

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES**

Under State Planning law, this is an optional element of the General Plan. This element addresses the major public and private services and facilities provided in Scotts Valley. The element defines capital improvements and facilities needed to service the community at buildout, including government, police, wastewater, solid waste disposal, fire, health, schools, water, television, radio and telephone communication, electric, gas and library.

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## **PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES**

Information was obtained from State, County and City government officials, private organizations, and staff surveys of other departments and agencies. The location, development, and expansion of public services and facilities will guide Scotts Valley's future. Each new or expanded service and/or facility must be examined for its relationship to other major services and facilities. When the functions of two or more services and/or facilities overlap one another, it may be desirable to merge them for greater administrative and economic efficiency. The extent and level of some services are dependent on the existence of others. Figure PS-1 identifies public facilities in the Planning area.

The population of Scotts Valley at build out is based upon a medium intensity development of the land use plan. A medium intensity of development would yield a population of approximately 15,000. Public services and facilities are being planned for 15,000 population.

### **Government Facilities and Services**

Scotts Valley was incorporated as a general law city in 1966. The City operates under the council form of government with legislative responsibility residing with an elected City Council of five members. One of the members of the City Council is elected by the others to serve as Mayor.

Administration, Planning, Finance and Police functions are administered from the City Hall building on Civic Center Drive. Public Works/Engineering facilities are located in the corporation yard off Lundy Lane.

Staffing needs fluctuate as the City grows. In March 1991, the City employed 18 persons in Administration, Planning and Finance. Engineering/Public Works employed 25 full time persons and 27 part-time temporary (Recreation Division) persons. The Police Department had 25 regular and two temporary persons. When the City grows from the current 8,615 population (1990 Census) to 15,000 at buildout, all departments expect to expand their staffing.

Space needs also fluctuate. The Public Works/Engineering Department moved from City Hall on Civic Center Drive to a new 5,000 square foot office complex off Lundy Lane in late 1990. The move consolidated all Public Works/Engineering operations in one location. The 5,000 square foot complex is adequate to handle increased staffing as the need arises. The space vacated at City Hall is adequate to accommodate Administration, Planning and Finance functions.

The Police Department is located in the bottom story of the city hall building, approximately 5,435 square feet in area. At buildout, the Department estimates the space needs will be 12,000 square feet. The City has been exploring optional sites to relocate the Police Department and construct a new building. Jail facilities used by the Department are located in the City of Santa Cruz. No jail facilities are proposed for Scotts Valley.

### Police Department

The Scotts Valley Police Department is the designated Law Enforcement Agency to carry out and enforce State laws as well as local ordinances within the boundaries of the City of Scotts Valley. The Police Department serves the entire incorporated area of Scotts Valley. Two other law enforcement agencies operate within the City of Scotts Valley. The Santa Cruz Sheriff's Office provides coroner services. The California Highway Patrol function on the freeway (State Route 17) and by contract on county roads within the planning area.

Since the Scotts Valley Police Department is the area's chief law enforcement agency, its powers, duties and service capabilities are presented in detail below.

Functions The Police Department provides police protection and services to the community. Major goals of the Department are to reduce crime through prevention, detection, and apprehension; to provide for the orderly and safe movement of vehicular traffic through law enforcement, accident prevention and accident investigation; to insure public safety through regulation and control of hazardous conditions; the recovery, return of lost and stolen property and to provide non-enforcement services through programs reflecting community needs and desires. The Department enforces state laws as well as local ordinances within the city limits of Scotts Valley.

Organization The Police Department is divided into three basic divisions: Police Administration, Operations and Support/Special Services. Outlined below is a more detailed analysis of those divisions:

Police Administration The Administration Division of the Police Department provides leadership and administers all functions of the Department. This includes budgeting, personnel management, research and development, staff scheduling, coordination of vehicle maintenance, control of evidence and property, liaison with other law enforcement agencies, liaison with Scotts Valley City Council, and other City departments; supervision of special investigation, training administration and a variety of other administrative tasks.

Operations Division The Patrol Division provides twenty-four (24) hour, seven day per week uniformed preventive patrol service to the community. This unit also conducts initial crime scene investigations, detection and apprehension of criminal offenders, and recovery of lost and stolen property. It serves arrest warrants, conducts traffic enforcement/accident investigation, and performs miscellaneous public service functions.

Support/Special services Division This division includes two units: Communications/Records and Investigations. The Investigations unit performs crime scene investigation, case follow-up, check and fraud details, embezzlement investigation, narcotics and vice investigation, crime prevention programs, school resource and various programs conducted by the Juvenile Officer. The Communications/Records unit provides emergency communications dispatch, maintenance of complete police records system, a warrants section, and clerical services. The division also maintains automated statistical systems and the teletype unit which is interconnected to law enforcement agencies nationwide.

Level of Service Essentially, the Police Department utilizes three criteria for establishing levels of services. Those criteria are:

- A. Response times to calls.
- B. The ratio of patrol officers per calls for service per 1,000 population.
- C. The ratio of police employees per 1,000 population.

There are three (3) levels of responses to calls. Code 3 is the first priority having to do with danger to human life, serious crimes in progress, and/or suspect at scene. Code 2 calls deal with minor crimes in progress, suspicious persons in areas, and calls that could escalate to Code 3. Code 1 calls deal with no known suspect at the scene, time of reported incident is unknown or has occurred some time prior to receiving the call and/or a crime prevention program. The current response time is currently 1-1/2 to 3 minutes for Code 3 calls; approximately 6-10 minutes for Code 2 calls; and Code 1 calls are not applicable for response time.

In 1993 the Scotts Valley Police Department handled over 10,000 calls for service. Over half the calls were from the commercial zone districts. The remainder of the calls were from residential, industrial, and other zones such as public/quasi public. Historical data indicates that police department calls for service rise approximately 3-6% on an annual basis.

In 1993, the department averaged approximately 1,000 service calls per patrol officer. In order to maintain this average, officers must be added as the City of Scotts Valley grows with its population buildout in residential, commercial and industrial areas.

To keep pace with a projected population of 15,000 people at buildout and maintain the present level of service, the Police Department staff would increase from the current 28 employees to a projected total of 37 employees.

The national average of sworn police employees to population in 1986 was 2.59 sworn police employees per 1,000 population. As the City population grows, police personnel would increase to ensure Scotts Valley is equal to, or above, the national average.

Cooperative Agreements The Police Department has both formal and informal assistance agreements with the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office and the California Highway Patrol. Assistance may range from immediate help with an emergency problem to large or complicated criminal investigations.

### Public Works Department

Functions The Public Works Department is responsible for recreation programming, engineering, inspection, construction and maintenance of all City facilities and mechanical equipment, and the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The responsibilities of the department are summarized below.

Administration Through the Public Works Director/City Engineer, the department ensures that city streets, equipment and facilities are properly designed, constructed and maintained.

