

Staff Report to the Planning Commission

Application Number: 111078

Applicant: County Sheriff-Coroner's Office

Owner: Green Valley Corporation **APN:** 029-021-56, -57, -58, -59

Agenda Date: September 26, 2012

Agenda Item #: 7 Time: After 9:00 a.m.

Project Description:

Proposal to develop a new County Center for Public Safety facility by retrofitting 3 existing commercial buildings (APNs 029-021-56, -57, and -58) and a parking/circulation parcel (APN 029-021-59) at the Live Oak Business Park at 2400 Chanticleer Avenue and 5200 and 5400 Soquel Avenue, including construction of new fencing, gates, signs and appurtenant structures, and to rezone the site from M-1 (Light Industrial) to PF (Public and Community Facilities) and to amend the General Plan designation from C-S (Service Commercial) to P (Public/Institutional Facilities).

The facility will include investigative, patrol and administrative work space, evidence and property storage, a coroner's facility, a crime lab, a multi-purpose meeting room, and additional services and functions. 349 parking spaces will be provided on the site.

A new 7,654 square foot carport, anew 162 square foot equipment shed, a new 344 square foot storage area, a 50 square foot patrol canine holding area, 1,514 square feet of new exterior canopies and 1,131 square feet of new generator enclosures are to be constructed on the site. A 60-foot tall (total elevation) radio tower is proposed for the roof of 5400 Soquel Avenue (Building B).

6,753 square feet of the second floor of Building C (APN 029-021-57) is set aside for future use under a separate permit and is not a part of this project. Building A (APN 029-021-55) of the Live Oak Business Park is also not a part of this project.

Requires a Commercial Development Permit, a Rezoning, a General Plan Amendment and Environmental Review.

Location: The project is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue in the Live Oak Business Park at 2400 Chanticleer Avenue and 5200 and 5400 Soquel Avenue.

Supervisorial District: First District (District Supervisor: John Leopold)

Permits Required: Commercial Development Permit, Rezoning, General Plan Amendment and Environmental Review

County of Santa Cruz Planning Department 701 Ocean Street, 4th Floor, Santa Cruz CA 95060

Technical Reviews: none

Staff Recommendation:

• Adopt the attached resolution recommending that the Board of Supervisors approve Application No. 111078, and certify the Mitigated Negative Declaration pursuant to the requirements of CEQA.

G.

Exhibits

A. Project plans

B. Findings

C. ConditionsD. Mitigated Negative Declaration (CEQA Determination)

E. Resolution and attached Board Resolution and Ordinance

Amendment

F. Assessor's, Location, Zoning and

General Plan Maps Will Serve Letters

Parcel Information

Parcel Sizes:

APN 029-021-56 (Bldg B): 31,430 square feet APN 029-021-57 (Bldg C): 21,576 square feet

APN 029-021-58 (Bldg D): 29,316 square feet APN 029-021-59 (parking): 209,165 square feet

Existing Land Use -

Existing Land Use - Surrounding:

Light Industrial/Commercial/Office Space

Commercial/Office/Residential/Public Facility

Project Access:

Driveways from Soquel Avenue and from Chanticleer

Avenue

Planning Area:

Live Oak

Land Use Designation:

Existing:

C-S (Service Commercial)

Proposed:

P (Public Facility)

Zone District:

Existing:

M-1 (Light Industrial)

Proposed:

PF (Public Facility)

Coastal Zone:

__ Inside

X Outside

Appealable to Calif. Coastal

__ Yes

X No

Comm.

Environmental Information

Geologic Hazards:

None mapped/no physical evidence on site

Soils:

USDA type 133, Elkhorn sandy loam, USDA type 178, Watsonville

loam, soils report submitted and accepted

Fire Hazard:

Not a mapped constraint

Slopes:

N/A

Env. Sen. Habitat:

None mapped/no physical evidence on site

Grading:

No grading proposed

Tree Removal:

23 trees are proposed to be removed

Scenic:

Within mapped Scenic Corridor (Highway 1)

Drainage:

To existing drainage system on Chanticleer Avenue; drainage

capacity adequate

Archeology:

Not mapped/no physical evidence on site

Services Information

Urban/Rural Services Line:

X Inside __ Outside

Water Supply:

City of Santa Cruz Water Department Santa Cruz County Sanitation District

Fire District:

Central Fire

Drainage District:

Sewage Disposal:

Zone 5

Background

The property was first developed sometime prior to 1920, and was used as a poultry farm from the 1920s through the late 1940s. Throughout the 1950s, the property was occupied by dwellings and smaller outbuildings. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the property remained occupied by several dwellings, including an apartment building that was constructed near the north border of the property sometime between 1956 and 1963. In 2001, prior to construction of the Live Oak Business Park, the property was occupied by five dwellings, a four-unit apartment complex, a lumber mill, a motorcycle repair shop, a cabinet maker/shop, a tree service company, and several sheds or outbuildings.

On October 13, 2000, Commercial Development Permit Application # 99-0118 gave approval for the Live Oak Business Park, the existing industrial park on the site consisting of four buildings and associated parking, landscaping and traffic improvements to Soquel Avenue. The park is a mixed use facility that accommodates a variety of tenants, including research and development, light manufacturing, a range of service commercial businesses, warehouse, distribution and shipping facilities, ancillary business and operations offices and ancillary child care and school facilities.

A Facilities Needs Assessment prepared for the County Administrative Office by Andrea Brewer & Associates Planning Consultants, September 1, 1989, stated, "It is recommended that the Sheriff's Department be relocated out of the Government Center by 1995 into another central County location which will completely accommodate all of the Sheriff's present operations now located in the Government Center. Room for expansion should be included in the new facility and it should address the need for parking and storage of patrol and other Sheriff vehicles. Consideration should be given to relocating the Sheriff's Department and Emergency Services-Communications Center to a single joint facility. "

The acquisition of existing facilities located within the Live Oak Business Park is intended to consolidate various Sheriff-Coroner facilities into one modern essential services facility, improving efficiency and the delivery of services to the community. As the Sheriff's Department considered various relocation options, the proposed project site was prioritized due to its central location in the County and ease of access to Highway 1, proximity to vehicle maintenance and service, and the ability to have secured parking for 80 vehicles. Further, the

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proposed retrofit and re-use of existing structures would be economically and environmentally superior to constructing an entirely new facility. Relocation of much of the Sheriff's Department's operations would free up 11,197 square feet on the third floor of the County Government Center, and 1,542 square feet in the basement where the Sheriff's Locker Room is currently located.

Project Setting

The project site is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue in the unincorporated community of Live Oak. Soquel Avenue is a frontage corridor in this area, running parallel to Highway 1, which is directly north of the project site. Four existing commercial buildings on individual parcels are located on the property to include: 5200 Soquel Avenue; 5300 Soquel Avenue (not a part of the project); 5400 Soquel Avenue; and 2400 Chanticleer Avenue. The parking areas surrounding the four existing buildings make up the remaining fifth parcel.

The existing project site with all four buildings totals 114,568 square feet on five separate parcels, including the parking lot with 349 existing parking spaces. However, Building A (APN 029-021-55, 30,220 square feet) is not a part of the proposed project. Access to the project site is provided from both Chanticleer Avenue and Soquel Avenue. The subject parcels are zoned Light Industrial (M-1) with a General Plan Designation of Service Commercial (C-S). Parcels in the vicinity to the east and west are also zoned M-1, though the parcel immediately to the east is zoned Multi-Family Residential (RM-2-R) with an Urban High Residential (R-UH) General Plan designation. However, this residential parcel is currently being used for equipment and vehicle storage. Parcels to the southwest are zoned Single-Family Residential – 5,000 sq. ft minimum lot size (R-1-5), and the parcel adjacent to the south is developed with a convalescent home and zoned Public Facility (PF). The project vicinity includes various service commercial uses to the east and west and single family residential development to the southwest.

Program and Operations

The project would include the relocation of all investigative, patrol and administrative functions, evidence and property storage, Coroner's facility, forensics lab, and a multi-purpose meeting room and additional services and functions to the new facility. Corrections staff would remain at 259 Water Street, with the exception of court security personnel who will remain at 701 Ocean Street. Other functions currently being performed at 701 Ocean St., or other sites, that would not be moved to the new site are fleet maintenance and radio equipment shop, and the radio transmitting equipment located on the roof and in the basement of 701 Ocean Street. The Live Oak Service Center would move to the new facility, but all other Sheriff-Coroner's substations would remain in current locations.

The proposed facility would be open 24 hours/day, with the majority of activity occurring during the day, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., and at patrol shift changes, between 6:30-7 a.m. (eight deputies), 1-1:30 p.m. (two deputies) 3-3:30 p.m. (eight deputies), and 9:30-10 p.m. (seven deputies.

Analysis of the spatial requirements for the proposed project suggests that a functional space of 77,757 square feet would accommodate current uses, and 261 parking spaces would be required

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to provide the necessary essential services

Both ingress and egress would remain at the existing locations off of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue. Approximately 134 secured parking spaces would be provided, and the entire facility would be monitored by closed circuit television. An intercom to be located at the front of the main reception lobby of Building C would allow visitors to contact records staff during hours the lobby is closed for business. The project also proposes a secure property and evidence storage area and interior storage of special teams' vehicles.

The new facility would not be a prisoner-housing facility. However, a small number of suspect interviews may occur on site. Individuals being transported to the site for questioning would arrive by individual patrol car.

Deliveries of equipment and materials would occur strictly between the hours of 7:00 am, and 7:00 pm, in locations that would not disturb adjacent neighbors. Mail and package delivery would take place at the front entrance to Building C (on the west side of the building), and be distributed to other buildings.

The project also proposes a flexible meeting space with a capacity of 96 that would be used as an Emergency Operations Center, for deputy training, and as a meeting space for use by members of the community. All training activities at this site would occur indoors.

Building A, which shares the project site, would continue to be occupied by Bay Federal Credit Union, its current owner. This parcel would remain under the M-1 zone district and the C-S General Plan designation. This building is not within the scope of this project, and no modifications to the building or building use are anticipated.

Proposed Re-Zoning & General Plan Amendment

The project includes a proposed rezoning and a General Plan amendment to a Public Facilities designation. The project area proposed for rezoning and a General Plan Amendment consists of four parcels, totaling 291,487 square feet (6.67 acres). The subject parcels are zoned Light Industrial (M-1) and the General Plan Designation is Service Commercial (C-S). The zoning designation M-1 is listed in County Code Section 13.10.170 as one of the zone districts that implements the C-S General Plan land use designation. The location and the current uses of the site are consistent with Policy 2.17.2 criteria for Service Commercial and Light industrial designation, which allows assembly, commercial services, light industrial activities, warehousing and ancillary office facilities.

For the proposed new County Center for Public Safety facility to be consistent with County Zoning and General Plan designations, a General Plan amendment to a Public Facility designation and a rezoning to Public Facilities are required. To approve a rezoning of the subject parcel, the finding must be made, under County Code Chapter 13.10.215(d)(3)(B), that the proposed rezoning is necessary to provide for a community-related use which was not anticipated when the Zoning Plan was adopted. A Sheriff-Coroner's facility is a community-related resource that has long outgrown the capacity of its current location. However, the need for a new facility was not anticipated at the time that the County Zoning Plan was adopted, and therefore the proposed rezone is consistent with this finding. Public Facility/Institutional uses allowed under Section 2.21 of the General Plan include public facilities such as public safety

facilities.

Parking, Traffic and Transportation

When the Live Oak Business Park was first proposed, the Traffic Engineering section of the County Public Works reviewed and approved the traffic study, dated April 25, 2000, by Higgins Associates for Barry Swenson Builder. The approved traffic report indicated a total of 931 daily trips would be generated by the proposed mix of light industrial, warehouse and office uses now occupying the site.

A new traffic analysis was prepared by Hatch Mott MacDonald on April 26, 2012 to evaluate the trip generation of the currently proposed Sheriff-Coroner's project, based on the staffing, public visitation and schedule information provided by the Sheriff's Department.

Bay Federal Credit Union (Building A) is currently estimated to generate 333 total daily trips, of which 47 trips (41 in, and 6 out) would occur during the AM peak hour, and 45 (8 in, and 37 out) would occur during the PM peak hour. It should be noted that these estimates are based on analysis of the current occupancy mix within Building A.

The proposed Center for Public Safety (not including Building A) is estimated to generate a total of 497 daily trips, of which 78 trips (67 in, and 11 out) would occur during the AM peak hour, and 77 trips (9 in, and 68 out) would occur during the PM peak hour.

In sum, the total project site (including the otherwise not-a-part Building A) is estimated to generate a total of 830 daily trips, of which 125 trips (108 in, and 17 out) would occur during the AM peak hour, and 122 trips (17 in, and 105 out) during the PM peak hour. This is below the 931 daily trips (142 AM peak hour trips and 124 PM peak hour trips) generated under existing Live Oak Business Park uses.

Thus the proposed project, together with Building A, is estimated to generate a total of 101 fewer trips than the existing Live Oak Business Park. Due to this reduction of daily and peak hour trips, no adverse impacts on parking demand or nearby intersections would occur from implementation of the proposed project.

The existing project site currently meets the code requirements for the required number of parking spaces (331) under its current zoning designation. As proposed, a total parking supply of 261 spaces of 349 (134 secured and 127 unsecured, which include 96 spaces for the community room parking) would be available for the Center for Public Safety. The remaining 88 spaces would be designated for Building A. The 134 secured spaces would be reserved for patrol cars and County employees. Volunteers, visitors, and Bay Federal Credit Union staff and tenants (Building A) would use the unsecured areas.

The parking demand analysis has estimated the number of secured and unsecured parking spaces (104 and 111, respectively) that would be required for the proposed Center for Public Safety to total 215 during peak business hours. The total number of excess parking spaces would be 30 secured and 104 unsecured. The 104 excess unsecured spaces would easily accommodate the 96 parking spaces that would be the maximum required for occasional public meeting use of the community room, with a remaining excess of 8 unsecured spaces. Public meetings would occur infrequently, and thus the entire 104 excess unsecured parking spaces would be available nearly all of the time. As a result, no adverse impacts on parking demand would occur from project implementation.

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Below is the table utilized for the Hatch Mott MacDonald parking analysis:

Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety (Buildings B, C, and D) 84,348 sq. ft.	Number of Spaces	
	Business Hours ⁽¹⁾	Non-Busine '- Hours ⁽²⁾
Sheriff's Staff Parking (Secured)	REHAMEN	
Patrol Vehicles Parked On-site	17	20
Patrol Officer Personal Vehicles Park On-site	20	17
Administrative Staff	18	0
Records and Civil	12	3
Investigations Staff	18	2
Forensic Pathology and Laboratory Staff	5	2
Emergency Operations Center	2	0
Live Oak Service Center Staff	2	0
Other (facilities maintenance, ISD, County personnel, courts and corrections staff, etc.)	10	0
Subtotal for Secured Parking Demand	104	44
Total Available Secured Parking	134	134
Excess Secured Parking Spaces at Peak Demand	+30	+90
Public Parking (Unsecured)		Service September
Community Room	96 ⁽⁴⁾	96(4)
Live Scan	5	0
Records	5	0
Civil	3	0
Live Oak Service Center	7	0
Volunteers	5	0
Coroner's Facility	1 .	0
Subtotal for Unsecured Parking Demand	119	96
Total Available Unsecured Parking	127 ⁽³⁾	127(3)
Excess Unsecured Parking Spaces at Peak Demand	+8	+31
Bay Federal Gredit Union (Eurlding A) 30,220 sq. ft	t des librica	d appropriate t
Public and Employee Parking (Unsecured)		
Office Space (24,420 sq .ft.) 1 space /300 sq. ft.	82	0
Warehouse (5,800 sq. ft.) 1 space/1000 sq. ft.	6	0
Subtotal for Unsecured Parking Demand	88	0
Total Available Unsecured Parking	88 ⁽³⁾	88 ⁽³⁾
Excess Unsecured Parking Spaces at Peak Demand	0	+88
Total Parking Space Supply	349	349
Notes: (1) A peak time of 4:30 pm was used to determine maximum parking dema (2) A peak time of 7:30 am was used to determine maximum parking dema (3) A maximum of 215 unsecured (public) parking spaces would be availab accessible parking spaces. (4) Community meetings would occur so infrequently that the 96 unsecured most of the time.	nd for non-business le to include 13 hand	hours. Iicap

Noise

Noise generation from the proposed project is anticipated to be reduced from the existing light industrial use. Noise impacts were analyzed as part of the CEQA review (draft Mitigated Negative Declaration, Exhibit D of this Staff Report) for the project. It was concluded that noise generation is not expected to increase due to the following project features:

• Officer shift changes would occur in a secure parking lot. Adjacent sensitive receptors would be buffered by an existing 6-foot high sound wall located on the south property line.

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• Patrol car sirens would be tested off-site on public roadways away from sensitive receptors.

- Vehicular traffic accessing the Coroner's facility would enter a secure enclosed area, surrounded by a sound wall engineered to mitigate noise.
- Special teams vehicles would be located in contained garages, with overhead access doors located in the area between Buildings B and D, a contained area with low impact to surrounding uses.

A supplemental acoustic study prepared by Edward L. Pack Associates (2012) analyzed the outdoor mechanical systems. These systems included the noise levels generated by the HVAC equipment on the roofs of Buildings B, C, and D, as well as the proposed emergency generators.

The noise levels generated by the roof top equipment on Building C would be within the limits of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element standards at the most impacted residences across Chanticleer Avenue to the west.

The noise levels generated by the roof top equipment on Building D would be within the limits of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element standards at the most impacted residences to the west, but would be up to 3 db in excess of the daytime standard and up to 8 dB in excess of the nighttime standard of the Santa Cruz Count Noise Element at the most impacted adjacent residence to the south, due to a new makeup air unit. However, project conditions of approval will require that a rooftop acoustic barrier would be constructed around this unit, and thus the potential new noise impact would be reduced to meet acceptable Noise Element standards.

Design Review

The proposed development of a new Sheriff-Coroner facility within an existing office/industruial park will largely entail interior retrofits. New signage, fencing, gates and proposed new exterior structural development will not substantially change the overall visual character of the site as viewed from offsite. Twenty-three trees will be removed to make way for the new exterior elements, but most of the existing substantial landscaping of the Live Oak Business Park will remain and will be required to be maintained.

Structural modifications to meet Essential Services requirements and other minor alterations would not substantially alter the exterior appearance of the existing buildings. All exterior finishes and colors would remain as they are currently. Exterior architectural elements, such as trellises, canopies, and trash enclosures would also remain. Proposed exterior changes would be limited to the following:

- A slight alteration to the canopy at the front entrance of Building C.
- At the front entrance to Building C, a low-profile sign over the canopy stating "SHERIFF" would be added. The County Seal, identical in appearance to the existing County Seal on the Water Street façade of the Superior Court Building at the intersection of Ocean and Water Streets, would be placed on the façade of Building C, over the canopy, and also on the north side of Building C, where it would be visible from Highway 1.
- Existing site monument signage would remain in current locations, with only a change in lettering.

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• The addition of two exit-only doors near the northeast and northwest corners of Building C.

- Alterations to entries on Buildings B and D, consisting of relocation of storefront windows and doors.
- Canopies would be added over one relocated entry door on the Chanticleer side of Building D, visible from the street and two relocated entry doors to Building B, neither of which would be visible from the street.
- A partial enclosed canopy would also be added at the rear entrance to Forensic Pathology, on the interior side of Building D, which would not be visible from the street.
- A 40-foot tall flagpole would be installed approximately 35-feet in front of the main entrance into Building C. Required up-lighting for the flagpole would also be installed at this location.
- No additional lighting fixtures would be installed. However, existing fixtures would be retrofitted with new lamps that would increase energy-efficiency.
- Existing pole lighting at the south end of the site would be replaced by lighting under the carport, which would maintain required lighting levels.
- A 7,654 square foot cantilevered carport is proposed to be constructed at the south end of the site in the secure parking area for protection of Patrol vehicles. In addition, a 162 square foot equipment shed would be constructed at the southwest corner of Building B. These structures would be constructed of corrugated sheet metal that would be compatible with the new canopies at the main entrance of Building C, and the modified entrances on both the west side of Building D and the east and west side of Building B. These structures would be either minimally visible from the street (as in the carport), or only visible from the secure site interior.
- In the landscaped area adjacent to the south of Building C, and in the landscaped area at the northeast corner of Building D, two emergency generator enclosures would be constructed of block walls and finished with integral color cement stucco to match existing building façade and trash enclosure finishes
- In order to create secure parking for Sheriff's staff, 6 foot high wrought iron fences with automatic gates, activated by proximity cards for staff, would be installed in three locations. All three locations would be set well back from parcel boundaries, and have minimal visual impact to neighbors. At the entrance into the secure area at the southwest corner of Building D, an audio/visual intercom/ buzzer system allowing staff to remotely provide access to visitors would be installed.
- A 60-foot (above existing grade) tall radio antenna and 48-inch diameter microwave dish would be installed to support emergency communications capabilities. The radio antenna and dish would be placed on the roof of 5400 Soquel Avenue (Building B). The 60-foot tall antenna would extend approximately 18 feet beyond the building height of 5300 Soquel Avenue (Building A) to the north, which is 42 feet in height at the peak of the roof.

In Summary, no substantial exterior changes are proposed with the exception of a 60-foot tall radio antenna and 48-inch diameter microwave dish to be mounted on roof of 5400 Soquel Avenue (Building B) adjacent to 5300 Soquel Avenue (Building A). The roof of the existing

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single-story building is 22 feet high; therefore, a 38-foot high antenna would be required to meet the 60 foot height requirement needed for adequate radio transmission. The proposed antenna would be visible from both northbound and southbound Highway 1 while directly in front of the Live Oak Business Park. However, the height of the front building (5300 Soquel Avenue, Building A) at 34.5 feet, would block much of the height of the antenna. Approximately 15 feet of the antenna would be visible from northbound Highway 1, and approximately 13 feet of the antenna would be visible from southbound Highway 1. The presence of power poles and light standards along Soquel Avenue appear much larger in comparison to the proposed antenna in the background. Further, much of the current visual environment within the designated scenic corridor near the project site is diminished by the presence of outdoor storage areas filled with dilapidated equipment and vehicles.

Environmental Review

Environmental review was required for the proposed project per the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project was reviewed by the County's Environmental Coordinator on August 6, 2012. The mandatory public comment period expired on August 27, 2012 with no comments received. A preliminary determination to issue a Negative Declaration with Mitigations (Exhibit D) was made on August 28, 2012.

The environmental review process focused on potential impacts of the project in the areas of noise, visual resources, hazards and hazardous materials, land use and transportation/traffic. The process generated mitigation measures for potential noise impacts that will reduce those potential impacts to less than significant, and will thus adequately address these issues.

Conclusion

As proposed and conditioned, the project is consistent with all applicable codes and policies of the Zoning Ordinance and General Plan/LCP. Please see Exhibit "B" ("Findings") for a complete listing of findings and evidence related to the above discussion.

Staff Recommendation

• Adopt the attached resolution recommending approval of Application No. 111078, the attached findings and certification of the Mitigated Negative Declaration under CEQA to the Board of Supervisors.

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Supplementary reports and information referred to in this report are on file and available for viewing at the Santa Cruz County Planning Department, and are hereby made a part of the administrative record for the proposed project.

The County Code and General Plan, as well as hearing agendas and additional information are available online at: www.co.santa-cruz.ca.us

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Santa Cruz County Planning Department

SAUTA CRUZ COUUTY SOQUEL @ CHANTICLEER SANTA CRUZ, CA 90662 AN 039-011-56, 371, 38, 239

PD-1

CENTER FOR PUBLIC SAFETY SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

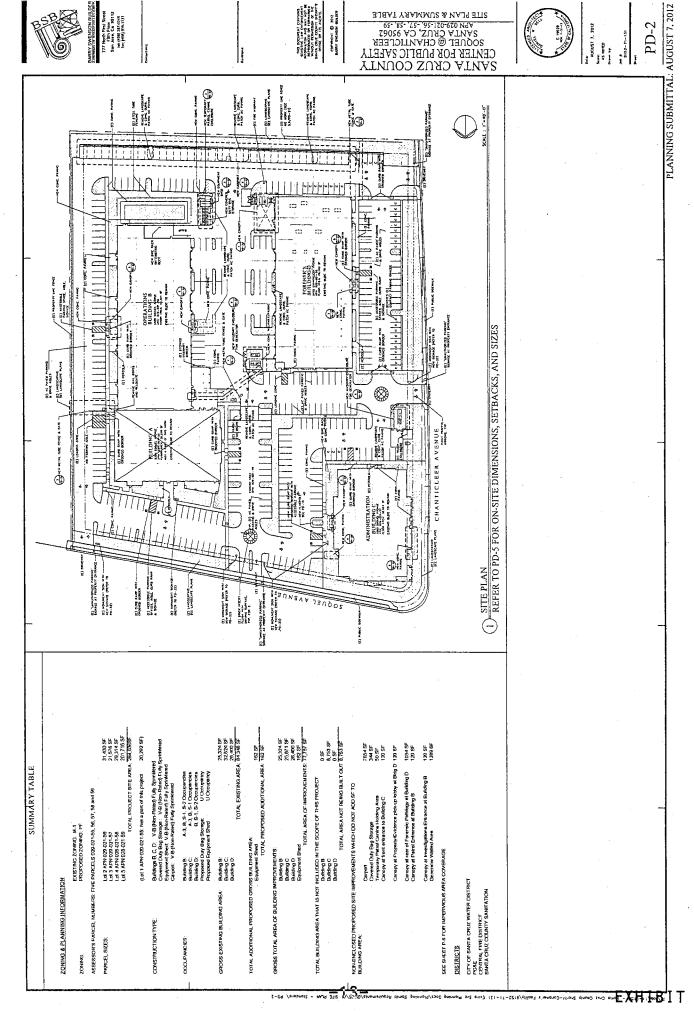
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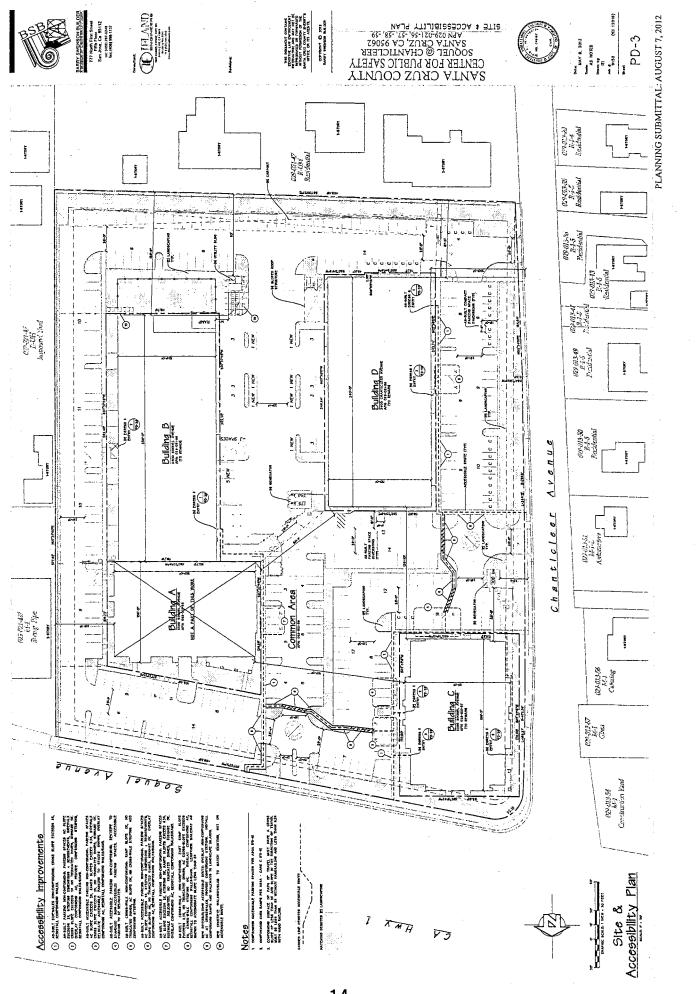
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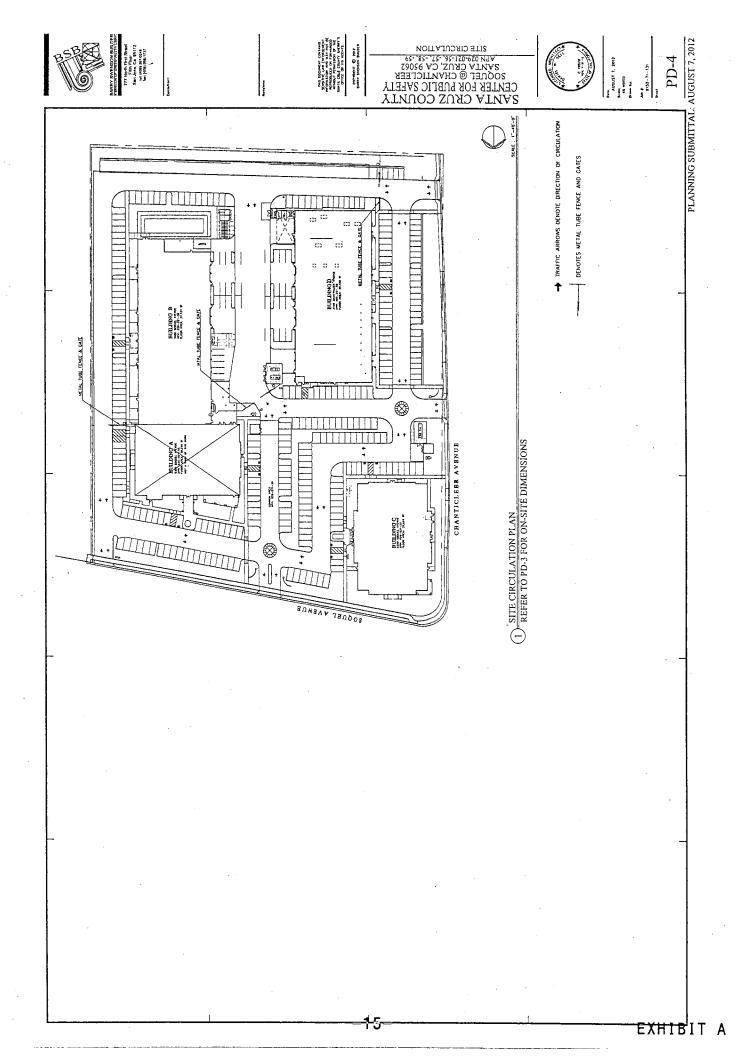
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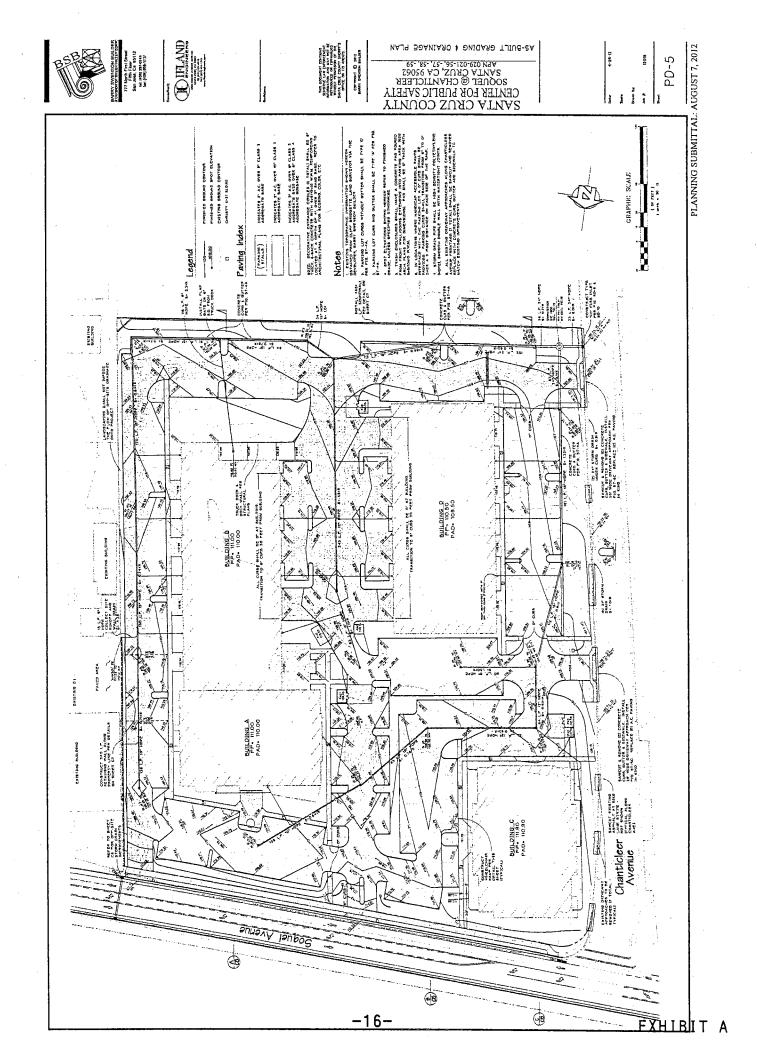
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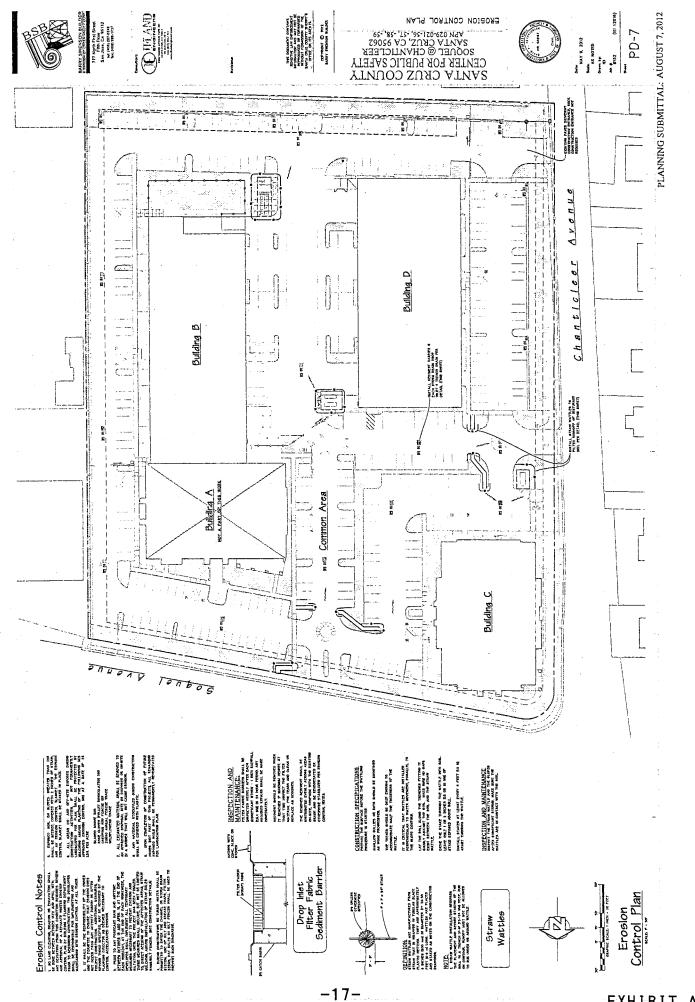
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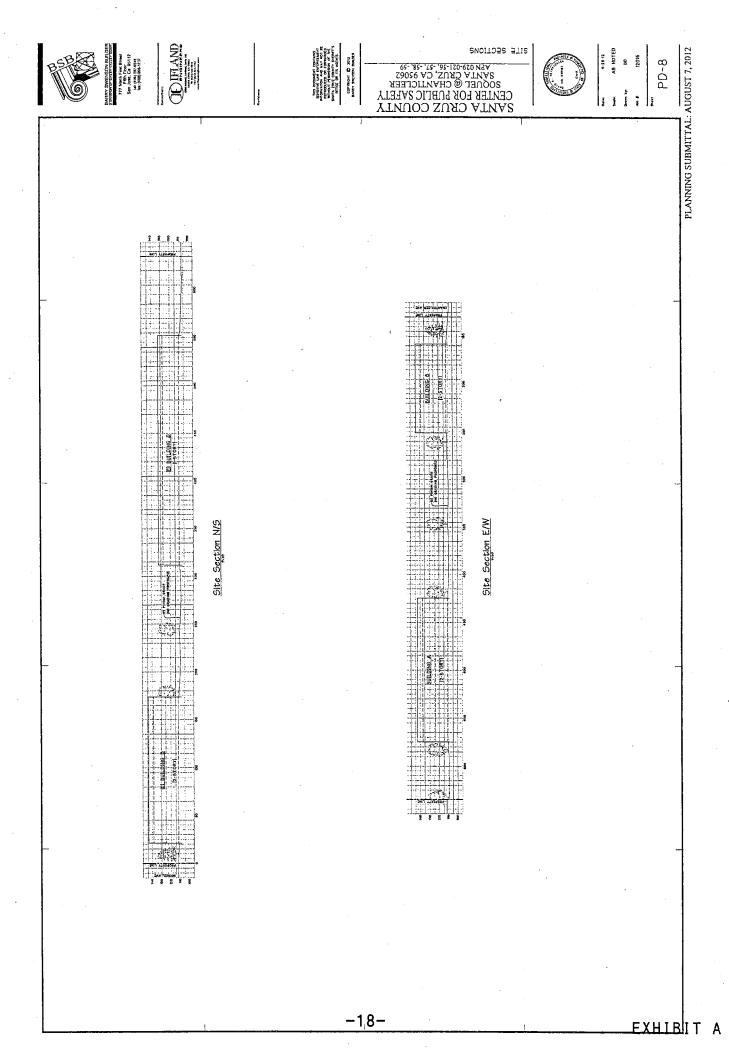


