

4.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

4.12.1 Introduction

This section discusses existing public services and recreation facilities serving the project site and its vicinity and analyzes the potential for development under the proposed 2014 LRDP to affect those resources. The analysis is based on information provided by the Richmond Fire Department (RFD) and the UCPD, and information in the City of Richmond General Plan 2030.

Public and agency NOP comments related to public services and recreation are summarized below:

- The EIR should evaluate the need for additional City fire apparatus or services required to support the RBC development.
- The EIR should address the need to establish new or modify existing partnerships between the UCPD and the Richmond Police Department (RPD) to promote RBC public safety. This could include a establishing a joint UCPD/RPD substation or work stop on the project site or an RPD police substation near the project site.
- The EIR should evaluate RBC development impacts on shoreline parks, including the Bay Trail between Central Avenue and Garrard Boulevard.

All of these comments were considered in the analysis presented below.

4.12.2 Environmental Setting

Fire Protection

RFD currently provides fire protection services to the project site. There are seven RFD stations in the City. Personnel assigned to the stations respond to approximately 11,000 emergency calls per year. Approximately 77 percent of the emergency calls are for medical service. All personnel are trained as Emergency Medical Technicians to the level of EMT-D and HazMat First Responder Operational. The RFD goal is to respond to 85 percent of emergency calls in 6 minutes or less. The average response time for emergency and non-emergency calls for the RFD is 5 minutes. The average response of 5 minutes is considered acceptable according to the RFD standards (City of Richmond 2011).

RFD has a staff of 96, which includes 89 sworn officers and 7 non-sworn personnel. RFD is organized into three platoons staffing the eight companies. There are seven engine companies and one truck company. All eight companies are supervised by a Battalion Chief responsible for the emergency and administrative activities (City of Richmond 2011).

The closest fire station to the project site is Fire Station No. 64 at 4801 Bayview Avenue, approximately 0.5 mile to the east. Station No. 64 has seven personnel, two captains, two engineers, two firefighters, and the Battalion Chief. The personnel at Station 64 are trained as a Hazardous Materials Response Team (Banks 2013). The equipment at Station No. 64 includes an engine and a ladder truck.

The City of Richmond has mutual aid agreements for fire, rescue, and emergency medical services with the Contra Costa County Fire Protection District, City of Pinole Fire Department, and City of Rodeo-Hercules Fire Department. Under the agreement, these neighboring departments respond to calls outside their jurisdictional boundaries if appropriate primary response is unavailable or located such that it would result in an extended response time (City of Richmond 2011).

Police Services

The UCPD currently provides police services to the project site. The UCPD handles all patrol, investigation, and related law enforcement duties for UC Berkeley, the LBNL site, and other University-owned properties in the area.

The UCPD includes 77 police officers, 45 full-time non-sworn personnel, and 60 student employees. UCPD, at 1 Sproul Hall on the UC Berkeley campus, is organized into four divisions: Administration, Community Outreach and Emergency Services, Investigative and Support Services, and Patrol. The department is empowered as a full-service state law enforcement agency pursuant to Section 830.2(b) of the California Penal Code and fully subscribes to the standards of the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. Officers receive the same basic training as city and county peace officers throughout the state, plus additional training to meet the unique needs of a campus environment (UC Berkeley 2004).

There is no current service ratio goal for the project site; when services are requested or required, UCPD sends the appropriate resources to the project site to address the situation.

Schools

The West Contra Costa Unified School District (WCCUSD) serves approximately 235,000 residents in the five cities of El Cerrito, Richmond, San Pablo, Pinole, and Hercules and the unincorporated areas of Bayview-Montalvin Manor, East Richmond Heights, El Sobrante, Kensington, North Richmond, and Tara Hills. The district covers an area of approximately 65 square miles and provides K-8, middle, high school, alternative school, and adult education services. District enrollment in 2011-12 was approximately 30,000 students (California Department of Education 2013).