Engineering The Engineering Division is responsible for the design and construction of City facilities, whether provided as a result of City project or constructed in conjunction with private development. The division has the overall responsibility of assuring that the City's development standards regarding public facilities are met.

Street Maintenance This division is responsible for the maintenance and repair of City streets, traffic control devices and storm drain systems. The division also manages street-cleaning operations.

Wastewater Operations The Wastewater Operations Division is responsible for the operation the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant and the maintenance of the wastewater collection and effluent system.

Park Maintenance Maintenance of City-owned parks is a responsibility of the department. The staff maintains Siltanen Park, the ball fields at the Scotts Valley Middle School, the pool area at the Scotts Valley Recreational Vehicle Park, the City Hall and Scott House Park, and all landscaped street medians.

Vehicle Maintenance This activity encompasses the maintenance and repair of all City vehicles and equipment.

Recreation Division This division is responsible for the development, implementation and operation of recreation programs to serve the needs of the community. Included in the programs are youth and adult sports; children's after school recreation and day camp; adult and youth classes in crafts, drama, personal development, cooking, exercise, health, self-improvement, aquatics, trips and tours, and special interests; and special events. This division is also responsible for city-owned and school district after-hours facility rentals, booking in coordination of city and school facilities. It also serves as staff to the Parks and Recreation Commission.

Measure of Service The Public Works Department currently measures level of service in each division by examining various components of work versus number of employees in each division.

Administration This division is served by the Public Works Director and Administrative Secretary. The service level in this division is measured by the promptness and completeness of reports and projects required by the City Council, as well as by the efficient operation the other six divisions.

Engineering The level of service in this division is measured by the turnaround time for development applications and the meeting of deadlines for major projects submitted by both the City Council and developers. A general rule of thumb is that one full-time employee is necessary for counter service, one full-time employee is necessary for interaction between the planning department and engineering division, and one additional full-time employee is needed for each \$6 million in work effort the division reviews, constructs or works on.

Street Maintenance The level of service in this division is measured by the miles of roadway which are kept in a maintained state, the response to public requests for replacement of street-name signs and traffic signs, and the effectiveness of debris removal from our storm drainage systems to ensure that damage does not occur in the wintertime due to erosion.

Wastewater Operations The level of service in this division is measured by consistency with the Regional Water Quality Control Board's order, the miles of sanitary sewer line which are maintained, and by the number of pump stations maintained.

Park Maintenance The level of service in this division is measured by the acres of grass mowed, number of baseball infields to be prepared, quantity of vegetation trimmed and fertilized, and public play areas maintained.

Recreation The level of service in this division is measured by the number of programs which are enacted by the division and the quality of the programs (which is measured by the participation in the program by the public).

Vehicle Maintenance The level of service in this division is measured by the number and type of pieces of equipment which are maintained.

### Wastewater Treatment

The Scotts Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant is located near the intersection of Scotts Valley Drive and Mt. Hermon Road on Lundy Lane. It is a secondary level treatment plant. The plant has permitted capacity of 890,000 gallons per day, average dry-weather flow (ADWF), and is operating at about 766,000 gallons per day ADWF. This leaves the plant with an operating surplus capacity of approximately 124,000 gallons per day ADWF. An additional 60,000 gallons per day ADWF can be authorized by the Regional Water Quality Control Board if recommended improvements are made.

This authorization is subject to the wastewater treatment plant continuing to operate without violation of the regional board's standards. The City has contracted with the firm of Kennedy/Jenks consulting to design the next step of treatment plant improvements. That design consists of a flow-equalization basin and a new influent pumping facility. Upon completion of the treatment plant improvements, the ADWF will increase to 1,500,000 gallons. In 1994, the City received a Federal EDA grant of \$2,500,000 to complete the expansion, which will begin in the Fall of 1994. It is estimated that the City's ultimate capacity for General Plan buildout is 1,500,000 gallons per day, ADWF.

Additionally, the City is looking at installing a tertiary water-filter system which will take the effluent from the treatment plant and process it to a level which would allow for direct irrigation of landscaping at various City parks, schools, the new proposed Glenwood Estates Golf Course, Borland International Headquarters, and other commercial properties. Tertiary treated wastewater meets the statewide reclamation criteria established by the Department of Health Service and presented in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Tertiary treated wastewater must be adequately disinfected, oxidized, coagulated, clarified and filtered so that the median number of coliform organisms in the effluent does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, as determined from bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in any sample.

## Sanitary Sewers

The City of Scotts Valley uses sanitary sewer assessment districts to provide sanitary sewer service to unserved developed areas and requires that all parcels in its jurisdictions which are less than one acre in size connect to the sanitary sewer system. All new development is required to put in sanitary sewer to serve their projects.

## Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Services

Disposal of solid waste is an essential service. Uncollected and undisposed solid waste can create serious health and safety problems. Population growth has resulted in a rise in the amount of waste materials produced. Nationally, an average of five pounds of solid waste per person per day is produced. Problems associated with increase in solid waste volumes are compounded by the presence of materials that do not decompose. Non-biodegradable materials include glass, plastics and aluminum. Unless these materials are recycled, they will remain in the ground for thousands of years. Problems can also result from the disposal of organic and inorganic chemicals, including toxic and hazardous wastes.

Given these problems, it is critical that solid waste be properly disposed of and that disposal sites be properly located. The growing amounts of waste, the expense of proper disposal, and the difficulty in locating suitable disposal sites have made solid waste disposal a significant concern.

The California Legislature passed the "California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989" (A.B. #939) during the legislative session of 1989. This legislation enacted a comprehensive reorganization of the State's solid waste management planning process.

Each City must prepare, adopt, and implement a source reduction and recycling plan which identifies how the City will divert 25% of solid waste from landfilling by 1995 and 50% by 2000 A.D. By September 1991, the four cities and county jointly had completed the Source Reduction and Recycling Element and conducted public hearings on the element. The City of Scotts Valley, together with the City of Watsonville and the County of Santa Cruz, is investigating the feasibility of establishing large scale recycling and composting processing facilities to cooperatively serve these jurisdictions. The three jurisdictions are also developing an integrated approach to refuse, recycling and yard waste collection services to supply materials to these facilities. The primary goals of these facilities are to meet the state landfill diversion mandates and to ensure that the Buena Vista Landfill lasts as long as possible.

Solid Waste Disposal Sites All solid wastes including garbage, ashes, or rubbish must either be recycled or given final disposal. For Scotts Valley, sanitary landfilling is the method used for solid waste disposal. Sanitary landfilling is an engineering method whereby solid wastes are spread, compacted to the smallest practical volume and covered with soil at the end of each operating day. In order to better understand the total context of solid waste disposal, the following discussion outlines the types of waste produced and types of disposal methods used.