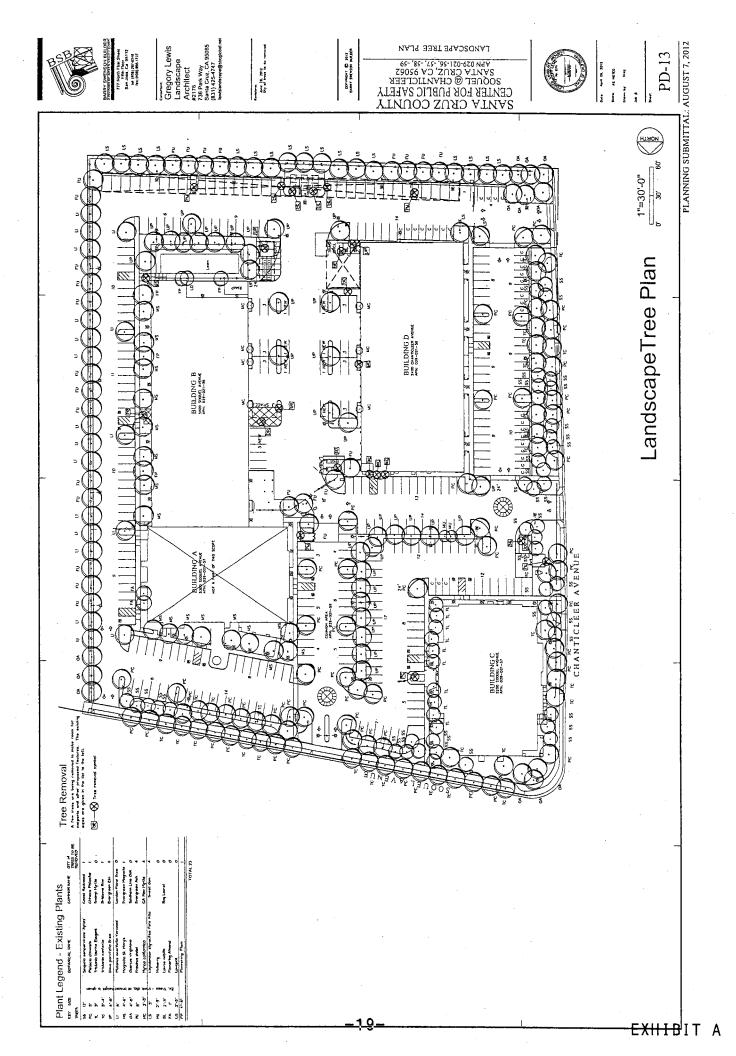


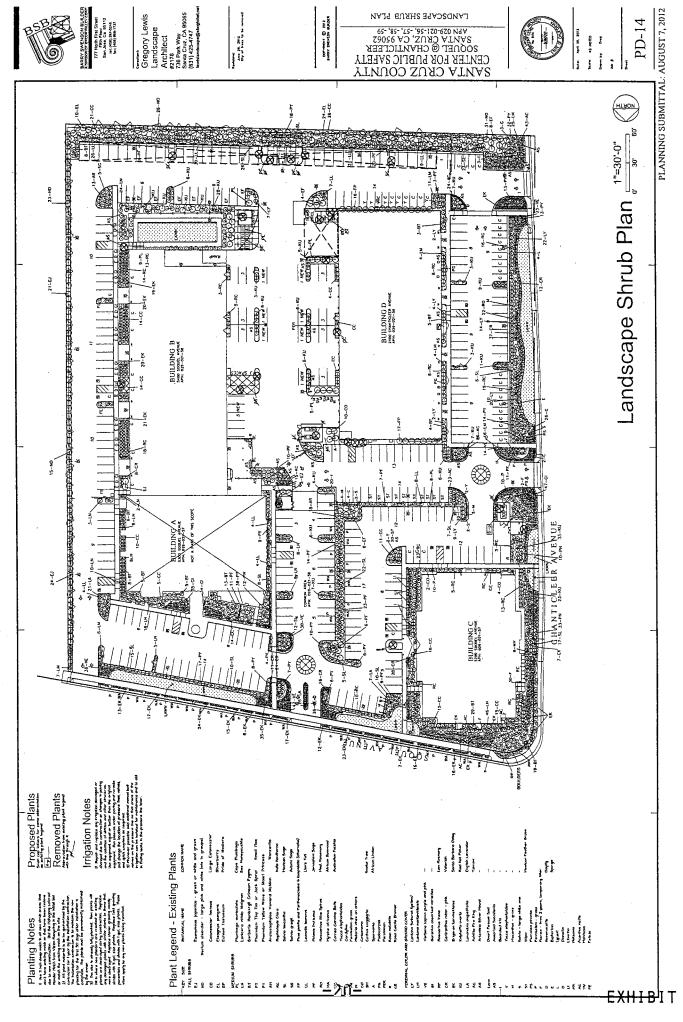


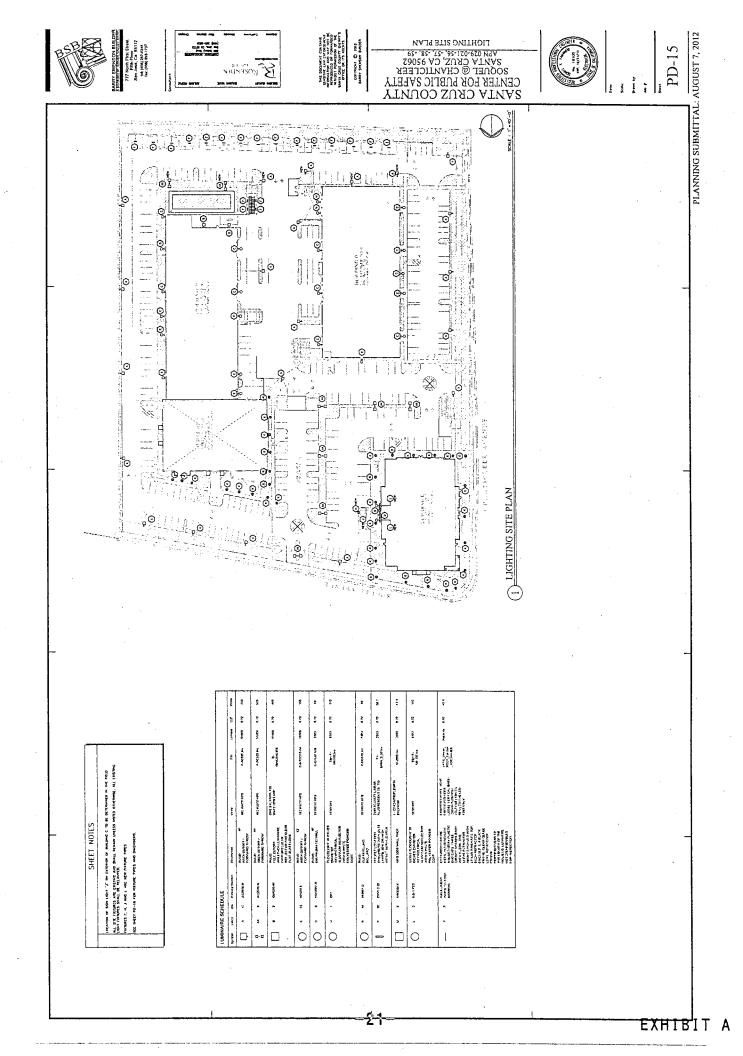


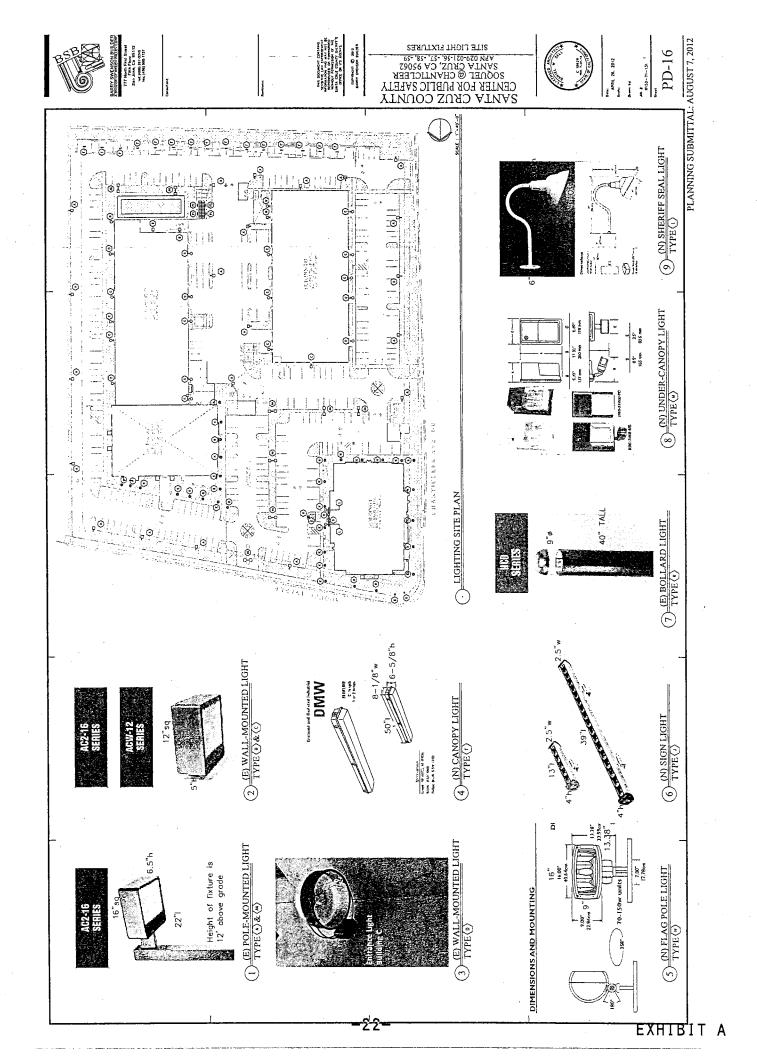


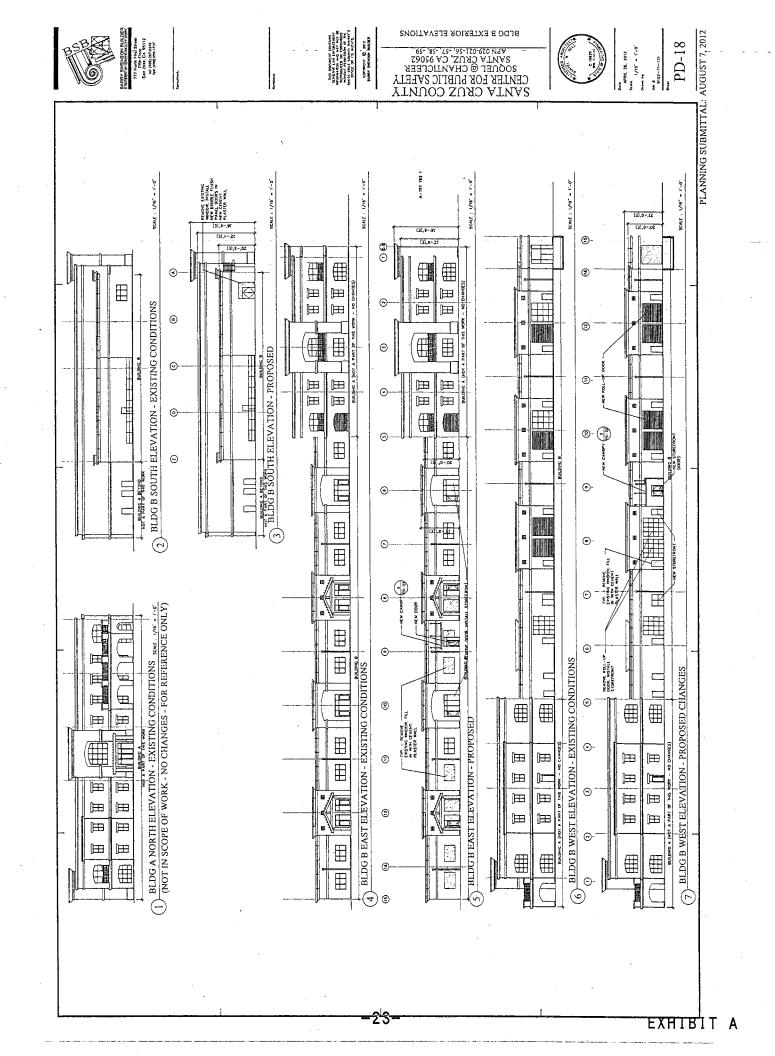


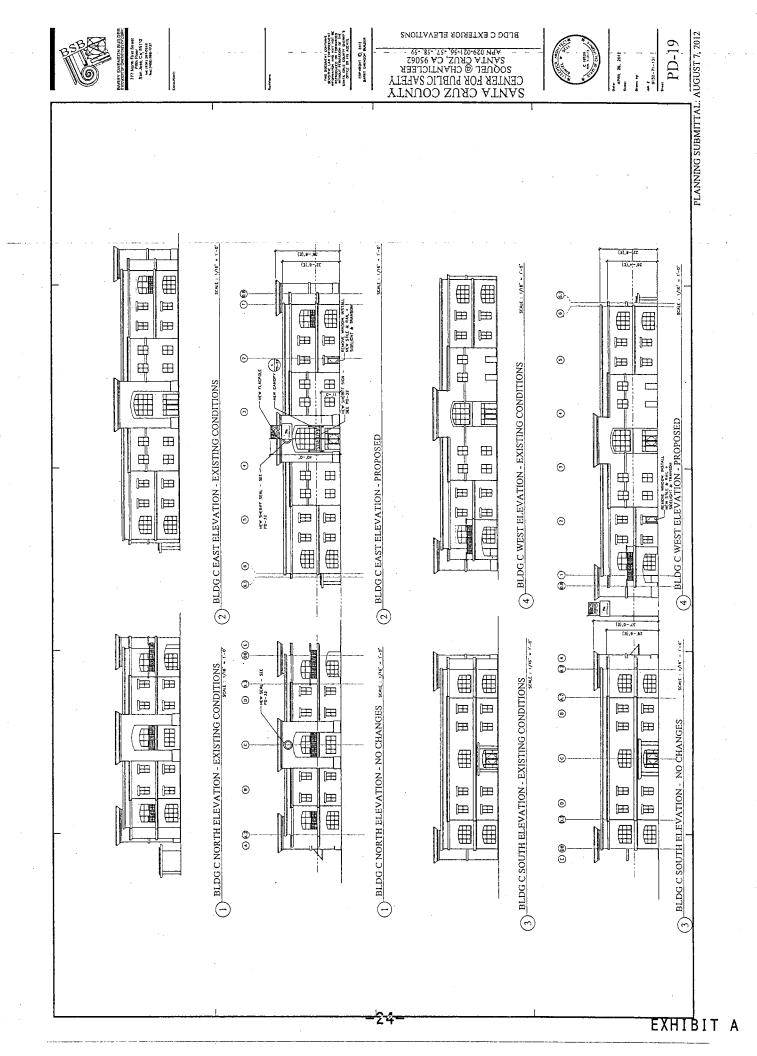


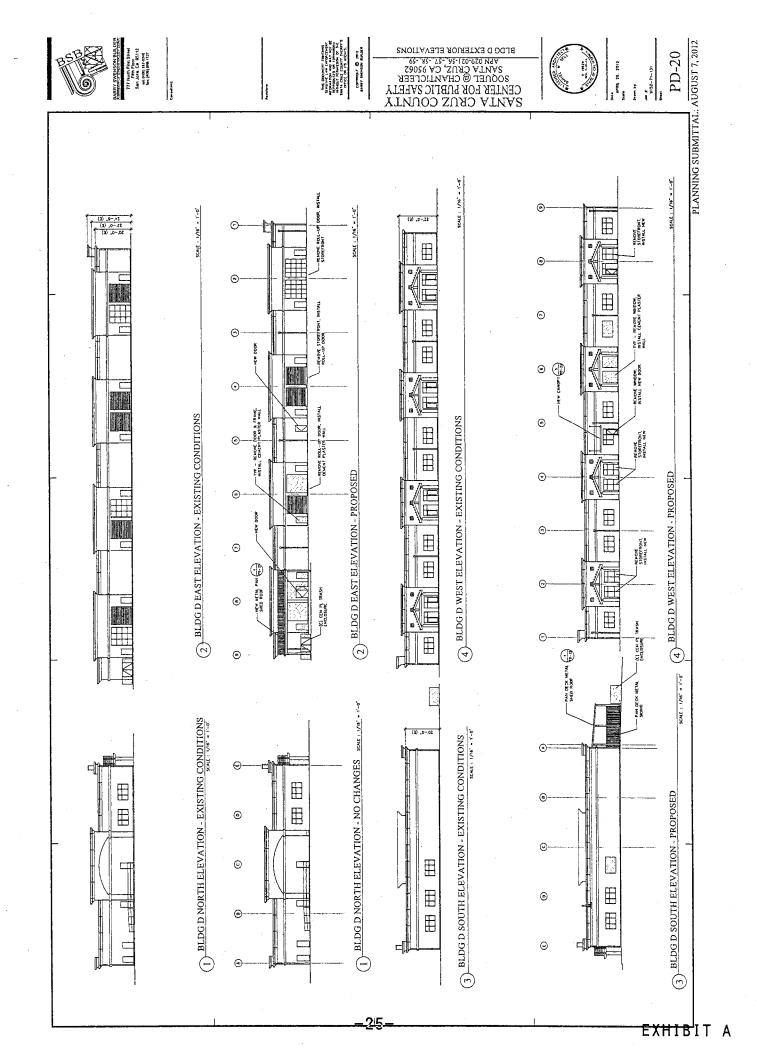


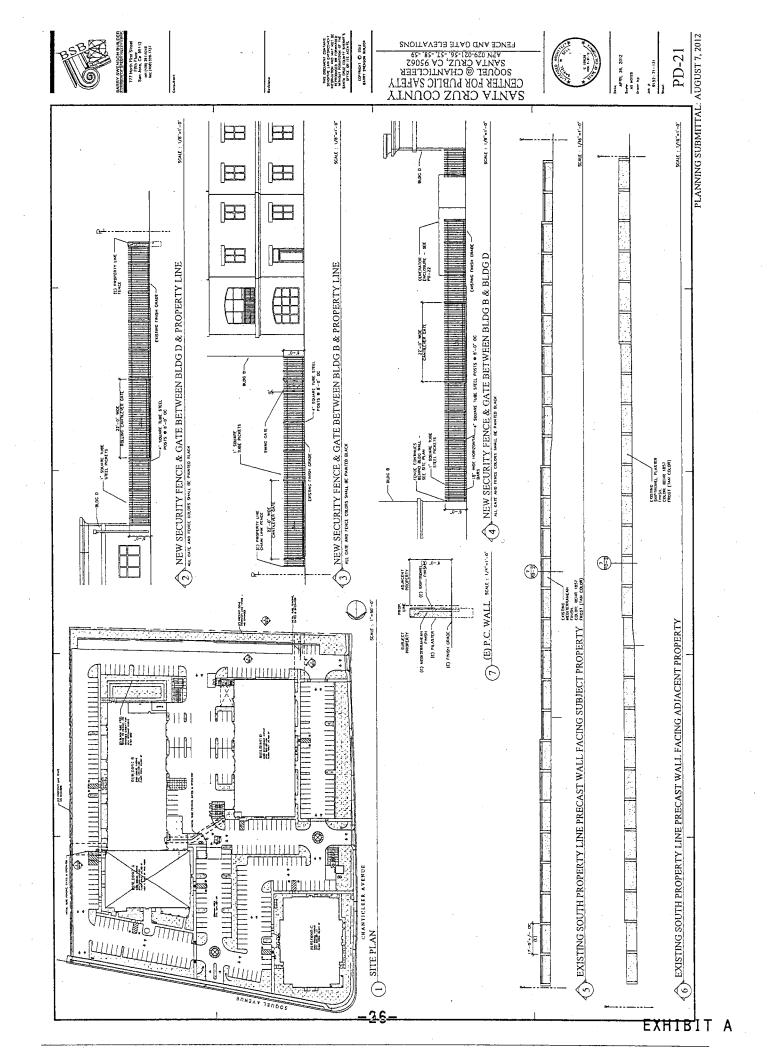


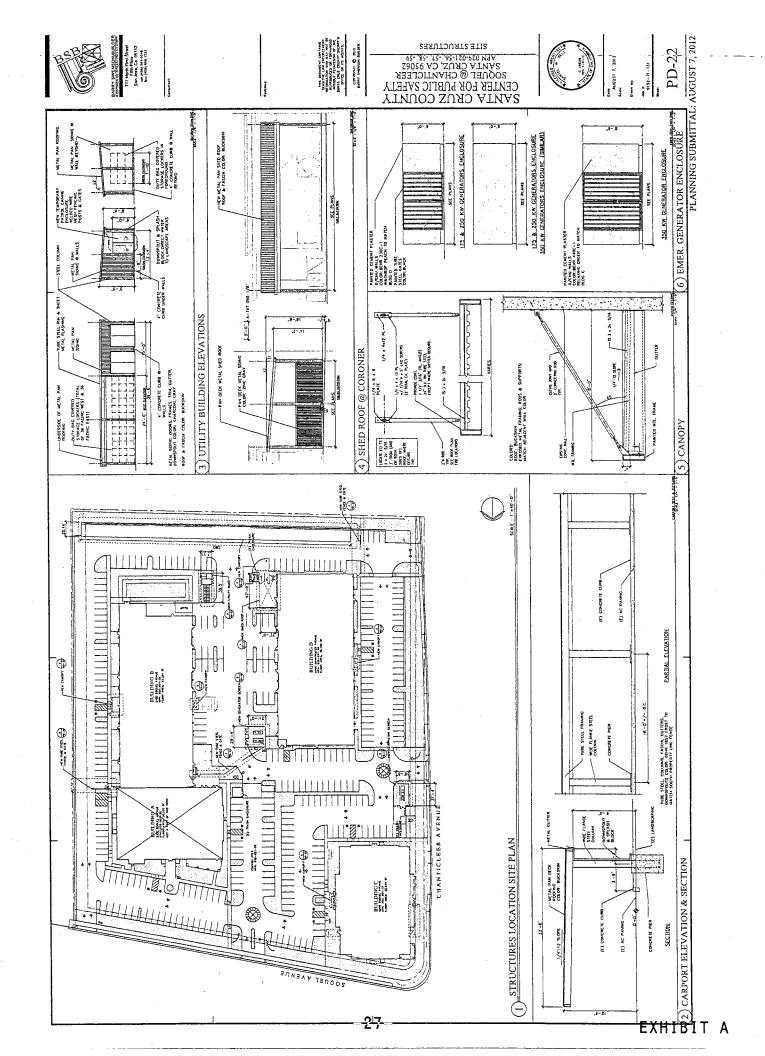


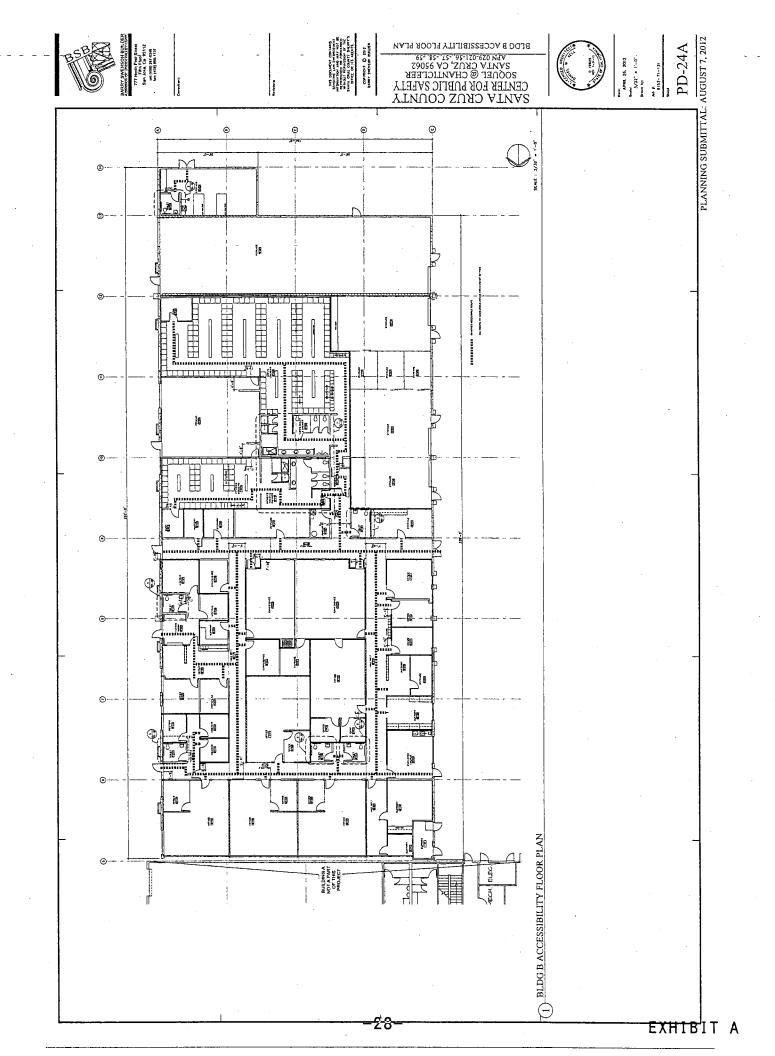


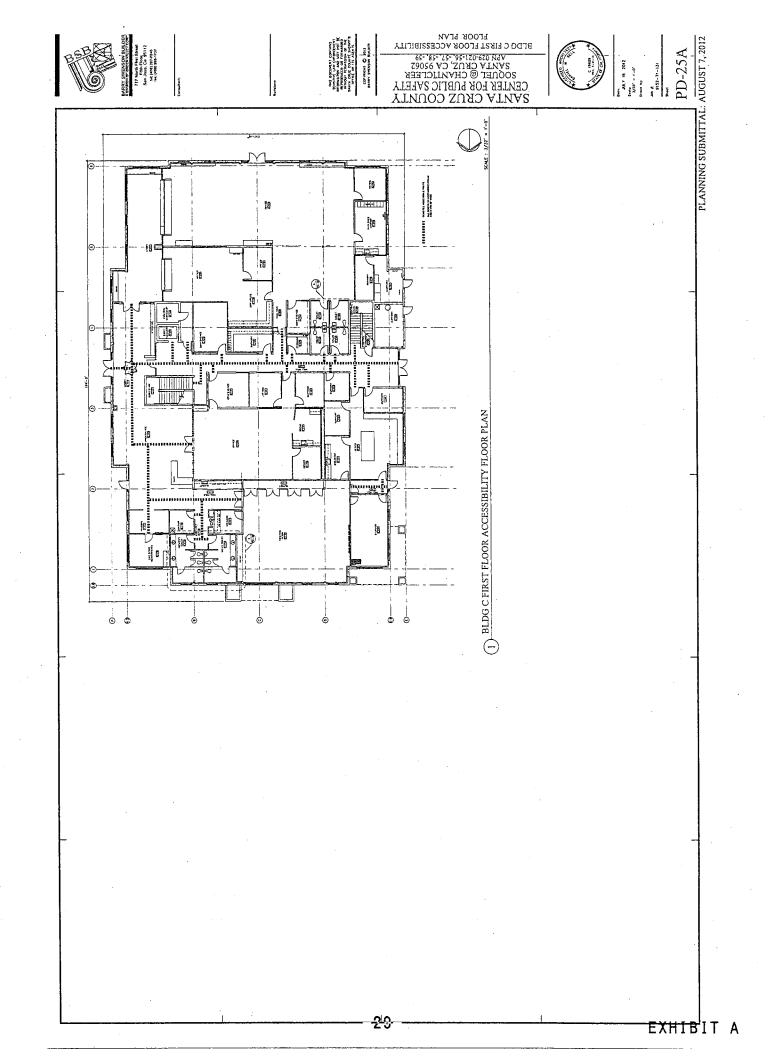


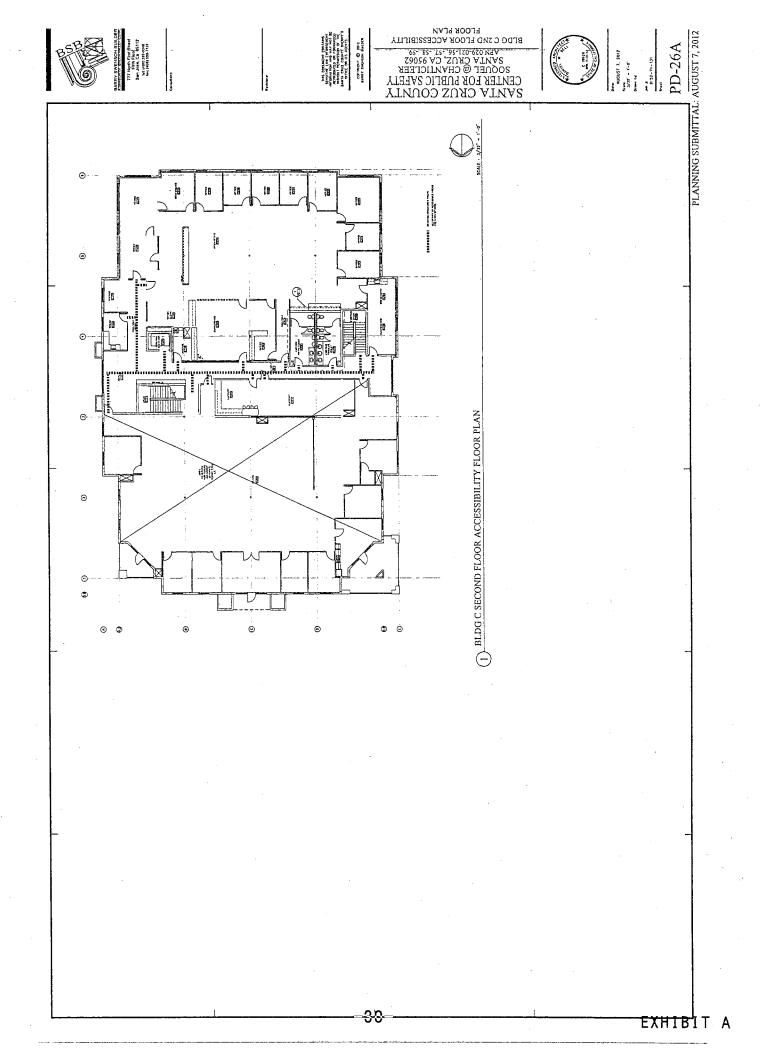


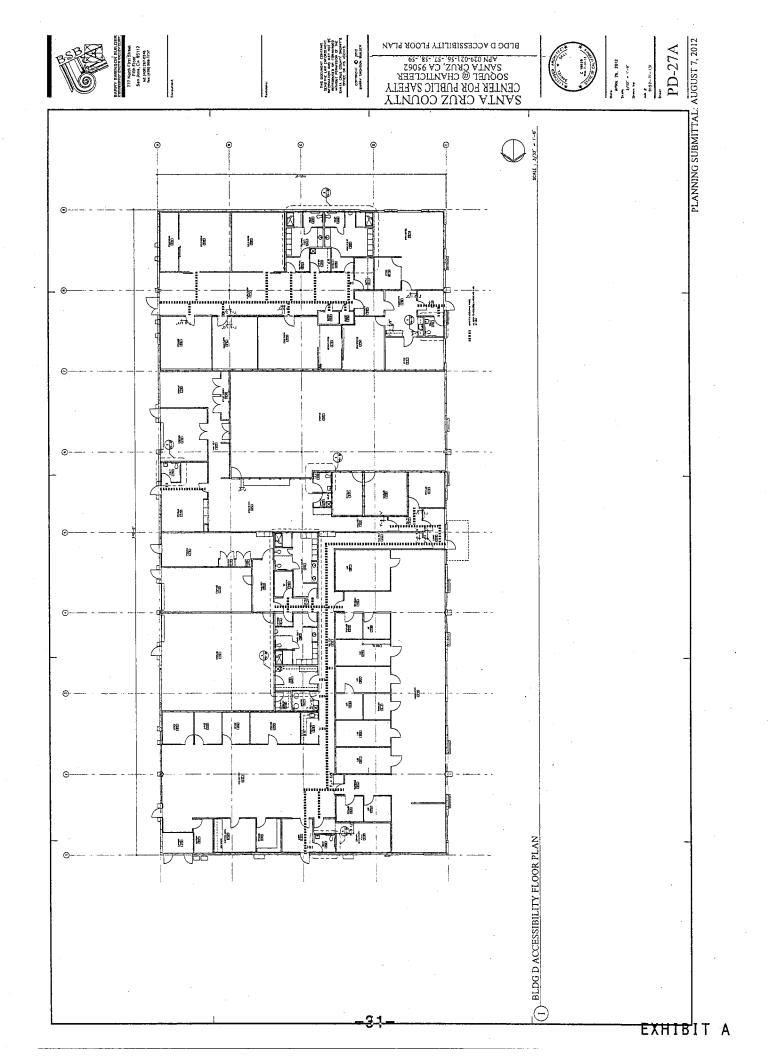


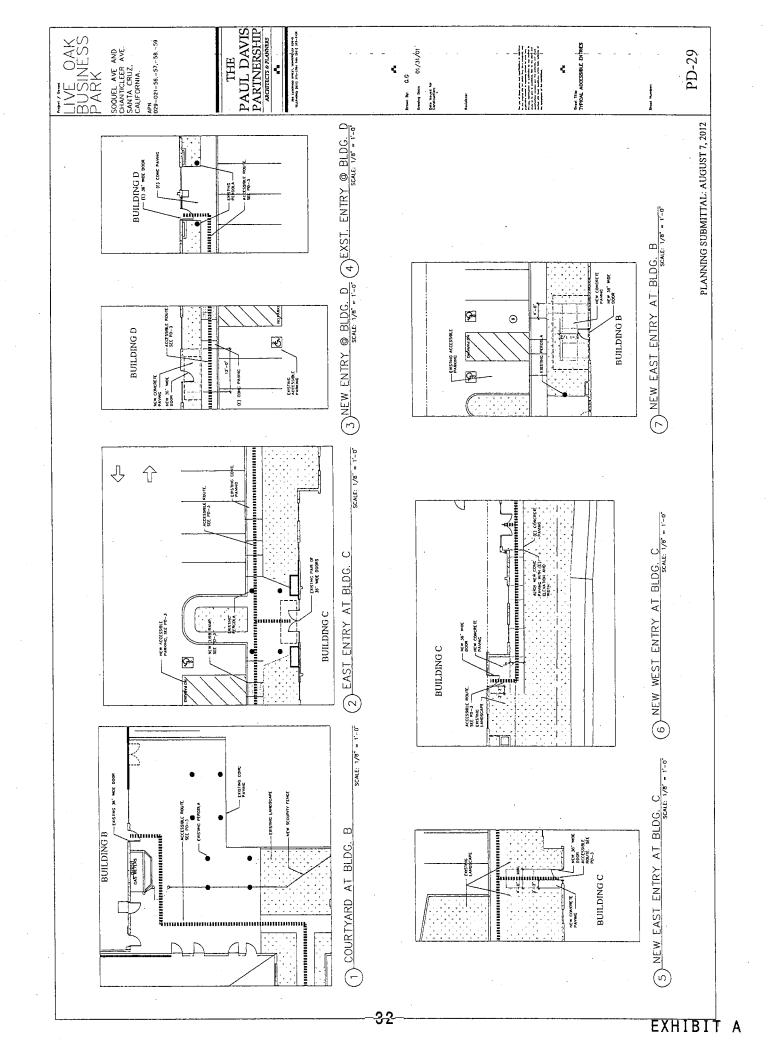


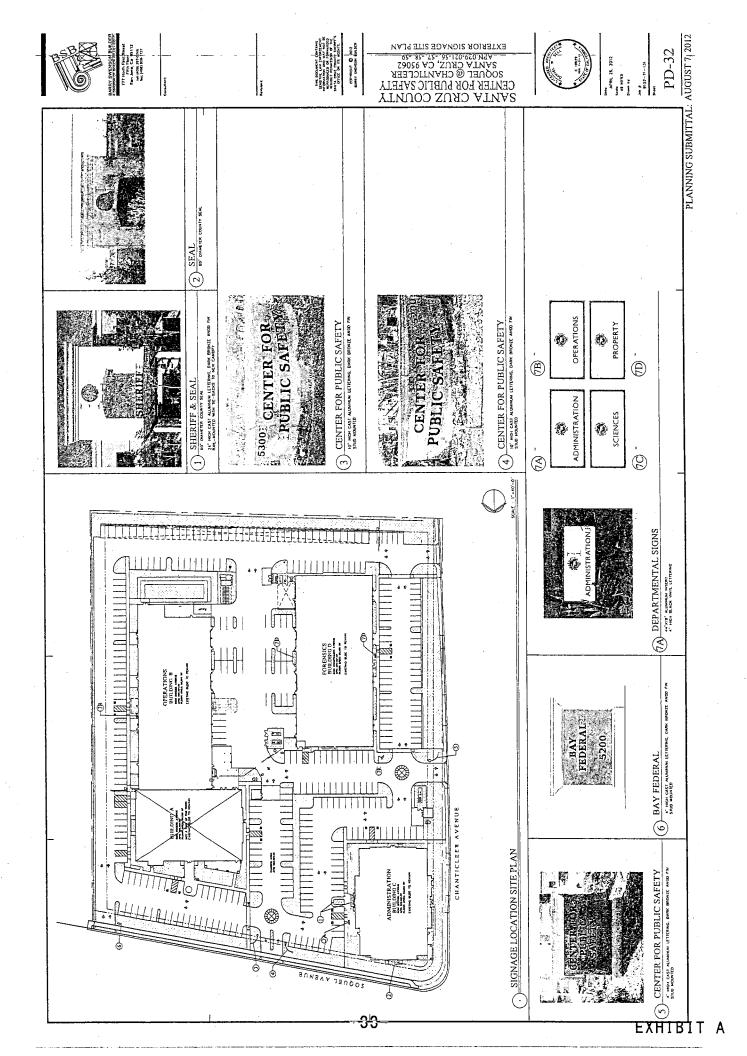






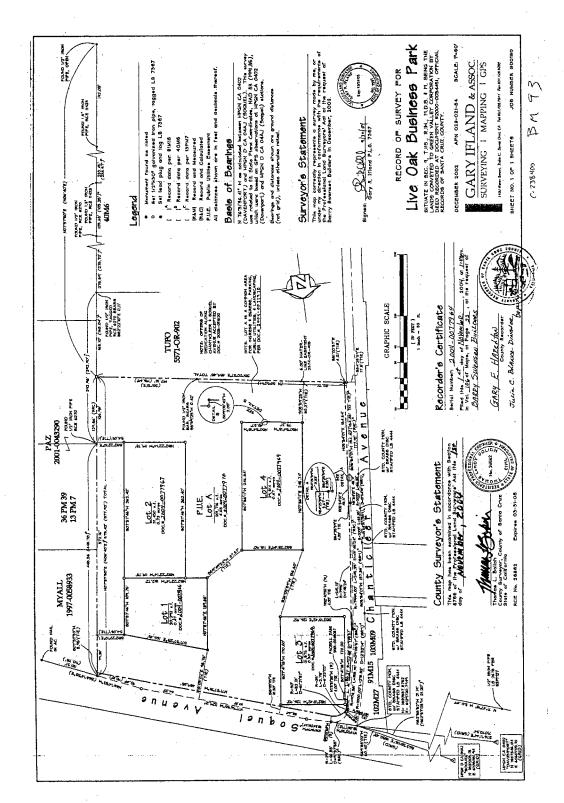






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SOQUEL @ CHANTICLEER SANTA CRUZ, CA 95062 APU 029-021-56, -57, -58,-59 CENTER FOR PUBLIC SAFETY



Development Permit Findings

1. That the proposed location of the project and the conditions under which it would be operated or maintained will not be detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of persons residing or working in the neighborhood or the general public, and will not result in inefficient or wasteful use of energy, and will not be materially injurious to properties or improvements in the vicinity.

