impact if new libraries are not constructed to accommodate regional growth. According to the General Plan, the City of Menlo Park has a goal to maintain a ratio of 3.29 books per capita and a ratio of 1.02 sf of library space per person. Cumulative development of the Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects in combination with ambient growth would, without construction of new libraries or expansion of existing libraries, result in a reduction of the number of books per capita, and

could force the existing ratio of 6.37 books per person and 1.17 sf of library space per person to below the acceptable threshold. This is a potentially significant cumulative impact.

The Project would not directly add resident population to the City, although some employees may choose to reside within the City. As noted earlier, the Project is expected to indirectly increase the population in the City by approximately 666 residents. As stated above, the Menlo Park Library has a goal to maintain a ratio of 3.29 books per capita and a ratio of 1.02 square feet of library space per capita. The increase in 666 residents would slightly degrade the existing ratios from 6.37 to 6.25 books per capita and from 1.17 to 1.14 square feet per capita. Therefore, the Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to any potential cumulative impact on library services. The Project's cumulative impact would be *less than significant*.