Solid Waste Categories The word "waste" refers to useless, unwanted, or discarded materials, including both solids and liquids. The three major categories of waste are garbage, rubbish, and hazardous or special wastes.

Garbage Garbage is the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling and processing of foods. Garbage is highly organic and decomposes rapidly.

Rubbish Rubbish consists of both combustible and non-combustible waste from homes, stores, and institutions. Examples of non-combustible include tin cans, metal, glass, and crockery.

Hazardous or Special Waste Waste material that presents an unusual disposal problem or requires special handling is defined as hazardous or special waste. These materials, such as paint thinner, can be hazardous in large quantities. Other materials, such as pathological wastes from hospitals and radioactive materials, require special handling in any quantity.

### Methods of Solid Waste Disposal

As stated previously, the method of disposal for Scotts Valley is sanitary landfilling. The County of Santa Cruz owns a transfer facility in Ben Lomond and provides for transfer of solid waste generated in Scotts Valley, to the County landfill site at Buena Vista.

Refuse Collection Services. The collection and transportation of solid waste to a disposal site is a necessary component of solid waste management. The basic objective of a collection service is to remove all solid wastes from a community in order to reduce vermin, eliminate fire hazards, and improve the visual and aesthetic qualities of a community.

Currently Waste Management of Santa Cruz County services approximately 2,900 residences and 225 commercial/industrial facilities within the Planning Area. Residences generate approximately 18 pounds of solid waste per day per unit, and commercial/industrial facilities approximately 60 cubic yards per month per facility.

Recycling Services Recycling of certain solid waste material can remove from the environment non-degradable materials that would otherwise remain for thousands of years. Recyclable materials (plastics, glass, aluminum, and tin) require excessive space in landfills because they do not readily compact. By recycling these materials, the life span of a solid waste facility can be prolonged.

Recycling efforts in Scotts Valley consist of mandatory recycling through residential curbside collection of glass, tin and aluminum cans, newspaper, and plastic beverage containers; or through drop off at buy-back centers or non-profit group collection programs. The curbside collection service is planned to include additional materials, such as yard waste, cardboard and other paper products, and other plastics.

Mandatory recycling will soon be expanded to include all commercial and industrial establishments. The City further supports recycling by purchasing only recycled paper products and by providing recycling containers through the City's parks.

Recycling services are planned to also include the composting of yard wastes. Composting is the controlled biological decomposition of organic material. Composting of yard waste (e.g., grass clippings, leaves, plant prunings, etc.) produces humus, a soil-like material which can be used in gardening, landscaping or farming as a soil amendment or mulch.

### Scotts Valley Fire Protection District

The Scotts Valley Fire Protection District was reorganized under the Fire Protection Law of 1987, Health and Safety Code, Section 13800. The District is governed by a five-person Board of Directors who are elected to four-year terms.

Fire protection is an essential public service. Unchecked, fire poses a danger to both life and property. The level of need for fire protection is based on such factors as the nature and extent of activities within developed areas, population density, building size and condition, and wildfire hazards.

It is interesting and important to note that the provision of fire services by a jurisdiction is not required by State law. The State of California Government Code Section 850 specifies that, "Neither a public entity nor a public employee is liable for failure to establish a fire department, or otherwise provide fire protection service". This means that fire services desired by a community must be provided by that community through property taxes, a special assessment district or through a volunteer fire company.

Scotts Valley Fire Protection District is the primary agency providing fire protection for both the City of Scotts Valley and the surrounding unincorporated areas. The Fire District encompasses an area of 21 square miles, including 4.5 square miles of the City of Scotts Valley, with a total population of approximately 19,000 people.

The boundaries of the District run from the city limits of Santa Cruz City to the north of upper Highway 17; from east of Highway 17 to west of Lockhart Gulch.

The District also has mutual and automatic aid agreements with other local fire agencies. Resources outside of Santa Cruz County are available through State Office of Emergency Services. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection also provides fire protection to the Scotts Valley planning area. The California Department of Forestry is primarily responsible for wildland fire protection within the state responsibility areas of the district. There is a "mutual threat zone" agreement with the California Department of Forestry within the incorporated area of the District for wildland fire assistance.

Fire protection services involve fire prevention, fire suppression, emergency medical services and hazardous material management and response. Fire prevention involves the elimination or reduction of fire risks (danger to people) and fire hazards (danger to property). Fire suppression refers to the ability of the district to bring hostile fires under control and extinguishing them with life safety as the primary concern. Emergency medical services are provided to stabilize a person(s) traumatized by illness or injury. Hazardous material management involves minimizing the chances of fixed facilities having a release of hazardous substances which may impact the surrounding populace and environment in an adverse manner. Hazardous material response is a service to protect life and property from exposure to the release of a hazardous substance.

In order to manage these services, the District operation is split into areas of responsibilities called Divisions. The Divisions are: Fire Prevention, Operations, and Training.

Fire Prevention The Fire Prevention Division is responsible for several of the District programs which include plan review of new development and construction, extensive public fire safety education programs, fire investigation to determine cause and origin of fire, commercial and industrial fire safety inspections, and the enforcement of state and local life and fire safety codes and regulations. Division personnel work closely with State, County and City officials in propagating fire safety.

Operations The Operations Division is responsible for the fire suppression, medical aid/rescue, and hazardous material response activities. There are 24 fire suppression personnel assigned to three 24-hour shifts. There is a Division Chief in charge of the Operations Division.

Operations involves the deployment of personnel at the scene of emergencies, as well as coordination of daily activities related to personnel, apparatus, and facilities. Coordination and response to mutual aid incidents and disasters with the Scott Valley Fire District, the County and the State is part of Operation's responsibility. Under this Division, policies and procedures are established for emergency scenes management utilizing available resources to their fullest capacity.

Training The Training Division is responsible for all recruitment and training of District personnel. This would include daily drills, volunteer training, career development for personnel, and promotional testing. Analysis of training needs and development of training programs are also the responsibility of the Training Division.

Emergency Medical Service A majority of the calls answered by the District are related to a need for emergency medical service. The Scotts Valley Fire Protection District is, in most cases, the first response on medical emergencies providing life saving measures from trained Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) personnel. This training currently includes the ability of personnel to defibulate a victim in cardiac arrest.

Hazardous Materials The Scotts Valley Fire Protection District manages the hazardous materials program for the City of Scotts Valley. This involves issuing permits, and inspecting facilities which store, use, or handle hazardous materials, including underground storage tanks. The District also has personnel to deal with hazardous material releases on an emergency response level.

Fire District Facilities and Apparatus The headquarters station for the Scotts Valley Fire Protection District is located at 7 Erba Lane. There is a second station with one engine company located at 41 Sims Road, which serves the southern portion of the District and City of Scotts Valley. The District currently operates five engines, including one with an elevated water tower and one water tender of 2,000 gallon capacity. The District also maintains two command units and one hazardous materials response truck.