This finding can be made, in that with the proposed rezoning and General Plan designation change, the project has been reviewed for conformance with CEQA and will be compatible with public safety facility uses, and the previously-developed light industrial/commercial site is not encumbered by physical constraints to development. Construction will comply with prevailing building technology, the California Building Code, and the County Building ordinance to insure the optimum in safety and the conservation of energy and resources. The facility will comply with all requirements and regulations governing public safety and coroner's facility operations. The proposed County Center for Public Safety Facility will not be materially injurious to properties or improvements in the neighborhood.

2. That the proposed location of the project and the conditions under which it would be operated or maintained will be consistent with all pertinent County ordinances and the purpose of the zone district in which the site is located.

This finding can be made, in that the proposed location of the County Center for Public Safety Facility and the conditions under which it would be operated and maintained will be consistent with all pertinent County ordinances and with the purpose of the Public Facility (PF) zone district, as the primary use of the property will be a public safety and coroner's facility that meets all current site standards for the zone district, including parking and setbacks. The proposed new Center for Public Safety is a primary permitted use in the Public Facility zone district.

3. That the proposed use is consistent with all elements of the County General Plan and with any specific plan which has been adopted for the area.

This finding can be made, in that the proposed public safety and coroner's facility use is consistent with the use and density requirements specified for the Service Commercial (C-S) land use designation in the County General Plan.

The proposed new Public Facility meets all current site and development standards for the zone district as specified in Policy 8.1.3 (Residential Site and Development Standards Ordinance). The Public Facility will not adversely shade adjacent properties, and will meet current setbacks for the zone district that ensure access to light, air, circulation and open space in the vicinity.

The proposed new Public Facility will be properly proportioned to the parcel size and character of the neighborhood as specified in General Plan Policy 8.6.1 (Maintaining a Relationship Between Structure and Parcel Sizes), in that the proposed Public Facility will comply with the site standards for the PF zone district (including setbacks, height, and number of stories) and will result in a facility design that could be approved on any similarly sized lot in the vicinity.

A specific plan has not been adopted for this portion of the County.

4. That the proposed use will not overload utilities and will not generate more than the acceptable level of traffic on the streets in the vicinity.

This finding can be made, in that the proposed Public Facility is to be constructed on an existing developed commercial lot. A traffic and parking study by Hatch Mott MacDonald (April 26, 2012) evaluated the trip generation of the currently proposed Sheriff-Coroner's project, based on the staffing, public visitation and schedule information provided by the Sheriff's Department. Based on the data from the parking and trip analysis, the proposed Center for Public Safety would generate 497 daily trips, and that Building A (not a part, but on the same site as the project) would generate 333 daily trips for a total of 830 daily trips at the site. This is below the 931 daily trips (142 AM peak hour trips and 124 PM peak hour trips) generated under existing Live Oak Business Park uses.

The proposed project, together with Building A, is estimated to generate a total of 101 fewer trips than the existing Live Oak Business Park. Due to this reduction of daily and peak hour trips, no adverse impacts on parking demand or nearby intersections would occur from implementation of the proposed project.

5. That the proposed project will complement and harmonize with the existing and proposed land uses in the vicinity and will be compatible with the physical design aspects, land use intensities, and dwelling unit densities of the neighborhood.

This finding can be made, in that the proposed County Center for Public Safety is located in a mixed industrial/commercial/residential neighborhood containing a variety of architectural styles, and the proposed new public safety facility would be developed through a retrofit of three existing structures, and is thus consistent with the existing land use intensity and density of the neighborhood. Exterior changes and proposed new exterior development will be minor in nature, with the buildings on site and the landscaping retaining their existing character

6. The proposed development project is consistent with the Design Standards and Guidelines (sections 13.11.070 through 13.11.076), and any other applicable requirements of this chapter.

This finding can be made, in that the proposed County Center for Public Safety will be largely a retrofit of three existing buildings and portions of the common areas of an existing industrial park that will not significantly change the existing appearance of the existing site. The Live Oak Business Center is of an appropriate scale and design that is compatible with the aesthetic qualities of the variety of surrounding properties, and the minor changes and additional exterior development of the site that is being proposed will not reduce or visually impact available open space in the surrounding area. Most of the abundant mature landscaping on the project site will remain, and exterior colors and materials of the existing structures will remain the same.

Application #: 111078

APN: 029-021-56, -57, -58, -59 Owner: Green Valley Corporation

Rezoning Findings

1. The proposed zone district will allow a density of development and types of uses which are consistent with the objectives and land-use designations of the adopted General Plan; and,

This finding can be made, in that the subject property is located within the Urban Services Line with all public services available, and is developed with existing buildings with adequate area for public parking and vehicular and pedestrian circulation and access to and from Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue. The property is currently zoned Light Industrial (M-1) and is proposed to be rezoned to Public Facility (PF). Under a PF zoning designation, the proposed new Center for Public Safety uses will be consistent with existing infrastructure constraints and existing levels of development. The proposed Sheriff-Coroner's facility will meet these criteria, as utility availability, the existing parking area and other infrastructure requirements are more than adequate for the proposed use, as well as for the existing M-1 zoned commercial building that is not a part of the proposed rezoning that will remain on the site.

2. The proposed zone district is appropriate to the level of utilities and community services available to the land; and,

This finding can be made, in that the existing development on the subject property is connected to all utilities and all available community services, including water, power, sanitation, and all of these community services will continue to be available and adequate after the proposed rezoning to Public Facility (PF).

3. The character of development in the area where the land is located has changed or is changing to such a degree that the public interest will be better served by a different zone district.

This finding can be made, because the public interest will be well-served by an appropriately located County Center for Public Safety with adequate capacity for most Sheriff-Coroner departmental operations. The need for a new facility was not anticipated at the time that the County Zoning Plan was adopted, and the proposed new location for the facility, enabled through the proposed change of zoning designation, will serve the public interest through the provision of a much-needed community-based public safety facility that is centrally located within Santa Cruz County.

Conditions of Approval

Exhibit A: Project plans, 33 pages, by Barry Swenson Builder, dated 4/26/12 and revised 7/18/12 and 7/31/12.

- I. This permit authorizes the development of a new County Center for Public Safety facility by retrofitting 3 existing commercial buildings (APNs 029-021-56, -57, and -58) and a parking/circulation parcel (APN 029-021-59) at the Live Oak Business Park, including construction of new fencing, gates, signs and appurtenant structures. A new 7,654 square foot carport, new 162 square foot equipment shed, new 344 square foot storage area, a 50 square foot canine holding area, 1,514 square feet of new exterior canopies and 1,131 square feet of new generator enclosures are to be constructed on the site. A 60-foot tall (total elevation) radio tower is proposed for the roof of 5400 Soquel Avenue. This approval does not confer legal status on any existing structure(s) or existing use(s) on the subject property that are not specifically authorized by this permit. Prior to exercising any rights granted by this permit including, without limitation, any construction or site disturbance, the applicant/owner shall:
 - A. Sign, date, and return to the Planning Department one copy of the approval to indicate acceptance and agreement with the conditions thereof.
 - B. Obtain a Building Permit from the Santa Cruz County Building Official.
 - 1. Any outstanding balance due to the Planning Department must be paid prior to making a Building Permit application. Applications for Building Permits will not be accepted or processed while there is an outstanding balance due.
 - C. Obtain an Encroachment Permit from the Department of Public Works for all off-site work performed in the County road right-of-way, if any.
 - D. Submit proof that these conditions have been recorded in the official records of the County of Santa Cruz (Office of the County Recorder) within 30 days from the effective date of this permit.
- II. Prior to issuance of a Building Permit the applicant/owner shall:
 - A. Submit final architectural plans for review and approval by the Planning Department. The final plans shall be in substantial compliance with the plans marked Exhibit "A" on file with the Planning Department. Any changes from the approved Exhibit "A" for this development permit on the plans submitted for the Building Permit must be clearly called out and labeled by standard architectural methods to indicate changes. Changes that are not properly called out and labeled will not be authorized by any Building Permit that is issued for the proposed development. The final plans shall include the following additional information:
 - 1. One elevation shall indicate materials and colors of all new exterior appurtenant structures as they were approved by this Discretionary Application.
 - 2. Grading, drainage, and erosion control plans.
 - 3. Details showing compliance with Central Fire Department requirements.

- B. Submit four copies of the approved Discretionary Permit with the Conditions of Approval attached. The Conditions of Approval shall be recorded prior to submittal, if applicable.
- C. Submit a stormwater pollution control plan that meets the requirements in the County Construction Site Stormwater Pollution Control BMP Manual.
- D. Meet all requirements of the County Sanitation Department.
 - 1. Plumbing plans for the facility shall be included in the Building plan set.
 - 2. The existing 70-pound interior grease trap located within the existing café must be properly abandoned.
- E. Meet all requirements of and pay Zone 5 drainage fees to the County Department of Public Works, Stormwater Management. Drainage fees will be assessed on the net increase in impervious area. DPW Stormwater Management requirements include the following:
 - 1. Plans shall show the locations of downspouts for the carport parking area, and shall indicate how runoff from the carport area will be controlled and directed.
 - 2. Provide a condition assessment of the existing Stormceptor water quality treatment unit.
 - 3. Trash enclosure drains shall be connected to the sanitary sewer and routed through the grease interceptor, and cannot be connected to the storm drain. Please show details.
 - 4. Plans shall indicate how runoff from equipment enclosure areas will be prevented from entering the onsite drainage system.
 - 5. Clarify and revise impervious area calculations on sheet PD-6 to be consistent with the Ifland Engineers letter dated 3/29/12. Provide tabulation of new pervious and semi-pervious areas resulting from the project.
 - 6. Drainage fees will be assessed on the net increase in impervious area. To receive credit for existing impervious surfaces to be removed, provide documentation such as Assessors' records, survey records, aerial photos or other records.
- F. Obtain an Environmental Health Clearance for this project from the County Department of Environmental Health Services (EHS). Any previously installed monitoring wells discovered during the construction phase shall be properly destroyed with a permit from EHS.
- G. Any landscaping that obstructs motorists' line-of-sight near the Chanticleer Avenue entrance/exit shall be cut back.
- H. Meet all requirements and pay any applicable plan check fee of the Central Fire

 -39
 EXHIBIT C

Protection District.

- I. Submit 3 copies of a soils report prepared and stamped by a licensed Geotechnical Engineer.
- III. All construction shall be performed according to the approved plans for the Building Permit. Prior to final building inspection, the applicant/owner must meet the following conditions:
 - A. All site improvements shown on the final approved Building Permit plans shall be installed.
 - B. All inspections required by the building permit shall be completed to the satisfaction of the County Building Official.
 - C. Meet all final DPW Stormwater requirements, to include:
 - 1. The civil engineer shall inspect the drainage improvements on the property and provide DPW with a letter confirming that the work was completed per the plans. The letter shall be specific as to what was inspected, e.g. invert elevations, pipe sizing, and all relevant design features. As-built plans stamped by the civil engineer may be submitted in lieu of the letter.
 - D. The project must comply with all recommendations of the approved soils reports.
 - E. Pursuant to Sections 16.40.040 and 16.42.100 of the County Code, if at any time during site preparation, excavation, or other ground disturbance associated with this development, any artifact or other evidence of an historic archaeological resource or a Native American cultural site is discovered, the responsible persons shall immediately cease and desist from all further site excavation and notify the Sheriff-Coroner if the discovery contains human remains, or the Planning Director if the discovery contains no human remains. The procedures established in Sections 16.40.040 and 16.42.100, shall be observed.

IV. Operational Conditions

- A. In the event that future County inspections of the subject property disclose noncompliance with any Conditions of this approval or any violation of the County Code, the owner shall pay to the County the full cost of such County inspections, including any follow-up inspections and/or necessary enforcement actions, up to and including permit revocation.
- V. As a condition of this development approval, the holder of this development approval ("Development Approval Holder"), is required to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the COUNTY, its officers, employees, and agents, from and against any claim (including attorneys' fees), against the COUNTY, it officers, employees, and agents to attack, set aside, void, or annul this development approval of the COUNTY or any subsequent amendment of this development approval which is requested by the Development Approval Holder.
 - A. COUNTY shall promptly notify the Development Approval Holder of any claim, action, or proceeding against which the COUNTY seeks to be defended, indemnified, or held harmless. COUNTY shall cooperate fully in such defense. If COUNTY fails to

⁴⁰⁻ EXHIBIT C

notify the Development Approval Holder within sixty (60) days of any such claim, action, or proceeding, or fails to cooperate fully in the defense thereof, the Development Approval Holder shall not thereafter be responsible to defend, indemnify, or hold harmless the COUNTY if such failure to notify or cooperate was significantly prejudicial to the Development Approval Holder.

- B. Nothing contained herein shall prohibit the COUNTY from participating in the defense of any claim, action, or proceeding if both of the following occur:
 - 1. COUNTY bears its own attorney's fees and costs; and
 - 2. COUNTY defends the action in good faith.
- C. <u>Settlement</u>. The Development Approval Holder shall not be required to pay or perform any settlement unless such Development Approval Holder has approved the settlement. When representing the County, the Development Approval Holder shall not enter into any stipulation or settlement modifying or affecting the interpretation or validity of any of the terms or conditions of the development approval without the prior written consent of the County.
- D. <u>Successors Bound</u>. "Development Approval Holder" shall include the applicant and the successor'(s) in interest, transferee(s), and assign(s) of the applicant.

Minor variations to this permit that do not affect the overall concept or density may be approved by the Planning Director at the request of the applicant or staff in accordance with Chapter 18.10 of the County Code.

Please note: This permit expires three years from the effective date listed below unless a building permit (or permits) is obtained for the primary structure described in the development permit (does not include demolition, temporary power pole or other site preparation permits, or accessory structures unless these are the primary subject of the development permit). Failure to exercise the building permit and to complete all of the construction under the building permit, resulting in the expiration of the building permit, will void the development permit, unless there are special circumstances as determined by the Planning Director.

Steven Gu Principal	iney, AICP Planner	Alice Daly, AICP Project Planner	
Expiration Date:			
Effective Date:			
Approval Date:			

Appeals: Any property owner, or other person aggrieved, or any other person whose interests are adversely affected by any act or determination of the Planning Commission, may appeal the act or determination to the Board of Supervisors in accordance with chapter 18.10 of the Santa Cruz County Code.



County of Santa Cruz

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

701 OCEAN STREET, 4TH FLOOR, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060 (831) 454-2580 FAX: (831) 454-2131 TDD: (831) 454-2123 **KATHLEEN MOLLOY PREVISICH, PLANNING DIRECTOR**

www.sccoplanning.com

ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, the following project has been reviewed by the County Environmental Coordinator to determine if it has a potential to create significant impacts to the environment and, if so, how such impacts could be solved. A Negative Declaration is prepared in cases where the project is determined not to have any significant environmental impacts. Either a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Environmental Impact Report (EIR) would be prepared for projects that may result in a significant impact to the environment.

Public review periods are provided for these Environmental Determinations according §21091 of the California Public Resources Code, depending upon whether state agency review is required or whether an EIR is required. The environmental document is available for review at the County Planning Department located at 701 Ocean Street, in Santa Cruz. You may also view the environmental document on the web at www.sccoplanning.com on the Planning Department main page. If you have questions or comments about this Notice of Intent, please contact Matt Johnston of the Environmental Review staff at (831) 454-3201

The County of Santa Cruz does not discriminate on the basis of disability, and no person shall, by reason of a disability, be denied the benefits of its services, programs or activities. If you require special assistance in order to review this information, please contact Bernice Romero at (831) 454-3137 (TDD number (831) 454-2123 or (831) 763-8123) to make arrangements.

111078 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CENTER FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

APN(S): 029-021-56, 57, 58, 59

Through the purchase of existing facilities located within the Live Oak Business Park, the proposed project would consolidate various Sheriff-Coroner facilities into one modern essential services facility, improving efficiency and the delivery of services to the community. The project also proposes to change the current zone and General Plan designation from Light Industrial (M-1) and Service Commercial (C-S) to Public and Community Facilities (PF) and Public/Institutional Facilities (P). Assessor parcel 029-021-55 would not be purchased and would maintain its current General Plan designation and zone. The County Board of Supervisors has determined that consolidating the Sheriff-Coroner's Office into the Live Oak/Soquel Redevelopment Project area would improve community policing, service coverage and response times in the mid-county and south county unincorporated areas. The project would include the Sheriff's offices, including all investigative, patrol and administrative functions, evidence and property storage, Coroner's facility, forensics lab, and a multi-purpose meeting room, and additional services and functions.

EXISTING ZONE DISTRICT: Light Industrial (M-1)

APPLICANT: County of Santa Cruz Sheriff-Coroner's Office

OWNER: Green Valley Corporation PROJECT PLANNER: Todd Sexauer EMAIL: pln459@co.santa-cruz.ca.us ACTION: Mitigated Negative Declaration

REVIEW PERIOD: August 7, 2012 to August 27, 2012

This project will be considered at a public hearing by the Planning Commission on September 26,

2012, and the Board of Supervisors on October 30, 2012.



COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

701 OCEAN STREET, 4[™] FLOOR, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060 (831) 454-2580 FAX: (831) 454-2131 TDD: (831) 454-2123 KATHLEEN MOLLOY PREVISICH, PLANNING DIRECTOR

http://www.sccoplanning.com/

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project: Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety APN(S): 029-021-56, 57, 58, 59

Project Description: Through the purchase of existing facilities located within the Live Oak Business Park, the proposed project would consolidate various Sheriff-Coroner facilities into one modern essential services facility, improving efficiency and the delivery of services to the community. The project also proposes to change the current zone and General Plan designation from Light Industrial (M-1) and Service Commercial (C-S) to Public and Community Facilities (PF) and Public/Institutional Facilities (P). Assessor parcel 029-021-55 would not be purchased and would maintain its current General Plan designation and zone. The County Board of Supervisors has determined that consolidating the Sheriff-Coroner's Office into the Live Oak/Soquel Redevelopment Project area would improve community policing, service coverage and response times in the mid-county and south county unincorporated areas. The project would include the Sheriff's offices, including all investigative, patrol and administrative functions, evidence and property storage, Coroner's facility, forensics lab, and a multi-purpose meeting room, and additional services and functions.

Project Location: The project site is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue in the unincorporated community of Live Oak. Four existing commercial buildings are located on the property to include: 5400 Soquel Avenue (029-021-56, Building B); 5200 Soquel Avenue (021-029-57, Building C); and 2400 Chanticleer Avenue (029-021-58, Building D). The parking areas surrounding the four existing buildings make up the remaining fifth parcel (029-021-59, Parking Lot).

Applicant: Santa Cruz County, Sheriff-Coroner's Office

Staff Planner: Todd Sexauer; email: pln459@co.santa-cruz.ca.us

This project will be considered at a public hearing by the Planning Commission on September 26, 2012 and the Board of Supervisors on October 30, 2012.

California Environmental Quality Act Mitigated Negative Declaration Findings:

Find, that this Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the decision-making body's independent judgment and analysis, and; that the decision-making body has reviewed and considered the information contained in this Mitigated Negative Declaration and the comments received during the public review period; and, that revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the project applicant would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur; and, on the basis of the whole record before the decision-making body (including this Mitigated Negative Declaration) that there is no substantial evidence that the project as revised will have a significant effect on the environment. The expected environmental impacts of the project are documented in the attached Initial Study on file with the County of Santa Cruz Planning Department located at 701 Ocean Street, 4th Floor, Santa Cruz, California. A digital copy of the document can be reviewed at the following web address, in the minutes of the Environmental meeting date that precedes the date below:

http://www.sccoplanning.com/

Required Mitigation Measures or Conditions:	
☐ None	·
	/
Review Period Ends: August 27, 2012	Date: 440 ms + 3/2012
Note: This Document is considered Draft until it is Adopted by the Appropriate County of Santa Cruz Decision-Making Body	MATT JOHNSTON, Environmental Coordinator
***************************************	(831) 454-3201



County of Santa Cruz

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
701 OCEAN STREET, 4TH FLOOR, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(831) 454-2580 FAX: (831) 454-2131 TDD: (831) 454-2123
KATHLEEN MOLLOY PREVISICH, PLANNING DIRECTOR

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM for the SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CENTER FOR PUBLIC SAFETY Application No. 111078, August 3, 2012

compilaries	During construction.	Prior to occupancy by the Sheriff- Coroner's Office.
Method of Compliance	To be constructed during the building renovation.	To be installed during building renovation.
responsibility Method of	County Department To be constructed of General Services during the building and Contractor renovation.	County Department To be installed of General Services during building and Contractor renovation.
MiligallohMeasures	A substantial permanent construct an acoustically-effective barrier around the east, south and west increase in ambient noise sides of MAU-4 on the roof of Building D. The top of the barrier shall be a minimum of 1 foot above the top of the unit. The barrier will be a poproximately 9 feet high, depending on the type of roof mounting system. A 1 foot gap at the bottom of the barrier around the east, south and west sides.	Initiate a compressor and fan lock out system for the condensing system on County Department To be installed MAU-4 during the hours of 10:00 p.m. Saturday to 6:00 a.m. Sunday.
Filmbidt Impidt	A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the	project?
Noise	NOI-1	NOI-2



County of Santa Cruz

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KATHLEEN MOLLOY PREVISICH, PLANNING DIRECTOR

www.sccoplanning.com

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW INITIAL STUDY

Date: August 3, 2012

Application Number: 111078

Staff Planner: Todd Sexauer

Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety

I. OVERVIEW AND ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

APPLICANT:

County of Santa Cruz Sheriff-Coroner's Office APN(s): 029-021-56, 57, 58, 59

OWNER: Green Valley Corporation

SUPERVISORAL DISTRICT: 1

PROJECT LOCATION: The project site is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue in the unincorporated community of Live Oak. Four existing commercial buildings on individual parcels are located on the property to include: 5200 Soquel Avenue; 5300 Soquel Avenue (not a part of the project); 5400 Soquel Avenue; and 2400 Chanticleer Avenue. The parking areas surrounding the four existing buildings make up the remaining fifth parcel.

SUMMARY PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The impending acquisition of existing facilities located within the Live Oak Business Park is intended to consolidate various Sheriff-Coroner facilities into one modern essential services facility, improving efficiency and the delivery of services to the community. The project proposes to change the current zone and General Plan designation from Light Industrial (M-1) and Service Commercial (C-S) to Public and Community Facilities (PF) and Public/Institutional Facilities (P). The County Board of Supervisors has determined that consolidating the Sheriff-Coroner's Office into the Live Oak/Soquel Redevelopment Project area would improve community policing, service coverage and response times in the mid-county and south county unincorporated areas. The project would include the relocation of the Sheriff's offices, including all investigative, patrol and administrative functions, evidence and property storage, Coroner's facility, forensics lab, and a multi-purpose meeting room, and additional services and functions to the new facility.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: All of the following potential environmental impacts are evaluated in this Initial Study. Categories that are marked have been analyzed in greater detail based on project specific information.

Geology/Soils	\boxtimes	Noise
Hydrology/Water Supply/Water Quality		Air Quality
Biological Resources		Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Agriculture and Forestry Resources		Public Services
	Mineral Resources		Recreation
\boxtimes	Visual Resources & Aesthetics		Utilities & Service Systems
	Cultural Resources		Land Use and Planning
\boxtimes	Hazards & Hazardous Materials		Population and Housing
\boxtimes	Transportation/Traffic		Mandatory Findings of Significance
DIS	CRETIONARY APPROVAL(S) BEING CO	ONSII	DERED:
\boxtimes	General Plan Amendment		Coastal Development Permit
	Land Division		Grading Permit
\boxtimes	Rezoning		Riparian Exception
\boxtimes	Development Permit (Amendment)		Other:
NON	I-LOCAL APPROVALS:		
Othe	er agencies that must issue permits or aut	thoriza	ations: None
	ERMINATION: (To be completed by the he basis of this initial evaluation:	lead a	agency)
	I find that the proposed project COUI environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLAI		-
	I find that although the proposed project environment, there will not be a significative project have been made or agreed to NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared to the project have been made or agreed to	ant ef to by t	fect in this case because revisions in
	I find that the proposed project MAY had an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT RE	ave a	
	I find that the proposed project MAY "potentially significant unless mitigated one effect 1) has been adequately and applicable legal standards, and 2) has based on the earlier analysis as ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT effects that remain to be addressed.	have impa alyzed beer deso	a "potentially significant impact" or act on the environment, but at least in an earlier document pursuant to addressed by mitigation measures cribed on attached sheets. An
	I find that although the proposed project, not	ignific IVE D or mit revisi	ant effects (a) have been analyzed ECLARATION pursuant to applicable igated pursuant to that earlier EIR or ons or mitigation measures that are
1	hat forte		Ang 3, 2012
	thew Jøhnston ironmental Coordinator		Date /
LIIV	normental Coolullator		

Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety

Application Number: 111078



II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS:

Parcel Size (acres): 4.8 (029-021-59); 0.67 (029-021-58); 0.50 (029-021-57); and 0.72 (029-021-56) for a total of 6.69 acres Existing Land Use: The site consists of a light industrial business park. Vegetation: The site is entirely developed with some commercial landscaping. Slope in area affected by project:

○ 0 - 30%
○ 31 - 100% Nearby Watercourse: Rodeo Gulch Distance To: 2,000 feet

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND CONSTRAINTS:

Water Supply Watershed: None mapped Fault Zone: None mapped Groundwater Recharge: None mapped Scenic Corridor: Mapped Timber or Mineral: None mapped Historic: None present Agricultural Resource: None mapped Archaeology: None mapped Noise Constraint: None Biologically Sensitive Habitat: None Electric Power Lines: None Fire Hazard: None mapped Solar Access: Adequate Floodplain: Outside floodplain Solar Orientation: Adequate Erosion: None mapped Hazardous Materials: None mapped Landslide: None mapped

Other:

SERVICES:

Fire Protection: Central Fire Protection Dist. Drainage District: Zone 5 School District: Live Oak Elementary and Project Access: Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue Santa Cruz High School Districts

District

Sewage Disposal: Santa Cruz Sanitation Water Supply: City of Santa Cruz Water Department

PLANNING POLICIES:

Liquefaction: Low potential

Special Designation: None Zone District: Light Industrial (M-1) General Plan: Service Commercial (C-S) Urban Services Line: Inside Outside Coastal Zone: Outside Inside

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND SURROUNDING LAND USES:

The existing project site contains four buildings totaling 114,568 square feet on five separate parcels including the parking lot containing 349 existing parking spaces. However, Building A containing 30,220 square feet is not a part of the proposed project. Access to the project site is provided from both Chanticleer Avenue and Soquel Avenue. The subject parcels are



zoned Light Industrial (M-1) and the General Plan Designation is Service Commercial (C-S). Parcels to the east and west are also zoned M-1 with the exception of the parcel immediately to the east, which is zoned Multi-Family Residential – 2,000 sq. ft. minimum lot size (RM-2-R) with a General Plan Designation of Urban High Residential (R-UH). However, the residential parcel currently is being used for equipment and vehicle storage. Parcels located to the southwest are zoned Single-Family Residential – 5,000 sq. ft minimum lot size (R-1-5), and the parcel directly south is zoned Public Facility (PF). This zoning reflects the location of a convalescent home on the site. Uses on other surrounding properties are generally consistent with their zoning, and include various service commercial uses to the east and west and single family residential development to the southwest. Highway 1 is directly north of the project site.

PROJECT BACKGROUND:

According to the Facilities Needs Assessment, prepared for the County Administrative Office by Andrea Brewer & Associates Planning Consultants, September 1, 1989, "It is recommended that the Sheriff's Department be relocated out of the Government Center by 1995 into another central County location which will completely accommodate all of the Sheriff's present operations now located in the Government Center. Room for expansion should be included in the new facility and it should address the need for parking and storage of patrol and other Sheriff vehicles. Consideration should be given to relocating the Sheriff's Department and Emergency Services-Communications Center to a single joint facility. "

Factors of import in the location of this department include a) central location in the County; b) proximity to vehicle maintenance and service; and c) secure and well lit parking for 80 vehicles. Relocation of the Sheriff out of the County Government Center would free up 11,197 square feet on the third floor of the building, and 1,542 square feet in the basement where the Sheriff's Locker Room is currently located (Andrea Brewer & Associates, 1989).

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The project site is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue in the unincorporated community of Live Oak (Figure 1). Four existing commercial buildings on individual parcels are located on the property to include: 5200 Soquel Avenue (021-029-57, Building C); 5300 Soquel Avenue (029-021-55, Building A); 5400 Soquel Avenue (029-021-56, Building B); and 2400 Chanticleer Avenue (029-021-58, Building D). Building A is currently owned by Bay Federal Credit Union and is not a part of the proposed project. The parking areas surrounding the four existing buildings make up the remaining fifth parcel (029-021-59, Parking Lot).

The impending acquisition of existing facilities located within the Live Oak Business Park is intended to consolidate various Sheriff-Coroner facilities (currently located at the County Administration Building, 701 Ocean Street; the Live Oak Service Center at 870 17th Avenue

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in Live Oak; 1060 Emeline Avenue in Santa Cruz; 640 Capitola Road in Santa Cruz; and at the Live Oak Business Park at 5400 Soquel Avenue in Live Oak) into one modern essential services facility, improving efficiency and the delivery of services to the community. The proposed project proposes to change the current zone and General Plan designation from Light Industrial (M-1) and Service Commercial (C-S) to Public and Community Facilities (PF) and Public/Institutional Facilities (P). The County Board of Supervisors has determined that consolidating the Sheriff-Coroner's Office into the Live Oak/Soquel Redevelopment Project area would improve community policing, service coverage and response times in the mid-county and south county unincorporated areas. The project would include the relocation of the Sheriff's offices, including all investigative, patrol and administrative functions, evidence and property storage, Coroner's facility, forensics lab, and a multipurpose meeting room and additional services and functions to the new facility. Analysis of the spatial requirements for the proposed project suggests that a functional space of 77,757 square feet is needed to accommodate current uses, and 261 parking spaces would be required to provide the necessary essential services (see Table 1). The proposed site plan showing major functions is included as Figure 2.

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Division	Sworn	Civilian
Administration/Records/Civil	. 9	30
Operations - Patrol	75	1
Operations - Investigations	26	8
Live Oak Service Center	4	3
Vehicle Garage		
Forensic Pathology	· 	
Property/Evidence		
Forensic Lab		
Common Areas	-	
Equipment Shed		
Total	114	42

Source: County of Santa Cruz Sheriff-Coroner's Office, 2012.

Corrections staff would remain at 259 Water Street, with the exception of court security personnel who will remain at 701 Ocean Street. Other functions currently being performed at 701 Ocean St., or other sites, that would not be moved to the new site are fleet maintenance and radio equipment shop, and the radio transmitting equipment located on the roof and in the basement of 701 Ocean Street. As mentioned above, the Live Oak Service Center would move to the new facility, but all other Sheriff-Coroner's substations would remain in current locations.



Building B, the most southeast of the buildings on the site, would house administrative offices for Patrol and Investigations Divisions, in addition to meeting rooms, locker rooms, and storage areas. The renovation area would cover the entire 25,324 square feet of existing building area.

Building C, the most northwest of the buildings, would house Sheriff's administrative offices, including the Records and Civil Divisions, community policing offices, public meeting rooms, and technical infrastructure rooms. The renovation area would be approximately 25,871 of the total building area of 32,624 square feet.

Building D, the most southwest of the buildings, would house Crime Scene Investigation offices, Forensic Pathology, Property and Evidence Storage, and a Forensics Laboratory. The renovation area would include the entire building area of 26,400 square feet.

Building A, which shares the project site, would continue to be occupied by Bay Federal Credit Union, its current owner. This parcel would remain under the M-1 zone district and the C-S General Plan designation. This building is not within the scope of this project, and no modifications to the building or building use are anticipated.

The fifth parcel at this location is the 4.8 acre site, held in common by Owners of the various buildings. Modifications to the site and the building exteriors would be minor, as described below.

The Sheriff's Office operates twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, with most activity occurring between the hours of 7:00 am and 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday. The number of employees that are on-site during weekday business hours averages 54, with 6 staff on site from 5:00 pm to 7:00 am. Patrol shift change occurs from 7:00 am to 7:30 am, 3:00 pm to 3:30 pm, and 9:30 pm to 10:00 pm. At these times the maximum number of patrol deputies on site at one time is 10.

Both ingress and egress would remain at the existing locations off of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue. Approximately 134 secured parking spaces would be provided, and the entire facility would be monitored by closed circuit television. An intercom to be located at the front of the main reception lobby of Building C would allow visitors to contact records staff during hours the lobby is closed for business. The project also proposes a secure property and evidence storage area and interior storage of special teams' vehicles.

The new facility would not be a prisoner-housing facility. However, a small number of suspect interviews may occur on site. Individuals being transported to the site for questioning would arrive by individual patrol car.

Deliveries of equipment and materials would occur strictly between the hours of 7:00 am, and 7:00 pm, in locations that would not disturb adjacent neighbors. Mail and package delivery would take place at the front entrance to Building C (on the west side of the building), and be distributed to other buildings.



The project also proposes a flexible meeting space with a capacity of 96 that would be used as an Emergency Operations Center, for deputy training, and as a meeting space for use by members of the community. All training activities at this site would occur indoors.

Neither structural modifications, to meet Essential Services requirements, nor other minor alterations, would substantially alter the exterior appearance of the existing buildings. All exterior finishes and colors would remain as they exist. Exterior architectural elements, such as trellises, canopies, and trash enclosures would also remain. Exterior changes would be limited to the following:

- A slight alteration to the canopy at the front entrance of Building C is proposed.
- At the front entrance to Building C, a low-profile sign over the canopy stating "SHERIFF" would be added. The County Seal, identical in appearance to the existing County Seal on the Water Street façade of the Superior Court Building at the intersection of Ocean and Water Streets, would be placed on the façade of Building C, over the canopy, and also on the north side of Building C, where it would be visible from Highway 1.
- Existing site monument signage would remain in current locations, with only the lettering being changed.
- The addition of two exit-only doors close to the northeast and northwest corners of Building C are proposed.
- Alterations to entries on Buildings B and D, consisting of relocation of storefront windows and doors are proposed.
- Canopies would be added over one relocated entry door on the Chanticleer side of Building D, visible from the street and two relocated entry doors to Building B, neither of which would be visible from the street.
- A partial enclosed canopy would also be added at the rear entrance to Forensic Pathology, on the interior side of Building D, which would not be visible from the street.
- A 40-foot tall flagpole would be installed approximately 35-feet in front of the main entrance into Building C. Required up-lighting for the flagpole would also be installed at this location.
- No additional lighting fixtures would be installed. However, existing fixtures would be retrofitted with new lamps that would increase energy-efficiency.
- Existing pole lighting at the south end of the site would be replaced by lighting under the carport, which would maintain required lighting levels.

- A 7,654 square foot cantilevered carport is proposed to be constructed at the south end of the site in the secure parking area for protection of Patrol vehicles. In addition, a 162 square foot equipment shed would be constructed at the southwest corner of Building B. These structures would be constructed of corrugated sheet metal that would be compatible with the new canopies at the main entrance of Building C, and the modified entrances on both the west side of Building D and the east and west side of Building B. These structures would be either minimally visible from the street (as in the carport), or only visible from the secure site interior.
- In the landscaped area adjacent to the south of Building C, and in the landscaped area
 at the northeast corner of Building D, two emergency generator enclosures would be
 constructed of block walls, finished with integral color cement stucco to match
 existing building façade and trash enclosure finishes
- In order to create secure parking for Sheriff's staff, 6 foot high wrought iron fences with automatic gates, activated by proximity cards for staff, would be installed in three locations. All three locations would be set well back from parcel boundaries, and have minimal visual impact to neighbors. At the entrance into the secure area at the southwest corner of Building D, an audio/visual intercom/ buzzer system allowing staff to remotely provide access to visitors would be installed.
- A 60-foot (above existing grade) tall radio antenna and 48-inch diameter microwave dish would be installed to support emergency communications capabilities. The radio antenna and dish would be placed on the roof of 5400 Soquel Avenue (Building B). The 60-foot tall antenna would extend approximately 18 feet beyond the building height of 5300 Soquel Avenue (Building A) to the north, which is 42 feet in height at the peak of the roof.

Noise generation is not expected to increase due to the following project features:

- Officer shift changes would occur in a secure parking lot. Adjacent sensitive receptors would be buffered by an existing 6-foot high sound wall located on the south property line.
- Patrol car sirens would be tested off-site on public roadways away from sensitive receptors.
- Vehicular traffic accessing the Coroner's facility would enter a secure enclosed area, surrounded by a sound wall engineered to mitigate noise.
- Special teams vehicles would be located in contained garages, with overhead access
 doors located in the area between Buildings B and D, a contained area with low
 impact to surrounding uses.