Coronado Elementary, the closest elementary school to the project site, is at 2001 Virginia Avenue, approximately 1 mile away. Coronado Elementary enrollment in 2011-12 was 451 students. Lovonya DeJean Middle School, the closest middle school, is at 3400 Macdonald Avenue, approximately 1 mile away. 2011-12 enrollment at Lovonya DeJean Middle School was 635 students. Kennedy High, the closest high school, is at 4300 Cutting Boulevard, less than 0.5 miles away. Kennedy High's 2011-12 enrollment was 883 students (California Department of Education 2013).

Parks and Recreation

The City of Richmond has 4,312 acres of parklands and open space that accounts for 22 percent of the land area in the City. Of these parklands, 4,029 acres are owned and operated by regional agencies, and 283 acres are City-owned facilities or jointly used by the City and other public or private entities. The City of Richmond is home to the Rosie the Riveter National Historic Park (City of Richmond 2011).

City Parks and Facilities

The City of Richmond owns and operates 74 parks, consisting of compact parks that include pocket parks, overlooks, pathways, neighborhood parks, and community parks. Recreational facilities at these parks include play lots, play fields, eight community centers, two senior centers, the swim center, an indoor recreation complex, and a municipal natatorium (City of Richmond 2011). The parks closest to the RBC site are Booker T. Anderson Jr. Park & Community Center, a 22-acre facility less than 0.25 mile northeast; Crescent Park, a 3.1-acre facility less than 0.25 mile east; and Marina Park and Green, an 11-acre facility less than 0.25 mile southwest.

National, State, and Regional Parks

Within the Richmond city limits, there are approximately 4,029 acres of regional and state parklands managed by the East Bay Regional Park District. These range in character from large-scale hillside natural areas to shoreline parks. These lands feature trail systems and day use areas and are publicly open for hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, bird watching, fishing, and picnicking. The closest regional parks to the project site are Point Isabel Regional Shoreline and Brooks Island Regional Preserve. Point Isabel Regional Shoreline is a 23-acre facility on a small promontory in southernmost Richmond less than one mile southeast of the project site. It is owned and operated by the East Bay Regional Park District. Brooks Island Regional Preserve is a 373-acre preserve in the San Francisco Bay just off the Richmond Inner Harbor approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the project site. It is owned and operated by the East Bay Regional Park District (City of Richmond 2011).

The City of Richmond is home to the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park that preserves and interprets stories and historic properties from the World War II home front era. The Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park consists of the Rosie the Riveter Memorial (in Marina Park and Green), the Ford Assembly Plant (in Sheridan Point Park), and Kaiser Shipyard No. 3/ SS Red Oak Victory Ship along the waterfront.

San Francisco Bay Trail

The San Francisco Bay Trail links many of the City and regional parks in Richmond, including the Point Isabel Regional Shoreline and six City-owned parks in Marina Bay west of the project site. The San Francisco Bay Trail is a planned 500-mile hiking and biking trail encircling the San Francisco and the San Pablo Bays. Approximately 32 miles of this trail have been completed in the City; it is ultimately planned to span the entire shoreline wherever feasible. A completed Bay Trail section follows the shoreline directly adjacent to the southern boundary of the project site and also passes through a nearby portion of the McLaughlin Eastshore State Park.