Fire Protection Insurance Rating The adequacy of fire protection services in Scotts Valley is assessed by the Insurance Services Office (ISO) of California. The ISO conducts an evaluation of Fire District equipment, staffing, training, alarm systems, water supply fire prevention and inspection programs to determine a reasonable basis for assessing fire insurance premiums. The evaluation is expressed in a rating system known as the ISO Grading Schedule. Points are subtracted based on deficiencies found within the District.

The rating is on a scale of one-to-ten, with one signifying the highest level of protection, while a rating of ten means that the area is essentially left unprotected. The ISO rating for the incorporated (City) area of Scotts Valley is a five, while the unincorporated areas have a rating of eight.

Projected Growth and Changes Scotts Valley Fire Protection District is growing as the community grows and it is projected that the District will add one station in the future. The location is projected to be in the area of Glenwood Drive and Sandraya Heights Road. The intent of moving personnel and equipment to additional locations is to decrease the response times to emergencies, thus saving lives and property.

### Health and Medical Services

Adequate health and medical facilities are an essential ingredient to the quality of life within Scotts Valley. The major health problems of today require a wide range of professional facilities and services. Increasing population, a growing proportion of elderly persons, and major advances in medical and surgical techniques have all contributed to a broadening of medical services and facilities on a nationwide basis.

This section discusses the ranges of services available to Scotts Valley.

Acute Care Hospitals An acute care hospital provides short-term, in-patient care. Services include surgical, pediatric, psychiatric, obstetrical, and other specialized types of medical services.

Dominican Hospital has two facilities located in Santa Cruz with a total of 380 beds, and serves residents of Scotts Valley. The acute care facility, located on Soquel Drive, includes a new cardiac center completed in the late 1980's. In 1990, approximately 150 open heart surgeries were performed. A rehabilitation facility (formerly Community Hospital), located on Frederick Street, includes skilled nursing, acute rehabilitation, drug and alcohol abuse treatment.

(Personal Communication, Barbara Wooldridge, Dominican Hospital, 9/91). The Watsonville Community Hospital is also located in Santa Cruz County. It has 110 beds and will soon be expanded to 121 beds.

Other Services Provided The Scotts Valley Medical Clinic on El Rancho Drive provides general medical out-patient services only. There are family physicians on duty from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, with no emergency facilities.

In 1991, two other facilities provided non-emergency, out-patient care. Doctors on Duty, located on Mt. Hermon Road, is open 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. every day. The Santa Cruz Medical Clinic, located on Scotts Valley Drive, provides family care 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. The Santa Cruz Medical Clinic also provides for urgent care (walk-in patients) Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday and Sunday between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

Ambulance service for the Planning Area is supplied by the Santa Cruz Ambulance Company from three locations:

1. between Felton and Ben Lomond
2. 41st Avenue in Santa Cruz
3. Ocean Street in Santa Cruz (headquarters)

### Education Facilities

An educated and informed citizenry is considered essential to the functioning of society. Modern technology and business have placed a premium on education. This section discusses the public and private educational facilities available in Scotts Valley.

Essentially, all of the Scotts Valley Planning Area is served by three school districts: Scotts Valley Union School District, Santa Cruz High School District (Harbor, Santa Cruz High and Soquel High), and the Cabrillo Community College District.

Public Elementary Schools The Scotts Valley Union School District serves the entire Scotts Valley planning area. There are two elementary schools within the district: Vine Hill School (K-5) and Brook Knoll School (K-5). A third elementary school is being planned, due to growth.

Vine Hill School is located on an eight acre site. It had a 1993-94 enrollment of 562 and a capacity of approximately 512 (with double session Kindergarten).

Brook Knoll School had a 1993-94 enrollment of 591 and a 452 enrollment capacity (with double session Kindergarten). It is located on a 9.2 acre site outside the planning area's southern boundary. While the school is outside the planning area, 85% of the students reside within the city limits of Scotts Valley.

The district also owns a 20 acre site west of Glenwood Drive. The final disposition of this property is uncertain at this time. When needs and resources of the district are further identified and refined, a final decision will be made on the use of this land.

Public Middle School ~~Scotts Valley Middle School (grades 6-8) is located on a 9.6 acre site in Scotts Valley. The 1993-94 enrollment was 515 students, it has a capacity of 444 students. The Scotts Valley School District plans to relocate the middle school to another site, perhaps off Glenwood Drive. The current site on Bean Creek Road will be marketed in cooperation with the City (Andy LaCouture, personal communication 9/91). (Reso 1119.28)~~

Enrollment Beginning with the 1986-87 school year, district enrollment has increased significantly and is projected to continue to increase through City buildout. The school district is projecting an enrollment of 2,269 at City buildout, with a 1993-94 district-wide student capacity of 1,408.

Average daily attendance records for the Scotts Valley Union School District are shown in Table 19. These figures include all three schools in the district and are estimates (\*) after 1993-94.

TABLE PS-1

Scotts Valley Union School District Enrollment Information

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
1986-87	1,194	(62)	5.48%
1987-88	1,262	(68)	5.70%
1988-89	1,334	(72)	5.71%
1989-90	1,407	(73)	5.47%
1990-91	1,463	(56)	3.98%
1991-92	1,501	(37)	2.53%
1992-93	1,599	(98)	6.53%
1993-94	1,686	(87)	5.44%
1994-95*	1,773	(87)	5.15%
1995-96*	1,945	(172)	9.70%

Source: Scotts Valley Union School District.

Public High Schools There are two high schools in the Santa Cruz School District that serve the Scotts Valley area; Soquel High and Harbor High.

Soquel High is located in Soquel. In 1990-91, the enrollment was 1,350 students, and a capacity of 1,600 students. The school is on a 55 acre site.

Harbor High is on a 47 acre site in the City of Santa Cruz. It had a 1990-91 enrollment of 1,082, with a capacity of 1,205 students.

The Santa Cruz High School District also operates Loma Prieta Continuation High School on La Fonda Avenue, and Independent Studies, housed on Swift Street, adjacent to the campus of Natural Bridges School in Santa Cruz. These two programs are available to Scotts Valley students.

In 1990, the City assessed community interest in a new high school for Scotts Valley through an advisory ballot measure. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of those who voted wanted a high school within 2 miles of the City limits. A high school would require 30-40 acres of reasonably flat land, money to build the facilities, and the support of the Santa Cruz High School District or unification of the Scotts Valley School District. The City Council, Scotts Valley School District and the Santa Cruz High School District are examining the options through joint meetings of subcommittees from the governing bodies. In November 1994, the issue of unification will be voted on by the voters in the Scotts Valley School District.

Community Colleges Cabrillo College in Santa Cruz offers residents in Scotts Valley various two-year degree programs and vocational training classes. Its 1990-91 enrollment was approximately 13,600; classes run throughout the year.