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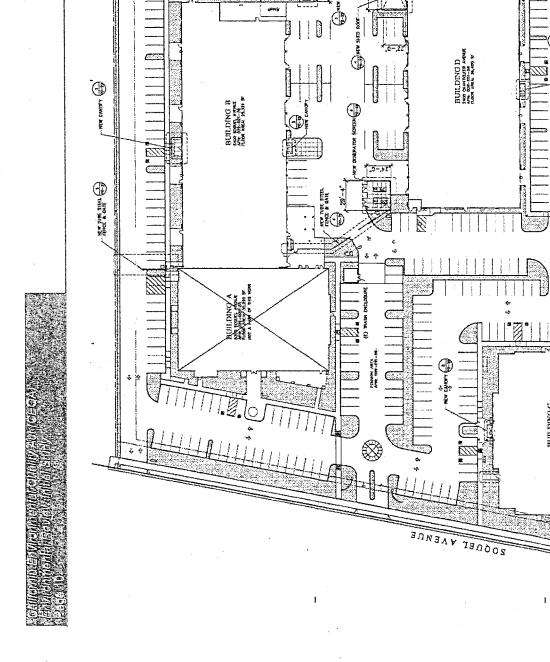


Figure 2 – Site Plan

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Less than Significant Impact

No Impact

III. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW CHECKLIST

A. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:

1.	pote incli	ose people or structures to ential substantial adverse effects, uding the risk of loss, injury, or th involving:		
	А.	Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.		
	В.	Strong seismic ground shaking?		
	C.	Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?		
	D.	Landslides?		

Discussion (A through D): The project site is located outside of the limits of the State Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone (County of Santa Cruz GIS Mapping, California Division of Mines and Geology, 2001). However, the project site is located approximately 8.7 mile(s) southwest of the San Andreas fault zone, and approximately 5.6 mile(s) southwest of the County mapped fault zone. While the San Andreas fault is larger and considered more active, each fault is capable of generating moderate to severe ground shaking from a major earthquake. Consequently, large earthquakes can be expected in the future. The October 17, 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake (magnitude 7.1) was the second largest earthquake in central California history.

A Geotechnical Investigation for the project site was completed by Steven Raas and Associates in February 1999 for the existing Live Oak Business Park. That report concluded that the existing structures build on the property, should only experience minor damage in a severe earthquake. In addition, the site is located over five miles from the nearest known active or potentially active fault (the Zayante Fault) so the potential for surface ground

Landslides?



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Less than Significant Impact

No Impact

rupture is low. Because of the nature of the soils present on the site, the potential for liquefaction is low, and because the site is essentially flat there is no potential for landsliding.

The project proposes that the buildings be retrofitted to meet the requirements of the Essential Services Buildings Seismic Safety Act of 1986. The Act includes requirements that such buildings shall be "...designed and constructed to minimize fire hazards and to resist the forces of earthquakes, gravity and winds." No significant impacts are anticipated.

2.	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?		
Discu	ssion: See response to A-1 above.		
3.	Develop land with a slope exceeding 30%?		
	ession: The project site is relatively flat. No vements would be to the internal structures pated.	 	 -
4.	Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?		
propos	ression: The site is entirely developed. The present site including a General Plan Amendment or loss of topsoil would occur.	 _	
5.	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Section 1802.3.2 of the California Building Code (2007), creating substantial risks to life or property?		

Discussion: A Geotechnical Investigation for the project site was completed by Steven Raas and Associates in February 1999 for the existing Live Oak Business Park. Laboratory testing indicated that the near surface soils pose moderately low expansive property, and with the incorporation of the recommendations in the report, it was stated that the Live Oak Business Park could be constructed as proposed with no adverse impacts. Therefore, no impact is anticipated from the proposed change in use.

Silving Silving Silving Silving	nas priorinaenais quality as (GEO) y . Internal de venuthinat study as .	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
6.	Place sewage disposal systems in areas dependent upon soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks, leach fields, or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available?				
(Attac	ussion: No septic systems are proposed. The chment 5). A will serve letter from the Sa from the project on April 26, 2012. The prodifications to the existing sewer connection	inta Cruz proposed c	County Sar hange in us	nitation Di e would n	strict was
7.	Result in coastal cliff erosion?				\boxtimes
	ussion: The proposed project site is not loand therefore, would not contribute to coast				
	YDROLOGY, WATER SUPPLY, AND WA d the project:	TER QU	ALITY		
1.	Place development within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				
Flood	ussion: According to the Federal Emergent Insurance Rate Map, dated March 2, 2006, rear flood hazard area. Therefore, no impact	no portion	n of the pro		
2.	Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				
Flood	ussion: According to the Federal Emergen I Insurance Rate Map, dated March 2, 2006, year flood hazard area. Therefore, no impact	no portio	n of the pro		
3.	Be inundated by a seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				\boxtimes
appro	ussion: The proposed project area is local eximately one mile from the nearest anticornia 2009). No impact would occur.				· ·
4.	Substantially deplete groundwater				

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supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

Discussion: The project site currently obtains water from City of Santa Cruz Water Department and would continue to do so under the current proposal (see Attachment 4). The proposed project would not rely on private well water. Water demand from the proposed Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety is expected to be reduced from current water needs of the existing Light Industrial use. The project is not located in a mapped groundwater recharge area. No impact is anticipated.

5.	Substantially degrade a public or private water supply? (Including the contribution of urban contaminants, nutrient enrichments, or other agricultural chemicals or seawater intrusion).				
direct propo drivev pollut	Ission: The project site does not currently or indirectly into a public or private sed that would generate a substantial away associated with the project site would ants to the environment; however, the other size of the driveway and parking area.	water supply. mount of cont continue to in contribution w	Howe aminan crement ould cor	ver, no acti ts. The par tally contribu ntinue to be	vities are king and ute urban minimal
6.	Degrade septic system functioning?				\boxtimes
	ussion: There is no indication that existing ed by the project. No impacts are anticipat	•	in the vi	cinity would	be
7.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner				

which would result in flooding, on- or



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off-site?

Discussion: A drainage analysis was prepared by Ifland Engineers (2012) to determine the effects the proposed project would have on offsite drainage due to a 3,836 square-foot increase in impervious surfaces from the existing conditions (see Attachment 6). Ifland Engineers (2012) concluded that the additional runoff from the new impervious surfaces would represent an increase of 0.5 percent. That increase would represent an additional flow rate of 0.10 cubic feet per second, assuming all runoff reaches the on-site drainage system. However, it should be noted that most of these new impervious surfaces would be located adjacent to, or upslope from landscaped areas. Runoff from the additional impervious surfaces would be directed to landscaped areas rather than directly to the underground drainage system. As a result, it is expected that most of the runoff directed to landscaping would percolate into the soil, and only a portion is expected to reach the underground system.

Based on the analysis prepared by Ifland Engineers (2012), no adverse impacts to either the on-site or off-site drainage systems are expected from the proposed additional impervious surfaces. Further, it is also expected that with the proposed changes to the site, infiltration of runoff would be enough to reduce discharge to the public drainage system from the project site.

8.	Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage		
	systems, or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?		

Discussion: See discussion under B-7 above. Prior to approval of the existing facility, Department of Public Works Drainage Section staff determined that existing storm water facilities were adequate to handle drainage associated with the project. No substantial increase in runoff is anticipated from the proposed change in use. A Stormwater Pollution Control Plan will be prepared and submitted to the Planning Department that meets the requirements of County's Construction Site Stormwater Pollution Control BMP Manual as required by Section 7.79.100 of the County Code. Also refer to response B-5 for discussion of urban contaminants and/or other polluting runoff. Therefore, no significant impact is anticipated.

9.	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding		
	as a result of the failure of a levee or		
	dam?		

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is r	scussion: Refer to responses B-1 and B-2 for not located near any levees or dams that could uld occur.			-	•
10.	Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				\boxtimes
traj Fol effe	scussion: The project site currently has a Stop silt and grease, as recommended by the Department of the County would continue to the County would be continued to t	rtment of P	ublic Wo	rks, Drainag	e Section.
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ould the project:				
1.	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife				

Discussion: The project site is entirely developed and does not contain suitable habitat for a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or for species listed by the California Department of Fish and Game, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. No impact is anticipated.

2. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations (e.g., wetland, native grassland, special forests, intertidal zone, etc.) or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Discussion: There are no mapped or designated sensitive biotic communities on or adjacent to the project site. No impact is anticipated.

3. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or

|--|

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migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or

	migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native or migratory wildlife nursery sites?
in use	ssion: No wildlife habitat exists on the project site. Therefore, the proposed change would not interfere with the movements or migrations of fish or wildlife, or impede a known wildlife nursery sites. No impact would occur.
4.	Produce nighttime lighting that would substantially illuminate wildlife habitats?
existii lightii	ssion: The subject property is located in an urbanized area and is surrounded by g commercial and residential development that currently generates nighttime g. There are no sensitive animal habitats within or adjacent to the project site. ore, the change in use would not result in a significant impact.
5.	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?
	ssion : No wetlands are located on the existing developed project site. No impacts icipated.
6.	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources (such as the Sensitive Habitat Ordinance, Riparian and Wetland Protection Ordinance, and the Significant Tree Protection Ordinance)?
	ssion : The project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances. No
7.	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan,

Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety

Natural Community Conservation

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Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

Discussion: The proposed reuse would not conflict with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, no impact would occur.

D. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

Convert Prime Farmland, Unique

1.

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

	Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				
as Prir the m Califor Import Farmla	ression: The project site is fully developed, me Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland appropriate pursuant to the Farmland Parnia Resources Agency. In addition, the protance. Therefore, no Prime Farmland, Unand of Local Importance would be converted occur from project implementation.	ind of State Mapping an roject does i ique Farmla	wide Impor d Monitori not contain ind, Farmla	tance as shing Program Farmland nd of State	nown on n of the of Loca ewide or
2.	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				
an agr a Will	ission: The project site is zoned Light Induicultural zone. Additionally, the project sit liamson Act Contract. Therefore, the project litural use, or a Williamson Act Contract. N	e's land is fu t does not c	ılly develop onflict with	ed and is n existing zo	ot unde
3.	Conflict with existing zoning for, or				\boxtimes



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cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?

Discussion: The proposed Light Industrial (M-1) project site is fully developed and contains no timber resources. The project site is located in a highly urbanized area and no timber resources are located in the project vicinity. No impacts would occur from the proposed reuse.

4.	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				
	ssion: No forest land occurs on the project sipated.	ite or in tl	ne immedia	te vicinity. I	No impact
5.	Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to nonagricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				

Discussion: The fully developed project site is located in a highly urbanized area that does not contain any lands designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance or Farmland of Local Importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency. Therefore, no Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide, or Farmland of Local Importance would be converted to a non-agricultural use. In addition, the fully developed project site contains no forest land, and no forest land occurs in the vicinity of the proposed project site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

E. MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

1.	Result in the loss of availability of a
	known mineral resource that would be
	of value to the region and the
	residents of the state?

Discussion: The site does not contain any known mineral resources that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. Therefore, no impact is anticipated from

69.000 12.000 12.000	na spyropraenal Grenozagy (GSO2) riplenak Repoyethinal Slady. G	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
projec	et implementation.				
2.	Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				

Discussion: The project site is zoned Light Industrial (M-1), which is not considered to be an Extractive Use Zone (M-3) nor does it have a Land Use Designation with a Quarry Designation Overlay (Q) (County of Santa Cruz 1994). Therefore, no potentially significant loss of availability of a known mineral resource of locally important mineral resource recovery (extraction) site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan would occur as a result of this project. No impact is anticipated from the proposed reuse.

F. VISUAL RESOURCES AND AESTHETICS Would the project:

1.	Have an adverse effect on a scenic		\boxtimes	
	victo?	 		

Discussion: Highway 1 in Santa Cruz County is designated as a scenic corridor; and therefore, any new development proposed in the mapped scenic corridor of Highway 1 has the potential to result in adverse impacts. The proposed reuse of much of the Live Oak Business Park includes a General Plan Amendment and rezone from C-S to P and M-1 to PF for four of the five parcels. The project site would be used as a central office for the Sheriff-Coroner, and no substantial exterior changes are proposed with the exception of a 60-foot tall radio antenna and 48-inch diameter microwave dish to be mounted on roof of 5400 Soquel Avenue (Building B) adjacent to 5300 Soquel Avenue (Building A). The roof of the existing single-story building is 22 feet high; therefore, a 38-foot high antenna would be required to meet the 60 foot height requirement needed for adequate radio transmission. The proposed antenna would be visible from both northbound and southbound Highway 1 while directly in front of the Live Oak Business Park. However, the height of the front building (5300 Soquel Avenue, Building A) at 34.5 feet, would block much of the height of the antenna. Approximately 15 feet of the antenna would be visible from northbound Highway 1, and approximately 13 feet of the antenna would be visible from southbound Highway 1. The presence of power poles and light standards along Soquel Avenue appear much larger in comparison to the proposed antenna in the background. Further, much of the current visual environment within the designated scenic corridor near the project site is diminished by the presence of outdoor storage areas filled with dilapidated equipment and vehicles. No significant impact is anticipated.

	nte and consequents of the consequence of the conse	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
2.	Substantially damage scenic resources, within a designated scenic corridor or public view shed area including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings				
	within a state scenic highway?				
Discu	ission: Please see discussion for F-1 above.	No signifi	cant impact	t is anticipa	ated.
3.	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, including substantial change in topography or ground surface relief features, and/or development on a ridgeline?				
Discu	ussion: Please see discussion for F-1 above.	No impact	is anticipat	ted.	
4.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				
busine Count	ussion: The proposed project site is curress park with existing exterior lighting. The cy Sheriff would not require the installation attial glare or affect day or nighttime views in	e proposed n of addition	reuse of th onal lightin	e project s	ite by the uld create
	JLTURAL RESOURCES d the project:				:
1.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?				
decad	ussion: The existing structures on the pre- e and are not designated as a historic resour apact would occur.	- •			
2.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?				\boxtimes
	ussion: The project proposes the reuse of the cities is proposed. Minor ground disturban		•	•	•



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of the structures to meet essential services architectural standards. An archaeological resources study prepared by Dr. Robert Cartier of Archaeological Resource Management dated December 21, 1998 revealed the possible presence of prehistoric cultural resources within the study area in the form of culturally modified groundstone fragments in two areas of the site. However, substantial grading of the site has occurred since 1998 resulting in the existing business park. As a result, no archaeological resources are expected to occur on the project site. No impact is anticipated from the reuse of the project site.

	ng business park. As a result, no archaeologic t site. No impact is anticipated from the reus		-	ected to occi	ir on the
3.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?				
archae Manag the ex	eological resources report prepared by Dr. Regement, dated December 21, 1998. The entriesting Live Oak Business Park and no human roject site is proposed for the reuse by the Opated.	obert Cart ire site wa i remains v	ier of Arch as recently vere discov	naeological graded to overed. No g	Resource construct rading of
4.	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				
area.	Ussion: The project site is entirely develop No unique geologic features or paleontolog et site. No impact is anticipated.			0,	
	AZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS d the project:	S			•
1.	Create a significant hazard to the			\boxtimes	

Discussion: The project does not propose to routinely transport hazardous materials. However, the proposed Forensic Laboratory would routinely use a 36 percent solution of Formalin that would remain stored in legal containers in containment areas. Used formalin would be stored in designated containers, also in a containment area, and picked up for disposal by a licensed vendor. In addition, liquid bio-hazardous waste would be contained in a special holding tank installed as part of the retrofit, and disposed of by a licensed vendor. The proposed Forensic Laboratory would be maintained in compliance with the American Society of Crime Lab Directors' standards. No permits would be required for the

the routine transport, use or disposal

of hazardous materials?

enidri Elivtroi Page 2	a Engloppedal Coeply (1886 Engl) Tentak Rayley India Sind	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
O	e or disposal of either chemicals or bio-h is anticipated.	azardous v	waste. A	less than	significant
2.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?				
Discu anticip	ssion: Please see discussion under H-1 a pated.	above. A	less than	significan	t impact is
3.	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				
approx Green the pro would	ission: Good Shepherd School (A private simately 500 feet to the east of the project Acres Elementary School is located approproposed project would handle Formalin and occur as a result of hazardous emissions. ete explanation.	site on th cimately 2 bio-hazard	e north sid ,000 feet to lous waste,	e of High the west no signifi	way 1, and . Although cant impact
4.	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the				

Discussion: A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was prepared by RRM, Inc., dated June 9, 2011 (Attachment 3).

Small amounts of hazardous materials were observed during the property inspections. The majority of hazardous materials were paints, stains, and solvents observed in an area where Barry Swenson Builder stores construction materials. All hazardous materials observed were intact, in original containers, and appeared to be properly stored. RRM inspected the facility at the property used by County Sheriff's Office for the storage of special operations vehicles and property and evidence seized from crime scenes. Hazardous materials in connection with case evidence and special operations included small amounts of explosives and vehicle

environment?



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batteries. All hazardous materials observed in connection with case evidence and special operations appeared to be properly stored.

Based on the findings of a governmental database review provided by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR), three sites were identified in the vicinity of the property where one or more underground storage tanks (USTs) had been present. RRM reviewed files available at Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Services (EHS) for the EDR-identified sites. Based on a review of available files for the selected sites in the property vicinity, the distance of the sites from the property, and the regulatory status of these sites, it is not likely that contaminants from any known offsite source have migrated into soil or groundwater at the property.

RRM searched the EHS file system for files related to the subject property; no files pertaining to hazardous materials related to the subject property, associated with the current addresses and parcel numbers, were found. The EHS file system did contain records pertaining to the property prior to redevelopment of the land into an industrial office park in 2001. In 1991, a soil and groundwater investigation conducted at the property documented the existence of two USTs used for the storage of gasoline and diesel that were located adjacent to the east of a former auto repair shop and mill. The USTs were reportedly installed in the early 1970s and removed in the late 1970s. Three groundwater monitoring wells were installed at the Property in 1991, and several investigations and remedial actions followed. During the course of these investigations, eighty near-surface and shallow subsurface soil samples were collected. Maximum detected concentrations of total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons were 5,200 milligrams per kilogram in a soil sample collected near the former auto shop. Petroleum hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds were not detected in water samples collected from the groundwater monitoring wells. On October 7, 2002, EHS issued a letter stating that no further assessment at the property was required.

A domestic or irrigation well was reported to exist on the property prior to redevelopment in 2002. On May 7, 2001, EHS approved a well destruction permit application proposing to abandon the well. An inspection report showing oversight from EHS in abandoning the well was not available in the records at EHS. Mr. Keith Henderson, Senior Project Manager with Barry Swenson Builder reported that the well was properly abandoned prior to grading activities and construction. The three groundwater monitoring wells installed at the project site in 1991 have not been reported to have been properly abandoned. Since there are currently no hazardous materials used or stored on the Property, and no known offsite source of contamination that might affect groundwater through these wells, EHS indicated to RRM staff that they would not require the property owner to locate and properly abandon the wells unless the property undergoes future development that allows for a search under more feasible, practical conditions.



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Aerial photographs, historical topographic maps, historical address listings, and information provided by Santa Cruz County Assessor's Office and EHS, representatives of the current property owners, and a current tenant were used to ascertain former property uses. Based on a review of these sources, it was determined that the property was first developed sometime prior to 1920, and was used as a poultry farm during the 1920s until sometime during the late 1940s. Throughout the 1950s, the property was occupied by dwellings and smaller outbuildings. A large structure that first appeared on the property in an aerial photograph from 1948 suggests this portion of the property may have been used for livestock, storage, or a business. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the property remained occupied by several dwellings, including an apartment building that was constructed near the north border of the property sometime between 1956 and 1963. In 2001, prior to redevelopment, the property was occupied by five dwellings, a four-unit apartment complex, a lumber mill, a motorcycle repair shop, a cabinet maker/shop, a tree service company, and several sheds or outbuildings. During this time, the tree service company had been using the northeast portion of the property for temporary storage of wood and tree clipping waste. The property was also being used for storage of tennis court building materials and sealant, horse grazing, and storage of vehicles, campers, and buses. With the exception of a domestic or irrigation well and associated structure, by December 2000, all the structures and vehicles, including refuse, debris, and previously stored hazardous materials, had been removed from the property. In 2001, the well was abandoned and the structure removed, and the property underwent redevelopment into the industrial office park it is today.

Although three sites have been identified near the property where one or more USTs had been present, based on the regulatory status of these sites, and the distance of these sites from the property, it is unlikely that contaminants from any known offsite source have migrated into soil or groundwater at the property.

This assessment has revealed evidence of a historical recognized environmental condition in connection with the property. The conditions of the property prior to redevelopment in 2002 were indicative of an existing release, past release, and material threat of a release of hazardous materials into property soils. This finding was based on the reported data collected from soil and groundwater investigations conducted at the Property prior to 2000.

Although the lack of documentation supporting evidence that soil conditions in the vicinity of the reported former USTs were adequately characterized, it is RRM's opinion that this finding does not constitute a recognized environmental condition, and that based on other evidence and on discussions with persons knowledgeable about the property, including EHS staff, further investigation does not appear to be warranted.

No adverse impacts from reuse of the project site are anticipated.

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5 .	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?					
Discussion: The project site is not located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest airport to the project site is located in the City of Watsonville, which is approximately 12 miles to the southeast. No impact is anticipated.						
6.	For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?					
Discussion: The project is not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip. However, it is located approximately 2,600 feet southeast of the Dominican Hospital heliport. The elevation of the Heliport at Dominican Hospital is 115 feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL). The proposed radio antenna to be place on the roof of 5400 Soquel Avenue (Building B) is located, approximately 2,645 feet from the heliport. With an existing AMSL of 110-111 feet plus the proposed 60 foot antenna (from existing grade), the antenna would not penetrate any of the heliports protected approach/departure routes or transitional surfaces (Caltrans, April 2011). Therefore, no impact would occur.						
7.	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?					
Discussion: The relocation and centralization of the County Sheriff's operations to the proposed project site would assist in the improvements of response times for the Sheriff. The proposed reuse of the project site by the Sheriff would not interfere with any adopted emergency response plan or evacuation plan. No impact is anticipated.						
8.	Expose people to electro-magnetic fields associated with electrical transmission lines?				\boxtimes	
Discussion: The proposed project site does not contain any electric transmission lines on the property and does not propose the construction of new lines. However, the project site does propose the installation of a single parabolic antenna, which is a high-gain, narrow beam reflector (dish) antenna used for radio and data communications. The antenna would						



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be positioned approximately 60 feet above the existing pad elevation of 111 feet and aimed at the existing Loma Prieta site, which is currently aimed at the Netcom dispatch center. The proposed parabolic antenna would be narrow beam (a beam width of approximately 2 degrees) high performance device with a maximum output power level of approximately 1,000 watts. The effective power density six feet above the ground at a distance of 54 feet below the 'bore-sight' of the proposed antenna would be 0.000012 milliWatts per square centimeter (mW/cm²). The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) maximum permissible exposure limit of electromagnetic energy for the safety of the general public is 1.0 mW/cm². The exposure level six feet above the ground within the bore-site of the proposed antenna would be only a fraction of what is considered to be a safe level by the FCC. No impact is anticipated.

9.	Expose people or structures to a
	significant risk of loss, injury or death
	involving wildland fires, including
	where wildlands are adjacent to
	urbanized areas or where residences
	are intermixed with wildlands?

Discussion: The project design incorporates all applicable fire safety code requirements and includes fire protection devices as required by the local fire agency. No impact is anticipated.

I. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Would the project:

1. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

	\boxtimes		

Discussion: The Traffic Engineering section of the County Public Works reviewed the approved traffic study for the Live Oak Business Park dated April 25, 2000, by Higgins Associates for Barry Swenson Builder. The approved traffic report indicated a total of 931 daily trips would be generated by the proposed Research and Development uses now occupying the site. A traffic analysis was prepared by Hatch Mott MacDonald on April 26,



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2012 to evaluate the trip generation of the proposed project (Attachment 1).

The proposed project (including the Bay Federal Credit Union, Building A) is estimated to generate a total of 830 daily trips, of which 125 trips (108 in, and 17 out) would occur during the AM peak hour, and 122 trips (17 in, and 105 out) during the PM peak hour. This is below the trip activity under the existing Live Oak Business Park that was approved in the Year 2000 (i.e. 931 daily trips, with 142 AM peak hour trips and 124 PM peak hour trips).

Bay Federal Credit Union is estimated to generate a total of 333 daily trips, of which 47 trips (41 in, and 6 out) would occur during the AM peak hour, and 45 (8 in, and 37 out) would occur during the PM peak hour.

The proposed Center for Public Safety (without Bay Federal Credit Union, Building A) is estimated to generate a total of 497 daily trips, of which 78 trips (67 in, and 11 out) would occur during the AM peak hour, and 77 trips (9 in, and 68 out) would occur during the PM peak hour. The proposed project (including Bay Federal Credit Union) is estimated to generate a total of 101 fewer trips than the existing Live Oak Business Park.

Due to a reduction of daily and peak hour trips generated by the proposed project, no impacts are anticipated. In addition, there would not be a requirement to pay Live Oak Transportation Improvement Area fees for the new use since the new use would ultimately have a new decrease in daily trips compared to the daily trips and fees previously approved and received.

	patterns, inclu in traffic levels	ange in air traπic ding either an inci s or a change in lo substantial safety	cation				
Park b Service Faciliti	by changing the Commercial (oposed project inverse zone of Light In C-S) to Public/Instange in air traffic participated.	ndustrial (citutional F	M-1) and acilities (I	General 3 P) and Pul	Plan Designolic and Co	nation of mmunity
3.	a design featu dangerous int	ncrease hazards ire (e.g., sharp cu ersections) or uses (e.g., farm					

Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety

impact is anticipated.

Application Number: 111078

Discussion: The proposed project does not include roadway construction; therefore, no

i Callifori Environ Pade 2	in Savionin in Establic Pos (GEO III) dianetri svisio Intal Surveys	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.	Result in inadequate emergency access?				\boxtimes
Avenu	ession: The existing ingress and egress points would remain under the proposed project. ency access.		~		
5.	Cause an increase in parking demand which cannot be accommodated by existing parking facilities?				

Discussion: The existing project site under its current General Plan Designation and zone currently meets the code requirements for the required number of parking spaces at 331. As proposed, a total parking supply of 261 spaces of 349 (134 secured and 127 unsecured, which include 96 spaces for the community room parking) would be available for the Center for Public Safety. The remaining 88 spaces would be designated for the Bay Federal Credit Union (Building A; see Table 2). The secured spaces would be reserved for patrol cars and all county employees. Volunteers, visitors, and Bay Federal Credit Union staff and tenants would use the unsecured area.

The parking demand analysis (Attachment 1) has estimated the number of secured and unsecured parking spaces (104 and 111, respectively) that would be required for the proposed Center for Public Safety to total 215 during peak business hours. Therefore, the total number of excess parking spaces would be 30 secured and 104 unsecured. The 104 excess unsecured spaces would easily accommodate the 96 parking spaces needed to host the occasional public meeting in the community room with an excess of 8 unsecured spaces. Public meetings would occur so infrequently that the entire 104 excess unsecured parking spaces would be available nearly all of the time. It would be the exception when they are not available. As a result, 112 unsecured parking spaces would be available routinely. No adverse impacts on parking demand would occur from project implementation.



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Table2: Antippated Parking Denie		
Santa Gruz County Center for Rub Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety (Buildings B. C. and D) 88:348:59 if:	Mumber Number Business Thous	of Spaces Non-Business Hours
Sheriff's Staff Parking (Secured)		
Patrol Vehicles Parked On-site	17	20
Patrol Officer Personal Vehicles Park On-site	20	17
Administrative Staff	18	0
Records and Civil	12	3
Investigations Staff	18	2
Forensic Pathology and Laboratory Staff	5	2
Emergency Operations Center	2	0
Live Oak Service Center Staff	2	0
Other (facilities maintenance, ISD, County personnel, courts and corrections staff, etc.)	10	. 0
Subtotal for Secured Parking Demand	104	44
Total Available Secured Parking	134	134
Excess Secured Parking Spaces at Peak Demand	+30	+90
Public Parking (Unsecured)		FR GLEFFLY.
Community Room	96 ⁽⁴⁾	96 ⁽⁴⁾
Live Scan	5	0
Records	5	Ö
Civil	3	0
Live Oak Service Center	7	0
Volunteers	5	0
Coroner's Facility	1	0
Subtotal for Unsecured Parking Demand	119	96
Total Available Unsecured Parking	127(3)	127(3)
Excess Unsecured Parking Spaces at Peak Demand	+8	+31
Bay ageal Grant Union Building Apolit 20 Santa	7.303.30 a-510.0	
Public and Employee Parking (Unsecured)		
Office Space (24,420 sq .ft.) 1 space /300 sq. ft.	82	0
Warehouse (5,800 sq. ft.) 1 space/1000 sq. ft.	6	0
Subtotal for Unsecured Parking Demand	88	0
Total Available Unsecured Parking	88 ⁽³⁾	88 ⁽³⁾
Excess Unsecured Parking Spaces at Peak Demand	0	+88
Total Parking Space Supply	349	349
Notes:		

- (1) A peak time of 4:30 pm was used to determine maximum parking demand for business hours.
- (2) A peak time of 7:30 am was used to determine maximum parking demand for non-business hours.
- A maximum of 215 unsecured (public) parking spaces would be available to include 13 handicap accessible parking spaces.
- (4) Community meetings would occur so infrequently that the 96 unsecured parking spaces would be available most of the time.

Source: Hatch Mott MacDonald, 2012.

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6.	Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?				
	ssion: The proposed project would com it potential hazards to motorists, bicyclists				
7.	Exceed, either individually (the project alone) or cumulatively (the project combined with other development), a level of service standard established by the County General Plan for designated intersections, roads or highways?				
Discu	ession: See response I-1 above. No impact i	s anticipate	ed.		
J. NO Would	DISE If the project result in:				
1.	A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				
D :	, mi 1 0 11; 11 l	24 L	//		_::r

Discussion: The proposed facility would be open 24 hours/day, with the majority of activity occurring during the day, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., and at patrol shift changes, between 6:30-7 a.m. (eight deputies), 1-1:30 p.m. (two deputies) 3-3:30 p.m. (eight deputies), and 9:30-10 p.m. (seven deputies).

Noise generation is expected to be minimal. At the beginning of patrol shift changes, patrol car sirens would be briefly tested on off-site roadways. Changes of shift would occur in a secure parking lot, buffered from adjacent uses by the existing sound wall on the south. A similar sound wall is proposed to be constructed as part of the project retrofit, between the parking area and the adjacent property to the east, which is currently used for equipment and vehicle storage. Noise generation from the proposed change in use is anticipated to be reduced from the existing light industrial use. Noise levels are expected to be no greater than 60 dB L_{dn} (day/night average noise level) for outdoor noise at the southern property line adjacent to the Chanticleer Home. No significant impact is anticipated from operations.

A supplemental acoustic study prepared by Edward L. Pack Associates (2012) analyzed the outdoor mechanical systems (Attachment 2). These systems included the noise levels



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generated by the HVAC equipment on the roofs of Buildings B, C, and D, as well as the proposed emergency generators.

The noise levels generated by the roof top equipment on Building C would be within the limits of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element standards at the most impacted residences across Chanticleer Avenue to the west. As a result, no mitigation would be required for Building C.

The noise levels generated by the roof top equipment on Building D would be within the limits of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element standards at the most impacted residences across Chanticleer Avenue to the west, but would be up to 3 db in excess of the daytime standard and up to 8 dB in excess of the nighttime standard of the Santa Cruz Count Noise Element at the most impacted residence adjacent to the south. The noise excess would be caused by makeup air unit #4 (MAU-4). Mitigation would be required to reduce impacts to below a level of significance.

The noise levels generated by the emergency generators would be within the limits of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element standards at the most impacted residences adjacent to the south and across Chanticleer Avenue to the west. As a result, no mitigation would be required for the proposed emergency generators.

To achieve compliance with the standards of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element, the following noise control mitigation measures will be required:

10110 111	116 1101	se control interpation measures with se	. required.			
NO	I-1:	Construct an acoustically-effective sides of MAU-4 on the roof of Build minimum of 1 foot above the trapproximately 9 feet high, depending A 1 foot gap at the bottom of the bar	ding D. Top of the op on the	he top of te unit. To type of ro	the barrier s The barrier of mounting	hall be a will be
NO	I-2:	Initiate a compressor and fan lock of MAU-4 during the hours of 10:00 p.:	-		<i>.</i>	⁄stem on
2.	of exc	sure of persons to or generation cessive groundborne vibration or adborne noise levels?				\boxtimes
		The proposed project would no generate groundborne vibration. No	=	_	o any grou	ndborne
3.	of noi estab noise	sure of persons to or generation se levels in excess of standards lished in the General Plan or ordinance, or applicable lards of other agencies?				

Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety

Application Number: 111078



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Discussion: Per County policy, average hourly noise levels shall not exceed the General Plan threshold of 50 dB Leq during the day and 45 dB Leq during the nighttime. Impulsive noise levels shall not exceed 65 db during the day or 60 db at night. The acoustic study prepared by Edward L. Pack Associates (1999) has shown that traffic noise along Highway 1 can exceed these standards. However, the existing Live Oak Business Park was designed to mitigate the effects of ambient noise generated from adjacent Highway 1.

Therefore, the proposed reuse of the property would be in compliance with the Noise Element of the General Plan. No impact from traffic noise is anticipated.

See impact discussion and proposed mitigation measures under J-1 above for a complete analysis of impacts associated with outdoor mechanical systems.

4.	A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				
the an	ussion: Noise generated during the retroficable noise levels for adjoining areas. Coven the limited duration of this impact it is	onstruction wo	uld be ten	nporary, h	owever
5.	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				
	ussion: The proposed project is located t. No impact is anticipated.	approximately	12 miles	from the	neares
6.	For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise				

Discussion: The proposed project is located approximately 12 miles from the nearest airport. No impact is anticipated.

levels?

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K. AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD) may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

1.	Violate any air quality standard or		\boxtimes
	contribute substantially to an existing		
	or projected air quality violation?		

Discussion: The North Central Coast Air Basin does not meet state standards for ozone and particulate matter (PM_{10}). Therefore, the regional pollutants of concern that would be emitted by the project are ozone precursors (Volatile Organic Compounds [VOCs] and nitrogen oxides [NO_x]), and dust.

Given the anticipated reduction in traffic generation by the proposed project from the existing use, there is no indication that new emissions of VOCs or NO_x would exceed MBUAPCD thresholds for these pollutants and therefore there would not be a significant contribution to an existing air quality violation.

Retrofitting of the existing facility to meet the essential services requirements may result in a short-term, localized decrease in air quality due to generation of dust. However, standard dust control best management practices will be implemented during construction. No adverse impacts are anticipated.

2.		truct he applicable	e air		J L		
	The project ality plan. Se		conflict	with o	r obstruct	implementation	on of th
3.		ively conside					\boxtimes

Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Discussion: The proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants. No impact would occur.

4.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?		\boxtimes

Discussion: Reuse of much of the Live Oak Business Park would not expose sensitive

Manage and and the first state of	46-illiord Zalvirord Daij-12	asenyironni⊋belketrelityezet (C≣sPA). nanar Rayiaw InlineStriefy	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
-	recepto	ors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	No impact	would occu	ır.	
	5.	Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				\boxtimes
		ssion : Reuse of much of the Live Oak Busi No impact would occur.	ness Park	would not c	reate objec	tionable
		REENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS I the project:			·	
	1.	Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?				
	substate retrofit project operate with equipment of the substate of the substa	ntial increase in greenhouse gas emissions. It the site for reuse. The existing Sheriff open to site from other existing facilities in the Commons. In addition, all project construction the Regional Air Quality Control Board ment. As a result, impacts associated with ons are expected to be less than significant.	Very little erations we ounty for t equipment emissions	fossil fuel vould simply the purpose at would be requirement	would be r be transfer of central required nts for co	equired to red to the izing their to comply nstruction
	2.	Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?				
	Discu	ussion: See the discussion under L-1 above	. No impa	cts are antic	ipated.	
		JBLIC SERVICES d the project:				
	1.	Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				

ealdorde Environne	ivijonujančil supluvacije ževiji ka kalikali Referenciji indek Sludy, kaza kalikali	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact				
a.	Fire protection?								
b.	Police protection?								
C.	Schools?				\boxtimes				
d.	Parks or other recreational activities?								
е	Other public facilities; including the maintenance of roads?				\boxtimes				
Coroner' commun county u into the	Discussion (a through e): The County has determined that consolidating the Sheriff-Coroner's Office into the Live Oak/Soquel Redevelopment Project area would improve community policing, service coverage and response times in the mid-county and south county unincorporated area. As a result, the centralization of the Sheriff-Coroner's Office into the Live Oak Business Park site would result in no adverse impacts to public services. N. RECREATION								
1. V e p s	ne project: Vould the project increase the use of a continuous project increase the use of a continuous project increase the use of a continuous project increase and regional arks or other recreational facilities are uch that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or the accelerated?								
County	sion: The proposed reuse of the Live O Center for Public Safety would not resulvould occur.								
fa e v	Does the project include recreational acilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?								
Discussion : The proposed project does not propose the expansion or construction of additional recreational facilities. No impact would occur.									

	ESNVICOURIERE ORBING AND GESTAT RENIERENE VARINERESURY	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact				
	ILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS the project:								
	Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?								
Discussion: The proposed project involves the reuse of much of the existing Live Oak Business Park by changing the zone of Light Industrial (M-1) and General Plan Designation of Service Commercial (C-S) to Public/Institutional Facilities (P) and Public and Community Facilities (PF). No drainage improvements are proposed as part of the essential services retrofit. No impact would occur.									
2.	Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?								
Busine of Ser Comm	ssion: The proposed project involves the ess Park by changing the zone of Light Inductivice Commercial (C-S) to Public/Institution Facilities (PF). No new water or we the essential services retrofit. No impact we	strial (M-1 utional F astewater	and Gener acilities (P) improveme	al Plan De) and Pu	signation blic and				
3.	Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?								
	ession: The proposed reuse of the site onal wastewater. No impact would be requi		ot result in	the produ	action of				
4.	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?								
Depar	tment. A will serve letter has been protection to the transfer of the country sheriff's Office the coun	vided by	the City of	Santa Cr	uz Water				



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Less than Significant Impact

No Impact

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for normal domestic use and fire protection (Attachment 4). No additional water use would result from reuse of much of the project site. No impact would occur.

