
17. PUBLIC SERVICES

This EIR chapter describes existing conditions for fire protection and emergency medical service, police protection, public schools, and parks and recreational facilities in the planning area. The chapter includes the regulatory framework necessary to evaluate potential environmental impacts resulting from the 2040 General Plan, describes potential impacts that could result from the General Plan, and discusses General Plan goals, policies, and implementation programs that would avoid or reduce those potential impacts.

17.1 SETTING

The environmental and regulatory settings with respect to fire protection and emergency services, police protection, schools, and libraries were obtained from their respective websites. The environmental and regulatory settings for parks and recreation are described in detail in Chapter 7 (Open Space, Parks and Recreation) of the General Plan Existing Conditions Report (City of Burlingame, 2015). Pursuant to section 15150 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the Existing Conditions Report is incorporated into the Draft Program EIR by reference. The Existing Conditions Report is available at the City of Burlingame 2040 General Plan website at:

<http://www.Burlingame.org/GENERALPLAN/>

Copies of the Existing Conditions Report may be viewed during regular business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.), Monday through Friday, at the City of Burlingame Planning Division, 501 Primrose Road, Burlingame, CA 94010.

17.1.1 Environmental Setting

Relevant to this EIR Public Services chapter, the environmental setting is organized into the following sections:

- Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services
- Police Protection
- Schools
- Parks and Recreation
- Libraries

(a) Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

The Central County Fire Department (CCFD)—which serves the communities of Burlingame, Hillsborough, and Millbrae—provides emergency and non-emergency services to residents, businesses, and visitors of its service area. Formed in April 2004, the CCFD provides all-risk services, with members playing integral roles in fire suppression, rescue, emergency medicine, operational training, fire prevention and investigation, and community education.

The service area encompasses approximately 15 square miles, with a population of about 70,000. Within the service area are a wildland urban interface area and neighborhoods consisting of single-family homes, multi-residential buildings, retail and business districts, hotels, a regional hospital, care facilities, numerous schools, and an industrial area.

The CCFD maintains six strategically located and professionally staffed fire stations, in addition to an administrative headquarters and training tower. The CCFD staffs six fire engines and one ladder truck. A heavy-duty urban search and rescue unit is also housed at one of the fire stations and is cross-staffed with on-duty personnel.

(b) Police Protection

The City of Burlingame Police Department (BPD) serves the Planning area which covers approximately 4.4 square miles and supports approximately 30,000 residents. The BPD is divided into two divisions: 1) Operations and Support Services and 2) Administration. The force currently consists of 37 police officers, made up of the Chief of Police, one captain, two lieutenants, six sergeants, six corporals, two Inspectors, two traffic officers, one school resource officer and 21 patrol officers. There are also 25 professional staff employed at BPD.

(c) Schools

The Burlingame School District (BSD) services elementary and intermediate students in the planning area. The BSD comprises six elementary schools and one intermediate school. According to the 2016 BSD Facilities Master Plan, “demographic projections for Burlingame show total student enrollment numbers levelling in the next 5-10 years, with no significant growth.” Although no new schools were warranted to serve future student enrollment, many improvements to existing schools were identified in the Facilities Master Plan.

Burlingame High School (BHS), located in Burlingame and one of seven high schools in the San Mateo Union High School District (SMUHSD), is a four-year public high school. Since SMUHSD is a district with open enrollment, BHS students come from the entire SMUHSD boundary area. Approximately 1,330 students attend BHS.

A 2016 Developer Fee Justification Study was completed for the SMUHSD to assess the need to raise developer fees to pay for new high school facilities. The study concluded that a “relationship exists between residential, commercial/industrial development and the need for additional school facilities in the SMUHSD.” The analysis determined that growth throughout SMUHSD’s service area will require additional school facilities over time. The district has recently raised developer fees to fund additional and reconstructed school facilities.

(d) Parks and Recreation

These major findings are taken from Chapter 7 of the Existing Conditions Report.