University The University of California at Santa Cruz offers courses in undergraduate, graduate and extension programs. It had a 1990-91 enrollment of 10,000. The University offers courses during the entire year.

Private Educational Facilities Private educational facilities offer an alternative to public education and are therefore taken into account here.

Baymonte Christian School in Scotts Valley offers classes from preschool level to grade twelve. The 1990-91 enrollment was 200, with a 500 student capacity. The school is in operation from September until June.

Bethany Bible College offers religious programs at the college level. The college has a current enrollment of 469 students, 275 of who live on campus. Campus housing is at capacity. Classes run from September to July. The school is considering relocating, but the disposition of the existing facility has not been determined.

## Domestic Water Services

Water availability is a fundamental determinant of community growth. An adequate supply of potable water is essential for residential development. This section describes the water suppliers in Scotts Valley. Water is provided from three sources: The Scotts Valley Water District (SVWD), the San Lorenzo Valley Water District (SLVWD), and private wells. The SVWD and SLVWD service area boundaries extend beyond the Planning Area boundaries. These two districts provide water, water storage and water distributions necessary for domestic, industrial and commercial usage and for fire protection.

Both the Scotts Valley Water District and the San Lorenzo Valley Water District utilize groundwater to serve their respective customers. This groundwater is stored in the Santa Margarita Sandstone, the Monterey Shale and the Lompico Aquifers. The Santa Margarita Aquifer has been designated by the Federal government as a sole source aquifer. Protection of the aquifer is essential. Rainfall is the source of recharge for these aquifers. Studies conducted by Dr. David Keith Todd, groundwater Management consultant for Scotts Valley Water District, indicate that the groundwater basin contains some 49,000 acre feet of water. These studies have determined that the perennial safe (renewable) yield of the basin is 4,200 acre feet per year. Less than one-half of that amount is used by the two water districts and other private wells in the area. The Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin Management Plan (September 1993) estimates that 3,475 acre feet is used per year and includes areas outside the Scotts Valley sub-basin. In the summer of 1994, the Scotts Valley and San Lorenzo Valley Water districts are completing groundwater basin management plans per AB3030, which will provide yet another estimate of the amount of water extracted from the basin. Monitoring the quality and quantity of groundwater supplies is an on-going process by the water districts to insure safe yields.

Scotts Valley Water District At the present time, Scotts Valley Water District (SVWD) has:

1. 2,965 active water meter connections
2. 98 fire sprinkler connections, plus five not installed
3. 25 metered vacant lots
4. 1 meter sold, but not installed
5. 1,100 water meter connections available to be purchased.

The SVWD currently has a total of 7 wells with a combined capacity of 1,893 gallons per minute (2,725,000 gallons per day). The average daily demand for 1993 was 993 gallons per minute, or 1,430,000 gallons per day. The El Pueblo Water Treatment Plant, which treats water from three wells, has a capacity of 1.5 million gallons per day ("MGD"). The other four wells have treatment facilities on site. Two of these wells have granular activate carbon ("GAC") filters for water treatment on site.

Water provided by SVWD meets or exceeds the strict requirements of both the State of California Department of Health Services and the Federal Safe Drinking Water Standards.

The SVWD has recently completed Well No. 7A at the site of Test Well No. 13 in the old Santa's Village area that has a production capacity of 500 gpm. This well is equipped with the appropriate water treatment system.

In 1990, after the successful completion of Test Well No. 13 in the Lompico formation, the SVWD drilled another test well, Test Well No. 15, to a total depth of 1,100 feet. It is located approximately 1,550 feet south of Test Well No. 13. This well also has the conservative potential production capacity of 550 gpm. The production well for this site will be No. 3 B, scheduled to be drilled in 1994.

Both of these test well sites were selected on the basis of the recommendations of the District's groundwater management consultant, David Keith Todd Engineers.

They recommended, for better groundwater management, that the District disperse its well to improve: 1) the operating efficiency of the existing wells, and 2) the impacts on groundwater levels in the Camp Evers and Scotts Valley Drive areas.

When these two wells are in production, late 1994, the total well capacity will be 2,693 gpm, or 3.877 million gallons per day (MGD). At buildout of the General Plan, the SVWD estimated a capacity of 3,090 acre feet (75% of well capacity) with a demand of 2,003 acre feet per year.

TABLE PS-2  
Scotts Valley Water District's Production Wells

<u>Well Name or Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Capacity In (GPM)</u>	<u>Capacity In (MGD)</u>
<u>CURRENT:</u>			
No. 3A	El Pueblo Water Trmt Plt	31*	.045*
No. 7	El Pueblo Water Trmt Plt	15*	.022*
No. 7A	N. side/Santa's Village	500	.720
No. 9	Next to Senior Center	194	.279
No. 10	Next to Longs Drugs	438	.631
No. 11	SV Drive & El Pueblo Rd	650	.936
Hidden Oaks	Hidden Oaks Condos	65*	.093*
Total Current Production Capacity		1,893	2.725
<u>NEW/UNDER DEVELOPMENT:</u>			
No. 3B N. of Sucinto Dr.		800	1.152
Total Current and New Production Capacity		2,693	3.877

\*stand-by well

TABLE PS-3  
Scotts Valley Water District's Water Demand

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Day Demand (MGD)</u>	<u>Maximum Day Demand (MGD)</u>
1980	0.60	1.19
1981	0.61	1.10
1982	0.66	1.04
1983	0.70	1.19
1984	0.85	1.38
1985	0.89	1.60
1986	1.03	1.75
1987	1.09	1.79
1988	1.20	1.83
1989	1.26	2.26
1990	1.27	1.89
1991	1.27	1.84
1992	1.28	2.07
1993	1.43	2.14

TABLE PS-4

Existing Water Use Factors

User Type	Average Day Demand	Maximum Day Demand
Residential	0.18 gpm/connection (104 gpcpd)*	0.36 gpm/connection (207 gpcpd)
Commercial/ Industrial	0.40 gpm/acre	0.80 gpm/acre
Recreational	0.36 gpm/acre	0.72 gpm/acre
Institutional	1.06 gpm/acre	2.12 gpm/acre

\*gpcpd = gallon per capita per day

Source: Final Report - Water Master Plan Update, Scotts Valley Water District - August 1988

TABLE PS-5

Scotts Valley Water District's Water Storage Tanks

<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity in Gallons</u>
1. Bethany	400,000
2. El Pueblo	400,000
3. MacDorsa	750,000
4. Sequoia	1,250,000
5. Fontenay	30,000
6. Mt. Roberta	20,000
7. Southwood (Oct 93)	500,000
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>3,350,000</b>

Another 500,000 gallon water storage tank is being planned for the Glenwood/Polo Ranch Assessment District. The District's Capital Improvement Program includes replacing both the Fontenay Tank and Mt. Roberta Tank with 100,000 gallon steel tanks. These changes and additions would increase the total water storage capacity of the District to 4,050,000 gallons.