5.	Result in determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing	
	to the provider's existing commitments?	

Discussion: The project site is currently served by the Santa Cruz County Sanitation District. No additional demand would result from implementation of the proposed project. A will serve letter was provided to the County Sheriff's Office from the Santa Cruz County Sanitation District on April 26, 2012 (Attachment 5). No impact would occur.

6.	Be served by a landfill with sufficient		
	permitted capacity to accommodate		
	the project's solid waste disposal		
	needs?		

Discussion: No additional solid waste generation is anticipated from project implementation with the exception of minor amounts of construction debris during retrofitting of the facility. No significant impact would occur.

7.	Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to		
	solid waste?		

Discussion: The proposed project would be in compliance with solid waste regulations. No impact would occur.

P. LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:

1.	Conflict with any applicable land use
	plan, policy, or regulation of an agency
	with jurisdiction over the project
	(including, but not limited to the
	general plan, specific plan, local
	coastal program, or zoning ordinance)
	adopted for the purpose of avoiding or
	mitigating an environmental effect?

Discussion: The proposed project involves the reuse of the existing Live Oak Business Park by changing the existing zone of Light Industrial (M-1) and General Plan Designation

Collicries ក្រុមប្រការដូចបង្ហាលប្រជាជនជាក្រុមប្រជាជនជាក្រុមប្រជាជនជាក្រុមប្រជាជនជាក្រុមប្រជាជនជាក្រុមប្រជាជនជា Externological Extraction (Intelligence) (In	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
of Service Commercial (C-S) to Public/Institute Community Facilities (PF). The proposed project policies adopted for the purpose of avoiding or consolidation of the existing Sheriff's facilities is beneficial to the environment. No impact would be a service of the service of the environment.	tutional Fa does not co mitigating a nto one exi	cilities (P) onflict with	and Publany regula	lic and tions or
2. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				
Discussion: The proposed project involves the Business Park by changing the existing zone of Designation of Service Commercial (C-S) to Put and Community Facilities (PF). The proposed applicable habitat conservation plan or natural convention of the proposed applicable habitat conservation plan or natural convention.	Light Indu blic/Institut d project v	strial (M-1) Ional Facili would not) and Gene ties (P) and conflict w	ral Plan l Public ith any
3. Physically divide an established community?				\boxtimes
Discussion: The project would not include an established community. No impact would occur.	y element t	hat would p	ohysically d	ivide an
Q. POPULATION AND HOUSING Would the project:				
1. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				
Discussion: The proposed project would not it area because the project does not propose any remove a restriction to or encourage population the following: new or extended infrastructure industrial facilities; large-scale residential develocommercial or multi-family use; or regulatory chasewer or water annexations; or Local Agency F Although the project proposes a General Plan Arpopulation growth. No impact would occur.	physical or growth in a or public pment; acce anges includ ormation C	regulatory n area inclu facilities; r lerated con ling specifi ommission	change than the change than the common version of he can amer annexation	mited to ercial or nomes to ndments, actions.
2. Displace substantial numbers of				\boxtimes

Application Number: 111078



Less than
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with
Mitigation
Incorporated

Less than Significant Impact

No Impact

existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Discussion: The proposed project would not displace any existing housing since the project is simply to reuse much of the existing site. No impact would occur.

3. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Discussion: The proposed project would not displace a substantial number of people since the project is simply to reuse much of the existing site. No impact would occur.

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R. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

1.	Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment,
	substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or
•	wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife
	population to drop below self-sustaining
	levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or
	animal community, reduce the number or
	restrict the range of a rare or endangered
	plant or animal community, reduce the
	number or restrict the range of a rare or
	endangered plant or animal or eliminate
	important examples of the major periods of
	California history or prehistory?

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact

Discussion: The potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory were considered in the response to each question in Section III of this Initial Study. No natural resources have been evaluated as being significantly impacted by the project. And therefore, no mitigation has been included. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that significant effects associated with this project would result. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance.

2. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact



Discussion: In addition to project specific impacts, this evaluation considered the projects potential for incremental effects that are cumulatively considerable. As a result of this evaluation, there were determined to be no potentially significant cumulative effects related to the proposed project. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that there are cumulative effects associated with this project. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.	Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?				

Discussion: In the evaluation of environmental impacts in this Initial Study, the potential for adverse direct or indirect impacts to human beings were considered in the response to specific questions in Section III. As a result of this evaluation, it was determined that no potentially significant effects to human beings would occur with the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that there are adverse effects to human beings associated with this project. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance.



IV. TECHNICAL REVIEW CHECKLIST

	REQUIRED	DATE COMPLETED
Agricultural Policy Advisory Commission (APAC) Review	Yes 🗌 No 🔀	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Archaeological Review	Yes 🗌 No 🔀	
Biotic Report/Assessment	Yes 🗌 No 🔀	
Geologic Hazards Assessment (GHA)	Yes 🗌 No 🔀	
Geologic Report	Yes 🗌 No 🔀	
Geotechnical (Soils) Report	Yes 🗌 No 🔀	·
Riparian Pre-Site	Yes 🗌 No 🔀	
Septic Lot Check	Yes 🗌 No 🔀	
Traffic and Parking Analysis:	Yes 🛛 No 🗌	April 26, 2012
Acoustical Analysis:	Yes 🛛 No 🗌	April 3, 2012
Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment	Yes 🛛 No 🗌	June 9, 2011
Drainage Analysis	Yes 🛛 No 🗌	July 10, 2012
Other:	Yes No	



V. REFERENCES USED IN THE COMPLETION OF THIS ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW INITIAL STUDY

Andrea Brewer & Associates, 1989

Facilities Needs Assessment, prepared for the County Administrative Office, prepared by Andrea Brewer & Associates Planning Consultants, September 1, 1989.

Caltrans, 2011

Electronic mail from Donald E. Haug, Aviation Safety Officer, Caltrans Division of Aeronautics, to Constance Conroy, Construction Project Manager for the County of Santa Cruz Sheriff-Coroner, dated April 28, 2011.

Cartier, Robert Ph.D., 1998

Cultural Resources Report for the Live Oak Business Park prepared by Archaeological Resource Management, dated December 21, 1998.

County of Santa Cruz, 1994

1994 General Plan and Local Coastal Program for the County of Santa Cruz, California. Adopted by the Board of Supervisors on May 24, 1994, and certified by the California Coastal Commission on December 15, 1994.

Edward L. Pack Associates, 1999

Acoustical Analysis for the Live Oak Business Park, Prepared by Edward L. Pack Associates.

Higgins and Associates, 2000

Traffic Study for the Live Oak Business Park, prepared for Barry Swenson Builder by Higgins and Associates, dated April 25, 2000.

State of California, 2009

State of California Emergency Management Agency, Earthquake and Tsunami Program, Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning, Soquel Quadrangle, July 1, 2009.

VI.ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Traffic analysis prepared by Hatch Mott MacDonald for the Live Oak Business Park Sheriff's Office Relocation, Santa Cruz County California, prepared by Hatch Mott MacDonald, dated April 26, 2012.
- 2. Acoustical Analysis of the Outdoor Mechanical Systems, Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety, Chanticleer Avenue, Santa Cruz County, prepared by Edward L. Pack Associates, Inc., dated April 3, 2012.
- 3. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Center for Public Safety Live Oak Business Park 5200, 5300, 5400 Soquel Avenue & 2400 Chanticleer Avenue APNs 029-021-55,

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 - 029-021-56, 029-021-57, 029-021-58, & 029-021-59, Santa Cruz, California, prepare by RRM, Inc., dated June 9, 2011.
 - 4. Will Serve Letter from the City of Santa Cruz Water Department for APNs 029-021-56, 029-021-57, 029-021-58, & 029-021-59, dated March 21, 2012.
 - 5. Will Serve Letter from the Santa Cruz County Sanitation District for APNs 029-021-56, 029-021-57, 029-021-58, & 029-021-59, dated April 26, 2012.
 - 6. Impacts of Additional Impervious Surfaces, Center for Public Safety (Live Oak), Soquel Avenue at Chanticleer Avenue, Santa Cruz, prepared by Ifland Engineers, dated July 10, 2012.

ATTACHMENT 1

Traffic Analysis

1300-B First Street Gilroy, CA 95020 T 408-848-3122 www.hatchmott.com

July 25, 2012

Ms. Constance Conroy Construction Projects Manager Santa Cruz County Sheriff-Coroner's Office 701 Ocean Street Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Subject:

Live Oak Business Park Sheriff's Office Relocation,

Santa Cruz County, California

Dear Constance,

Hatch Mott MacDonald (HMM) has provided traffic-engineering services for the proposed relocation of the Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office and related support facilities to the Live Oak Business Park on Soquel Avenue at Chanticleer Avenue in Santa Cruz County, California. The Sheriff's Office would accompany a single existing owner (Bay Federal Credit Union's offices) within the series of buildings comprising the project site.

Trip generation and parking demand estimates have been prepared for the project, in order to answer the following questions:

- 1) Would the revised site uses remain under the trip generation previously approved for the project?
- 2) Can the proposed parking layout accommodate the anticipated vehicle parking demand?

The analysis results show that the answer to both questions is "Yes." The following letter documents the data, methodologies and assumptions used in estimating the site trip generation and parking demand.

A. Project Definition

The proposed project would populate the Live Oak Business Park with the following uses:

- Sheriff's Office (including official vehicle storage)
- Records and Civil Office
- Forensic Pathology and Laboratory
- Emergency Operations Center (Future)
- Live Oak Services Center
- Community Meeting Room
- Bay Federal Credit Union offices and their tenants

Note: Of the existing private tenants within the project site, only the Bay Federal Credit Union offices and other building tenants would remain on site with the Sheriff's Office uses.

Exhibit 1A depicts the project location map. The project site plan is contained within Exhibit 1B.

The following operational information for the Sheriff's Office was provided by Sheriff's Office staff.

Users of the Sheriff's Office would include patrol officers, investigators, administrative staff, volunteers, and visitors.

Patrol officers work within four overlapping shifts throughout the day. Investigators generally work during standard business hours (8:00 AM - 5:00 PM). Administrative, Civil and Live Oak Service Center staff, plus all volunteers, will also work standard business hours. Most Coroner staff also work standard business hours, although up to two Coroner staff can occasionally work during non-business hours. Records staff work in three shifts, with roughly half working from roughly 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM, and the rest during two shifts covering the remainder of the day.

The majority of visitors will be on site between the hours of 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM, which are the hours that the Records and Civil offices are open to the public. The Live Oak Services Center remains open one hour later than the Records and Civil and office (i.e. until 5:00 PM). Live Scan visitors will be on site during roughly the same hours as the majority of visitors, with the exception of the lunch hour (i.e. 12:00 – 1:00 PM). Other visitors (facilities maintenance, miscellaneous county personnel, courts and corrections staff, etc.) would also generally be on site during normal business hours, with some present during other times of day.

Community meeting room visitors would visit only during meetings. The exact frequency of the meetings is not known at this time, nor are the meeting start and end times.

In the future, it is anticipated that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will also be relocated to the site. EOC staff will also work during standard business hours (8:00 AM - 5:00 PM). The EOC is currently staffed by one employee.

B. Project Trip Generation

Exhibit 2 depicts the project trip generation. There are no standard trip generation rates for a Sheriff's Office; therefore, this estimate is based in part upon the employment, employee shift, volunteer, and visitor information provided by the Sheriff's Office, plus various other assumptions by HMM. The AM and PM peak hours are roughly defined as 7:30-8:30 AM and 4:30-5:30 PM, respectively, which brackets the ends of standard AM and PM business hours. As such, depending upon the beginning and ending of each employee shift, not all employee trips would occur during the peak hours. In addition, it is assumed that roughly half of all staff would leave the site during their lunch hours for lunch or personal errands, as a conservative assumption; these trips would also not occur during the peak hours.

To be conservative, this trip generation estimate assumes that if an event is occurring at the community meeting room starting at 6:00 PM (a typical start time for events that involve the general public), an estimated 15% of these visitors are assumed to arrive on-site during the PM peak hour (i.e. roughly 4:30 - 5:30 PM); the remainder would arrive closer to the start of the event. Such a distribution of traffic is typical for public events such as this – most attendees arrive within the last 20 to 30 minutes before the event starts.

This estimate also conservatively assumes that each employee or visitor drives independently to and from the site – no carpooling, drop-offs, bicycling, walking, or transit usage is assumed. According to Sheriff's Office staff, very few staff currently use alternative transportation to commute to and from work. This is especially true for patrol officers and investigators, who must travel via automobile as part of their work day and travel to and from the site at various hours of the day. The lack of existing transit routes near the project site also limits the use of transit.

The project is estimated to generate a total of 830 daily trips, of which 125 trips (108 in, 17 out) would occur during the AM peak hour, and 122 trips (17 in, 105 out) during the PM peak hour. This is less than the trip activity approved for the Live Oak Business Park in the Year 2000 (i.e. 931 daily trips, with 142 AM peak hour trips and 124 PM peak hour trips).

Note: The estimated project daily trip generation includes an estimated trip generation for the Bay Federal Credit Union office. This estimate was based upon trip rates published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers in *Trip Generation*, 8th Edition, 2008. The Bay Federal trip generation estimate is included within **Appendix A**.

C. Project Parking Demand

The project site will have a total of 349 parking spaces, split as 134 spaces in a secured parking area, and 215 spaces in an unsecured area. The secured spaces would be reserved for patrol cars and all county employees. Volunteers, visitors, and Bay Federal Credit Union staff and tenants would use the unsecured area.

Exhibit 3 contains a table comparing estimated parking demand and supply for the project, including Bay Federal Credit Union parking activity but excluding the meeting room. The data within Exhibit 3 summarizes tables within Appendix B that estimate parking demand for the project, including Bay Federal Credit Union. The parking demand is estimated based upon the employee shifts, the operating hours of the Records and Civil office (i.e. 9:00 AM - 4:00 PM) and the continued assumption that each employee and visitor generates one occupied parking space. It is also assumed that no more than half of the daily visitors would be on site at any one time. Finally, the parking demand is provided as a range of demands, depending upon the method of quantifying demand for Bay Federal (i.e. proportional based upon building square footage versus the County parking code).

The highest parking demand during a typical day would be at 4:30 PM, where 212 spaces (101 secured and 111 unsecured) would be filled. This is 137 spaces fewer than full capacity. The highest demand within the secured and unsecured areas also occurs at 4:30 PM, and are both less than the capacities of each parking area.

The maximum occupancy of the community meeting room is 96 people. As noted earlier, the frequency of events at the meeting room is not known as this time. Parking demand for the meeting room is not anticipated on a day-to-day basis. However, parking supply would need to be available in order to accommodate demand when events do occur.

An evaluation was performed to determine if sufficient excess parking supply would be available within the un-secured parking area to accommodate meeting room demand. To be conservative, a ratio of one parked vehicle per attendee is assumed—this is equivalent to a parking demand of 96 unsecured parking spaces. There will be no restrictions on when meetings can start; therefore, 96 parking spaces would need to be available to accommodate meeting room demand throughout the day.

Comparing **Exhibit 3** with the community meeting room parking demand, there will be sufficient parking supply to accommodate all meeting room attendees throughout the day. The number of excess un-secured public parking spaces would be 104 spaces, well more than the 96 spaces required for a full meeting at the meeting room.

D. Project Bicycle Parking Demand

As noted previously, few employees or visitors are expected to ride their bicycle to and from the site. Conservatively assuming that 5% of all employees and visitors would use a bicycle when traveling to and from the site, this totals approximately 15 bicyclists per day. It is recommended that any future bicycle racks be split up between the secured area (5 bicycle capacity) and the unsecured area (10 bicycle capacity).

E. Conclusion

In summary, the projected project trip generation would be less than that originally approved for the site in 2000. The projected parking demand would also be less than the on-site parking supply, both within the secured and unsecured parking areas. The suggested number of on-site bicycle racks should accommodate 5 bicycles within the secured parking area and 10 bicycles within the unsecured parking area.

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this letter or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Jeff Waller. Thank you for the opportunity to assist you with this project.

Very truly yours,

Hatch Mott MacDonald

Keith B. Higgins, PE, TE

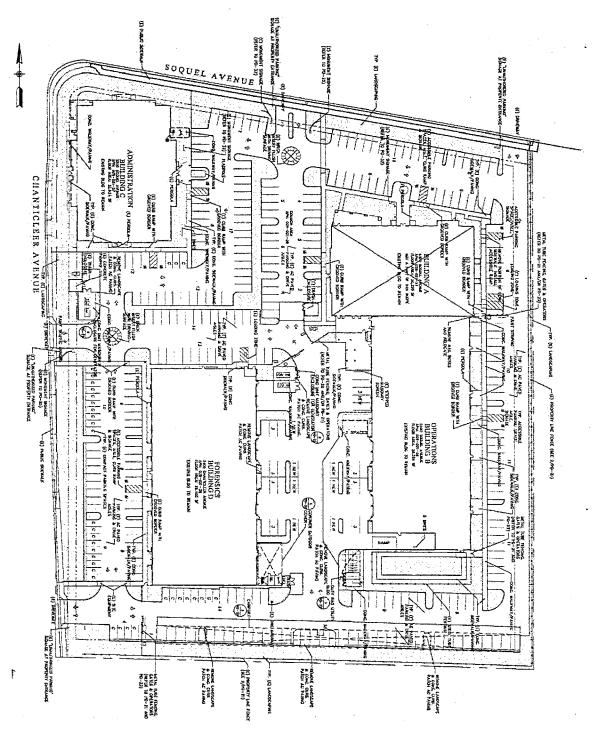
Vice President

T 408.848.3122 F 408.848.2202 keith.higgins@hatchmott.com

kbh:jmw enclosures

Project Location

EXHIBIT 1A



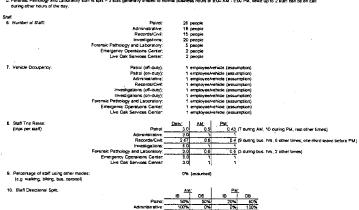
Source: Barry Swenson Builder, 2012



EXHIBIT 1B Project Site Plan

PROJECT TRIP GENERATION

		Amount (people	Weekday	Δ1	V Peak Ho	ur	PM	itreel Peak	Nour
		ar vists)	Daily Trips	- tn	Cut	Total	. In	Out	Total
A Staff	Patro	26	64	7	7	14	2	10	12
	Administrative Staff	16	54	18	'n	18	ő	18	18
	Retords and Civil	15	40	ě		12	Ö	6	6
	Investigations Staff	20	120	20		20		20	20
	Forensic Pathology and Lab.	5	15	3		3	ŭ	3	3
	Emergency Operations Center	2	6	2		2			
	Live Oak Service Censer Staff	2	6	2	Ď	2	0	2 2	2
							-		_ :
	Subjete!		325	61	10	71	2	61	63
B. Volunteers	Volunteers	5	14	5	D	5	0	5 '	5
	Sublatel		14	5	٥	5	0	- 5	5
C Visitors	Records	75	30	D	D	D	0	o	0
	Civil	10	20	ō		D	ŏ	ŏ	ň
	Live Scan	15	30	ō	ō	Ď	ŏ	ō	ř
	Coroner	2	7	. 6	ō	ō	ő	ŏ	ř
	Live Dak Service Center	7	14	Ď.		ō	Ď		- :
	Community Meeting Room	20	40	č	ō	Ď	6	o	6
	Subtotel		138	- 0	. 0	<u> </u>		-	7
D. Other				_			-		
D. Osmer	Other (Facilities Maintenance, ISD, County personnel, courts and corrections staff, etc.)	10	20	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Subtotal		20	7	1	2	1	1	2
Total - Sheriff's Office	Only (All Types)		497	67	11	78	9	68	77
Total - Bay Federal On	ly		2.73	45	6	47	8	37	45
Total - All Site Uses:			830	108	17	125	17	106	122
Maximum Allowable Triq (Live Dak Business Park	o Generation: as approved in October 2000)		931	118	24	142	18	105	124





County of Santa Cruz Sheriff's Office Parking Analysis Summary of Results

PARKING CATEGORY	SPACES
PARKING DEMAND	
Secured Parking Area	101
Un-Secured Parking Area	111
Total Parking Demand	212
PARKING SUPPLY	·
Secured Parking Area	134
Un-Secured Parking Area	215
Total Parking Supply	349
EXCESS PARKING SPACES - TOTAL SITE	137
(Excluding Meeting Room)	
EXCESS PARKING SPACES - UN-SECURED PARKING AREA	104
(Excluding Meeting Room)	
MAXIMUM REQUIRED SPACES FOR MEETING ROOM	96
EXCESS PARKING SPACES - UN-SECURED PARKING AREA	8
(Including Meeting Room)	

Notes:

- 1. Parking demand and supply data summarized from tables within Appendix A.
- 2. Cited parking demand is demand during period with highest parking occupancy (roughly 4:30 PM).
- 3. Bay Federal demand (included within Un-Secured Parking Area) based upon County parking code requirements.
- 4. All meeting room parking demand is assumed to use the un-secured parking area, as all (or nearly all) attendees are anticipated to be members of the public, who would only be allowed to park in the un-secured parking area.



APPENDIX A

BAY FEDERAL TRIP GENERATION ESTIMATE

			A	M PEA	AM PEAK HOUR		Œ.	M PEA	PM PEAK HOUR	
TRIP GENERATION RATES (per 1000 SQ FT)	ITE¹ LAND USE CODE	DAILY PEAK TRIP HOUR RATE	PEAK HOUR RATE	% OF ADT	% <u>Z</u>	% OUT	PEAK HOUR RATE	% OF ADT	% Z	% OUT
General Office Building	710	11.01	1.55	14%	88%	12%	1.49 14%	14%	17%	83%
			A.	M PEA	AM PEAK HOUR			M PEA	PM PEAK HOUR	
GENERATED TRIPS	PROJECT SIZE	DAILY PEAK TRIPS HOUR TRIPS	DAILY PEAK TRIPS HOUR TRIPS	% OF ADT	TRIPS IN	TRIPS TRIPS IN OUT	PEAK HOUR TRIPS	% OF ADT	TRIPS TRIPS IN OUT	TRIPS
Bay Federal - Corporate Offices	30,220 SQ FT	333	47	14%	41	9	45	14%	80	37
TRIP GENERATION - BAY FEDERAL	30,220 SQ FT	333	47	14%	41	9	45	14%	80	37

Notes:

Trip generation rates published by Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation, 8th Edition, 2008.



306893 TripGen5.xlsx - Project Trip Gen (Bay Federal)

APPENDIX B

PROJECT PARKING ANALYSIS TABLES

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	BUSINESS FIGURS	Non-Bushress Nours	8:00	10:00	20.25	DC:51	4:00	15:30	16:30 17:00							100				
					1	+					-									41.
SHERIFF'S STAFF (SECURED AREA PARKING)						+								11			1 man			-
Patrol Vehicles Parked On-Sile						+			3		4		100	10	10	9	2	9	07 01	
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1 Parking demand

Parking Requirements for Bay Federal

BLDG A PARKING REQS	,
Original Discretionary Permit:	
	Code required: 1
	space/300 SF of office
·	space
Bldg A Office SF = 24,420	24,420/300 = 82
	Code required: 1
	space/1000 SF of
	warehouse space
Bldg A Warehouse SF = 5800	5800/1000 = 6
Total Parking	88 Spaces

Source: Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office relocation project team

ATTACHMENT 2

Acoustical Analysis

EDWARD L. PACK ASSOCIATES, INC.



1975 HAMILTON AVENUE SUITE 26 SAN JOSE, CA 95125 Acoustical Consultants

TEL: 408-371-1195 FAX: 408-371-1196 www.packassociates.com

April 3, 2012 Project No. 44-004-1

Mr. Al Nishiura Barry Swenson Builder 777 North First Street 5th Floor San Jose, CA 95112

Subject:

Acoustical Analysis of the Outdoor Mechanical Systems, Santa Cruz County Center For Public Safety, Chanticleer Avenue, Santa Cruz County

Dear Mr. Nishiura:

This report presents the results of a noise level analysis of the outdoor mechanical systems at the planned Santa Cruz County Center For Public Safety at the Live Oak Business Park along Chanticleer Avenue in Santa Cruz County, as shown on the Site Plan, Ref., (a).

The HVAC equipment noise levels were evaluated against the standards of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element, Ref. (b). The results of the analysis reveal that the noise levels generated by the HVAC equipment on the roofs of Buildings B and C will be within the limits of the standards at the south property line and at the homes across Chanticleer Avenue, respectively. The roof-top equipment on Building D will also be in compliance with the standards at the homes across Chanticleer Avenue. However, the one make-up air unit closest to the south end of Building D will cause a noise excess at the south property line. The emergency generators planned for the equipment pad on the east side of building D will be in compliance with the standards at the south property line and at the homes across Chanticleer Avenue. The emergency generator planned for the equipment pad contiguous with Chanticleer Avenue will generate excessive noise at the homes across Chanticleer Avenue. Noise mitigation measures will be required for the Building D make-up air unit and for the Building C generator along Chanticleer Avenue.

Sections I and II of this report contain a summary of our findings and recommendations, respectively. Section III contains a description of the analytical methodologies. Appendices A and B, attached, contain the list of references and the noise level calculation tables.

Noise Standards

The Santa Cruz County Noise Element utilizes the hourly average (L_{eq}) noise descriptor and maximum (L_{max}) noise descriptor for stationary noise sources, such as mechanical equipment. The standards specify limits of 50 A-weighted decibels (dBA) L_{eq} during the daytime hours of 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. and to 45 dBA L_{eq} during the nighttime hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. Maximum noise levels are limited to 70 dBA during the daytime and to 65 dBA during the nighttime. The nighttime noise limits are applicable to noise sensitive land uses that operate or are occupied during nighttime hours.

Although the Santa Cruz County noise standards include maximum noise level limits as well as hourly average limits, actual maximum noise level data are not provided by the manufacturers and as the equipment runs smoothly (does not fluctuate significantly in terms of sound level), the maximum sound level and the average sound level may be considered approximately equal. Therefore, the average sound limit is most restrictive.

The allowable noise shall levels shall be raised to the ambient noise levels where the ambient levels exceed the allowable levels.

The noise standards of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element are applicable to the residential property line to the south (Chanticleer Home) and the property line of the single-family homes across Chanticleer Avenue to the west.

I. Summary of Findings

There are four residential receptor locations that will be the most impacted residences from HVAC equipment associated the three buildings of the project.

The residences most affected by the Building B equipment will be the residences of Chanticleer Home closest to Building B directly to the south.

The residences most affected by the Building C equipment will be the residences across Chanticleer Avenue closest to Building C. Note that there are no residences directly across the street from the building.

The residences most affected by the Building D equipment will be the residences of Chanticleer Home closest to Building D directly to the south and residences directly across Chanticleer Avenue to the west.

The receptor locations are shown on Figure 1, below. North is to the left.

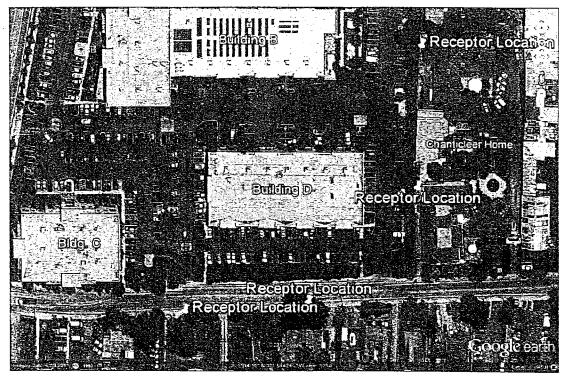


FIGURE 1

Table I, below, provides the results of the noise level analysis. Shown in the Table are the total noise levels at each residential receptor location most impacted by the HVAC equipment associated with each of the three buildings.

	<u>.</u>		Т	ABLE I			
	Outdoo	or Mec	hanical Equip	ment and Gen	erator Noise	Levels	
			Sound Le	vel Limits	Equip.	Noise	Excess
Source	Rece	ptor	Daytime (7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.)	Nighttime (10:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.)	Sound Levels, dBA L _{eq}	Daytime	Nighttime
Bldg B Roof top	Chanti Hor (Sou	ne	50 dBA L _{eq}	45 dBA L _{eq}	44.4	0	0
Bldg. C Roof top	Chanti Ave. ('		60 dBA L _{eq}	51 dBA L _{eq}	36.7	0	0
Bldg D Roof top	Chant Hoi (Sou	ne	50 dBA L _{eq}	45 dBA L _{eq}	5.3.3	3.3	8.3
Bldg. D Roof top	Chanticleer Ave. (West)		60 dBA L _{eq}	51 dBA L _{eq}	48.9	0	0
Emergen Generato							
Bldgs B, D	Chant Hot (Sot	me	50 dBA L _{eq}	na	44	0	na
Bldgs B, D	Chant Ave. (60 dBA L _{eq}	па	49	0	na
Bldg, C	Chant Ave. (60 dBA L _{eq}	na	60	0	na

As shown above the noise levels generated by the roof top equipment on Building B will be within the limits of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element standards at the most impacted residences adjacent to the south. Noise mitigation measures for Building B will not be required.

The noise levels generated by the roof top equipment on Building C will be within the limits of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element standards at the most impacted residences across Chanticleer Avenue to the west. Noise mitigation measures for Building C will not be required.

The noise levels generated by the roof top equipment on Building D will be within the limits of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element standards at the most impacted residences across Chanticleer Avenue to the west, but will be up to 3 dB in excess of the daytime standard and up to 8 dB in excess of the nighttime standard of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element at the most impacted residence adjacent to the south. The noise excess will be caused by make up air unit #4. Noise mitigation measures for Building D will be required.

The noise levels generated by the emergency generators will be within the limits of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element standards at the most impacted residences adjacent to the south and across Chanticleer Avenue to the west. Noise mitigation measures for the emergency generators will not be required.

The noise reduction measures for MAU-4 on Building D are provided in Section II, below.

II. Recommendations

To achieve compliance with the standards of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element, the following noise control measures will be required:

• Construct an acoustically-effective barrier around the east, south and west sides of MAU-4 on the roof of Building D. The top of the barrier shall be a minimum of 1 ft. above the top of the unit. The barrier will be approximately 9 ft. high, depending on the type of roof mounting system. A 1 ft. gap at the bottom of the barrier may be left for drainage. Please see Figure 2 on the following page.

• Initiate a compressor and fan lock out system for the condensing system on MAU-4 during the hours of 10:00 p.m. Saturday to 6:00 a.m. Sunday.

- 14 miles		The same of the sa		
EDWARD L. PACK AS 4/3/2012	acoustica	RE 2 of the approx. 9 ft. hally-effective barrier.	ìgh	SANIA CRUZ COUNTY ENTER FOR PUBLIC SAPE BUSD JASELIAN PUBLISH AVE SANIA BUZ CASTOS RE DMICHASIAL BUST HANNER

FIGURE 2

III. Analytical Methodologies

Ambient Sound Levels and Noise Level Limits

As the noise limits of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element have an adjustment factor to account for higher background noise environments, the existing ambient noise levels at the noise sensitive receptors were measured to determine if any adjustments to the noise limits are applicable. To determine the existing ambient noise levels, continuous recordings of the sound levels were made at two locations. Location 1 was along the southerly property line of the site near the rear corner of Building D contiguous with the Chanticleer Home. Location 2 was at the residential property line across Chanticleer Avenue directly across from Building D, farthest from Highway 1, where the background noise levels are lowest, hence, most restrictive. The measurement locations are provided on Figure 3, below.

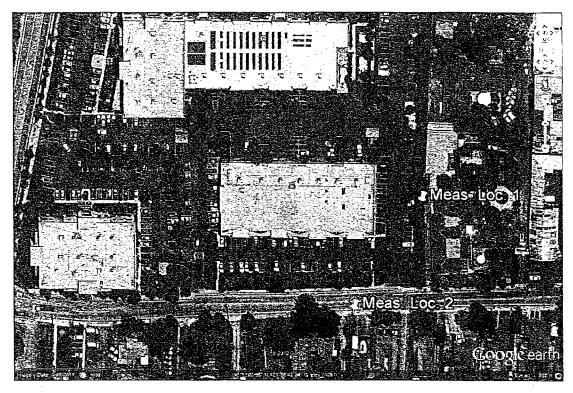
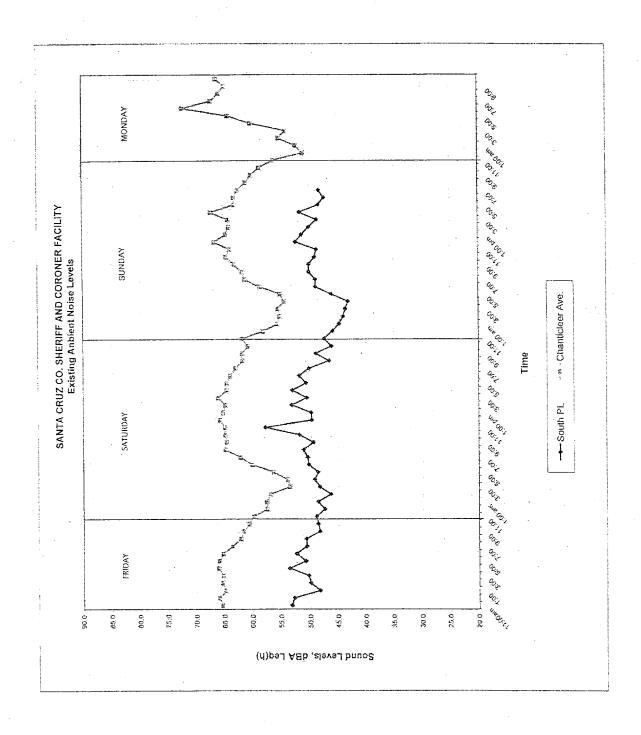


FIGURE 3

The noise level measurements were made on March 9-12, 2012 for a continuous period of 57 hours at measurement Location 1 (until battery died) and for 72 hours at measurement Location 2. The noise levels were recorded and processed using Larson-Davis LDL 812 Precision Integrating Sound Level Meters. The meter yields, by direct readout, a series of descriptors of the sound levels versus time, as described in Appendix B. The measured descriptors included the L_1 , L_{10} , L_{50} , and L_{90} descriptors, i.e., those levels exceeded for 1%, 10%, 50%, and 90% of the time. Also measured were the minimum and maximum levels and the continuous equivalent-energy levels (L_{eq}). The measured L_{eq} 's are provided in the data tables in Appendix C and in the chart on page 9.

As shown in the Appendix C tables and on the chart, the L_{eq} 's at measurement Location 1, the Chanticleer Home property line adjacent to Building D, ranged from 46.5 to 57.7 during the daytime and from 43.6 to 50.2 dBA at night. The lowest daytime L_{eq} was 46.5 dBA. The lowest nighttime L_{eq} was 43.6 dBA. As both the lowest daytime and lowest nighttime noise levels are below the standard noise limit of the Noise Element, no adjustments to the noise limits are applicable.

The L_{eq} 's at measurement Location 2, the property line of the residence along Chanticleer Avenue property line across from Building D, ranged from 60.0 to 67.0 dBA during the daytime and from 51.0 to 72.2 dBA at night. The lowest daytime L_{eq} was 60.0 dBA. The lowest nighttime L_{eq} was 51.0 dBA. As both the lowest daytime and lowest nighttime noise levels are higher than the standard noise limit of the Noise Element, the noise limits are adjusted up to the lowest ambient level during the daytime and nighttime periods, respectively.



Roof-Top Equipment

To determine the levels of noise generated by the roof-top equipment, manufacturer's sound level data were provided by the consulting mechanical engineer, manufacturer's websites and data of same or similar equipment from recent past HVAC noise analyses, Ref's. (c, d, e, f).

Although it is doubtful that all of the mechanical systems associated with the three project building would be in operation simultaneously, this study analyzes a worst-case scenario of all equipment in operation 24-hour per day, 7 days per week.

The sound level data for each roof top item were applied to the location on each roof of the three buildings. The distance to the parapets in the southerly direction for Buildings B and D, and to the parapets in the westerly direction for Buildings C and D were calculated from the roof plans. The distances from the parapets to the nearest residential property lines to the south and west (across Chanticleer Avenue) were calculated. The heights of the parapets, the heights of the equipment on each roof and the standard receptor height of 5 ft. above the ground were used to calculate the equipment noise levels at each sensitive receptor location given the distance from the source to the receiver and the amount of noise shielding provided by the respective parapets.

Detailed calculations of the HVAC equipment noise levels at each receptor location are shown on the spreadsheets provided in Appendix B of this report.

The results of this study reveal that the parapet walls and the large distance separation to the receptor location will provide adequate noise shielding for the residents of Chanticleer Home adjacent to the south of Building B.

The parapet walls and the large distance separation to the receptor location will provide adequate noise shielding for the residents along Chanticleer Avenue across from Building C.

The parapet walls and the large distance separation to the receptor location will provide adequate noise shielding for the residents of Chanticleer Home adjacent to the south of Building D with the exception of MAU-4, which will not be shielded by the parapet. MAU-4 will generate a noise level of 52.5 dBA L_{eq} at the residential property line. When combined with the remaining roof-top equipment that will generate a total noise level of 45.5 dBA L_{eq}, the combined noise level will be 53.3 dBA L_{eq}. Thus, the noise level will be up to 3.3 dB in excess of the 50 dBA L_{eq} daytime limit and up to 8.3 dB in excess of the 45 dBA L_{eq} nighttime limit of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element.

The parapet walls and the large distance separation to the receptor location will provide adequate noise shielding for the residents across Chanticleer Avenue from Building D.

Generator Noise

The project is planned to include three emergency generator. The generators for Buildings B and D will be situated on a pad at the northeasterly corner of Building D. The generator for Building C will be situated on a pad on the north side of the entrance driveway off of Chanticleer Avenue adjacent to the trash enclosure.