- Burlingame has 21 open space facilities that encompass about 106.6 acres of land. The eight neighborhood parks range in size from 0.4 to 18.9 acres.
- City residents have access to several indoor and outdoor recreational facilities, including a recreation center and an aquatic center. The aquatic center is owned by SMUHSD the San and is jointly used and maintained by the City for community and competitive aquatics programming.

(e) Libraries

Burlingame has two libraries: the Main Library and the Easton Branch Library. Both libraries are part of the Peninsula Library System which serves residents of San Mateo County. There are 35 libraries in the Peninsula Library System, three of which are college libraries.

17.1.2 Regulatory Setting

(a) Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

California Fire Code (Title 24, Part 9, California Code of Regulations). The California Fire Code incorporates the Uniform Fire Code with necessary California amendments. This code prescribes regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practices for the safeguarding, to a reasonable degree, of life and property from the hazards of fire explosion. It also addresses dangerous conditions arising from the storage, handling, and use of hazardous materials and devices; conditions hazardous to life or property in the use or occupancy of buildings or premises; and provisions to assist emergency response personnel.

California Building Code. The 2010 California Building Code (CBC) became effective January 1, 2011, including Part 9 of Title 24, the California Fire Code. Section 701A.3.2 of the CBC requires that new buildings located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within State Responsibility Areas, any Local Agency Very-High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area designated by the enforcing agency for which an application for a building permit is submitted, comply with all sections of the chapter.

California Health and Safety Code (Sections 13000 et seq.). This code establishes State fire regulations, including regulations for building standards (also set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

City of Burlingame Municipal Code. The Burlingame Municipal Code includes the following regulations related to fire protection:

Section 105.8. Fees and Special Requirements. a. The fees for the permits and other services shall be as established by resolution of the Central County Fire Department Fire Board as amended from time to time. The fee shall be set to cover the cost of the Fire Department to review and inspect the intended activities, operations or functions. The fees must be applied to the appropriate agency, City of Burlingame or Central County Fire Department, depending on the type of service.

(b) Police Protection

238 Bypass Fiscal Impact Analysis (2008). The 238 Bypass Fiscal Impact Analysis established an optimum service ratio of 1.5 sworn police officers per 1,000 residents.

(c) Schools

Education Code Section 17620 allows school districts to assess fees on new residential and commercial construction within their respective boundaries. These fees can be collected without special city or county approval, to fund the construction of new school facilities necessitated by the impact of residential and commercial development activity. In addition, these fees can also be used to fund the reconstruction of school facilities or reopening of schools to accommodate development-related enrollment growth. Fees are collected immediately prior to the time of the issuance of a building permit by the city or county.

(d) Parks and Recreation

State

State Public Park Preservation Act (California Public Resource Code Section 5400 – 5409). The State Public Park Preservation Act is the primary instrument for protecting and preserving parkland in California. Under the act cities and counties may not acquire any real property that is in use as a public park for any non-park use unless compensation or land, or both, are provided to replace the parkland acquired. This ensures a no net loss of parkland and facilities.

Quimby Act (1975). The Quimby Act allows cities and counties to adopt park dedication standards/ordinances requiring developers to set aside land, donate conservation easements, or pay fees towards parkland.

Local

Standards and Guidelines for Open Space in Development Projects. The City's zoning standards and design guidelines include provisions for including landscaping and open space in projects. This includes requirements for front, side and rear yards; guidelines to address impacts on neighbors; standards to address the mass, bulk and scale of buildings; and standards and guidelines for landscaping and site design. The Burlingame General Plan, North Burlingame/Rollins Road Specific Plan, Bayfront Specific Plan, Hillside Design Review Permit Process, and the Burlingame Downtown Specific Plan all have specifications that pertain to open space.

The North Burlingame/Rollins Road Specific Plan stipulates guidelines for establishing creekside open space in the Rollins Road and North Burlingame areas. These guidelines apply to new buildings on parcels adjacent to Mills Creek and Easton Creek.