McLaughlin Eastshore State Park

The McLaughlin Eastshore State Park is located along the shoreline adjacent to the RBC site. The park extends approximately 8.5 miles along the eastern San Francisco Bay shoreline from the Oakland Bay Bridge north to the Marina Bay neighborhood in the city of Richmond. The park includes approximately 2,262 acres of uplands and tidelands along the Oakland, Emeryville, Berkeley, Albany, and Richmond waterfronts. The portion of the state park near the project is called the South Richmond Shoreline; it consists of gravel beaches to the south and tidal marsh to the north behind the seawall. An upland strip of land arcing from Point Isabel to Marina Bay is the dike formerly used by the railroad (Eastshore State Park General Plan 2004). A Bay Trail segment is built on this dike. The East Bay Regional Park District manages the state park. The Eastshore State Park General Plan identifies the possibility of adding one or two new vista seating areas along the Bay Trail north of Point Isabel. The vista points could incorporate interpretive panels with information regarding the natural, cultural, and social history of the specific portion of the park. The East Bay Regional Park District also owns and manages a portion of the Western Stege Marsh adjacent to the southern boundary of the RBC site, specifically a 200-foot-wide strip of land centered on the Bay Trail.

4.12.3 Regulatory Considerations

Federal

DOE Order 420.1B

DOE Order 420.1B, Facility Safety, establishes facility and programmatic safety requirements for DOE, including the National Nuclear Security Administration, for nuclear and explosives safety design criteria, fire protection, criticality safety, natural phenomena hazards mitigation, and the System Engineer Program.

DOE Standard 1066-2012

DOE Standard 1066-2012, Fire Protection, facilitates implementation of DOE Order 420.1B by providing criteria and guidance for a standard and acceptable approach to meet the DOE requirements for fire protection programs. The standard was developed to address special or unique fire protection issues at DOE facilities that are not comprehensively or adequately addressed in national consensus standards or other design criteria.

State

Senate Bill 50

The Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, or Senate Bill 50 (SB 50) (Government Code Section 65995), restricts local agencies' ability to deny project approvals based on adequacy of public school facilities (classrooms, auditoriums, etc.). School impact fees are collected at the time building permits are issued. These fees are used by the local schools to accommodate the new students added by the project, thereby reducing potential impacts on schools. School impact fees payment is required by SB 50 for all new residential development projects and is considered full and complete mitigation of school impacts under state regulations.

Local

The RBC site is a University property where work within the University's mission is performed on land owned or controlled by The Regents. As a state entity created by Article IX, Section 9 of the California State Constitution, the University is exempt under the state constitution from compliance with local land use regulations, including general plans and zoning. The University seeks to cooperate with local jurisdictions to reduce any physical consequences of potential land use conflicts to the extent feasible. The following sections summarize objectives and policies from the City of Richmond General Plan and local ordinances as they relate to public services and recreation facilities.

City of Richmond General Plan 2030

Police and Fire Protection

Goal SN2	High Levels of Police and Fire Service
Policy SN2.2	Level of Service. Provide a high level of police and fire service in the community. Secure adequate facilities, equipment and personnel for police and fire and collaborate with neighboring jurisdiction and partner agencies to adequately respond to emergencies and incidents in all parts of the City.
Policy SN2.3	Fire Safety. Regularly update policies that will protect the community and its urban and natural areas from fire hazards. Emphasize prevention and awareness of fire safety guidelines to minimize risk and potential damage to life, property and the environment. In areas designated by the Richmond Fire

Department as having a high fire hazard, ensure adequate fire equipment, personnel, firebreaks, facilities, water and access for a quick and efficient response in any area.

Community Facilities and Infrastructure

- Goal CF 2** Efficient Use and Adequate Maintenance of Facilities and Infrastructure
- Policy CF2.1** Joint-Use and Co-Location. Encourage joint use or co-location of public and private facilities to maximize educational, cultural and recreational opportunities.
- Policy CF2.3** Continued Public Use of School Sites. Encourage the continued public use of property owned and operated by the WCCUSD, other educational institutions, and private facilities to maximize multiple functions.