Building B and Building D will have Caterpillar 175 kW and 250 kW generators. The 175 kW generator is rated by the manufacturer to generate a sound level of 71 dBA @ 23 ft. The 250 kW generator is rated to generate a sound level of 75 dBA @ 23 ft. The Building C generator is planned to be a 300 kW Caterpillar generator rated to generate a sound level of 75 dBA @ 23 ft.

The 175 kW generator will create a sound level of 51 dBA at 320 ft. to the most impacted south property line. The 250 kW generator will create a sound level of 55 dBA at the south property line. The combined sound level of both generators will be 56 dBA at the property line. The existing property line sound barrier will provide 7 decibels of generator noise reduction. The total generator sound level at the most impacted residence of Chanticleer Home to the south of Building D will be 49 dBA. For a 20 minute routine maintenance cycle, the hourly average noise level of both generators operating will be 44 dBA Leq. Assuming that routine maintenance occurs during daytime hours, the operational noise level of both generators will be within the 50 dBA Leq limit of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element standards.

At the most impacted residential property line across Chanticleer Avenue, 290 ft. from the generator pad, the noise levels are 49 dBA for the 175 kW unit and 53 dBA for the 250 kW unit. The combined noise level will be 54 dBA. For a 20 minute maintenance test, the hourly average noise level of both generators is 49 dBA L_{eq}. Thus, the noise level will be within the 60 dBA L_{eq} daytime limit of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element standards (adjusted for higher ambient).

The 300 kW generator will be 70 ft. from the most impacted property line across Chanticleer Avenue. The sound level was calculated to be 65 dBA. For a 20 minute maintenance test, the hourly average noise level will be 60 dBA L_{eq} . Thus, the noise level will be within the 60 dBA L_{eq} daytime limit of the Santa Cruz County Noise Element standards.

As the generator noise levels during normal routine maintenance will be within the limits of the standards, noise mitigation measures will not be required. Note that it is standard practice to analyze emergency generators only for maintenance testing, as operations during emergent situations cannot be accurately predicted. This report presents the results of an acoustical analysis of the roof-top mechanical systems and emergency generators a the Santa Cruz County Center For Public Safety along Chanticleer Avenue in Santa Cruz County. The study findings are based on manufacturer's sound data and other data and are correct to the best of our knowledge. Significant changes in the equipment, operational conditions, noise regulations or other changes beyond our control may produce long-range noise results different than those reported herein.

If you have any questions or would like an elaboration on this report, please call me.

Sincerely,

EDWARD L. PACK ASSOC., INC.

Jeffrey K. Pack President

Attachments: Appendices A and B

APPENDIX A

References:

- (a) Site Plan, Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety, by Barry Swenson Builder, 2012
- (b) Santa Cruz County General Plan, Santa Cruz County, Department of County Planning and Building, December 19, 1994
- (c) "Acoustical Analysis of the Mechanical Systems, Pilgrim Haven, Pine Avenue, Los Altos", by Edward L. Pack Associates, Inc., Project No. 43-021, December 1, 2011
- (d) http://www.commercial.carrier.com/commercial/hvac/technical_literature/ 1, CLI1_DIV12_ETI7421_MID180,00.htmlCarrier Website
- (e) Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety, Buildings B, C, D Mechanical Plans, CD Peer Review Submittal, by Young Engineering Services, March 8, 2012
- (f) "Noise Assessment Study for the Planned Gateway Specific Plan Commercial Center, East Boronda Road, Salinas", by Edward L. Pack Associates, Inc., Project No. 42-005, January 19, 2010

APPENDIX B

Noise Level Measurement Data

	Ап	nbient Leg	
		South PL	Chantideer Ave.
Friday	11:00am	53.2	65.4
	12:00 pm	52.8	55.9
	1:00 2:00	48 3 50,0	64.8 65.4
	3:00	50.3	65,3
	4:00	53.6	66.1
	5:00	50.8	66.0
	6:00	52.4	65,3
	7:00	50.6	63.6
	8:00 9:00	50.7 48.3	62.1 61.5
5.45	10:00	48.6	60,6
	11:00	48.9	59.8
Saturday	12:00	47.4	57.4
	1:00 am	48.5	57.5 50.8
	2:0 0 3:00	46.3 48.3	56,9 53,4
	4:00	49.2	53.8
	5:00	48.6	56.3
	6:00	50.2	.60.0
	7:00	50.4	62.1
	8:00	51.1	64.8°
	9:00 10:00	49;4 51.8	64.6 64.8
	11:00	57.7	64.9
	12:00 pm	49.7	65,7
	1:00 pm	49.8	65.2
	2:00	53.1	64.8
	3:00 4:00	50.5	66.1 64.6
	4:00 5:00	53.0 50,6	54.5
	6:00	51.8	63,9
	7:00	50.1	62. 9
	8:00	46.5	61.7
	9:00	48.9	61.7
	10:00 11:00	45.1 47.4	60.7 - 61.7
Sunday	12:00 am	45.9	58.0
Out load,	1)00 am	44.7	55.5
	2:00	44.0	55.1
	3:00	43.6	55.4
	4:00	43.1	54.3
-	5:00 6:00	46.0 48,9	,55,0 58,6
	7:00	48,9	61.2
	00:8	50,0	61,6
	9:00	50.0	53.1
	10:00	49.0	64,5
	11:00 12:00 pm	48.7 52.3	63,9 66,5
	1:00 pm	51.2	64.5
	2:00	50.0	64.0
	3:00	48.6	64.1
	4:00	51. 6	67.2
	5:00 6:00	48.3 47.3	63.0 63.1
	6:00 . 7:00	47.3 48.2	52.4
	8:00	· · · · ·	60.9
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	11:00		55.1 54.0
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	4:00		60.0
	5:00		64.1
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	9:00		64.7
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AC.13	Carrier 48HCDA04			2	7	177	202	287	, vo	0.899	6.0	7.0	9.4	10.4	12.8	15.4	18.2	10	18.2	32	27.6	257
AC. D3	Corrier 484CDADS	7		5	2	17.7	90	257	ur,	0 957	6.1	7.1	3	10.6	13.0	15.7	18.5	8,6	19.0	77	28.8	257
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000-155	GH SW(8-213	4 61		5	10.5	7	20	127	· LC	0.577	5.6	6.3	*	5.	11.2	13,7	16.4	8,6	32.4	83	40.6	127
EF. 13	GH SWR-213	ţ		20	2.2	90	08	140	100	0.083	6.4	5.D	53	5.7	6.5	1.7	. 9.6	9,6	33.4	33	3.6 5	40
	GH SWR-218	17.5		.6	27.5	98	80	170	20	0.224	×5	5,4	6.0	7.0	84	10.4	12.9	5,7	31.7	83	28.4	170
10.33	GH G-103	17.5		, 5	27.5	148	80	228	i.c	0.477	5,5	6,1	1.7	8.6	106	13.0	15.7	8,1	14.8	22	22.8	228
3.5	C91 7 HZ	18		5	28	140	2	220	uc,	0.423	4.5	6.0	5,5	8.3	10.2	12.6	15.2	7.8	2.6	45	£,	220
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12 3a	OHORADA	7		2	3 %	142	Ę	222	- 10	0.431	4.4	6,0	6.9	8.3	10.3	12.6	16.3	4,0	6.2	5	14.1	222
5 70	Keerikin KCH	18.5		Ś	50	19	90	96	· Vr	0.313	5,3	5,7	5.4	7.6	6.8	11.5	14.0	7.3	35.1	.82	42.4	舍
. P. C.	KoorBita KOH	17.5		2 2	20.5	4	8	90	iuŋ	0.159	5.0	6	5.7	8	7.6	Þ.G	<u>=</u>	6	36.1	20	42.4	96
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ATTACHMENT 3

Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment



PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Center for Public Safety – Live Oak Business Park 5200, 5300, 5400 Soquel Avenue & 2400 Chanticleer Avenue APNs 029-021-55, 029-021-56, 029-021-57, 029-021-58, & 029-021-59 Santa Cruz, California

Prepared at the request of:

Ms. Constance Conroy
Santa Cruz County Sheriff-Coroner's Office

Prepared by: RRM, Inc. 2560 Soquel Avenue, Suite 202 Santa Cruz, California 95062

June 9, 2011

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Figure 1

Site Location Map

Figure 2

Site Map

Figure 3

Previous Property Uses

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A

Site Inspection Photographs

Attachment B

EDR Radius Map™ with GeoCheck®

Attachment C

EDR Historical Topographic Map Report Current & Historical Address Listings

Attachment D

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of Ms. Constance Conroy of the Santa Cruz County Sheriff-Coroner's Office (SCCSCO), RRM, Inc. (RRM) has prepared this Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for the real property located at 5200, 5300, 5400 Soquel Avenue and 2400 Chanticleer Avenue, Santa Cruz, California (Property) (Figures 1 and 2). The Santa Cruz County Assessor's Office (SCCAO) identifies the designated common parking area of the Property as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 029-021-59, which encompasses four individual parcels identified as the following addresses:

5300 Soquel Avenue: APN 029-021-555400 Soquel Avenue: APN 029-021-565200 Soquel Avenue: APN 029-021-572400 Chanticleer Avenue: APN 029-021-58

RRM performed the ESA in general accordance with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Practice E 1527-05. The ASTM Standard specifies minimum requirements for ESAs that permit a user to satisfy one of the requirements to qualify for the innocent landowner, contiguous property owner, or bona fide prospective purchaser limitations on CERCLA¹ liability (commonly referred to as the "landowner liability protections", or "LLPs"): that is, the practice that constitutes "all appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice" as defined at 42 U.S.C. §9601(35)(B).

As such, this ESA includes the following components: records review, site reconnaissance, interviews, and report preparation. Exceptions to this practice are described in Section 2.3 of this report and noted in the summary below.

The following is a summary of information pertaining to the Property obtained from the historical records review, aerial photograph review, interviews, site inspection, and regulatory agency file review.

- The subject Property is comprised of five parcels totaling approximately 7.2 acres, situated on the corner of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue in the unincorporated Live Oak district in Santa Cruz, California. SCCAO reported that the current owners of the Property are Bay Federal Credit Union and Green Valley Corporation.
- Property improvements include two two-story and two one-story commercial office buildings. Surfaces of the Property not occupied by structures are either landscaped or covered in asphalt and concrete. A pad-mounted transformer is present at the northwest corner of the Property. A chain link fence with privacy slats is present along the south and east borders of the Property. All buildings are constructed similarly with concrete tilt-up walls and concrete floors. The roofs on the buildings are either flat built-up style or insulated foam. Solar panels are present on one buildings roof. Interior divisions within the buildings are concrete or sheetrock. Floors inside the buildings are either sealed, bare concrete, or covered in carpet, linoleum, or tile. Two story buildings are equipped with elevators. A site location map and site map are presented as Figures 1 and 2,

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. §9601), also known as Superfund

- respectively. A site map showing previous Property uses is presented as Figure 3. Site inspection photographs are presented in Attachment A.
- Small amounts of hazardous materials were observed during the Property inspections. The majority of hazardous materials were paints, stains, and solvents observed in an area where Barry Swenson Builder stores construction materials. All hazardous materials observed were intact, in original containers, and appeared to be properly stored. RRM inspected the facility at the Property used by SCCSCO for the storage of special operations vehicles and property and evidence seized from crime scenes. Hazardous materials in connection with case evidence and special operations included small amounts of explosives and vehicle batteries. All hazardous materials observed in connection with case evidence and special operations appeared to be properly stored.
- Surface topography in the Property vicinity is generally flat with a gradual slope to the south. The surface elevation at the Property is approximately 110 feet above mean sea level (msl). The nearest surface water is Rodeo Creek Gulch, located approximately 2,000 feet to the east. Rodeo Creek drains into Corcoran Lagoon, which discharges into the Monterey Bay, located approximately 2 miles to the south of the Property.
- Based on the findings of a governmental database review provided by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR), three sites were identified in the vicinity of the Property where one or more underground storage tanks (UST) had been present. RRM reviewed files available at Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Services (SCCEHS) for the EDR-identified sites. Based on a review of available SCCEHS files for the selected sites in the Property vicinity, the distance of the sites from the Property, and the regulatory status of these sites, it is not likely that contaminants from any known offsite source have migrated into soil or groundwater at the Property.
- RRM searched the SCCEHS file system for files related to the subject Property; no files pertaining to hazardous materials related to the subject Property, associated with the current addresses and parcel numbers, were found. The SCCEHS file system did contain records pertaining to the Property prior to redevelopment of the land into an industrial office park in 2001. In 1991, a soil and groundwater investigation conducted at the Property documented the existence of two USTs used for the storage of gasoline and diesel that were located adjacent to the east of a former auto repair shop and mill (Figure 3). The USTs were reportedly installed in the early 1970s and removed in the late 1970s. Three groundwater monitoring wells were installed at the Property in 1991, and several investigations and remedial actions followed. During the course of these investigations, eighty near-surface and shallow subsurface soil samples were collected. Maximum detected concentrations of total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons were 5,200 milligrams per kilogram in a soil sample collected near the former auto shop. Petroleum hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds were not detected in water samples collected from the groundwater monitoring wells. On October 7, 2002, SCCEHS issued a letter stating that no further assessment at the Property was required.
- A domestic or irrigation well was reported to exist on the Property prior to redevelopment in 2002. On May 7, 2001, SCCEHS approved a well destruction permit application proposing to abandon the well. An inspection report showing oversight from SCCEHS in abandoning the well was not

available in the records at SCCEHS. Mr. Keith Henderson, Senior Project Manager with Barry Swenson Builder, reported that the well was properly abandoned prior to grading activities and construction. The three groundwater monitoring wells installed at the Property in 1991 have not been reported to have been properly abandoned. Since there are no currently hazardous materials used or stored on the Property, and no known offsite source of contamination that might affect groundwater through these wells, SCCEHS indicated to RRM staff that they would not require the Property owner to locate and properly abandon the wells unless the Property undergoes future development that allows for a search under more feasible, practical conditions.

- RRM requested copies of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborns) from EDR, who owns the Sanborn collection. EDR reported that Sanborn maps are not available for the Property vicinity.
- A contractual agreement between Green Valley Corporation and SCCSCO limited RRM's contact with Property tenants, and only tenants specified by Green Valley Corporation and SCCSCO were interviewed for this assessment.
- Aerial photographs, historical topographic maps, historical address listings, and information provided by SCCAO and SCCEHS, representatives of the current property owners, and a current tenant were used to ascertain former Property uses. Based on a review of these sources, it was determined that the Property was first developed sometime prior to 1920, and was used as a poultry farm during the 1920s until sometime during the late 1940s. Throughout the 1950s, the Property was occupied by dwellings and smaller outbuildings. A large structure that first appeared on the Property in an aerial photograph from 1948 suggests this portion of the Property may have been used for livestock, storage, or a business. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the Property remained occupied by several dwellings, including an apartment building that was constructed near the north border of the Property sometime between 1956 and 1963. In 2001, prior to redevelopment, the Property was occupied by five dwellings, a four-unit apartment complex, a lumber mill, a motorcycle repair shop, a cabinet maker/shop, a tree service company, and several sheds or outbuildings. During this time, the tree service company had been using the northeast portion of the Property for temporary storage of wood and tree clipping waste. The Property was also being used for storage of tennis court building materials and sealant, horse grazing, and storage of vehicles, campers, and buses. With the exception of a domestic or irrigation well and associated structure, by December 2000, all the structures and vehicles, including refuse, debris, and previously stored hazardous materials, had been removed from the Property. In 2001, the well was abandoned and the structure removed, and the Property underwent redevelopment into the industrial office park it is today.

Based on this inquiry, RRM concludes the following:

- Although three sites have been identified near the Property where one or more USTs had been present, based on the regulatory status of these sites, and the distance of these sites from the Property, it is unlikely that contaminants from any known offsite source have migrated into soil or groundwater at the Property.
- This assessment has revealed evidence of a historical recognized environmental condition, as defined by ASTM Standard Practice E 1527-05 in connection with the Property. The conditions of

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the Property prior to redevelopment in 2002 were indicative of a then-existing release, past release, and material threat of a release of hazardous materials into soil at the Property. This finding was based on the reported data collected from soil and groundwater investigations conducted at the Property prior to 2000.

This assessment has revealed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions resulting from use of hazardous materials in connection with the Property after 2002.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of this Assessment

The purpose of this ESA was to determine the potential for soil and groundwater contamination resulting from the use of hazardous substances or petroleum products on or near the Property at 5200, 5300, 5400 Soquel Avenue and 2400 Chanticleer Avenue in Santa Cruz, California. This ESA has been performed at the request of Ms. Constance Conroy of SCCSCO pending a planned transaction involving the Property.

2.2 Detailed Scope of Services

Exceptions and limitations of this assessment are presented in Sections 2.3. Special terms and conditions for this assessment are presented in Section 2.4.

The steps included for this ESA are as follows:

- Site Reconnaissance. Accessible areas of the Property and Property vicinity were physically inspected in order to identify possible hazardous waste storage, dumping, or contamination.
- Records Review. A review of reasonably ascertainable records was conducted; sources included regulatory agency files, lists and databases, topographical maps, and aerial photographs.
- Interviews. Representatives of the current owners of the Property, a current Property tenant, and SCCEHS staff were interviewed in order to establish current and previous Property uses, current and previous use of hazardous materials, and hazardous waste practices at the Property.
- Report Preparation. The information gathered for this ESA was compiled, and the findings are presented in this report.

Each of the steps of the Phase I ESA is described in detail in Sections 3.0 through 7.0; the findings of this assessment are presented in Section 8.0, opinions regarding the findings are presented in Section 9.0, and the conclusions and recommendations of this assessment are presented in Section 10.0. The signatures and qualifications of the environmental professionals performing the Phase I ESA are presented in Section 11.0.

2.3 Exceptions and Limitations

We have developed and performed appropriate inquiries in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312 and as defined in ASTM Practice E 1527-05. Exceptions to ASTM Practice E1527-05 are as follows:

- Historical Fire Insurance Maps Review. RRM requested copies of historical Sanborn maps from EDR, who owns the Sanborn collection. EDR reported that Sanborns are not available for the Property vicinity.
- Interviews. A contractual agreement between Green Valley Corporation and SCCSCO limited RRM's contact with current Property tenants, and only tenants specified by Green Valley Corporation and SCCSCO were interviewed for this assessment.

This Phase I ESA is based strictly on the information obtained during this assessment. This ESA does not include the testing or sampling of petroleum hydrocarbons, solvents, radon, pesticides, molds, or polychlorinated biphenyls. Determining all historic hazardous materials and/or hazardous waste practices for the Property is not practicable and is beyond the scope of this assessment. Where applicable, the physical testing of site media is recommended in order to provide a greater degree of confidence.

This Phase I ESA is provided expressly for use by Ms. Constance Conroy and SCCSCO. No other use or disclosure is intended or authorized by RRM. All reasonable care and professionalism in carrying out this Phase I ESA was taken by RRM. However, no warranty or guarantee of any kind whatsoever, expressed or implied, is made or intended other than that this Phase I ESA was compiled using ordinarily exercised professional standards. There are inherent risks associated with Phase I ESAs. No matter how detailed a Phase I ESA is performed, all potential hazardous material or hazardous waste locations may not be determined. RRM's findings, interpretations, and recommendations are based solely on the strength of information obtained and/or reviewed.

2.4 Special Terms and Conditions

SCCSCO did not request any special terms or conditions outside the requirements set forth in ASTM Standard Practice E 1527-05.

2.5 Significant Assumptions

RRM interviewed representatives of the current Property owners, a current Property tenant, and SCCHES staff to obtain details regarding the Property conditions, the historic use of the Property, and hazardous materials handling practices at the Property. By presenting this reported information about uses of the Property, RRM has assumed that the persons interviewed have been forthright and truthful regarding their knowledge of the conditions, uses, and materials handling practices at the Property.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location and Legal Description

The subject Property is comprised of five parcels totaling approximately 7.2 acres, situated on the corner of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue in the unincorporated Live Oak district in Santa Cruz, California. The Property location is shown on the Soquel, California Quadrangle of the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map series (Figure 1). SCCAO identifies the designated common parking area of the Property as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 029-021-59, which encompasses four individual parcels identified as the following addresses:

5300 Soquel Avenue: APN 029-021-55 5400 Soquel Avenue: APN 029-021-56 5200 Soquel Avenue: APN 029-021-57 2400 Chanticleer Avenue: APN 029-021-58

3.2 Site and Vicinity General Characteristics

The Property is located on the corner of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue in the unincorporated Live Oak district in Santa Cruz, California (Figure 1). The Property is the location of several businesses and a school that use the buildings for office space, catering and food sales, instruction, manufacturing, and storage. The Property is bounded to the north by Soquel Avenue and the Highway 1 corridor, to the west by Chanticleer Avenue, to the east by a business and storage yard, and to the south by residential parcels.

Surface topography in the Property vicinity is generally flat with a gradual slope to the south. The surface elevation at the Property is approximately 110 feet above msl. The nearest surface water is Rodeo Creek Gulch, located approximately 2,000 feet to the east. Rodeo Creek drains into Corcoran Lagoon, which discharges into the Monterey Bay, approximately 2 miles to the south of the Property.

3.3 Current Property Uses

Currently, the Property is occupied by several businesses pertaining to software development and design, medical research, financial administration, construction administration, engineering, a printing/publishing business, car rental agency, a plastics extrusion company that manufactures plastic tubing for medical use, a bicycle parts distributor, a salon supply store, and a deli café. A complete list of Property tenants and businesses appears in Section 12.0.

3.4 Descriptions of Structures, Roads, and Other Property Improvements

Property improvements include two two-story and two one-story commercial office buildings ranging in area from 25,324 square feet (one-story) to 32,624 square feet (two-story). Surfaces of the Property not occupied by structures are either landscaped or covered in asphalt and concrete. A pad-mounted transformer is present at the northwest corner of the Property. A chain link fence with privacy slats is present along the south and east borders of the Property.

All buildings are constructed similarly with concrete tilt-up walls and concrete floors. The roofs on the buildings are either flat built-up style or insulated foam. Solar panels are present on one building's roof. Interior divisions within the buildings are concrete or sheetrock. Floors inside the buildings are either sealed, bare concrete, or covered in carpet, linoleum, or tile. Two story buildings are equipped with elevators.

A site location map and site map are presented as Figures 1 and 2, respectively. Site inspection photographs are presented in Attachment A.

3.5 Current Uses of the Adjoining Properties

The Property is set in a mixed-use commercial and residential neighborhood, situated on the southeast corner of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue. Parcels adjacent to the Property to the east are occupied by an irrigation supply business and a storage yard for abandoned vehicles. Parcels adjacent to the Property to the west across Chanticleer Avenue are occupied by residences, an auto repair shop, a

catering business, an auto glass retailer and service, and a partially vacant lot occupied by an abandoned building. Parcels adjacent to the Property to the south are occupied by an assisted living facility.

4.0 USER PROVIDED INFORMATION

Ms. Constance Conroy of SCCSCO provided answers to the ASTM Standard E1527-05 User Questionnaire via email correspondence. The following summarizes information provided in response to the user questionnaire.

4.1 Title Records

The subject Property is comprised of five parcels totaling approximately 7.2 acres, situated on the corner of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue in the unincorporated Live Oak district in Santa Cruz, California. The current owners of the Property are Bay Federal Credit Union (parcel 029-021-55), and Green Valley Corporation (parcels 029-021-56, 029-021-57, 029-021-58, 029-021-59), as verified by SCCAO.

4.2 Environmental Liens or Activity and Use Limitations

Ms. Conroy indicated that she has no knowledge of environmental liens related to the Property.

4.3 Specialized Knowledge

Ms. Conroy indicated that she does not have any specialized knowledge or experience that is material to recognized environmental conditions in connection with the Property as defined by 40 CFR 312.28.

4.4 Commonly Known or Reasonably Ascertainable Information

No commonly known or reasonably ascertainable information that is material to recognized environmental conditions in connection with the Property as defined by 40 CFR 312.28 was revealed by Ms. Conroy or discovered during this assessment. Reasonably ascertainable information material to a historical recognized environmental condition in connection with the Property as defined by 40 CFR 312.28 was discovered during this assessment.

4.5 Valuation Reduction for Environmental Issues

Ms. Conroy indicated that the purchase price proposed for the Property reasonably reflects the fair market value of the Property.

4.6 Owner, Property Manager, and Occupant Information

The Property is currently occupied by owners Bay Federal Credit Union and Green Valley Corporation, and other tenants as listed in Section 12.0., including the office of the Sheriff-Coroner, with whom Ms. Conroy, one of the users of this ESA, is employed. Management of the property is handled by owners Bay Federal Credit Union and Green Valley Corporation.

4.7 Reason for Performing Environmental Site Assessment

The purpose of this ESA was to determine the potential for soil and groundwater contamination resulting from the use of hazardous substances or petroleum products on or near the Property. The ESA was performed at the request of Ms. Constance Conroy of SCCSCO pending a planned transaction involving the Property.

5.0 RECORDS REVIEW

The purpose of the records review was to obtain and review information identifying recognized environmental conditions associated with the Property, and conditions on surrounding properties that may have resulted in contamination to soil or groundwater at the subject Property. Information obtained from the following sources has been incorporated into this assessment:

- EDR Report
- SCCEHS File Review
- Historical Topographic Maps
- Historical Aerial Photographs
- Historical Address Listings
- Interviews with Person(s) Knowledgeable About the Property History

RRM requested Historical Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborns) from EDR, who owns the historical Sanborn collection. However, EDR reported that Sanborns were not available for the Property vicinity.

5.1 Standard Environmental Record Sources

5.2.1 5.1.1 EDR Report Summary

EDR provides a research service that examines databases maintained by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA), California Integrated Waste Management Board, California Department of Health Services (Cal-DHS), the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and several other federal, state, and local agencies. Listed below is a summary of findings of the EDR Report. The search radius for each of the listings is specified in ASTM standard E 1527-05 (for the ASTM-specified Federal, State, and Local records) or was determined by EDR based on the type of records searched. Additional information regarding the databases searched, including the search radius for each listing, can be obtained from the complete EDR Report, which is included as Attachment B.

EDR Records Search Findings

Review of readily ascertainable information from governmental environmental databases revealed several entries within standard search radii from the Property. The records search performed by EDR resulted in the following listings:

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- One RCRA—SQG site was listed within 0.25-mile of the Property. RCRA—SQG are small quantity generators of hazardous waste 100 kg/month to 1,000 kg/month.
- One ENVIROSTOR site was listed within 1-mile of the Property. ENVIROSTOR is a database of sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further.
- Fifteen LUST sites were identified within 0.5-mile of the Property. LUST records contain an
 inventory of sites where incidents of leaking underground storage tanks have been reported.
- One AST site was identified within 0.25-mile of the Property. AST sites are active aboveground storage tank facilities recognized by local regulatory agencies.
- Three CA FID UST sites were identified within 0.25-mile of the Property. The Facility Inventory
 Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive UST locations from the SWRCB.
- Two HIST UST sites were identified within 0.25-mile of the Property. HIST UST is a historical listing of UST sites.
- Six SWEEPS UST sites were identified within 0.25-mile of the Property. SWEEPS UST is a list of UST sites updated in the early 1990s. The listing is no longer updated or maintained; local agencies are the contact for SWEEPS UST sites.
- One RCRA-NonGen site was listed within 0.25-mile of the Property. RCRA-NonGen sites are listed in a database that includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.
- Ten HIST CORTESE sites were identified within 0.5-mile of the Property. These sites are listed in a database designated by the SWRCB, the Integrated Waste Board, and the DTSC.
- One Notify 65 site was identified within 1-mile of the Property. A listing of sites in the State Water Resources Control Board's Proposition 65 database that contains facility notifications about any release that could impact drinking water and thereby expose the public to a potential health risk.
- One HWP site was identified within 1-mile of the Property. HWP is a listing of sites that contain detailed information on permitted hazardous waste facilities and corrective action tracked in EnviroStor.

Several of the 42 entries were listed on more than one database.

5.2.2 5.1.2 Orphan Sites and Review of EDR Site Listing Relevance

The EDR report also contained a list of orphan sites. The location of these sites could not be identified by EDR based on site location information contained in various databases. There were thirteen orphan sites listed. None of the orphan sites listed appeared to be located at the Property or within close enough proximity to have had an effect on soil or groundwater conditions at the Property.

5.3 SCCEHS File Review

RRM staff visited the SCCEHS offices and reviewed pertinent files within the SCCEHS file system. In addition to the Property information provided by EDR, RRM searched the SCCEHS file system for information pertaining to the subject Property. The following is a summary of files reviewed at SCCEHS.

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5.3.1 2322, 2338, 2400, 2402, 2444, 2464, 2500 Chanticleer Avenue & 5120, 5122 Soquel Avenue (Subject Property)

The listed addresses formerly comprised the subject Property. They were not listed in the EDR report. The SCCEHS file system contained only records pertaining to the Property prior to redevelopment of the land into an industrial office park in 2001. Prior to redevelopment, the Property was occupied by five single family dwellings, an apartment building, a lumber mill, a tree service company, a motorcycle repair shop, and several outbuildings and sheds at the above addresses; and the records available at SCCEHS relate to the former parcels and addresses. The SCCEHS file system did not contain files pertaining to hazardous materials for the subject Property associated with the current addresses and parcel numbers.

In 1991, a soil and groundwater investigation was conducted at the site². Findings from this investigation reported the existence of two USTs used for the storage of gasoline and diesel that were located adjacent to the east of the former auto repair shop and mill (Figure 3). The USTs were reportedly installed in the early 1970s and removed in the late 1970s. Records of the USTs were not available at SCCEHS, as USTs installed during this era did not require permitting or regulation through the county. The USTs may or may have not been regulated by a local fire department, however, if such records did exist with a local fire department, those records would have been transferred to SCCEHS.

In September 1991, three groundwater monitoring wells were installed at the Property to depths ranging from 46 to 52 feet below ground surface (bgs): Monitoring Well MW-1 was installed in the northwest corner along Chanticleer Avenue; Well MW-2 was installed along the eastern Property boundary; and Well MW-3 was installed approximately 60 feet to the south of the former USTs location (Figure 3). According to available records at SCCEHS, the groundwater from the wells had only been sampled one time following installation. Groundwater samples were analyzed for diesel range total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHd) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs); the samples did not contain TPHd or VOCs above laboratory detection limits. Soil samples collected from the well borings at depths of 45 and 50 feet bgs did not contain petroleum hydrocarbons or VOCs above laboratory detection limits. Records showing proper abandonment of these monitoring wells were not available at SCCEHS or in the archives of one of the current Property owners, Barry Swenson Builder, who redeveloped the Property in 2001.

From 1991 to 1999, additional investigations and remedial excavation was conducted at the Property. During the course of these investigations, sixty-five surface soil samples ranging in depth from 0 to 6 inches bgs and fifteen shallow soil samples ranging in depth from 1 to 8 feet bgs were collected. Maximum concentrations of total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH) were detected at 5,200 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) in a soil sample collected at 3.5 feet bgs, near the former auto shop. In April 1999, soils in the area of the former auto shop were excavated to a depth of 2 feet bgs (Figure 3). Samples collected from the bottom of the excavation did not contain detectable concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons.

On January 4, 2000, a memorandum from SCCEHS was sent to the county planning department stating that the Property has been adequately evaluated based on investigations and remediation conducted at the Property in 1999. On June 19, 2000, a work plan was submitted to SCCEHS proposing further

² Brown & Caldwell Consultants, Report of Groundwater and Soil Sample Collection at the Proposed site of a United States Postal Service Facility, October 22, 1991

investigation in the area where the former USTs had reportedly existed. This work plan was prepared at the request of Barry Swenson Builder, and was not work required by SCCEHS. The work plan proposed to install four soil borings to a depth of 15 feet bgs in the location where the USTs had reportedly existed. A June 21, 2000 SCCEHS letter noted receipt of the work plan and authorized the scope of proposed work. Whether this work was completed is unknown; SCCEHS did not appear to contain a subsequent report of investigation or findings, and the SCCEHS inspector who wrote the January 4, 2000 memo did not recall SCCEHS receiving a report.

In December 2000, the environmental consultant hired by Barry Swenson Builder conducted a survey of the Property and noted their findings in a letter dated December 7, 2000. The consultant reported that all the structures, including vehicles, debris, refuse, and previously stored hazardous materials, had been removed from the Property. At that that time, the domestic well and associated structure was present on the Property. The consultant reported that evidence of potential environmental concern including soil staining was not observed on the Property, and that the monitoring wells installed at the Property in 1991 could not be located. The consultant had recommended that further assessment of environmental conditions at the Property at that time was not warranted.

On May 7, 2001, SCCEHS approved a well destruction permit application proposing to abandon the domestic well reported to exist at the Property. An inspection report showing oversight from SCCEHS in abandoning the well was not available in the records at SCCEHS. Mr. Keith Henderson, Senior Project Manager with Barry Swenson Builder, reported that the well was properly abandoned prior to grading activities and construction.

On October 7, 2002, SCCEHS issued a letter stating that no further assessment at the Property was required.

5.3.2 Cabinet Shop Colet, 2264 Chanticleer Avenue, Santa Cruz

This site is located approximately 180 feet south of the Property in the assumed down-gradient direction with respect to the expected direction of regional groundwater flow. The site is listed in the EDR report as the location of CA FID UST and SWEEPS UST listings related to the former presence of one 600-gallon UST first installed at the site in 1970.

The UST, which contained diesel and gasoline within a dual chamber, was removed along with piping from the site in August 1991. Two soil samples were collected from beneath the UST during removal activities at a depth of 7.5 feet bgs. Maximum concentrations of gasoline range total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHg) in soil were 2,600 mg/kg. Benzene and TPHd were not detected in soil above laboratory detection limits.

On October 2, 1991, SCCEHS issued a letter requiring no further action related to the former UST was required. Based on the tank volume, and the regulatory status, it appears unlikely that petroleum hydrocarbons from this site have impacted groundwater beneath the Property.

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5.3.3 1X Santa Cruz Freeholders, 4220 Soquel Avenue, Santa Cruz, and West Marine Center, 2450 17th Avenue, Santa Cruz

This site is located approximately 460 feet northwest of the Property in the assumed cross-gradient direction with respect to the expected direction of regional groundwater flow. The site is listed in the EDR report as the location of SWEEPS UST and HAZNET listings related to the former presence of one 500-gallon gasoline UST first installed at the site in 1976. The UST was reportedly last in use during 1986.

On November 26, 1991, the 500-gallon UST was removed from the site under oversight from SCCEHS. Two soil samples were collected in the UST excavation at 6.5 and 8 feet bgs. Petroleum hydrocarbons were not detected above laboratory detection limits in soil. SCCEHS issued a letter on February 5, 1992 stating no further actions related to the former UST were required. Based on the distance of this site from the Property, the tank volume, and the regulatory status, it appears unlikely that petroleum hydrocarbons from this site have impacted groundwater beneath the Property.

5.3.4 Central County Garbage Co Inc, 2230 Chanticleer Avenue, Santa Cruz

This site is located approximately 460 feet northwest of the Property in the assumed cross-gradient direction with respect to the expected direction of regional groundwater flow. The site is listed in the EDR report as the location of SWEEPS UST and HAZNET listings related to the former presence of one 1,500-gallon diesel UST, one 1,000-gallon diesel UST, one 500-gallon gasoline UST, and one 1,000-gallon UST used for storage of gasoline, diesel, and waste oil. The gasoline and diesel USTs were first installed at the site in 1984; the UST used for the storage of gasoline, diesel, and waste oil was reportedly installed in the mid 1970s.

The four USTs were removed from the site in December 1989. During the UST removal, a soil sample collected from beneath one of the diesel USTs contained a maximum concentration of 730 parts per million (ppm) TPHd. Two water samples collected during the UST removal contained maximum concentrations of 1,200,000 parts per billion (ppb) TPHd, 1,710,000 ppb TPHg, and 11,000 ppb benzene.

Additional investigation was conducted throughout the first quarter of 1990 that included excavation of contaminated soils and subsequent sampling, and advancement of three shallow soil borings. Two soil samples were collected from each boring at 6 and 11 feet bgs. Only one sample, collected at 6 feet bgs, contained TPHd; the concentration was 440 ppm. Thirty soil samples were collected from the bottom and side-walls of the final excavation. One sample collected at 20.5 feet bgs contained TPHd at 152 ppm. None of the other samples collected from the final excavation contained petroleum hydrocarbons above laboratory detection limits.

In a May 7, 1991 letter, SCCEHS stated that further assessment of the site regarding the USTs was not required, and the case was closed. Based on the direction of regional groundwater flow, and the regulatory status, it appears unlikely that petroleum hydrocarbons from this site have impacted groundwater beneath the Property.

5.4 Physical Setting and Historical Use Sources

Several sources were used to evaluate the physical setting and historical uses of the Property. These sources included historical topographic maps, historical aerial photographs, historical address listings, and interviews with representatives of the current owners of the Property. The following details RRM's inquiry regarding the physical setting and historical uses of the Property.

5.4.1 5.3.1 Historical Topographic Maps

Topographic Maps (topos) are created by the United States Geological Survey. Historical topos for the Property and Property vicinity were purchased from EDR. EDR reported that topographic maps for the Property vicinity were available for the years 1914, 1954, 1968, 1980, 1987, and 1994.

On the 1914 topo, Chanticleer Avenue was the only major street shown in the Property vicinity. Several structures were indicated along Chanticleer Avenue. One or more structures may have been present on the Property at that time; however, the scale of the map was too large to determine the exact locations of structures. Highway 1 was not present.

On the 1954 topo, the Highway 1 corridor was shown to the north of the Property. Several streets in the Property vicinity had been constructed since the time of the 1914 topo. Three structures were shown on the Property in the northwest corner, along Chanticleer Avenue.

By the time of the 1968 topo, areas of dense development, as indicated by pink shading (as opposed to outlining individual structures) were evident all around the Property vicinity. An improved road was shown to the south of the Property extending east from Chanticleer Avenue. The three structures present on the Property shown on the 1954 topo were also present on the topo from 1968.

At the time of the 1980 topo, two structures were shown on the Property in the northwest corner. The improved road present on the topo from 1968 appeared to have been extended to the north toward Soquel Avenue, and further east to another major road along Rodeo Creek Gulch. Features shown on the topo from 1987 are generally the same as on the topo from 1980.