The district's water pressure and pipelines and supply more than satisfies state requirements for the combined fire and maximum day flows as defined under California Administrative Code Title 22, Chapter 16, Article 2, Section 64562.

#### SAN LORENZO VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

The San Lorenzo Valley Water District supplies water service to the Pasatiempo Pines area of Scotts Valley. The District provides service to 516 customers in this area. Service is provided by three ground wells numbered Paso 5, Paso 6, and Paso 7. All of these ground wells, located near the Santa Cruz County Probation Center, combine for a total pumping capacity of 700 gallons per minute.

Four additional ground wells are off-line and not in production due to damage from the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake or low flows of water. These four ground wells, Paso 1 (Old Probation), Paso 2 (Hidden Glen), Paso 3 (Estrella) and Paso 4 (Champion) are maintained as monitoring sites for the assessment of groundwater management.

Within the Scotts Valley portion of the San Lorenzo Valley Water District there are three major storage facilities. These facilities have a combined storage capacity of 390,000 gallons. The transmission and distribution system contains 2.8 miles of 6-inch mainline and 1.8 miles of 8-inch mainline. Facilities and service is adequate to serve Scotts Valley's demand (personal communication, James Mueller, District Manager, March 1991 and Annual Resource Management Policy Report for the City of Scotts Valley, February 2, 1994).

#### PRIVATE WELLS

There are a number of private wells in the Scotts Valley area that provide water for residential, commercial, and industrial uses (Table PS-6). The Scotts Valley Water District monitors many of these wells for water levels and water quality. There are three large mobile home parks in Scotts Valley and only one, Spring Lakes, has its own water system. Montevelle is supplied by SVWD and Vista Del Lago is supplied by SLVWD. However, both of these parks have irrigation wells. Several other private wells are for irrigation use only. Many of the small residential and commercial irrigation wells have gone dry during the last few years due to; (1) sewerage of the Pasatiempo Pines area; (2) long term drought; and (3) the 1989 earthquake. SVWD or SLVWD now serve most of these residential and commercial users. Water usage from private wells is not metered. It is estimated by David Keith Todd Engineers, that their total demand does not exceed 200 acre feet per year in the Scotts Valley Planning Area. Private wells are discouraged by both the City of Scotts Valley and Scotts Valley Water District. Permits for well drilling must be obtained from the water districts and those are only issued under special circumstances.

**TABLE PS-6**  
**Major Private Wells in the Scotts Valley Planning Area - 1984**

<u>Well</u>	<u>Capacity (gpm)</u>
Fern Grove Club	10
Hidden Meadows	45+
Interdesign	100+
Mission Springs	---
Mountain Brook	20
Spring Brook Park	---
The Village	25
Watkins-Johnson	49
Spring Lakes	170
Vista del Lago	250+
Manana Woods	140+
Hidden-Glen	25 - 30

Source: North-Central Santa Cruz County Water Supply Master Plan.

### Television and Radio Communication

This section addresses television and radio stations providing service to the Scotts Valley area. They constitute a public service and are a primary source of information and entertainment.

Scotts Valley is served by broadcast stations, available through antennas and by Cable T.V. Due to the local geography, the primary broadcasts are received from Monterey and Salinas. Cable T.V., through TCI Cable, serves approximately 3,600 Scotts Valley customers with a recently upgraded 78 channel capacity system. TCI Cable's county-wide operations is located in a new facility on Whispering Pines Drive in Scotts Valley.

Radio Commercial radio stations as well as public stations operate under guidelines set up by the Federal Communications Commission. As a commitment to serving the community, commercial stations in particular are required to carry out public service broadcasting. As of November, 1991, there were 36 FM stations and 24 AM radio stations available in Scotts Valley

Telephone Services Telephone services are provided throughout the county by Pacific Bell. Isolated residents can pay to have a telephone line extended to their home. When this occurs, telephone rates are assessed either by toll charges or through regular exchange service charges.

Current and Future Service The present and planned telephone service is generally adequate. However, Pacific Bell is currently expanding telephone conduit capacity in those areas where growth is expected or where existing conduit capacities are inadequate.

Underground Telephone Lines Underground lines, although more expensive to install, are more aesthetically pleasing, better protected from the elements, and require less frequent maintenance than do above ground lines. The State Public Utilities Commission provides that a local jurisdiction may create underground utility districts. The "Underground Utility District" is in effect for all of the area presently within the City of Scotts Valley. This means that all telephone service provided to new construction sites will be installed in the underground.

Aerial to Underground Conversions The City has an underground program to provide for the orderly removal of existing poles and overhead wires.

The City can, after holding a public hearing, create an ordinance for the removal of overhead utility lines, and convert to underground if it finds that public necessity, health, safety or welfare requires such removal and underground installation.

The State Public Utility Commission tariff schedule determines the cost responsibilities to the utility, City, and property owners.

### Electrical and Gas Service

Electrical power is provided in Scotts Valley by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (P.G. & E.). P.G. & E. is an investor-owned company which is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission.

Electrical power is generated by the fossil fuel power plant located at Moss Landing. The Moss Landing plant is one of the largest fossil fuel power plants in the world, using about 75% gas and 25% low sulfur oil to generate electricity. The Moss Landing plant has an on-shore fuel oil storage area east of the plant with a capacity of 5.75 million barrels. The plant uses 70,000 barrels of oil per day and can generate enough electricity to supply four cities the size of San Francisco.

One hundred fifteen kilovolt power lines extend to the Camp Evers substation from the Green Valley substation.

PG&E also provides natural gas to areas in Scotts Valley. Those areas not serviced by PG&E rely on other energy sources, such as butane, propane, electricity, wood and solar.

## Library

In April 1990, the Library Oversight Committee adopted A Plan for the Decade of the 1990's ("Plan"). The Plan is a design for how the Santa Cruz Public Libraries can provide service to the county by the year 2000. The Plan includes a new Mission Statement for the library system and defines service roles for the library's branches.

"The Library System's Mission is to provide materials and services which help community residents meet their personal, educational, cultural, and professional information needs. Special emphasis is placed on meeting the needs of county residents for information about local resources, on stimulating young children's interests and appreciation for reading and learning, on providing popular reading and other materials, and on providing educational enrichment for elementary and secondary school-aged youngsters.

To achieve this Mission, and to organize, define, and maximize service, the Plan identifies five primary Service Roles as appropriate for the Santa Cruz Library System. The Service Roles, which are more fully explained in the Plan are:

Reference and Community Information Library  
Early Childhood Library Services Center  
Popular Materials Library  
Educational Enrichment Center for Elementary and  
Secondary School-Aged Youngsters  
Community Activities Center

Each Service Role has implications for collection development (the kinds of books and other materials the Library System will acquire), kinds of services offered, and what the Library will not attempt to do.