Parks and Recreation

- Goal PR1** An Integrated System of Parks, Green Streets and Trails
- Policy PR1.1** Diverse Range of Park Types and Functions. Continue to provide a diverse range of park types, functions and recreational opportunities to meet the physical and social needs of the community.
- Policy PR1.2** Multimodal Connections to Parks, Open Space and Recreational Facilities. Improve connections to parks, open space and recreational facilities through an interconnected network of pedestrian-friendly green streets, multimodal corridors and trails. Enhance trails and greenways to provide recreational opportunities for residents, connect neighborhoods and community uses, improve access to natural resources and the shoreline and promote walking and bicycling.
- Policy PR1.3** Equitable Distribution of Park and Recreation Facilities. Expand park and recreation opportunities in all neighborhoods and ensure that they are offered within comfortable walking distance of homes, schools and businesses in order to encourage more physically and socially active lifestyles.
- Action PR1.E** Shoreline Parks Plan. Coordinate efforts with community groups, property owners, and the BCDC regarding analysis of gaps and identification of opportunity sites for completing the Bay Trail; identification of routes and improvements needed to connect the shoreline with core urban areas of the City; bicycle and pedestrian trails to provide local connections between the waterfront and surrounding neighborhoods; and provisions to complete planned regional trails including the San Francisco Bay Trail, Richmond Greenway, and Wildcat Creek Regional Trail.

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined that the public services and recreation effects from future development pursuant to the General Plan would be less than significant. Future development would increase demand for police and fire protection and emergency medical services and could result in a need for new or expanded services; however, it would not decrease the existing level of protection or service so the impact would be less than significant. The need for new or expanded school or libraries would be mitigated by the collection of fees, so this impact would be less than significant. Future development would increase the use of recreational facilities and create

demand for new or expanded facilities but would not substantially degrade them so the impact would be less than significant. No mitigation measures would be required. Cumulative impacts would also be less than significant.

4.12.4 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Standards of Significance

Project impacts on public services and recreation facilities would be considered significant if they would exceed the following Standards of Significance, in accordance with Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines* and the UC CEQA Handbook:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of 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, or other facilities.
- Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.
- Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

CEQA Checklist Items Adequately Addressed in the Initial Study

The Initial Study deferred analysis of the project's public services and recreational facilities impacts to the EIR, so all of the CEQA checklist items listed above are addressed in the following analysis.

Analytical Methods

This section focuses on the potential for adverse physical impacts from the provision of new or altered public service facilities (police and fire service) under the 2014 LRDP. This includes new or expanded facilities needed to increase or maintain services, service personnel, or level of service standards. The analysis involves three steps: (1) assessing whether 2014 LRDP related growth would result in unmet public services demand. This is determined by comparing projected population growth with existing service ratios, response times, capacities, or other performance objectives identified for each service; (2) evaluating whether unmet services needs would require additional staff or equipment necessitating construction of new or expanded facilities; (3) if the project spurred construction of new or expanded facilities, determining whether the new or expanded facilities would result in a significant environmental impact.

The cumulative impacts analysis in this section evaluates the potential for development under the 2014 LRDP, in conjunction with regional growth, to generate a cumulative demand for new or expanded public services facilities that could result in significant environmental effects.

RBC 2014 LRDP Policies

The RBC 2014 LRDP policies related to public services and recreation include the following:

- SP1 – Safety and Preparedness Policy on Model Programs: Develop model environment, health, and safety programs for the Richmond Bay Campus.
 - Develop comprehensive and effective physical safety, life safety, and emergency service plans to protect the environment, the public, employees, and guests at all times.

- Ensure clear and responsible management of environment, health, and safety programs and services.
- Implement land use controls to prohibit unsafe exposure of workers, visitors, and the surrounding community to environmental contaminants.
- Utilize transparent environment, health, and safety reporting practices.
- SP2 – Safety and Preparedness Policy on Inclusion: Ensure that the Richmond Bay Campus contributes to and serves as a resource for the Richmond community.
 - Encourage inclusion with an open campus where security boundaries occur at the building level rather than the campus level to advance the ideals of institutional transparency and mutual trust.
 - Enable community access to Richmond Bay Campus amenities such as outdoor spaces and meeting facilities to promote a better understanding of the University’s mission.
 - Expand partnerships with local agencies, including fire and police departments, as well as local neighborhoods to promote understanding and address safety and security concerns of neighbors as well as the campus workforce.