At the time of the 1994 topo, the two structures present in the northwest corner of the Property on earlier topos were shown. Development along Soquel Avenue to the east continued; structures depicted as larger than dwellings were shown to the east of the Property.

A copy of the EDR Historical Map Report is presented in Attachment C.

5.4.2 Aerial Photograph Review

An aerial photograph review was conducted using digitized aerial photographs scanned from the collection at the University of California, Santa Cruz. Aerial photographs of the Property were reviewed for the years 1931, 1948, 1956, 1963, 1975, 1982, 1994, and 2003. The purpose of the aerial photograph review was to determine historical Property uses and to verify the information collected from other sources. The results of this review are presented below.

April 1, 1931

Scale: 1:12,000

The Property appeared to be developed with several structures. A long, narrow structure extending the length of the Property from west to east appeared to be present near the southern border. A concrete or packed earth pad appeared to exist adjacent to the structure on the south side. Three structures appeared adjacent to this structure to the north. The middle portion of the Property appeared to be undeveloped. Four structures appeared to be present in the northwest portion of the Property; two of the structures were larger than the other two and appeared to be barns or warehouses. Soquel Avenue did not yet appear to exist. Chanticleer Avenue, or the street that would eventually be named such, appeared to be present to the west of the Property. Much of the land in the Property vicinity appeared to be used for agriculture or farming. Several structures resembling dwellings or small farm operations appeared to be present on parcels to the north of the Property along Chanticleer Avenue. Highway 1 was not present.

April 25, 1948

Scale: 1:10,000

The structures shown in the southern portion of the Property in the photo from 1931 appeared to have been removed. Access roads or driveways extending west to east appeared to be present in the southern portion of the Property. Several structures appeared to exist in the middle portion of the Property; one of these structures resembled a barn or warehouse with an attached shed and a driveway that extended from Chanticleer Avenue to the eastern border of the Property. A small structure appeared to be present to the southwest of the larger structure, with a driveway accessed from Chanticleer Avenue. Portions of the Property adjacent to the structures to the north appeared to be undergoing grading for development. The Property was developed in the northwest corner with several structures and driveways accessed from Chanticleer Avenue. A rectangular pond appeared to be present behind the structures. A wide road or driveway appeared to extend from the area of development toward the east, terminating at the edge of the parcel and extending south to the southern border. Several trees appeared to be present in the area of the structures. The parcels to the east of the Property appeared to be undeveloped. Several parcels to the north of the Property appeared to have been cleared; a vacant strip of land trending east-west adjacent to the north of the Property appeared to be undergoing grading in preparation for the construction of the Highway 1 corridor.

August 13, 1956

Scale: 1:10,000

The Property appeared to be developed similarly as in 1948. Highway 1 appeared to be present to the north of the Property. Parcels adjacent to the east of the Property remained undeveloped. The middle portion of the Property that was undergoing grading in 1948 appeared to be occupied by a small structure and several vehicles. An orchard appeared to be present on a previously undeveloped parcel to the southeast of the Property.

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June 24, 1963

Scale: 1:10,000

The Property appeared to be developed with several structures of varying sizes. The southern portion of the Property appeared to be occupied by structures that resembled dwellings, located adjacent to Chanticleer Avenue. Sheds or outbuildings appeared to be present behind the dwellings. A large structure with attached shed that first appeared in the photo from 1948 appeared to be present; and a structure resembling a dwelling was present adjacent to the west of this structure. Sheds appeared to be present to the east of the structure and adjacent to the eastern Property border. The northeast corner of the Property appeared to be undeveloped, and showed paths or roads accessing what appeared to be a pile of debris. The northwest portion of the Property appeared to be occupied by several structures; one of the structures, located adjacent to Soquel Avenue, appeared to be the apartment building identified at the Property prior to redevelopment. A long rectangular structure appeared to be occupied by several vehicles.

October 14, 1975

Scale: 1:12,000

The Property appeared to be generally the same as in the photo from 1963. A structure and associated parking lot appeared to be present on the parcel adjacent to the Property to the east. Portions of this parcel appeared to be occupied by several parked vehicles. The orchard on parcels to the southeast of the Property appeared to have been removed and replaced with a housing development.

January 8, 1982

Scale: 1:20,000

The number of structures and certain features on the Property were undeterminable due to the poor quality of the photograph from 1982. Surrounding parcels in the Property vicinity appeared generally the same as above.

June 22, 1994

Scale: 1:15,840

Structures and features of the Property identified on the photograph from 1963 appeared to be present. Several vehicles or trucks appeared to be parked near the northeast of the Property, where a pile of debris appeared to exist. A large parking pad appeared to be present adjacent to the south of the barn structure; several vehicles appeared to be parked in this area. A portion of the Property adjacent to Chanticleer Avenue, south of the dwellings present in the northwest corner, appeared to contain a pit or cleared area surrounded by vegetation. Parcels adjacent to the Property to the east appeared to be occupied by a large structure and several parking areas and roads, with several vehicles and trucks parked in various locations. Other surrounding parcels in the Property vicinity appeared generally the same as above.

June 23, 2003

Scale: 1:28,800

The Property appeared as it does today. All the former structures associated with the Property in earlier years had been removed, and replaced with four large structures surrounded by a paved parking lot and

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IA642

areas of landscaping. Other surrounding parcels in the Property vicinity appeared generally the same as above.

5.4.3 Polk and Haines Directories

Polk and Haines City Directories are annual street directories that provide tenant and/or owner information for specific addresses. A limited collection of Polk Directories and Haines City Directories that included listings for the Property and surrounding areas were available at the Santa Cruz Public Library.

Directories at the public library date back to the 1920s; however, RRM found that Soquel Avenue was not listed in any directory earlier than 1960. Chanticleer Avenue was not listed in directories dated 1948 and earlier. RRM searched the directories for current addresses associated with the Property: 2400 Chanticleer Avenue, and 5200, 5300, 5400 Soquel Avenue. Several tenants were listed at these addresses in directories from 2010 and 2005, including listings for the current owners of the Property. RRM also searched the directories for previous addresses associated with the Property: 2332, 2338, 2400, 2402, 2444, 2464, and 2500 Chanticleer Avenue, and 5120, 5122 Soquel Avenue. 2464 Chanticleer Avenue was not listed in any of the directories searched in five year intervals from 2010 to 1948. Listings associated with the previous addresses included businesses and private residences. A complete list of findings from the directory search is summarized in the table in Attachment D.

5.4.4 Historical Use Summary for the Property and Adjoining Parcels

Aerial photographs, historical topographic maps, historical address listings, and information provided by SCCAO and SCCEHS, representatives of the current property owners, and a current tenant were used to ascertain former Property uses. Based on a review of these sources, it was determined that the Property was first developed sometime prior to 1920, and was used as a poultry farm during the 1920s until sometime during the late 1940s. By the 1950s, dwellings and smaller outbuildings comprised the Property; and during this period, Highway 1 was constructed. A large structure that first appeared on the Property in an aerial photograph from 1948 suggests this portion of the Property may have been used for livestock, storage, or a business; a cabinet shop was listed in the historical address directory from 1955. During this era, parcels in the Property vicinity were occupied by dwellings, used for orchards or other agriculture, or were undeveloped.

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the Property remained occupied by several dwellings, including an apartment building that was constructed near the north border of the Property sometime between 1956 and 1963. Businesses that operated at the Property during the 60s and 70s included a cabinet-maker shop, a real estate school and business, a photography studio, and a construction company. The parcel adjacent to the Property to the east appeared to be in use as a vehicle storage lot in the 1960s, and was developed with a large structure sometime in the late 1960s or early 1970s. The majority of this parcel remained a storage area for vehicles. By 1975, other parcels in the Property vicinity that had been vacant or used for agricultural purposes in earlier years were developed with roads, commercial structures, or dwellings.

By the late 1990s, in addition to residences, businesses occupying the Property during the 1980s and 1990s included an automotive shop, a construction company, a photography studio, a motorcycle repair

shop, a tree service company, a piano service, an antique shop, and a tile retailer. In 2001, prior to redevelopment, the Property was occupied by five dwellings, a four-unit apartment complex, a lumber mill, a motorcycle repair shop, a cabinet-maker shop, a tree service company, and several sheds or outbuildings. During this time, the tree service company had been using the northeast portion of the Property for wood and tree clipping waste. The Property was also being used for storage of tennis court building materials and sealant, horse grazing, and storage of vehicles, campers, and buses.

With the exception of a domestic or irrigation well and associated structure, by December 2000, all the structures and vehicles, including any refuse and debris, had been removed from the Property. In 2001, the well was abandoned and the structure removed, and the Property underwent development into the industrial office park it is today. In 2002, two two-story and two one-story office buildings were constructed on the Property. Associated parking areas were paved in asphalt, and landscaping was installed throughout the parking areas and along the perimeter of the Property. The Property has been occupied by a variety of tenants conducting various types of business since undergoing redevelopment. Types of businesses include software development and design, medical research, financial administration, construction administration, engineering, a printing/publishing business, car rental agency offices, a plastics extrusion company that manufactures plastic tubing for medical uses, a bicycle parts distributor, a salon supply store, and a deli café. A current list of Property tenants and businesses is included in Section 12.0.

6.0 SITE RECONNAISSANCE

6.1 Methodology and Limiting Conditions

The Property was inspected by RRM staff on May 27, 2011 and May 31, 2011. Mr. Keith Henderson, Senior Project Manager for Barry Swenson Builder, was present during the inspection on May 27, 2011. Lt. Fred Plageman of the Investigation Division at SCCSCO, was present during the inspection on May 31, 2011. The purpose of the Property inspections was to further evaluate current and previous environmental conditions with respect to the presence of contamination from hazardous materials, petroleum hydrocarbons, and hazardous waste. Inspection of the Property was limited to areas that were immediately accessible and that did not require dismantling of structures. The majority of the office spaces within the buildings were not inspected in order to respect the tenants during working hours.

6,2 General Site Setting and Observations

The Property is set in a mixed-use commercial and residential neighborhood, situated on the southeast corner of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue. Parcels adjacent to the Property to the east are occupied by an irrigation supply business and a storage yard for abandoned vehicles. Parcels adjacent to the Property to the west across Chanticleer Avenue are occupied by residences, an auto repair shop, a catering business, an auto glass retailer and service, and a partially vacant lot occupied by an abandoned building. Parcels adjacent to the Property to the south are occupied by an assisted living facility.

Two two-story office structures, two one-story office structures, catering and food sales businesses, school instruction, and storage currently exist on the Property. Surfaces of the Property not occupied by structures are either landscaped or covered in asphalt and concrete. A pad-mounted transformer is

present at the northwest corner of the Property. A chain link fence with privacy slats is present along the south and east borders of the Property.

RRM inspected the work space and adjacent storage space occupied by Barry Swenson Builder. The office space is used for general administrative tasks and meetings. The storage space is used for storing archived files and construction materials. At the time of the site visit, a vehicle and trailer were also parked inside the storage space.

RRM inspected the property and evidence storage facility used by SCCSCO. The facility is comprised of office space, rooms for stored property and evidence, refrigeration units for biological evidence, and a bay used for special operations vehicles and associated equipment.

6.3 Hazardous Substances in Connection with Identified Uses

Small amounts of hazardous materials were observed during the Property inspections on May 27, 2011 and May 31, 2011. The majority of hazardous materials were paints, stains, and solvents in containers no larger than five gallons, observed in an area where Barry Swenson Builder stores construction materials. All hazardous materials observed were intact, in original containers, and appeared to be properly stored. On May 31, 2011, RRM inspected the facility at the Property used by SCCSCO for the storage of special operations vehicles and property and evidence seized from crime scenes. Hazardous materials in connection with case evidence and special operations included small amounts of explosives and vehicle batteries. All hazardous materials observed in connection with case evidence appeared to be properly stored.

6.4 Unidentified Substance Containers

No unidentified containers were observed during the Property inspection.

6.5 Other Conditions Noted

A pad-mounted transformer is present on the northwest corner of the Property. The transformer appeared to be in good condition.

7.0 INTERVIEWS

7.1 Interviews with Representatives of the Current Property Owners

On May 31, 2011, RRM interviewed Ms. Libby Glass, Senior Development Manager for Barry Swenson Builder and representative of Green Valley Corporation, one of the current owners of the Property. RRM inquired of Ms. Glass' knowledge of the Property conditions prior to redevelopment in 2001. Ms. Glass reported limited recall of details surrounding the Property condition, as she was working on tasks that focused on aspects not directly involved with preparing the Property for redevelopment. Ms. Glass did not recall the presence of any wells, USTs, or possible impacts from leaking USTs located on the Property. Ms. Glass reported that, beyond the current storage of small amounts of building materials and paints, she was not aware of the current or past storage of hazardous materials, petroleum products, or the use of USTs at the Property. Ms. Glass reported that she was not aware of any liens or governmental notification

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relating to past or current violations of environmental laws by users of the Property. She also reported that she was not aware of any hazardous substances or petroleum products having been dumped, buried, or burned on the Property.

During the Property inspection on May 27, 2011, RRM interviewed Mr. Keith Henderson, Senior Project Manager for Barry Swenson Builder and representative of Green Valley Corporation, one of the current owners of the Property. Mr. Henderson reported that he was aware of the conditions of the Property prior to redevelopment in 2001. At that time, the Property had been occupied by dwellings, various sheds and outbuildings, businesses, and an apartment building. RRM inquired about the domestic well and monitoring wells that were reported to be present on the Property prior to redevelopment. Mr. Henderson reported that the domestic well had been properly abandoned in 2001, and supplied a well destruction permit application for the domestic well that had been approved by SCCEHS on May 7, 2001. Mr. Henderson was not aware of the three groundwater monitoring wells installed at the Property in 1991, and did not recall discovering the wells during grading and sub-excavating activities conducted in preparation for development.

Mr. Henderson reported that, beyond the current storage of small amounts of building materials and paints, he was not aware of the current or past storage of hazardous materials, petroleum products, or the use of USTs at the Property. Mr. Henderson reported that he was not aware of any liens or governmental notification relating to past or current violations of environmental laws by users of the Property. He also reported that he was not aware of any hazardous substances or petroleum products having been dumped, buried, or burned on the Property.

On May 31, 2011, RRM interviewed Mr. Cameron Haste, Chief Operations Officer for Bay Federal Credit Union. Mr. Cameron reported that Bay Federal Credit Union purchased a portion of the Property in 2005, and that he was not aware of the Property's condition prior to redevelopment in 2002. Mr. Haste reported that he was not aware of the current or past storage of hazardous materials, petroleum products, or the use of USTs at the Property. Mr. Haste reported that he was not aware of any liens or governmental notification relating to past or current violations of environmental laws by users of the Property. He also reported that he was not aware of any hazardous substances or petroleum products having been dumped, buried, or burned on the Property.

7.2 Interviews with Current Tenant at the Property

On May 27, 2011, RRM interviewed Lieutenant Fred Plageman of the investigations division at SCCSCO. Lt. Plageman reported that SCCSCO uses the Property for property and evidence storage and to store special operations vehicles. Lt. Plageman reported that SCCSCO does not conduct auto repair or minor maintenance of vehicles on the Property. Lt. Plageman reported that, beyond the small quantity of hazardous materials in connection with special operations and crime scene evidence and property, he was not aware of the current or past storage of hazardous materials, petroleum products, or the use of USTs at the Property. Lt. Plageman reported that he was not aware of any liens or governmental notification relating to past or current violations of environmental laws by users of the Property. He also reported that he was not aware of any hazardous substances or petroleum products having been dumped, buried, or burned on the Property.

7.3 Interviews with Environmental Health Specialists From SCCEHS

On May 31, 2011, RRM interviewed Mr. Steve Baiocchi and Mr. Tim Epperson, environmental health specialists with SCCEHS. Both specialists had been involved with the Property throughout the 1990s and up until the Property was redeveloped in 2002. Mr. Baiocchi and Mr. Epperson did not recall the existence of the three groundwater monitoring wells installed at the site in 1991. RRM inquired about the work plan that was filed with SCCEHS in 2000 at the request of Barry Swenson Builder. There were no records in the files at SCCEHS showing evidence that the proposed work was completed. Mr. Epperson, who approved the work plan, stated that he did not receive a report of findings or any other indication that the work was carried out. He also reported that SCCEHS receives many work plans where the proposed work is not done, for various reasons.

On June 3, 2011, RRM spoke to Mr. Scott Carson in site mitigation at SCCEHS regarding the three groundwater monitoring wells. RRM inquired about SCCEHS's policy in handling situations where destruction of monitoring wells cannot be properly documented. Regarding the specific case of the Property, Mr. Carson stated that since there is currently not any hazardous materials used or stored on the Property, and no known offsite source of contamination that might affect groundwater through these wells, SCCEHS would not require the Property owner to locate and properly abandon the wells due to the impracticality of conducting a search on the newly developed Property. Mr. Carson also stated that policies on such cases in the future may change, and that SCCEHS may require the owner of the Property to locate and properly abandon the wells if the Property is redeveloped in the future.

8.0 FINDINGS

The following information was obtained from the historical records review, aerial photograph review, interviews, site inspection, and regulatory agency file review.

The subject Property is comprised of five parcels totaling approximately 7.2 acres, situated on the corner of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue in the unincorporated Live Oak district in Santa Cruz, California. SCCAO reported that the current owners of the Property are Bay Federal Credit Union and Green Valley Corporation.

Property improvements include two two-story and two one-story commercial office buildings. Surfaces of the Property not occupied by structures are either landscaped or covered in asphalt and concrete. A padmounted transformer is present at the northwest corner of the Property. A chain link fence with privacy slats is present along the south and east borders of the Property. All buildings are constructed similarly with concrete tilt-up walls and concrete floors. The roofs on the buildings are either flat built-up style or insulated foam. Solar panels are present on one building's roof. Interior divisions within the buildings are concrete or sheetrock. Floors inside the buildings are either sealed, bare concrete, or covered in carpet, linoleum, or tile. Two story buildings are equipped with elevators. A site location map and site map are presented as Figures 1 and 2, respectively. A site map showing previous Property uses is presented as Figure 3. Site inspection photographs are presented in Attachment A.

Small amounts of hazardous materials were observed during the Property inspections. The majority of hazardous materials were paints, stains, and solvents observed in an area where Barry Swenson Builder stores construction materials. All hazardous materials observed were intact, in original containers, and

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appeared to be properly stored. RRM inspected the facility at the Property used by SCCSCO for the storage of special operations vehicles and property and evidence seized from crime scenes. Hazardous materials in connection with case evidence and special operations included small amounts of explosives and vehicle batteries. All hazardous materials observed in connection with case evidence and special operations appeared to be properly stored.

Surface topography in the Property vicinity is generally flat with a gradual slope to the south. The surface elevation at the Property is approximately 110 feet above msl. The nearest surface water is Rodeo Creek Gulch, located approximately 2,000 feet to the east. Rodeo Creek drains into Corcoran Lagoon, which discharges into the Monterey Bay, approximately 2 miles to the south of the Property.

Based on the findings of a governmental database review provided by EDR, three sites were identified in the vicinity of the Property where one or more USTs had been present. RRM reviewed files available at SCCEHS for the EDR-identified sites. Based on a review of available SCCEHS files for the selected sites in the Property vicinity, the distance of the sites from the Property, and the regulatory status of these sites, it is not likely that contaminants from any known offsite source have migrated into soil or groundwater at the Property.

RRM searched the SCCEHS file system for files related to the subject Property; SCCEHS did not appear to contain hazardous materials files for the subject Property associated with the current addresses and parcel numbers. The SCCEHS file system contained records pertaining to the Property prior to redevelopment of the land into an industrial office park in 2001. In 1991, a soil and groundwater investigation conducted at the Property reported the existence of two USTs used for the storage of gasoline and diesel that were located adjacent to the east of the former auto repair shop and mill (Figure 3). The USTs were reportedly installed in the early 1970s and removed in the late 1970s. Three groundwater monitoring wells were installed at the Property in 1991, and several investigations and remedial actions followed. During the course of these investigations, eighty near-surface and shallow subsurface soil samples were collected. Maximum concentrations of total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons were detected at 5,200 milligrams per kilogram in a soil sample collected near the former auto shop. Petroleum hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds were not detected in water samples collected from the groundwater monitoring wells at the Property. On October 7, 2002, SCCEHS issued a letter stating that no further assessment at the Property was required.

A domestic or irrigation well was reported to exist on the Property prior to redevelopment in 2002. On May 7, 2001, SCCEHS approved a well permit application proposing to abandon the well. An inspection report showing oversight from SCCEHS in abandoning the well was not available in the records at SCCEHS. Mr. Keith Henderson, Senior Project Manager with Barry Swenson Builder, reported that the well was properly abandoned prior to grading activities and construction. The three groundwater monitoring wells installed at the Property in 1991 have not been reported to have been properly abandoned. Since there is not currently hazardous materials used or stored on the Property, and no known offsite source of contamination that might affect groundwater through these wells, SCCEHS would not require the Property owner to locate and properly abandon the wells unless the Property undergoes future development that allows for a search under more feasible, practical conditions.

RRM requested copies of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from EDR, who owns the Sanborn collection. EDR reported that Sanborn maps are not available for the Property vicinity.

A contractual agreement between Green Valley Corporation and SCCSCO limited RRM's contact with tenants of the Property, and only tenants specified by Green Valley Corporation and SCCSCO were interviewed for this assessment.

Aerial photographs, historical topographic maps, historical address listings, and information provided by SCCAO and SCCEHS, representatives of the current property owners, and a current tenant were used to ascertain former Property uses. Based on a review of these sources, it was determined that the Property was first developed sometime prior to 1920, and was used as a poultry farm during the 1920s until sometime during the late 1940s. By the 1950s, dwellings and smaller outbuildings comprised the Property. A large structure that first appeared on the Property in an aerial photograph from 1948 suggests this portion of the Property may have been used for livestock, storage, or a business. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the Property remained occupied by several dwellings, including an apartment building that was constructed near the north border of the Property sometime between 1956 and 1963. In 2001, prior to redevelopment, the Property was occupied by five dwellings, a four-unit apartment complex, a lumber mill, a motorcycle repair shop, a cabinet-maker shop, a tree service company, and several sheds or outbuildings. During this time, the tree service company had been using the northeast portion of the Property for temporary storage of wood and tree clipping waste. The Property was also being used for storage of tennis court building materials and sealant, horse grazing, and storage of vehicles, campers, and buses. With the exception of a domestic or irrigation well and associated structure, by December 2000, all the structures and vehicles, including any refuse, debris, and previously stored hazardous materials, had been removed from the Property. In 2001, the well was abandoned and the structure removed, and the Property underwent development into the industrial office park it is today.

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9.0 OPINION

We offer the following opinion as to whether this inquiry, conducted in accordance with 40 CFR Part 312, has identified conditions indicative of releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, petroleum and petroleum products, and controlled substances on, at, in, or to the subject Property.

- Although sites have been identified near the Property where known environmental conditions are present, based on the regulatory status of these sites and the distance of these sites from the Property, it is unlikely that contaminants from any known offsite source have migrated into soil or groundwater at the Property.
- This assessment has revealed evidence of a historical recognized environmental condition in connection with the Property. The conditions of the Property prior to redevelopment in 2002 were indicative of an existing release, past release, and material threat of a release of hazardous materials into Property soils. This finding was based on the reported data collected from soil and groundwater investigations conducted at the Property prior to 2000.
- Although the lack of documentation supporting evidence that soil conditions in the vicinity of the reported former USTs were adequately characterized, it is RRM's opinion that this finding does not constitute a recognized environmental condition, and that based on other evidence and on discussions with persons knowledgeable about the Property, including SCCEHS staff, further investigation does not appear to be warranted. If the user(s) of this report feel a greater degree of certainty is necessary regarding the potential impact from the former USTs that existed on the Property, then a limited soil and groundwater investigation should be conducted in the area where the USTs had been reported to exist.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

RRM has performed a Phase I ESA in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E 1527-05, of the referenced Property. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are listed in Section 2.4 of this report.

- Although three sites have been identified near the Property where one or more USTs had been present, based on the regulatory status of these sites, and the distance of these sites from the Property, it is unlikely that contaminants from any known offsite source have migrated into soil or groundwater at the Property.
- This assessment has revealed evidence of a historical recognized environmental condition, as defined by ASTM Standard Practice E 1527-05 in connection with the Property.
- This assessment has revealed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions resulting from use of hazardous materials in connection with the Property after 2002.

11.0 SIGNATURE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALS

The following defines the specific qualifications of the environmental professionals who performed this assessment. Further detail regarding these qualifications can be obtained by contacting RRM.

- Registered Environmental Assessor Steven Clark is a California State Registered Professional Geologist, Certified Hydrogeologist, and Registered Environmental Assessor. Mr. Clark has been performing site assessments, investigations, and development and implementation of corrective action measures at contaminated sites for over 20 years. Mr. Clark received his Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the California State University at Humboldt (1985).
- Staff Geologist Cate Townsend holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of California at Santa Cruz (1996) and has been performing work involved with environmental site assessments and remediation since 1998.

We declare that, to the best of our professional knowledge and belief, we meet the definition of Environmental Professional pursuant to 40 CFR.10. We have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property regarding its nature, history, and setting. RRM has developed and performed the all appropriate inquiries in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312.

PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Center For Public Safety – Live Oak Business Park 5200, 5300, 5400 Soquel Avenue & 2400 Chanticleer Avenue APNs 029-021-55, 029-021-56, 029-021-57, 029-021-58, & 029-021-59 Santa Cruz, California

June 9, 2011

Sincerely, RRM, Inc.

Cate Townsend Staff Geologist Steven D. Clark

Registered Environmental Assessor 1

No. 30196

12.0 REFERENCES

The following references were used in inquiry related to this assessment:

American Society for Testing and Materials, Standard Practice E 1527-05

Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR), The EDR Radius Map Report 3071863.2, May 20, 2011

EDR, The EDR Historical Topographic Map Report 3071863.4, May 20, 2011

EDR, The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package, 2069313.4-1-3, November 5, 2007

United States Geological Survey, Soquel, California Quadrangle of the USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Map Series, 1994

Polk's City Directories, 1950-1971, Haines City Directories, 1975-2010

Brown & Caldwell Consultants, Phase IIA, May 5, 1992

RRM, Inc., Soil Investigation & Soil Excavation Report, May 14, 1999

Current Tenants at Live Oak Business Park

Advanced Extrusion

Barry Swenson Builder

Bay Federal Credit Union

Bay School

Cultural Council of Santa Cruz County

GraphOn

GS Spine/Medical

Hertz

Ifland Engineering

Keyfax

Live Oak Café

Maly's

Maxwell Systems

Monterey Bay Eye Services

Newman's Own

Pacific Appraisers

Pacific Publishing

Physicians Medical Group

SalonCentric

Santa Cruz County Sherriff-Coroner

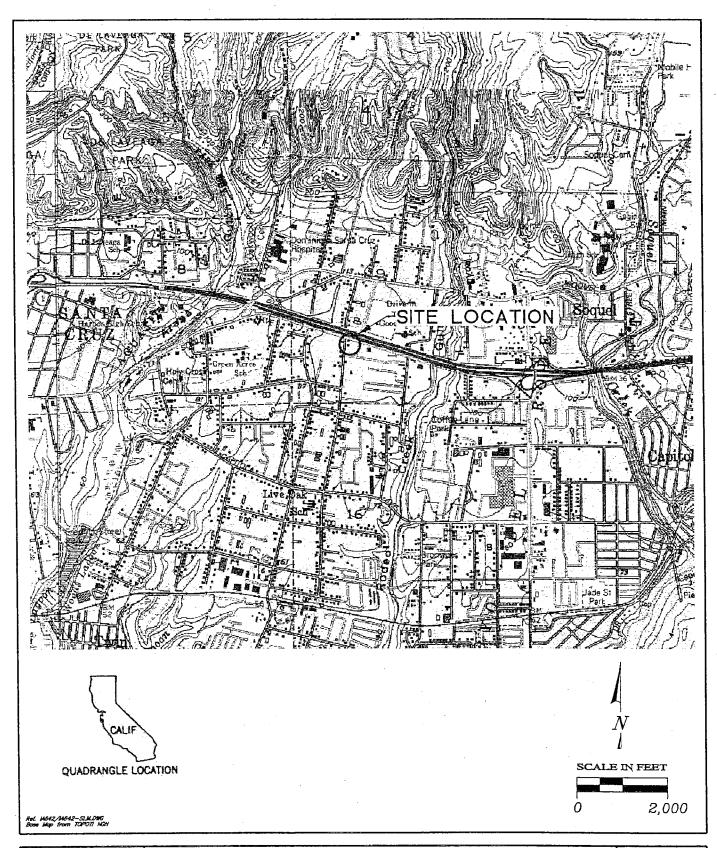
Soekris Engineering

Technology Vision Group

X Fusion

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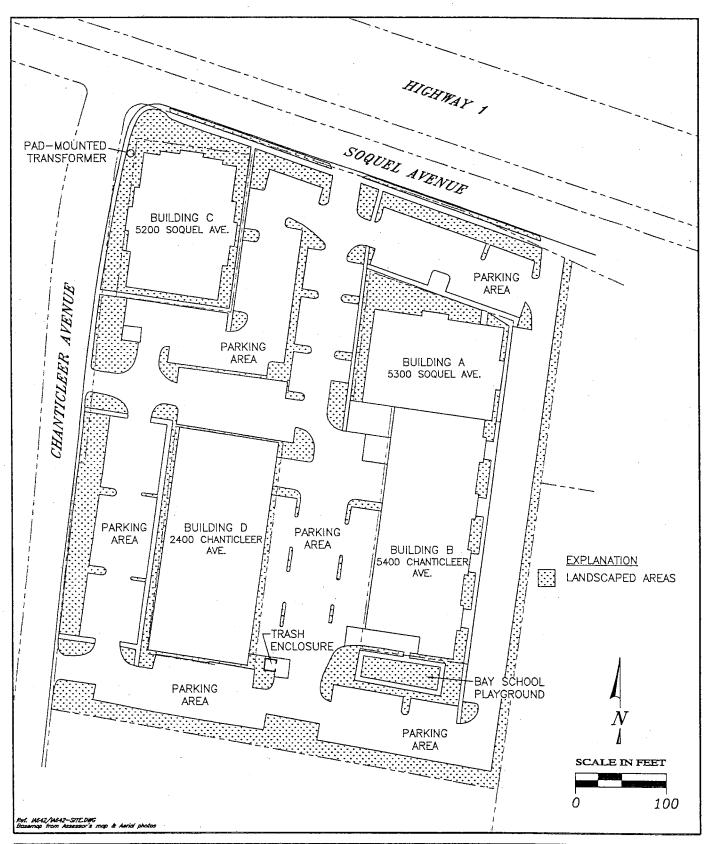


SITE LOCATION MAP

CENTER FOR PUBLIC SAFETY - LIVE OAK BUSINESS PARK 5200, 5300, 5400 Soquel Avenue & 2400 Chanticleer Avenue

APNs: 02902155, 02902156, 02902157, 02902158 & 02902159 Santa Cruz, California FIGURE:

1 PROJECT: IA642





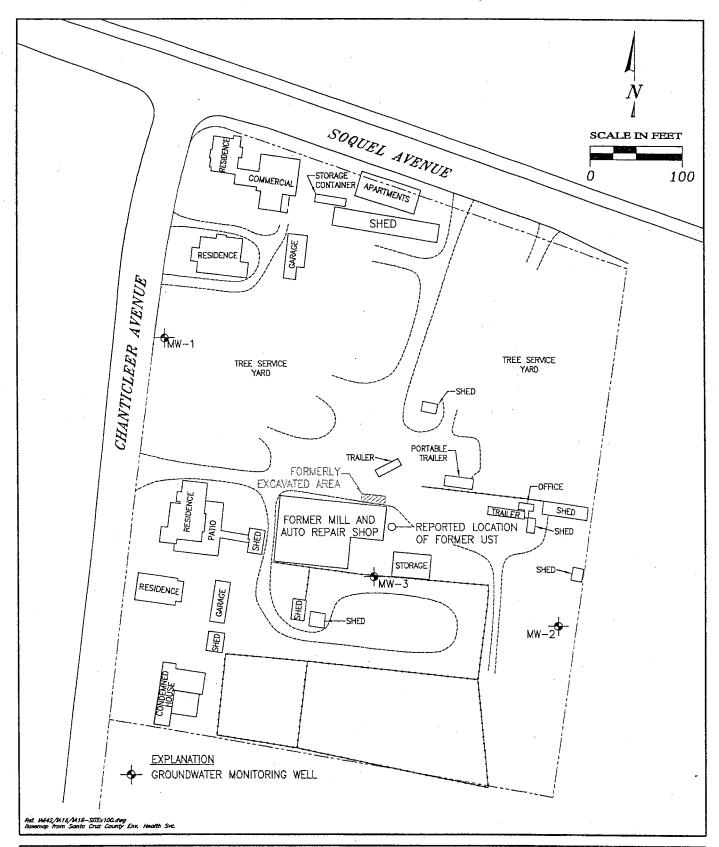
SITE MAP

CENTER FOR PUBLIC SAFETY - LIVE OAK BUSINESS PARK

5200, 5300, 5400 Soquel Avenue & 2400 Chanticleer Avenue APNs: 02902155, 02902156, 02902157, 02902158 & 02902159 Santa Cruz, California FIGURE:

2 PROJECT:

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PREVIOUS USES

CENTER FOR PUBLIC SAFETY - LIVE OAK BUSINESS PARK 2322, 2338, 2400, 2402, 2444 & 2500 Chanticleer Avenue and 5120 & 5122 Soquel Avenue Santa Cruz, California

FIGURE: 3 PROJECT: IA642 Attachments A through D of the Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment are available at the Planning Department for review upon request.

ATTACHMENT 4

Will Serve Letter from the City of Santa Cruz Water Department



WATER DEPARTMENT

212 Locust Street, Suite C Santa Cruz CA 95060 Phone (831) 420-5200 Fax (831) 420-5201

March 21, 2012

Santa Cruz County Sheriff-Coroner's Office Connie Conroy 701 Ocean St Santa Cruz CA 95060

Re: APN's 029-261-56, 57, 58 - 5200 & 5400 Soquel Ave & 2400 Chanticleer Ave Santa Cruz County, CA - Proposed Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety Facilities at the Live Oak Business Park

Dear Connie:

This letter is to advise you that the subject parcel is located within the service area of the Santa Cruz Water Department and potable water is currently available for normal domestic use and fire protection. Service will be provided to each and every lot of the development upon payment of the fees and charges in effect at the time of service application and upon completion of the installation, at developer expense, of any water mains, service connections, fire hydrants and other facilities required for the parcel under the rules and regulations of the Santa Cruz Water Department. The development will also be subject to the City's Landscape Water Conservation requirements.

At the present time:

the required water system improvements are not complete; and
financial arrangements have not been made to the satisfaction of the City to guarantee
payment of all unpaid claims.

This letter will remain in effect for a period of two years from the above date. It should be noted, however, that the City Council may elect to declare a moratorium on new service connections due to drought conditions or other water emergency. Such a declaration would supersede this statement of water availability.

If you have any questions regarding service requirements, please call the Engineering Division at (831) 420-5210. If you have questions regarding landscape water conservation requirements, please contact the Water Conservation Office at (831) 420-5230.

Dall Marker

Sincer

Bill Kocher Director

P:/WTEMEngTechUeson's/Water Availability Letters:Lir WaterAvail 5200 Soquel Ave 031512.doc Cc. SCWD Engineering Page 1 of 2

NEW WATER SERVICE INFORMATION FORM

City of Santa Cruz Water Department 212 Locust Street Suite C Santa Cruz, CA 95060 Phone (831) 420-5210 Fax 831-420-5201

	APN: 029-021-58 Multiple APN Y Project Address: 2400 Chauticleer Ave PROJECT DESCRIPTION:		Date: 3/16/2012 Revision 1	
	Proposed tenant Improvement of an existing commercial building to become the SC County Center for Public Safety Bidg D. Related APNs 029-021-56 & 57.	VPN8 029-	Revision 2:	
	APPLICANT INFORMATION: REPRESENTATIVE INFORMATION: Name: SC County Shoriff-Coroners Office Phone: Cell: Mailing Address: Malling Address: CA 95060- Fax: Cali: City/St/Zhp: EMail: EMail: EMail: EMail: EMail: EMail:	Project Mngr Project Mngr	Plumel (831) 454-7936 Celli (831) 247-8331 Fax:	
∞ [EXISTING MAIN AND SERVICES Sizes Account #'s Old SIO #'s 2"x1" 068-04220 zone: N / No souncetion fee credit(s) for services inactive over 24 months	Status Date Closed Acilve	ed Type b-gen	
∞ ~ ↓ 159–		FF Date	Locations Locations	
מַ	SECTION 3 WATER SERVICE FEE Totals (see Page 2 for Details) Meter Water Sewer Plan Review Fees: Conn Fees: Conn Fees: Conn Fees:	Zone Cap Fees:	Credits:	Total Duc:
	227 74			
l S	BEH FLANAPP#	\$0.00	0\$	\$17,630,00
	ADDITIONAL Based on plumbing fixture count a meter upsize from the existing 1" to an 1.5" is required (Sheets P2.1/2.2, 3/8/12). COMMINITS OUTLINGARIONS			

Service will be furnished upon; (1) payment of the required fees due at the time service is requested (an approved building permit set of plans is required), and; (2) installation of the adequately sized water services, water inclination of the project unider the rules and regulations of the Santa Criz Water Department and the appropriate Fire District and any restrictions that may be in effect at the time application for activities is made. NOTICE: This form does not in any way obligate the olty. It is provided only as an estimate to assist you in your planning and as a record for the Water Department. The requirements sot forth on this form may be olunged or corrected it may time without prior notice. Fees collected by other agencies are not included on this form. APN: 029-021-58

SECTIONS WATER SERVICE FEE DETAILS

	Totals					\$17,630.00	\$0 : \$17,630.00	
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Total Permit Insp Fees: 質问為60

ATTACHMENT 5

Will Serve Letter from the Santa Cruz County Sanitation District



Santa Cruz County Sanitation District

701 OCEAN STREET, SUITE 410, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060-4073 (831) 454-2160 FAX (831) 454-2089 TDD: (831) 454-2123

JOHN J. PRESLEIGH, DISTRICT ENGINEER

April 26, 2012

CONSTANCE CONROY COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ SHERIFF-CORONER 701 OCEAN STREET, ROOM 340 SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060

SUBJECT:

SEWER AVAILABILITY AND DISTRICT'S CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR

THE FOLLOWING PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT:

APN:

29-021-56, 57, 58 & 59

APPLICATION NO.:

PRE-APPLICATION

NO PLANS SUBMITTED

PARCEL ADDRESS:

5200 AND 5400 SOQUEL AVENUE

2400 CHANTICLEER AVENUE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

CHANGE OF COMMERCIAL USE TO MID COUNTY

SHERIFF-CORONER OFFICES

Sewer service is available for the subject development upon completion of the following conditions. This notice is effective for one year from the issuance date to allow the applicant the time to receive tentative map, development or other discretionary permit approval. If after this time frame this project has not received approval from the Planning Department, a new sewer service availability letter must be obtained by the applicant. Once a tentative map is approved this letter shall apply until the tentative map approval expires.