The Long Range Plan uses a Tier System of branch development which envisions different Service Roles, and allocates different collection sizes and service levels by size of Branch. Tier I branches are neighborhood libraries with 1 book or book equivalent item per capita. Tier II branches house an additional 1.5 book items per capita and have staff and resources sufficient to respond to a greater number of reference and information queries. One Tier III branch houses an additional .5 book or book equivalent items per capita, responds to the greatest number of reference queries, and provides administrative and technical support to the whole system. The Tier System assumes that all branches are connected by an integrated online automation system.

The Scotts Valley library is a Tier I branch and leases space in the Kings Village Shopping Center off Mt. Hermon Road. The Plan designates the Scotts Valley branch a Tier II facility on the assumption that it will be constructed as part of the Scotts Valley redevelopment project.

Under the Plan a new library would be opened in FY '96-'97 to serve San Lorenzo and Scotts Valley residents. The current Tier I branch would be closed.

**PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES**

Government Facilities and Services

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GOAL

PSG-513 TO PLAN AND PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE AND EFFICIENT CITY GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES TO ACCOMMODATE THE EXISTING AND FUTURE NEEDS OF THE CITY.

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Objective

PSO-514 Construct a new police department facility.

Policy

PSP-515 Based on sufficient funding, the City shall provide funds, facilities, and equipment to the Police Department at a level necessary to maintain its efficient functioning.

Action

PSA-516 The City should include acquisition of land and construction of police facility in long range Capital Improvement Program.

Objective

PSO-517 Computerize all of the City's department operations.

Policy

PSP-518 Depending on sufficient funding, the City shall provide personnel, equipment and training to place necessary data on computers.

Action

PSA-519 During annual budget review, the City Council should assess the present and future requirements of the departments and allocate a budget commensurate with the City's needs and resources.

PSA-520 The City Council should include computer costs in the Capital Improvement Program.

PSA-521 Annually the building division will reassess the building permit valuation based on I.C.B.O. Building Standards.

## Police and Fire Services

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### GOAL

PSG-522 TO SUPPORT THE PROVISION OF POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES AT LEVELS ADEQUATE FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

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### Objective

PSO-523 Support measures to improve and enhance the capability of the Police Department.

### Policy

PSP-524 Depending on sufficient funding, the City shall continue to provide personnel, facilities, equipment, and training to the Police Department at a level determined by the City Council necessary to maintain appropriate standards for public safety and response time.

### Actions

PSA-525 The police department shall prepare a "long range operations plan" regarding the ability to maintain its current level of service. The plan shall include the police department's short term and long range goals and the programs necessary to accomplish the goals.

PSA-526 During annual budget review, assess the present and future requirements of the police department and allocate a budget commensurate with the City's needs.

PSA-527 The police department will reduce opportunities for criminal action through highly visible law enforcement within the City through swift investigation and apprehension of suspected criminals, and through increased public awareness of personal safety and property security techniques.

PSA-528 The police department will strive to maintain a maximum 3 minute response time to a "Code 3" emergency within the City, 24 hours a day.

### Policy

PSP-529 The City shall promote efforts to organize community crime prevention programs.

PSA-530                    Actions  
The police department will continue to emphasize increased community involvement and participation in defining community needs, establishing priorities, and developing programs to meet these needs. The police department will promote neighborhood crime prevention programs like "Neighborhood Watch".

PSA-531                    The City shall continue to support a juvenile program.

PSO-532                    Objective  
Ensure that police and fire services are available to serve development in the City.

PSP-533                    Policy  
The City shall require that all new development proposals and/or changes in land use be referred to the police department for law enforcement evaluation and to the fire department for evaluation of fire and life safety issues.

PSA-534                    Action  
As a part of standard permit and land use change processing, the planning department will continue to refer proposals to the police and fire chiefs for review and comment prior to preparation of the city staff report.

#### Health and Medical Services

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PSG-535                    GOAL  
TO IMPROVE THE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES TO ALL RESIDENTS OF THE PLANNING AREA.

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PSO-536                    Objective  
Increase the availability of health and medical services as necessary to meet the needs of Planning Area residents.

PSP-537                    Policy  
The City shall encourage public and private health care providers to expand their services or to locate in the City consistent with environmental constraints and the needs of local residents.

PSA-538

Action

The City Council should direct the City Manager to encourage health care providers to expand or locate in the City consistent with the resident need.

Educational Facilities

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GOAL

PSG-539 TO PROVIDE A BROAD RANGE OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESIDENTS OF THE PLANNING AREA BY ENSURING THAT PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES REMAIN ADEQUATE TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWTH OF THE PLANNING AREA, IN AN ENVIRONMENT WHICH ADDRESSES THE SAFETY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN GOING TO AND RETURNING FROM SCHOOL, AND ASSURES COMPATIBILITY BETWEEN SCHOOL FACILITIES AND OTHER LAND USES.

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PSO-540 Objective  
Encourage communication and cooperation between the City, applicants for residential development projects and appropriate educational districts and agencies to ensure that adequate, safe school facilities and services are planned to provide a quality educational environment for the Planning Area's anticipated growth.

PSP-541 Policy  
As part of the environmental review process, the City shall evaluate new residential developments for their potential impact on student enrollment in the public school system. Applicants for approval of residential development projects will be expected to demonstrate that adequate mitigation measures will be in place to offset the identified increase in student enrollment directly related to the residential development project. The adequacy of the proposed mitigation measures shall be determined on a case by case basis, consistent with the stated goals, objectives, policies and programs under the City's General Plan. Consideration of adequate mitigation measures shall include, but not be limited to, those measures set forth under California Government Code Section 65996.

PSA-542

Actions

The City should assess the impact of proposed residential development on public school facilities and resources. Impact assessment shall include, but not be limited to, data submitted by the Scotts Valley Union School District addressing student enrollment projections and the capacity of existing public school facilities.

PSA-543

Unless otherwise limited by State law, the decision-making body may require, as a condition of approval of the development project, adequate mitigation measures to be undertaken to address the identified impact on public school facilities related to the development project's increase in student enrollment.

Policies

PSP-544

Appreciating their continued presence as definite assets to the local environment, the City shall coordinate with private school facilities in the implementation of campus plans.

PSP-545

The City Council shall continue to meet and confer with school districts as appropriate to assist in establishing a high school for Scotts Valley students.

PSP-546

The City shall encourage school administrations to enable non-school hour use of their facilities by the public through updating and maintenance of the Joint Facilities Use Agreement.

Action

PSA-547

The City Council should establish a cooperative program between the school districts and the City. Special emphasis should be given to a cooperative effort between the Parks and Recreation Commission and the school districts to provide the recreational needs of the City's residents.

Policies

PSP-548

The City shall ensure that school children are provided safe pedestrian and bicycle travelways to and from schools.

PSP-549

The City shall advocate off-street loading/unloading zones for pick-up/delivery of school children by private vehicles.