LRDP Impacts and Mitigation Measures

LRDP Impact PS-1: Development under the 2014 LRDP would increase the demand for fire services and could result in the construction of new or expanded fire stations. The impacts from the construction of a fire station would be less than significant. (*Less than Significant*)

Campus development under the proposed 2014 LRDP would add to fire service demand due to increased population and facilities at the RBC site and increased population in the broader region. Direct and indirect effects on fire service are analyzed.

Direct Effect of RBC Development

Fire Station No. 64 provides fire service to the RBC site currently and would continue to do so if the proposed project were implemented until required fire safety and emergency assessments and plans indicate the need for additional services. This fire station has one fire engine and a fire truck. There are no General Plan proposed modifications or expansions for Fire Station No. 64 and no additional fire stations are planned in the vicinity. Currently the RFD is operating at an acceptable level of fire protection service by responding to city-wide emergency and non-emergency calls within 5 minutes. In the long run, it may become desirable or necessary for the University to house emergency service equipment and personnel on the campus. The LBNL Protective Services Department retains responsibility for all security, fire protection, and emergency service requirements for all DOE facilities, assets, and personnel.

Development under the 2014 LRDP would result in an additional 4.35 million gsf of building space on the RBC site (for a total of 5.4 million square feet of space) and up to an additional 9,700 people (for a total of 10,000 persons). The new buildings and personnel would require RFD fire protection and emergency services. The pace of 2014 LRDP development cannot be predicted at this time. As the space envisioned under the 2014 LRDP would be developed, the demand for fire service would increase accordingly.

The City monitors response times for fire and emergency medical calls to determine if there is a need for additional facilities, and identifies locations that may not be adequately served by existing

facilities. According to the City's General Plan EIR, the RFD can determine whether additional fire services are required by preparing a "standards of coverage" plan (City of Richmond 2011). The standards of coverage plan would identify locations with high call volumes and high density and would indicate if additional fire services are required and where they would need to be located (Banks 2013). The RFD service goals are based on accepted service levels of distance and time as opposed to firefighters or stations per capita. Therefore, although the RBC site workforce would increase and the campus would be more densely developed, the response time would not be significantly affected.

If the City of Richmond's population grows beyond the General Plan's 2030 planning horizon, modifications or replacement of Fire Station No. 64 may be proposed to maintain adequate service levels. Any future fire station construction or modification is expected to comply with contemporaneous state, local, and City General Plan and zoning requirements. The RBC site also includes space for an on-site fire station once on-site demand (e.g., sufficient built space and population) warrants it. The potential environmental effects associated with constructing an on-site fire station as part of LRDP development are evaluated in Sections 4.1 through 4.11 and Sections 4.12 through 4.14 and are found to be less than significant or reduced to less than significant with mitigation. Although there would be significant and unavoidable impacts of LRDP development related to operational criteria pollutant and toxic air contaminant emissions, demolition of historic buildings, operational GHG emissions, and traffic, due to the nature of fire stations, the construction and operation of the on-site fire station would not cause or contribute to these significant and unavoidable impacts.

Should RBC development in conjunction with other growth require an expansion of Fire Station No. 64 or a new fire station in this portion of the City, potential expansion or new construction of a fire station is not likely to result in significant environmental impacts. This is because fire stations are relatively small facilities in terms of building space, and fire stations are often sited on infill sites within developed urban areas. New fire station sites are generally small, ranging in size from 1/2 to 1 acre. To the extent that a fire station project might result in some potentially significant impacts, it is anticipated that those would be mitigated to a less than significant level. Furthermore, as stated in the City's General Plan EIR, the City will conduct an environmental review of expanding or building a new fire station and anticipates that the impact of development under the General Plan related to provision of fire service would be less than significant (City of Richmond 2011). Therefore, the impact related to fire service demand triggered by the RBC site development would be less than significant.