The Bayfront Specific Plan outlines goals and design standards for open space in the Bayfront. This Specific Plan includes goals to establishing connections between trails and open spaces, create landscape features as open space amenities, and define setback standards for buildings.

The Streetscapes and Open Space chapter in the Burlingame Downtown Specific Plan contains design concepts for creating open spaces in downtown areas. The open spaces proposed include a centrally located "signature" open space, a circle at the Civic Center between the Library and City Hall, a small open space at the Lorton Avenue/ California Drive intersection, and an expanded train station plaza. The primary purpose of the signature open space is to create a central community gathering space similar to a town square. The concept includes a water feature or, as a more ambitious undertaking, "daylighting" a portion of Burlingame Creek where it travels underground through downtown. The other open spaces are intended to provide smaller-scale, more modest opportunities for recreation and respite.

Burlingame Municipal Code Chapter 10.55, Regulations for Park and Recreational Areas. This code section limits the types of activities, equipment, and number of people, and sets hours for public access. It applies to City parks, pools, recreation centers, the golf center, playgrounds, fields, open spaces, and school facilities (in certain circumstances). In addition, this code also stipulates permitting requirements for special events.

17.2 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

This section describes potential impacts related to public services that could result from the General Plan, and discusses General Plan goals, policies, and implementation programs that would avoid or reduce those potential impacts. The section also recommends mitigation measures as needed to reduce significant impacts.

17.2.1 Significance Criteria

Based on the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the City of Burlingame 2040 General Plan would have a significant impact related to public services if it would:

- a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:
 - Fire protection and emergency medical services
 - Police protection
 - Public schools
 - Parks
 - Other public facilities such as libraries
- b) Result in an increased use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or
- c) Include recreational facilities, or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

17.2.2 Analysis Methodology

The methodology for evaluating potential environmental impacts related to public services followed this basic sequence:

- 1) The General Plan Existing Conditions Report was evaluated to identify existing environmental conditions and problems related to public services, including the regulatory framework that applies to these issues.
- 2) The CEQA Statute and Guidelines (2017), including Appendix G (Environmental Checklist Form), were consulted to identify environmental impact topics and issues that should be addressed in the program EIR. In part, this process resulted in the significance criteria listed in subsection 17.2.1 above.
- 3) The General Plan Policy Document, including the associated development capacity assumptions (see EIR Section 3.4), was analyzed to identify goals, policies, implementation programs (“policies” for short), and potential outcomes that address the significance criteria. This analysis resulted in two basic conclusions regarding policies and outcomes: (a) many policies would avoid or reduce potential environmental impacts, and (b) some policies or outcomes could result in new environmental impacts or increase the severity of existing environmental problems.

- 4) For potential environmental impacts that would result from the 2040 General Plan, mitigation measures were designed to avoid or reduce each impact to a less-than-significant level. If implementation of all identified feasible mitigations cannot reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level, then the impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

17.2.3 Environmental Impacts

Potential Impacts of Future Development under the 2040 General Plan

(a) Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services. Adoption of the proposed General Plan would not directly create the need for any new or expanded facilities because approval of the General Plan does not authorize any particular development project or construction activities. No fire facilities are planned as part of the project. While build-out under the proposed General Plan would create incremental increases in population and demand for fire services, the proposed Safety Element includes the following goal and policy to address long-term needs:

Goal CS-2.1: Ensure coordinated and effective fire and emergency medical services to maintain the health, safety, and well-being of the Burlingame community.

Policy CS-2.3 Development Review: Requires that the Central County Fire Department review development proposals to ensure projects adequately address fire access and building standards.