Action

PSA-550

During permit processing, development, and design review, the City shall consider the need for sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and passenger loading and unloading facilities when planning or considering roadway improvements from residential areas to schools.

- PSP-551      Policy  
The City shall ensure that traffic speed controls are provided and enforced during school hours and along school children's travelways.
- PSA-552      Action  
The City should post reduced speed limits during school hours and post school crossing signs.
- PSP-553      Policy  
The City shall require that any development under construction near or adjacent to school children's travelways include special safety measures, such as fenced enclosures and construction traffic controls, and off-site improvements needed to mitigate hazardous conditions.
- PSA-554      Action  
This school safety measure shall be added as a standard permit condition for new construction near or adjacent to school children's travelways. In order to avoid impacting school children's travelways, the City may require that development contribute to the cost of off-site improvements needed to mitigate hazardous conditions resulting from those developments or provide an alternate travelway.
- PSP-555      Policy  
The City shall coordinate with appropriate school or college districts in planning future land uses adjoining school or college sites.
- PSA-556      Action  
The Planning Department shall submit any General Plan amendments, rezonings, or project development proposals for properties adjacent to existing or future school sites to the appropriate school district for review and comment prior to preparation of the City staff report.

Services and Utilities

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GOAL

PSG-557 TO PROMOTE THE ADEQUATE PROVISION OF SERVICES AND AN EFFICIENT SYSTEM OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

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Objective

PSO-558 Promote adequate water service for residents of the Planning Area.

Policy

PSP-559 The City shall cooperate with the water districts which serve the Planning Area and with owners of private wells to promote water service, infrastructure improvements, and sound resource management.

Actions

PSA-560 Amend the City Code to require service connections to a public utility for new development.

PSA-561 The City shall support assessment districts in development areas to extend and replace water lines. The extension of water lines will promote water service. Resource management is promoted by the replacement of old and leaky lines.

PSA-562 The City shall condition new development to extend water lines and increase their capacity as necessary.

PSA-563 Participate in a basin-wide groundwater management program. Consult with the Scotts Valley and San Lorenzo Valley Water Districts to determine the effects of proposed private well development on basin-wide groundwater management.

PSA-564 In September or October of each year, the City Council shall meet with the Water Districts to discuss Groundwater Basin Management Plans (AB3030) including recharge, wellhead protection zones, and safe yield. The City will determine actions necessary to assist the Water District in meeting the goals of the AB3030 plans.

PSA-565 The provisions of City Council Resolution #1413 regarding Water Conservation shall be incorporated into the Design Review handbook.

PSA-566 Chapter 15.12 of the City Code regarding greywater reuse shall be amended as necessary to be consistent with new state requirements.

PSA-567 The City Council shall request the Scotts Valley and San Lorenzo Valley Water Districts and the County of Santa Cruz incorporate a private well monitoring program into their annual reports.

Policy

PSP-568 The City shall not allow existing or new private wells to serve new development. **For the purpose of this policy, "new development" is defined as projects which require discretionary review.** (Reso 1119.26)

Objective

PSO-569 Ensure adequate levels of wastewater treatment.

Policy

PSP-570 Sewage disposal shall be in accordance with the City's Wastewater Plan.

Actions

PSA-571 The Public Works Department shall update and monitor the current wastewater disposal plan annually to meet the demands of the service area.

PSA-572 The Public Works Department should plan improvements and propose funding to ensure adequate levels of wastewater treatment are available to meet the demands of the service area.

Objective

PSO-573 Promote orderly disposal of solid wastes in a manner which will protect the environment and ensure the continued health and safety of Planning Area residents.

Policy

PSP-574 The City shall coordinate with the Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Plan.

Action

PSA-575 The City shall continue active involvement with the Santa Cruz County Integrated Waste Management Plan Committee.

Policy

PSP-576 The City shall comply with "the California Integrated Waste Management" (AB939) by establishing mandatory public and private source reduction and recycling programs.

- PSA-577                    Action  
The City Council shall continue mandatory curbside recycling by City Ordinance.
- PSO-578                    Objective  
Provide for adequate and safe public utilities.
- PSP-579                    Policy  
The City shall designate areas for utility sites and access corridors.
- PSA-580                    Actions  
The City should amend the zoning ordinance to designate properties owned by public utilities for public and quasi-public use.
- PSA-581                    The City shall condition development to provide utility sites and access corridors.
- PSP-582                    Policy  
All utility installations shall be designed and constructed to minimize damage from identified geologic hazards.
- PSA-583                    Actions  
As a part of the environmental review process, the Planning Department should assess the potential significant impacts associated with utility installation proposals and require full mitigation.
- PSO-584                    Objective  
Promote aesthetic placement of utility lines and installations.
- PSP-585                    Policy  
The City shall encourage the placement of existing power transmission lines, power distribution lines, and communication lines underground.
- PSA-586                    Action  
The City should form underground utility assessment districts, or a municipal facilities district, to place existing overhead lines underground.
- PSP-587                    Policy  
The City shall require the extension of new power distribution lines and communication lines underground.

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GOAL

PSG-588 PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE LIBRARY TO SERVE THE PLANNING AREA AND THE REGION.

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Objective

PSO-589 Construct a new Tier II library for the Santa Cruz County Library system in the City of Scotts Valley.

Policy

PSP-590 Coordinate with the County Library's Plan for the Decade of the 1990's.

Actions

PSA-591 In cooperation with the Santa Cruz County Library Board, the City Council should assess the costs of a new Tier II library.

Policy

PSP-592 Maintain maximum access to library facilities within budgetary constraints.

Actions

PSA-593 The City shall evaluate opportunities to establish and maintain shared library facilities with other public agencies.

PSA-594 The City shall seek to retain a seat on the library oversight committee and lobby for extended operating hours for Scotts Valley facilities.

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GOAL

PSG-595 TO PROVIDE PUBLIC SERVICES TO MEET THE NEEDS OF A CHANGING POPULATION.

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Objectives

PSO-596 Support a variety of social services for youth, adults and seniors in Scotts Valley.

Policy

PSP-597 The city shall be aware of opportunities to support new social programs or enhance existing programs and provide social services commensurate with city budgetary limits and citizens ability to pay.

Actions

PSA-598

The City will conduct annual joint study sessions with the various city commissions and boards to discuss existing and proposed programs of benefit to the residents such as child care, youth centers, crisis support, and senior services.

PSA-599

On an annual basis, the City Council shall re-evaluate application and impact fees and adjust them as appropriate.

PSA-600

The City shall work with the Volunteer Bureau of Santa Cruz, to use volunteers to enhance the work of the City and disseminate information on various programs available to the residents.

PSA-601

The City shall encourage the Scotts Valley School District to utilize school buildings and grounds to the fullest extent possible.

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updated per 6/20/94 City Council meeting