Indirect Effect of RBC Development

Approximately 10,000 employees would be on the project site at full development under the 2014 LRDP. A portion of them would be existing LBNL employees who would relocate from other facilities to the RBC; others may be existing UC Berkeley employees. Many of the new employees would likely be hired from the Bay Area. Most employees would likely not relocate and would continue to commute from their current residences; not impacting residential fire service demand. New employees who are hired from outside the Bay Area are likely to relocate as a result of RBC employment. As discussed in Section 4.11, Population and Housing, approximately 90 percent or 8,730 RBC employees would live in Contra Costa and Alameda counties by the year 2050. However, the RBC employees and their associated household population would account for a very small percentage of the projected population of Contra Costa and Alameda counties in 2050. The housing demand associated with 2014 LRDP permanent employment growth likely would be satisfied by the housing that could be added in the City of Richmond, Contra Costa and Alameda counties, and other nearby communities.

RBC personnel who do choose to move to the City of Richmond would indirectly contribute to the residentially-based need for new fire services or facilities. However, these employees would move into areas already served by fire stations, or into new residential developments subject to the dedication of land, development, or impact fees. If the new residential development necessitated a new fire station with subsequent environmental impacts, those impacts would be mitigated by the developer of that residential development.

In summary, the direct and indirect impacts of campus development under the 2014 LRDP related to demand for fire service would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure: No mitigation measure is required.

LRDP Impact PS-2: **Development under the 2014 LRDP would increase police services demand that could necessitate construction of new police facilities on the RBC site, but such construction would not result in significant environmental impacts. (*Less than Significant*)**

Campus development under the 2014 LRDP would add to police services demand due to increased RBC site population and facilities and increased population in the broader region. The direct and indirect effects of RBC development on police services are analyzed below.

Direct Effect of RBC Development

Campus development under the 2014 LRDP would result in a RBC site workforce of approximately 10,000 people and on-site building space growth to approximately 5.4 million gsf. The UCPD currently maintains a presence on the RBC site at all times. 2014 LRDP implementation would result in the anticipated need for additional on-site police staff and equipment so as to provide adequate police services. The additional police service demand may not require construction of a new police station on- or off-site, but it may require that office space to be used as an on-site police outpost. The results of required emergency and security assessments and plans may indicate the need for additional services. Over time, the UCPD staff on-site would need to be increased, requiring expansion or replacement of the existing police station. The LBNL Protective Services Department retains responsibility for all security, fire protection, and emergency service requirements for all DOE facilities, assets, and personnel. Therefore, the impact related to the provision of police services would be less than significant.

Indirect Effect of RBC Development

As discussed in Section 4.11, Population and Housing, and LRDP Impact PS-1 above, campus development is not expected to result in the influx of a large number of employee households into Richmond. Those employees who do relocate in the City of Richmond as a result of RBC employment and research opportunities would move into areas already served by police stations, or into new residential developments subject to the dedication of land, development, or impact fees. If new residential development necessitated a new police station, that new station would be subject to local planning and any impacts would be mitigated by the residential developer.

In summary, the direct and indirect impacts of campus development under the 2014 LRDP related to police services demand would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure: No mitigation measure is required.

LRDP Impact PS-3: Development under the 2014 LRDP would not result in the need for new or physically altered public school facilities. (*Less than Significant*)

Direct Effect of RBC Development

The 2014 LRDP proposes no residential uses on or off the RBC site, so no new school-age children would be directly associated with the proposed project. There would be no direct impact on schools.