Additionally, if an existing fire facility is to be expanded or a new facility is constructed to meet demand over the long term, the fire facility would undergo a development review process and be subject to environmental review pursuant to CEQA. That environmental review would identify site-specific conditions and physical changes resulting from a fire station expansion, construction of a new fire station, and/or infrastructure improvements needed for fire flow and water supply. Mitigation would be identified, as necessary, to reduce impacts related to fire and emergency service facilities expansion or new construction, as mandated by CEQA and implemented by the City through its review procedures. Impacts related to the expansion and new construction of fire protection and emergency service facilities would be **less than significant** with implementation of General Plan policies and environmental review standards. (Significance Criterion 17.2.1 [a])

(b) Police Protection. Adoption of the proposed General Plan would not directly create the need for any new or expanded police protection facilities because approval of the General Plan does not authorize any particular development project or construction activities. Policy CS-1.3 of the proposed General Plan Safety Element emphasizes the provision of a high level of response to incidents. Ensuring that police protection services are adequate to serve the community over time can be achieved through the hiring of sworn officers and support personnel, purchasing new and replacement equipment, and constructing new or expanded facilities. The Police Department has not identified the need for any new or expanded facilities to meet service needs.

Additionally, if a police facility is to be expanded or to meet demand over the long term, the police facility would undergo a development review process and be subject to environmental review pursuant to CEQA. That environmental review would identify site-specific conditions and physical changes resulting from a facility expansion, construction of a new fire station, and/or infrastructure improvements needed for fire flow and water supply. Mitigation would be identified, as necessary, to reduce impacts related to fire and emergency service facilities expansion or new construction, as mandated by CEQA and implemented by the City through its

review procedures. Impacts related to the expansion and new construction of police protection facilities would be **less than significant** with implementation of General Plan policies and environmental review standards. (Significance Criterion 17.2.1 [a])

(c) School Services. New housing would be constructed over the long term as population growth occurs pursuant to new land use policy. New homes would be occupied by a variety of households, including those with school-aged children. Both the BUSD and SMUHSD monitor growth in Burlingame and updates its facilities plans as needed to identify new facility needs, including locations, timing, and funding for expanded or new classrooms and related facilities. BUSD will continue to collect development impact fees as provided for in State law to fund expanded facilities. Moreover, all new non-residential development would be required to pay appropriate impact fees established by the BUSD and SMUHSD Boards. Pursuant to State law, collection of fees by school districts is sufficient for mitigating for any potential impacts to school facilities resulting from long-term growth in the community.

Any required expansion or construction of school facilities would be subject to environmental review pursuant to State law and CEQA. Environmental review would identify site-specific conditions and physical changes resulting from school expansion or new construction. Typical impacts associated with new and modernized schools includes short-term construction activities related to air quality pollutant emissions, temporary traffic detours, changes in traffic distribution, and noise. (Significance Criterion 17.2.1 [a])

(d) Parks and Recreation. According to the General Plan, Chapter 9 Healthy People Healthy Places, the Easton Addition neighborhood lacks ready access to park space, with the exception of fields at Roosevelt Elementary School. Open space in Downtown, where land use policy will allow for construction of up to 1,200 new units (from baseline year 2016), is limited to a small playground on Primrose Road within Downtown itself; otherwise, the nearest park is Washington Park to the east. With the addition of residences at the north end of town—on El Camino Real and Rollins Road—additional open space amenities will be needed to create complete communities and respond to new residents' desires for gathering and recreation spaces. However, because Burlingame has virtually no vacant land, creating new public park and recreation facilities will be a challenge. In the absence of provision of new park and open space, demands on existing facilities could increase.