Water use data (actual and/or projected), and other information as may be required for this project, must be submitted to the District for review and use in fee determination and waste pretreatment requirements <u>before</u> sewer connection permits can be approved.

Project Engineer or Architect shall verify that sewer laterals are sized appropriately for the number of fixture units connected. Fixture unit count shall be per the 2009 UPC.

On building plans, all plumbing fixtures shall be clearly identified as "existing" or "proposed." All fixtures to be removed shall be clearly labeled as such and plumbing shall be repaired behind the wall and no stub outs or floor drains shall be "temporarily" abandoned if they are to be removed.

CONSTANCE CONROY Page -2-

A maintenance agreement between owners of buildings connected to the on-site private collector line shall be submitted to the District prior to recordation.

Additional conditions will be developed when applicant submits plans for review.

Yours truly,

JOHN J. PRESLEIGH District Engineer

Rachél Lather

Senior Civil Engineer

DR:bbs/202.wpd

Copy to: Alice Daly, Planning Department

Property Owner: Barry Swenson Builder

2400 Chanticleer Avenue, Suite H

Santa Cruz, CA 985062

Green Valley Corporation 777 N. 1st Street, 5th Floor San Jose, CA 95112

ATTACHMENT 6

Drainage Analysis



July 10, 2012

#12016

Rachel Fatoohi County of Santa Cruz, Department of Public Works 701 Ocean Street, 4th Floor Santa Cruz, CA 95060

RE:

Impacts of Additional Impervious Surfaces Center for Public Safety (Live Oak)

Soquel Avenue at Chanticleer Avenue, Santa Cruz

Dear Rachel:

At the request of the County of Santa Cruz we have conducted an analysis of the impacts of the additional impervious surfaces to be constructed upon converting the current Live Oak Business Park into a new Center for Public Safety.

The attached Site Plan prepared by Barry Swenson Builder, Architectural/HMC Architects shows the addition of approximately 3,836 SF of impervious surfaces. We calculated the increased runoff from the site due to this additional impervious surface following the same analysis used in the drainage report prepared for the original development of LOBP, conservatively assuming no infiltration and that all runoff is discharged via the underground drainage system. Our findings were as follows:

C = 0.90 $I_{10} = 2.0$ A = 1,400 / 43,560 = 0.03 AC $Q_{100} = (0.90)(2.0)(.03)(1.86) = 0.10 cfs$

A review of the drainage report approved for the original development of LOBP (excerpt enclosed) shows the calculated post-development Q_{100} flowrate to be 20.64 cfs. The additional runoff from the new impervious surfaces would represent an increase of 0.5%.

Per the calculations above, the cumulative calculated Q_{100} flowrate from those surfaces is 0.10 cfs, assuming all runoff reaches the on-site drainage system. However, it should be noted that most of these new impervious surfaces will be located adjacent to, or upslope from landscaping, so runoff from those areas can be directed to those landscaped areas rather than directly from the paved parking surface to the underground drainage system.

Additionally, the plans call for the construction of a carport over the row of parking spaces along the southerly property line, under which patrol cars will be parked. The roof runoff will be discharged into the landscaped area between the parking spaces and property line. As a result, rainfall that is currently falling on the parking spaces and flowing directly into the underground drainage system will be diverted

P 831.426.5313

F 831,426,1763

www.iflandengineers.com

Ifland Engineers, Inc. • 5200 Soquel Ave. Ste. 101 Santa Cruz CA 95062

Rachel Fatochi County of Santa Cruz, Department of Public Works 701 Ocean Street, 4th Floor March 21, 2012

to landscaping. It is expected that most of the runoff directed to landscaping will percolate into the soil and that only a portion of the runoff will ever reach the underground system.

Based on this analysis it is our opinion that there are no adverse impacts to either the on-site or off-site drainage systems from the proposed additional impervious surfaces. Further, it is our expectation that with these changes to the site, infiltration of runoff will be enough to actually reduce discharge to the public drainage system from the site.

We trust this information is sufficient for your review of the project application. If you have any questions, please contact us at your convenience.

Sincerely,

IFLAND ENGINEERS, INC.

David A. Heinrichsen, RCE #49167

Enclosures

DRAINAGE REPORT

FOR

LIVE OAK BUSINESS PARK

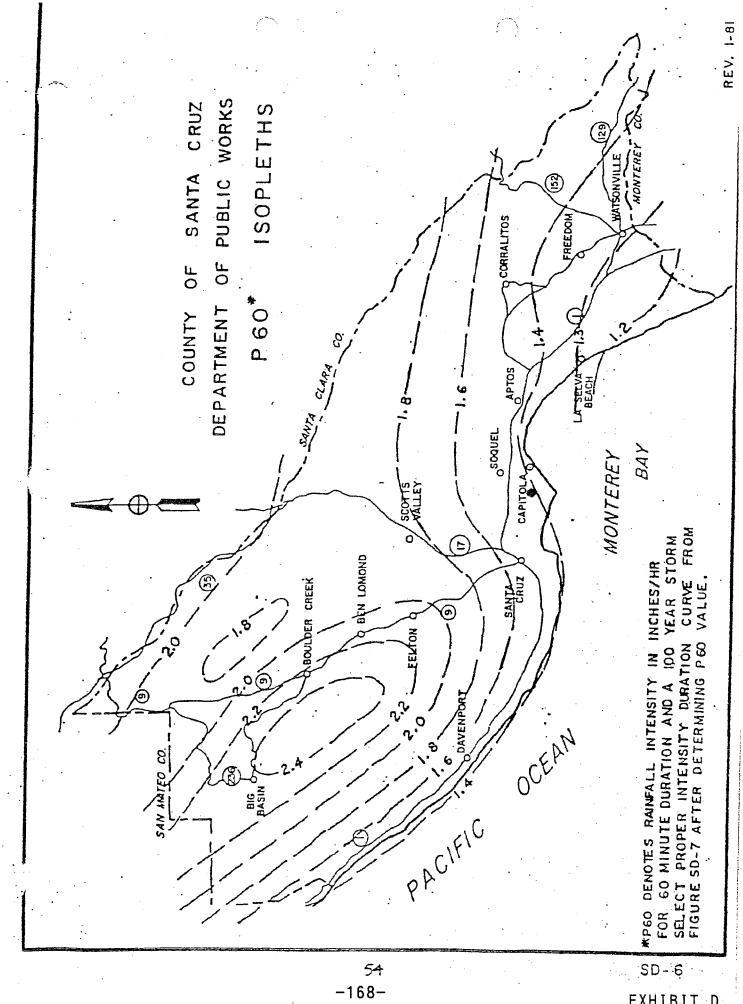
Soquel Avenue / Chanticleer Avenue

Raised 12/19/00

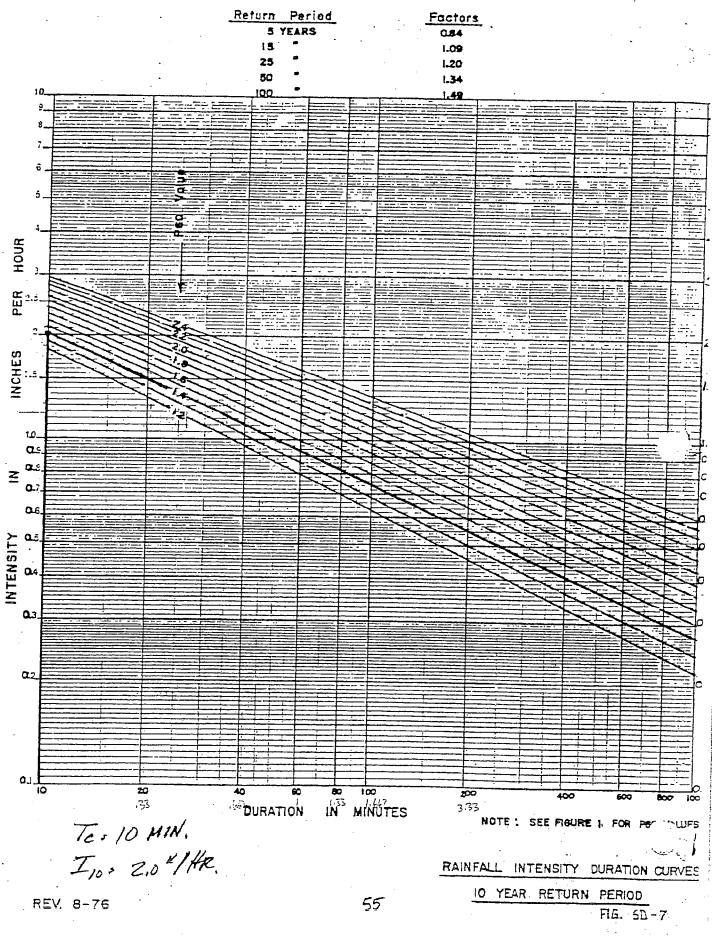
October 2000



IFLAND ENGINEERS, INC. 1100 Water Street Santa Cruz, CA 95062 (831) 426-5313 FAX (831) 426-1763



To convert curve intensities to return periods other on 10 years multipy curve intensities by the following factors.



IFLAND ENGINEERS, INC. 1100 Water Street SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95062 (831) 426-5313 FAX (831) 426-1763

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Proposed Impervious Surface:

Buildings = 91,198 s.f. (2.1 Ac.) Parking = 151,253 s.f. (3.47 Ac.) Total= 242,451 s.f. (5.56 Ac.)

Existing Impervious Surface

Buildings = 31,814 a.f. (.73 Ac.)

Total Lot Area:

Existing Area= 314,120 s.f. (7.21 Ac.)

Impervious Surface Increase:

Proposed increase= 242,451-31,814 = 210,637 s.f. (4.8 Ac.)

Drainage Calculations

Lot area = 314,120 square feet = 7.21 acres I = 2.0"/hr.

Pre-development Runoff

Existing Impervious Surface = 31,814 square feet Adjusted C = 0.41

Q10 = (0.41)(2.0)(7.21) = 5.91 cfsQ100 = (1.86)(Q10) = 11.0 cfs

Post development Runoff

Proposed Impervious Surface = 242,450 square feet Adjusted C = 0.77

Q10 = (0.77)(2.0)(7.21) = 11.1 cfsQ100 = (1.86)(Q10) = 20.64 cfs

BEFORE THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

On the motion of Commissioner duly seconded by Commissioner the following Resolution is adopted:

PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING APPROVAL BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF A PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN LAND USE AMENDMENT, REZONING, DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AND MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE CENTER FOR PUBLIC SAFETY PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has held a duly noticed public hearing on September 26, 2012 regarding Application No. 111078, involving property located in the Live Oak Business Park at 5200 and 5400 Soquel Avenue and 2400 Chanticleer Avenue (APNs 029-021-56, -57, -58 and -59), within the Live Oak planning area, and the Planning Commission has considered the proposed General Plan amendment, rezoning, and development permit, the Mitigated Negative Declaration, all testimony and evidence received at the public hearing, and the staff report.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Planning Commission recommends that the Board of Supervisors adopt the attached resolution amending the General Plan by changing the property from Service Commercial (C-S) to a Public Facility/Institutional (P) land use designation; and approving the development permit for the Center for Public Safety Project with conditions, and adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring Program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Planning Commission recommends that the Board of Supervisors adopt the attached ordinance amending the Zoning Map by rezoning property from the Light Industrial (M-1) to Public Facility (PF) zoning district; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Planning Commission makes the above recommendations for approval of the General Plan Amendment, Rezoning and Development Permit based upon making the findings contained in the Report to the Planning Commission, which are incorporated by reference into this resolution.

		Planning Commission of the County of Santa Cruz, State of, 2012, by the following vote:
AYES:	COMMISSIONERS	
NOES:	COMMISSIONERS	
ABSENT:	COMMISSIONERS	
ABSTAIN:	COMMISSIONERS	
		Chairperson
ATTEST:		•
KE	N HART, Secretary	
APPROVED	AS TO FORM:	

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

On the motion of Supervisor: Duly seconded by Supervisor: The following Resolution is adopted:

RESOLUTION ADOPTING AN AMEDMENT TO THE GENERAL PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATION REFERRED TO AS APPLICATION NO. 111078, CONCERNING APNs 029-021-56, -57, -58, and -59

WHEREAS, at its regular meeting on October 30, 2012, the Board of Supervisors for the County of Santa Cruz convened a duly noticed public hearing to consider Application No. 111078, involving property located within the Live Oak planning area, and the Planning Commission has considered the proposed Amendment to the General Plan Land Use Designation and Zoning Ordinance, development permit, the Mitigated Negative Declaration, all testimony and evidence received at the public hearing, and the attached staff report; and

WHEREAS, on September 26, 2012, after a duly noticed public hearing, the Planning Commission considered and found that the revised General Plan land use designation amendment and rezoning will be consistent with all parts of the General Plan, will serve a public benefit, and is in compliance with the provisions of CEQA, and unanimously voted to recommend approval by the Board of Supervisors; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors finds that the proposed Amendment to the General Plan Land Use Designation and Zoning Ordinance, as shown on the attached exhibit, is consistent with State Law and all other portions of the County of Santa Cruz General Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors has reviewed the Mitigated Negative Declaration associated with this project, including the findings and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and finds that the proposed Amendment to the General Plan Land Use Designation and Zoning Ordinance has been processed consistent with applicable provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of Santa Cruz Environmental Review Guidelines, and hereby makes the finding that the environmental review associated with this proposed project, as mitigated with the mitigation measures identified in the attached CEQA Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, will not have a significant impact on the environment; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the Board of Supervisors hereby certifies the environmental determination and adopts the General Plan

Land Use Designation Amendment by changing the M-1, "Light Industrial" designation for an area, as shown the attached map, to PF "Public Facility".

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the Board of Supervisors hereby makes the following findings and takes the following actions:

- 1. The Board of Supervisors has reviewed the Mitigated Negative Declaration associated with this project, including the findings and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), and finds that the proposed project has been processed in accordance with applicable provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), State CEQA Guidelines, and the County of Santa Cruz Environmental Review Guidelines; and
- 2. The Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the Mitigated Negative Declaration and MMRP, and in adopting the Mitigated Negative Declaration and MMRP in conjunction with taking action on the project requests the Board is requiring that mitigation measures identified in the MMRP be incorporated into the project, and therefore the Board finds that potentially significant impacts related to noise will be reduced to a less than significant level; and
- 3. The Board of Supervisors, in adopting the Mitigated Negative Declaration, finds, on the basis of the whole record before it, that there is no substantial evidence that the project, as mitigated, will have a significant effect on the environment, and that the Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the lead agency's independent judgment and analysis; and
- 4. The material which constitutes the record of proceedings upon which the Board's decision is based shall be located in the offices of the Clerk of the Board, located at 701 Ocean Street, Santa Cruz, California; and
- 5. The Board of Supervisors hereby finds, pursuant to County Code Section 13.10.215(d)(3) (B), that the proposed rezoning to Public Facilities is necessary to provide for a community-related use which was not anticipated when the Zoning Plan was adopted. The need for a new community-based Center for Public Safety was not anticipated at the time that the County Zoning Plan was adopted, and thus the proposed rezoning is appropriate; and the appropriate General Plan land use designation is "Public Facility/Institutional", and the uses allowed under General Plan Section 2.21 for this designation include public and quasi-public facilities such as public safety facilities; and
- 6. The Board of Supervisors finds that the proposed General Plan Amendment to change the land use designation of APNs 029-021-56, -57, -58, and -59 from "Service Commercial" (C-S) to "Public Facility/Institutional" (P) is in the public interest, consistent with State Law, and consistent with all other portions of the County of Santa Cruz General Plan; and

7. The Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the proposed General Plan Amendment to amend the land use designation of the subject site from the C-S "Service Commercial" designation, to the P "Public Facility" designation, as shown by the attached Exhibit "A".

		ard of Supervisors of the County of Santa Cruz, f, 2012 by the following vote:
AYES:	SUPERVISORS	
NOES:	SUPERVISORS	
ABSENT:	SUPERVISORS	
ABSTAIN:	SUPERVISORS	
	•	
		Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors
ATTEST:		•
Clo	erk of the Board	
APPROVED	AS TO FORM;	
	/ X M/	

Exhibit A: General Plan Amendment Map

DISTRIBUTION: County Counsel

Planning Assessor County GIS

ORDINANCE NO.	.*	

ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 13 OF THE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CODE CHANGING FROM ONE ZONE DISTRICT TO ANOTHER

The Board of Supervisors of the Coun	ty of Santa Cruz ordains as follows:
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

SECTION I

The Board of Supervisors finds that the public convenience, necessity and general welfare require the amendment of the County Zoning Regulations to implement the policies of the County General Plan regarding the County property located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue in the Live Oak Business Park at 2400 Chanticleer Avenue and 5200 and 5400 Soquel Avenue (APNs 029-021-56, -57, -58 and -59) within the Live Oak Planning area; finds that the zoning to be established herein is consistent with all elements of the Santa Cruz County General Plan and the Santa Cruz County Code; and finds and certifies that the project is subject to a Mitigated Negative Declaration under the California Environmental Quality Act, which was adopted prior to adoption of this zoning ordinance.

SECTION II

The Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the Zoning Plan Amendment as described in Section III, and adopts the findings in support thereof without modification as set forth below:

1. The proposed zone district will allow a density of development and types of uses which are consistent with the objectives and land use designations of the adopted General Plan; and

Under the proposed PF zoning designation, existing parking areas and availability of public services are more than adequate for the proposed County Sheriff's public safety facility, and are consistent with existing density of development in the vicinity. The subject property is located within the Urban Services Line along a portion of Soquel Avenue and Chanticleer Avenue which has an existing mix of Service Commercial, Community Commercial, Urban High and Medium Residential and Public Facility zoning. The proposed zoning designation will be consistent with the variety of commercial uses, office, light industrial and public facility development that have been anticipated in the adopted General Plan for this portion of the Live Oak planning area.

2. The proposed zone district is appropriate for the level of utilities and community services available to the land; and

The proposed Public Facility (PF) zone district is appropriate to the level of utilities and community services available to the parcel. In particular, the subject parcel is located within the Urban Services Line, where infrastructure and public services are available to the site, including publicly maintained roadways, water, sewer, and fire protection, and public transit access.

3. The proposed rezoning is necessary to provide for a community related use which was not anticipated when the zoning plan was adopted.

When the zoning plan was adopted, a change in the long-term location for the Sheriff's Center for Public Safety facility was not anticipated. The operations of the Sheriff's Department have outgrown their current facilities, and thus it became necessary to identify the most feasible site for a new Center for Public Safety. The proposed new location for the facility will serve the public interest through the provision of a needed community-based public safety facility in an easily accessible mid-County location.

SECTION III

Chapter 13.10 - Zoning Regulations of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended by amending Section 13.10.210 - Zoning Plan to change the following parcel from its existing zone district to a new zone district as follows:

Assessor's Parcel Numbers	Existing Zone District	New Zone District	
029-021-56, -57, -58 and -59	M-1	PF	
	SECTION IV		
This ordinance shall take effective	ct on the 31st day after the date	of final passage.	
PASSED AND ADOPTED T the County of Santa Cruz by t		2012, by the Board of Superviso	rs of
NOES: SUPER ABSENT: SUPER	RVISORS RVISORS RVISORS RVISORS		
	Chairman of the	e Board of Supervisors	
ATTEST: Clerk of the Board	<u></u>		
APPROVED AS TO FORM:			

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Assistant County Counsel

Exhibit: Rezoning Map

DISTRIBUTION: C

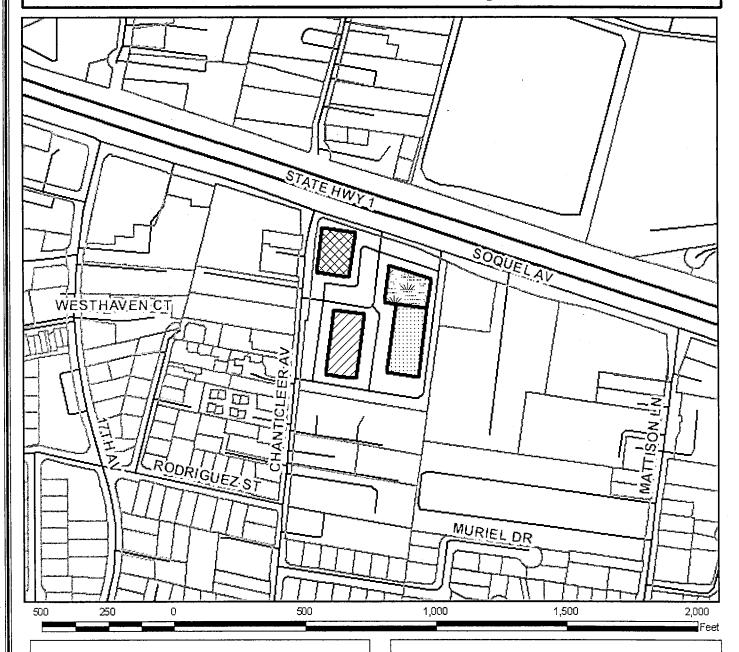
County Counsel

Planning Assessor County GIS

I 31n028



Location Map





ZZ APN: 029-021-58

XX APN: 029-021-57

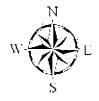
APN: 029-021-56

APN: 029-021-55

Assessors Parcels

Streets

State Highways

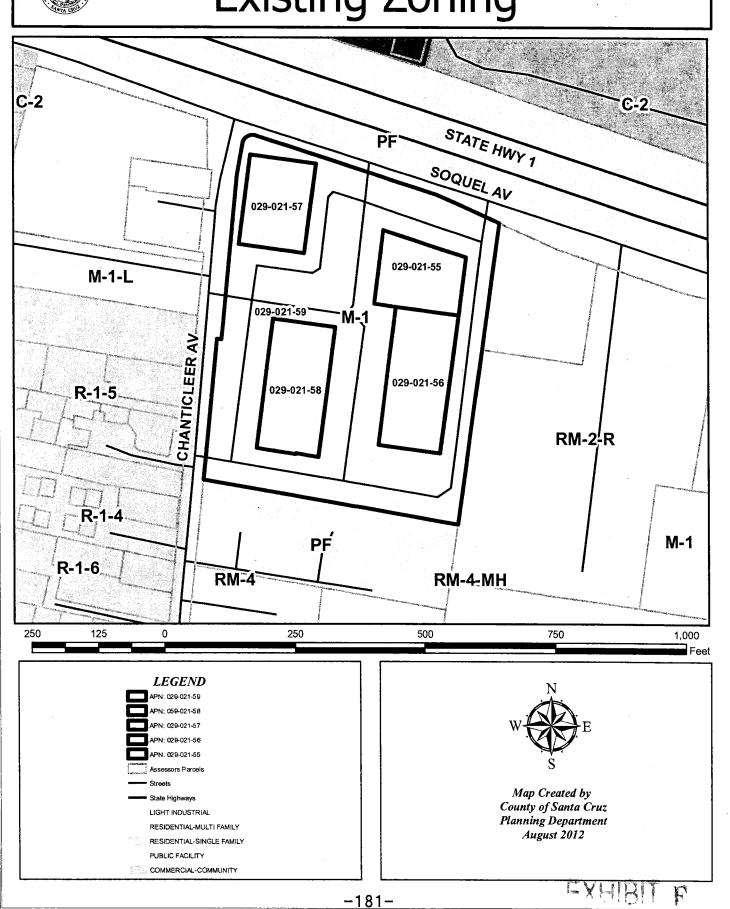


Map Created by County of Santa Cruz Planning Department May 2012

-180-

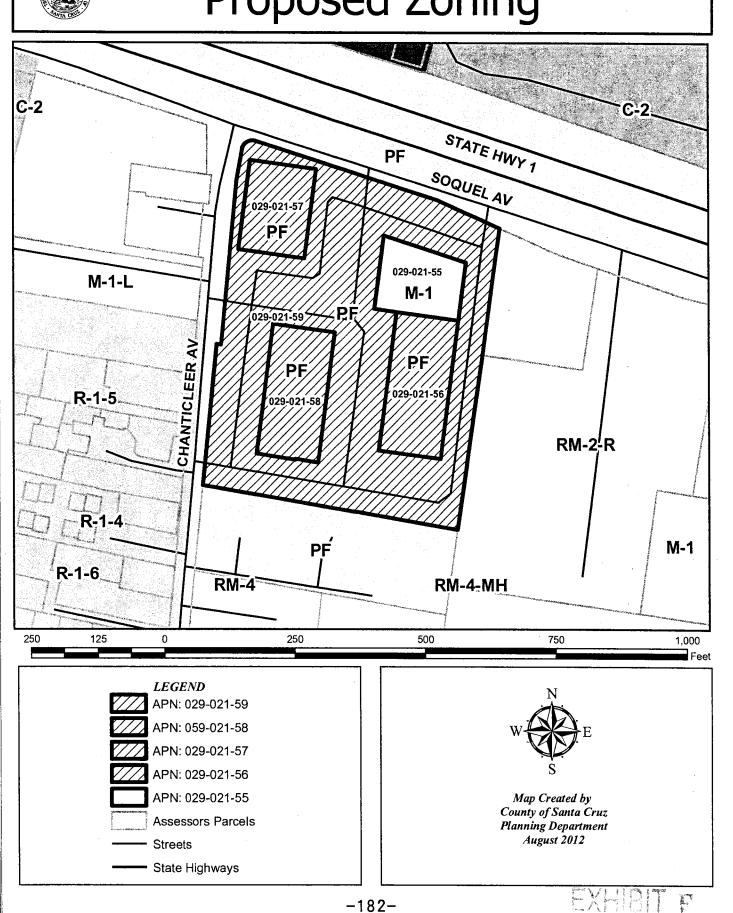


Existing Zoning



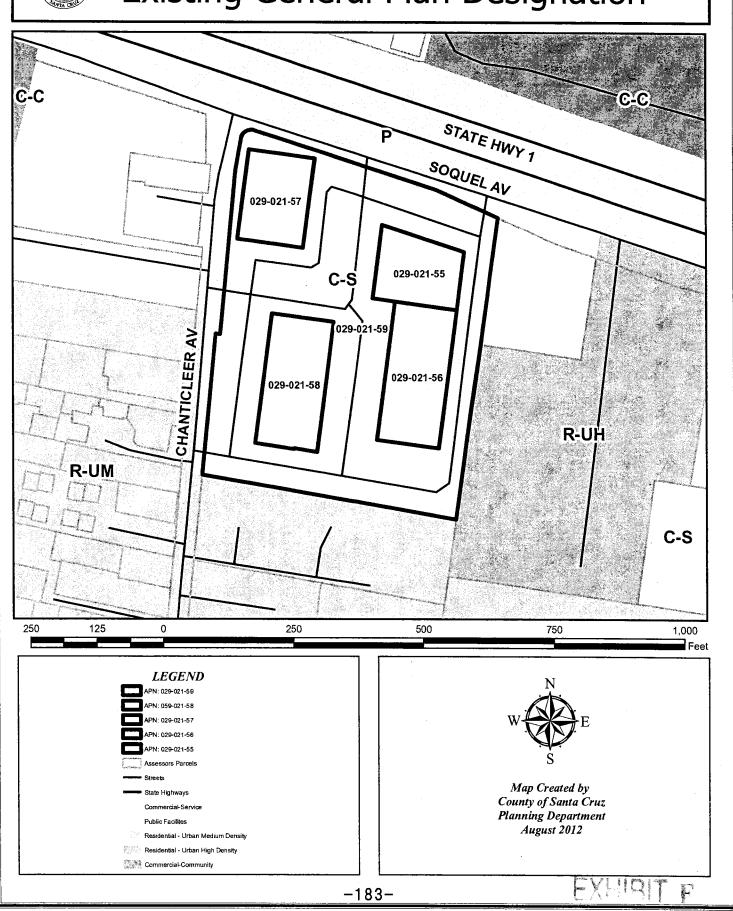


Proposed Zoning



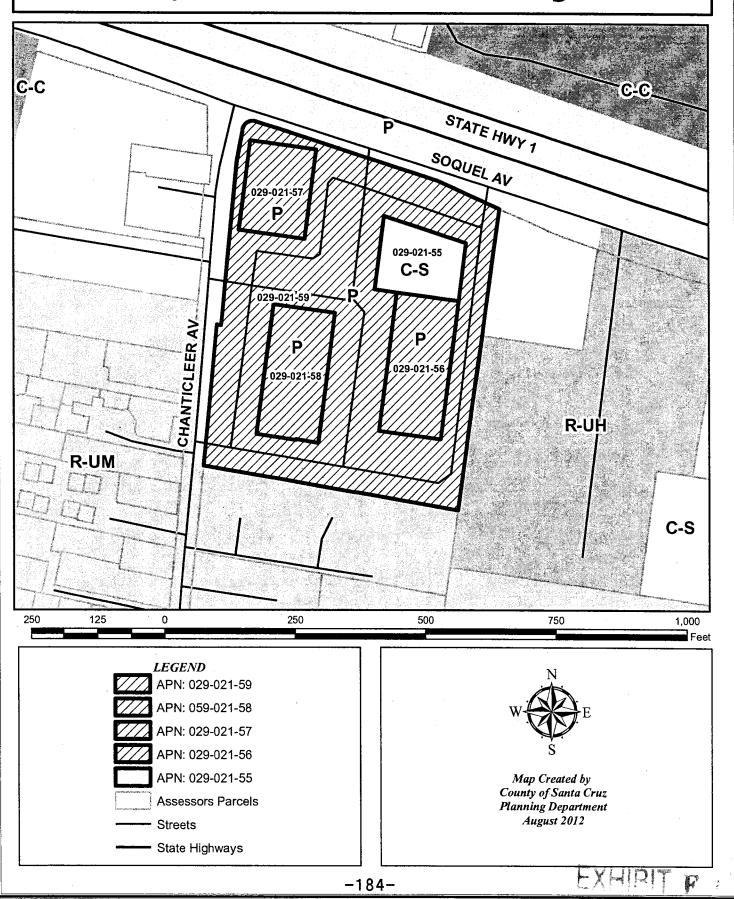


Existing General Plan Designation





Proposed General Plan Designation





Santa Cruz County Sanitation District

701 OCEAN STREET, SUITE 410, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060-4073 (831) 454-2160 FAX (831) 454-2089 TDD: (831) 454-2123

JOHN J. PRESLEIGH, DISTRICT ENGINEER

April 26, 2012

CONSTANCE CONROY
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ
SHERIFF-CORONER
701 OCEAN STREET, ROOM 340
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060

SUBJECT:

SEWER AVAILABILITY AND DISTRICT'S CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR

THE FOLLOWING PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT:

APN:

29-021-56, 57, 58 & 59

APPLICATION NO.:

PRE-APPLICATION

NO PLANS SUBMITTED

PARCEL ADDRESS:

5200 AND 5400 SOQUEL AVENUE

2400 CHANTICLEER AVENUE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

CHANGE OF COMMERCIAL USE TO MID COUNTY

SHERIFF-CORONER OFFICES

Sewer service is available for the subject development upon completion of the following conditions. This notice is effective for one year from the issuance date to allow the applicant the time to receive tentative map, development or other discretionary permit approval. If after this time frame this project has not received approval from the Planning Department, a new sewer service availability letter must be obtained by the applicant. Once a tentative map is approved this letter shall apply until the tentative map approval expires.

Water use data (actual and/or projected), and other information as may be required for this project, must be submitted to the District for review and use in fee determination and waste pretreatment requirements <u>before</u> sewer connection permits can be approved.

Project Engineer or Architect shall verify that sewer laterals are sized appropriately for the number of fixture units connected. Fixture unit count shall be per the 2009 UPC.

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CONSTANCE CONROY Page -2-

A maintenance agreement between owners of buildings connected to the on-site private collector line shall be submitted to the District prior to recordation.

Additional conditions will be developed when applicant submits plans for review.

Yours truly,

JOHN J. PRESLEIGH District Engineer

Rachél Lather

Senior Civil Engineer

DR:bbs/202.wpd

Copý to: Alice Daly, Planning Department

Property Owner: Barry Swenson Builder

2400 Chanticleer Avenue, Suite H

Santa Cruz, CA 985062

Green Valley Corporation 777 N. 1st Street, 5th Floor

San Jose, CA 95112



WATER DEPARTMENT

212 Locust Street, Suite C Santa Cruz CA 95060 Phone (831) 420-5200 Fax (831) 420-5201

March 21, 2012

Santa Cruz County Sheriff-Coroner's Office Connie Conroy 701 Ocean St Santa Cruz CA 95060

APN's 029-261-56, 57, 58 - 5200 & 5400 Soquel Ave & 2400 Chanticleer Ave Re:

Santa Cruz County, CA - Proposed Santa Cruz County Center for Public Safety Facilities

at the Live Oak Business Park

Dear Connie:

This letter is to advise you that the subject parcel is located within the service area of the Santa Cruz Water Department and potable water is currently available for normal domestic use and fire protection. Service will be provided to each and every lot of the development upon payment of the fees and charges in effect at the time of service application and upon completion of the installation, at developer expense, of any water mains, service connections, fire hydrants and other facilities required for the parcel under the rules and regulations of the Santa Cruz Water Department. The development will also be subject to the City's Landscape Water Conservation requirements.

At the present time:

the required water system improvements are not complete; and financial arrangements have not been made to the satisfaction of the City to guarantee payment of all unpaid claims.

This letter will remain in effect for a period of two years from the above date. It should be noted, however, that the City Council may elect to declare a moratorium on new service connections due to drought conditions or other water emergency. Such a declaration would supersede this statement of water availability.

If you have any questions regarding service requirements, please call the Engineering Division at (831) 420-5210. If you have questions regarding landscape water conservation requirements, please contact the Water Conservation Office at (831) 420-5230.

Bill Kocher Director

P:\WTEN\EngTech\Jason's\Water Availability Letters\Ltr WaterAvail 5200 Soquel Ave 031512.doc

Cc: SCWD Engineering

-187-

Page 1 of 2

NEW WATER SERVICE INFORMATION FORM

City of Santa Cruz Water Department 212 Locust Street Suite C Santa Cruz, CA 95060 Phone (831) 420-5210 Fax 831-420-5201

19-021-58 Multiple APN" Y Project Address: 2400 Chanticleer Ave Project Address 2400 Chanticleer Ave Annihovement of an existing commercial to the commercial	O21-56 & 57. APPLICANT INFORMATION.	Diers Office Phone: Cell: 95060- Fax: City/	EXISTING MAIN AND SERVICES Sizes Account #'s Old SIO #'s Status Date Closed 7 2"x1" 068-04220 Active Active	Hyd# Size/Type: Static Res Flow Flow w/20# Res. FFF Days.	WATER SERVICE FEE Totals (see Page 2 for Details) Review Fees: Review Fees: Review Fees: Review Fees: Permit Fees: Permit Fees: Permit Fees: Roun Fees: Conn Fees: Misc Fees	Totals \$150 \$0.00 \$1,155 \$16,325 \$0 \$0.00 \$17,630.00 ION 4: Br# PLAN APP# PLANNER REVIEWED BY J. Segal WMENTS Based on plumbing fixture count a meter upsize from the existing 1" to an 1.5" is required (Sheets P2.1/2.2, 3/8/12). REVIEWED BY J. Segal	QUALIFICATIONS Sprivice will be furnished upon: (1) payment of the required fees due at the time service is requested (an approved building permit set of plans is required), and; (2) installation of the adequately sized water services, water the project under the rules and regulations of the Santa Cruz Water Department and the appropriate Fire District and any restrictions that may be in effect at the time application for not in any way obligate the oily. It is provided only as an estimate to assist you in your planning and as a record for the Water Department. The requirements set forth on this
APIN: 029. PROJECT D Proposed tenan	021-56 & 57. APPLICANT	Nam Mailing Address City/SvZir	SECTION 1 Main Size/Type/Ag	SECTION 2 © IREFLOWS	ECTION 3 Plan F Service/Hydra Ba	SECTION 4: BADDITIONAL BE COMMENTS	Service will be formished in a service will be formished in a service is made. NOTIC form may be clamged or

APN: 029-021-58

SECTIONS WATER SERVICE FEE DETAILS

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	公司網 编编	Insp Eng Rvw Fee Hrs Fee		3 \$ \$150 }				3 3150		3 \$150	
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La Cio	OIO Fees	Sys Dev Chgs Sewer			C ¥	0**	0\$	0\$		100 m	
では、東京は、130mmである。 は、100mmである。 100mmでな。 100mmでな。 100mmでな。 100mmでな。 100mmでな 100mmでな 100mmでな 100mmでな 1		Inst Fee Water		1,465 \$ \$32,650				155 (1\$16,325		155 \$16,325	
			-	₩.	Credits \$310	3S:	ts:	ls: \$, S	:s 	.
Use Info	1.	Mtr Num Type Units		Omní O	Ç	Sub total Fees;	Sub total Credits:	SIO Totals: \$1,155	Į.	Grand, I otals; \$1,155	
	Mfr	Mfr		1 1/2 Omní			ร				
	Mtr	Mtr D									
	Use	Туре		Business			4.				
SIO Info	•	Lat Size / Br Config Type	MOG . 7 XI	- -							

Total Permit Insp Fees: 餐 60000