Indirect Effect of RBC Development

As discussed in Section 4.11, Population and Housing, and LRDP Impact PS-1 above, campus development is not expected to result in the influx of a large number of employee households into Richmond. Children associated with employee households that do move to Richmond would attend WCCUSD, although the number is not expected to be large. The anticipated growth associated with the 2014 LRDP would occur over an approximately 37-year period, so the population and student enrollment increases would occur incrementally during that time. The WCCUSD anticipates enrollment increases in its overall resident student population over the next 10 years (WCCUSD 2013). The increase in student population from RBC development would conform to the anticipated increase in enrollment in the WCCUSD. The incremental student enrollment increase from families relocating due to RBC development would be distributed throughout the WCCUSD. This would spread and minimize enrollment impacts on any particular public school facilities. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant indirect impact on public school facilities.

Mitigation Measure: No mitigation measure is required.

LRDP Impact PS-4: Development under the 2014 LRDP would not trigger construction, substantially increase demand, or substantially degrade parks and recreational facilities. (*Less than Significant*)

Direct Effect of RBC Development

Currently, the RFS includes a gym and workout space, available to employees at the site. The RBC may include recreational facilities or field space, as outlined in the Research, Education, and Support land use description (see Section 3.6.6). The potential environmental effects associated with constructing new on-site recreational facilities are evaluated in Sections 4.1 through 4.11 and Sections 4.12 through 4.14 and are found to be less than significant or reduced to less than significant with mitigation. Although there would be significant and unavoidable impacts of LRDP development related to operational criteria pollutant emissions, historic buildings, operational GHG emissions, and traffic, due to the nature of recreational facilities, these improvements would not cause or contribute to these significant and unavoidable impacts.

The 2014 LRDP proposes neither on- nor off-site residential uses that would necessitate the development of recreational facilities. The campus population would consist of researchers, faculty, staff, and some students who would tend to be on the campus during daytime hours. The RBC would be developed with open space areas available to the campus population for passive recreation, such as walking along the proposed interpretive boardwalks. It is anticipated that active recreational uses would be developed, such as a sports field, gym, and other athletic facilities. The RBC workforce could also use nearby parks, including the South Richmond Shoreline portion of the McLaughlin Eastshore State Park or Shimada Friendship Park located to the west off the San Francisco Bay Trail. The McLaughlin Eastshore State Park trail would include interpretive panels for recreational users. However, the entire RBC workforce would not be expected to use the parks and any park visits would be interspersed throughout the day due to

differing RBC staff schedules. It is unlikely that the small portion of the RBC workforce present at night would use nearby parks after dark due to limited visibility and unfavorable nighttime temperatures and weather. For these reasons, it is not expected that RBC use of nearby parks would be great enough to cause substantial physical deterioration.

The San Francisco Bay Trail would be available for campus population commuting and recreation. As described in the Project Description, Bay Trail access is provided via underpasses and overpasses at Central Avenue, Buchanan Street, Gilman Street, University Avenue, and the Berkeley bicycle and pedestrian bridge. Access is also available along the entire southern gateway district. Some RBC staff and visitors could commute by bicycle using the San Francisco Bay Trail. According to the Bay Area Travel Survey 2000 conducted by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, about 1.8 percent of home-based work trips in the Bay Area are made by bicycle. This rate ranges from 3.4 percent for City and County of San Francisco to a low of 0.3 percent for Contra Costa County (MTC 2004). If RBC were to follow the Bay Area average, approximately 175 of the full 10,000 employees would use the trail for daily commuting. In reality, bicycle commute rates would likely be much lower because of the RBC's distances and limited connectivity to a wide distribution of residential neighborhoods. The resulting small number of daily bicycle trips via the Bay Trail is unlikely to result in substantial trail deterioration. Therefore the proposed project would not substantially increase demand for park and recreational facilities in any direct manner. No substantial physical deterioration of such amenities would result, so the direct impact on park and recreational facilities would be less than significant.