Regardless of the lack of designated land for parks, the City is committed to providing public recreation places that meet the needs of residents of all ages and income levels (Goal Heal HP-4). This commitment includes planning creatively to establish public space in Downtown—which could consist of plazas and outdoor performance spaces—and requiring that new residential development in north Burlingame incorporate publicly accessible green space and gathering spots (Policies HP-4.1, HP-4.4, and HP-4.8). The overarching goal is to ensure that every Burlingame resident can walk or bike to a public open space. With the City's commitment to providing new and/or improved open spaces for new residents and requiring that these requirements be imposed on private development projects, increased demand on existing facilities would be reduced. With implementation of General Plan policies and programs, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Any required expansion or construction of recreational facilities would be subject to environmental review pursuant to State law and CEQA. Environmental review would identify site-specific conditions and physical changes resulting from recreational facilities expansion or new construction. Typical impacts associated with new or expanded parks or recreational facilities includes short-term construction activities related to air quality pollutant emissions, temporary traffic detours, changes in traffic distribution, and noise. (Significance Criteria 17.2.1 [a], [b], and [c])

(e) Land Use Designation. It may appear that 2040 General Plan impacts on public services (fire, police, schools, parks and recreation) are potentially significant because the 2040 General Plan designates no additional land for institutional uses (e.g., schools whose recreational facilities can be used by the public) or for public parks. Under the 2040 General Plan Land Use Diagram, the land area designated for institutional uses has been reduced relative to existing conditions. However, this is due to how land has been reclassified (e.g., religious institutions designated to match surrounding land use, such as Low Density Residential or Downtown Specific Plan).

The need for new services is typically based on population and job growth. Similarly, the need for construction of new facilities is aligned with the number of residents living in the City and the number of employees. Most service providers rely on providing a standard level of service for its residents. General examples of these are listed below.

Police: Number of police officers per 1,000 residents. The officer-to-resident ratios is just one standard that can be used to measure performance. Other sources include crime statistics, response times, number and basis of citizen complaints, and employee performance evaluations.

Fire: Ability to serve a particular emergency site within a certain time frame after notification of an emergency incident, as well as having a certain number of staff and equipment type to meet emergency needs.

Schools: Number of students per classroom.

Parks: Proximity of parks/park facilities near residential and employment areas.

Libraries: Ability to provide computer resources, books and periodicals (hard copies and periodicals), staff, and other associated facilities when population and/or employment growth results in the need for new public facilities.

New facilities would be funded through programs such as development fees, in-lieu fees, and property taxes. A new public facility would then be built on an appropriate site—one which meets the needs of the service provider and the community. Once the facility is built the land use designation on which the facility was built (whether it be, for example, mixed use, commercial, or residential) would be re-designated as institutional or as a public park (if a new park is created). As such, the limited acreage of public park land and reduction of institutional land does not in itself significantly impact the provision of public services in the planning area.

How Existing Regulations and General Plan Policies Reduce Impacts

Table 17-1 is aligned with relevant Existing Regulations and General Plan policies that relate to public services. Column 1 (Objective) lists each Regulation and General Plan goal, policy, and implementation program (“policy” for short), organized by General Plan element, that addresses the potential impact identified in Table 17-1. Column 2 is a summary of the regulation and the text of the policy. Column 3 answers the question, “How does the regulation/policy avoid or reduce the potential impact?” Column 4 identifies the applicable significance criteria that is addressed by the regulation/policy.

The verbs in Column 3 are intended to be applied consistently. The verb “ensures” means that the policy is sufficient to guarantee the result identified in the policy. The verb “helps” means that the policy contributes to avoiding or reducing the identified potential impact; in many cases, “helps” is used for a policy that can be applied to avoid or reduce a wide range of potential impacts.

Table 17-1: Proposed Burlingame Existing Regulations and General Plan Policies to Avoid or Reduce Impacts on Public Services