Indirect Effect of RBC Development

The City of Richmond has a policy that requires 3 acres of community or neighborhood parkland per 1,000 residents. This policy does not take into account regional and state parks. The City currently does not meet the required ratio; it has a ratio of 2.44 acres per 1,000 residents. Accordingly, the City of Richmond General Plan indicates that there is a deficit in local park space in relation to the current population. There are, however, over 4,000 acres of nearby regional and state parks that are used by the Richmond population to meet recreational demand.

For reasons presented in Section 4.11, Population and Housing, and LRDP Impact PS-1 above, only a relatively small portion of the future RBC workforce is likely to relocate to the City of Richmond. The population increase within the City of Richmond from 2014 LRDP campus development would result in a relatively small increase in local park demand. Employees who relocate to the City of Richmond would move into areas already served by parks and recreational facilities, or into new residential developments subject to the dedication of land, development, or impact fees. Therefore, the proposed project would not indirectly increase demand for parks and recreational facilities in a substantial manner. As a result, substantial physical deterioration of park and recreational facilities would not occur. The indirect impact from the RBC site workforce on park and recreational facilities would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure: No mitigation measure is required.

Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

LRDP Cumulative Impact PS-1: Development under the 2014 LRDP, in conjunction with other regional growth, could increase the demand for public service facilities but would not result in significant environmental impacts related to construction or expansion of such facilities. (*Less than Significant*)

Demand for all public services in the City of Richmond and surrounding Bay Area region could increase with implementation of the 2014 LRDP in combination with other expected cumulative growth. The expected 2014 LRDP population growth is a component of the overall Bay Area regional growth, and a subset of growth anticipated in the City of Richmond General Plan 2030. As growth occurs in the Bay Area region, the City of Richmond and other cities and counties will undertake facilities planning processes to identify the appropriate size, location, and timing for new facilities.

The City of Richmond General Plan 2030 indicates that as growth occurs, police and fire services may need to be expanded and equipment upgraded. The City of Richmond will continue coordinating with other local and regional emergency service agencies to ensure that police and fire services demands are met. When future facilities are planned, the associated environmental impacts would be analyzed. New fire and police facility projects are expected to comply with the appropriate general plan and zoning requirements and CEQA. Campus development under the 2014 LRDP does not anticipate residential land uses on the RBC site and would not have a direct impact on the WCCUSD or other public school districts. To the extent that some RBC-related households relocate to Richmond, they would add some school-age children to the school district. As is current practice, the WCCUSD would coordinate with communities in its service area, including the City of Richmond, and would plan to provide adequate school facilities and services to meet population-driven demand increases. Construction of new or expanded public school facilities would be subject to CEQA review and consideration by the WCCUSD. The construction of new or expanded school facilities is not expected to result in significant environmental impacts because, due to the nature of these facilities (i.e., infill sites, surrounded by existing development), potential impacts are expected to be less than significant.

Campus development under the 2014 LRDP does not anticipate residential land uses on the RBC site and therefore, would not have a direct impact on parks and recreational facilities. As described above, some of the campus workforce could use the nearby parks, including the South Richmond Shoreline portion of the McLaughlin Eastshore State Park or Shimada Friendship Park; resources would also be available on the new campus itself. Such use would tend to be limited and during daylight hours. In addition, there would be on-site open space and amenities for passive recreation. A small number of RBC staff or visitors may commute by bicycle or walking and contribute to use of the San Francisco Bay Trail. To the extent that some RBC-related households might relocate to Richmond, their migration would be part of the City's planned and analyzed population growth. Any new residential development in Richmond would dedicate land or pay in-lieu fees that would help the City maintain or create new parks and recreational facilities. The additional growth and subsequent demand on parks and recreational facilities in the City of Richmond from buildout of the 2014 LRDP is considered minimal. The General Plan anticipates growth and the need for parks and recreational facilities to serve the increased demand. The 2014 LRDP would not place an additional demand beyond what was anticipated in the General Plan. Therefore, the cumulative impact to parks and recreational facilities from campus development under the 2014 LRDP would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure: No mitigation measure is required.

4.12.5 References

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