Regulation/Policy	Description of Regulation/Policy	How Does It Avoid or Reduce Impact?	Applicable Significance Criteria
Existing Regulations – Fire Services			
California Fire Code	This code prescribes regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practices for the safeguarding, to a reasonable degree, of life and property from the fire hazards.	Protects people and property from fire hazards, and ensures fire and medical services will be provided.	(a) adverse physical impacts - fire protection
California Building Code	Section 701A.3.2 of the CBC requires that new buildings located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within State Responsibility Areas, any Local Agency Very-High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or any Wildland-Urban Interface.	Protects people and property from fire hazards and ensures fire and medical services will be provided.	(a) adverse physical impacts - fire protection
California Health and Safety Code	This code establishes State fire regulations, including regulations for building standards (also set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.	Protects people and property from fire hazards, and ensures fire and medical services will be provided.	(a) adverse physical impacts - fire protection
City of Burlingame Municipal Code. Section 105.8. Fees and Special Requirements.	The fee shall be set to cover the cost of the Central County Fire Department to review and inspect the intended activities, operations, and functions.	Protects people and property from fire hazards, and ensures fire and medical services will be provided.	(a) adverse physical impacts - fire protection
Existing Regulations – Police Protection			
238 Bypass Fiscal Impact Analysis (2008).	The 238 Bypass Fiscal Impact Analysis established an optimum service ratio of 1.5 sworn police officers per 1,000 residents.	Helps ensures that Burlingame’s police protection needs will be met.	(a) adverse physical impacts - police protection
Existing Regulations – Schools			
Education Code Section 17620	Allows school districts to assess fees on new residential and commercial construction within their respective boundaries.	Ensures coordinated planning between the City and school districts for new school sites. May require new construction if new schools are needed.	(a) adverse physical impacts - schools

Table 17-1: Proposed Burlingame Existing Regulations and General Plan Policies to Avoid or Reduce Impacts on Public Services

Regulation/Policy	Description of Regulation/Policy	How Does It Avoid or Reduce Impact?	Applicable Significance Criteria
Existing Regulations – Parks and Recreation			
State Public Park Preservation Act	The State Public Park Preservation Act is the primary instrument for protecting and preserving parkland in California.	Promotes increasing parkland and recreational facilities, which reduces the potential for physical deterioration of existing facilities.	(a) adverse physical impacts - parks (b) physical deterioration of existing parks
Quimby Act (1975).	The Quimby Act allows cities and counties to adopt park dedication standards/ordinances requiring developers to set aside land, donate conservation easements, or pay fees towards parkland.	Promotes increasing parkland and recreational facilities, which reduces the potential for physical deterioration of existing facilities.	(a) adverse physical impacts - parks (b) physical deterioration of existing parks
Standards and Guidelines for Open Space in Development Projects.	The City's zoning standards and design guidelines include provisions for including landscaping and open space in projects.	Encourages community space as part of new development.	(a) adverse physical impacts - parks (b) physical deterioration of existing parks
2040 General Plan Community Safety Element – Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services			
Goal CS-2:	Ensure coordinated and effective fire and emergency medical services to maintain the health, safety, and well-being of the Burlingame community.	Protects people and property from fire hazards, and ensures fire and medical services will be provided.	(a) adverse physical impacts - fire protection
CS-2.1: Contract for Services	Continue to contract and coordinate with the Central County Fire Department to ensure Burlingame is optimally served through fire suppression, emergency medical services, incident response, fire prevention, public education and emergency management and preparedness.	Ensures that the planning area's fire protection and emergency service needs will be met.	(a) adverse physical impacts - fire protection
CS-2.3: Development Review	Continue to include the Central County Fire Department in the review of development proposals to ensure projects adequately address fire access and building standards.	Helps mitigate potential impacts of new development on fire protection/EMS. Ensures more efficient fire protection/EMS.	(a) adverse physical impacts - fire protection
2040 General Plan Community Safety Element – Police Protection			
Goal CS-1:	Ensure high-quality, responsive police services necessary to deter crime and support a safe and secure community.	Ensures that police protection needs will be met.	(a) adverse physical impacts - police protection
CS-1.1: Staffing Levels	Maintain optimal police staffing levels, including sworn officers and civilian support, necessary to meeting current and projected community needs.	Helps ensure adequate police services through optimum staffing levels. May require new construction if	(a) adverse physical impacts - police protection

Table 17-1: Proposed Burlingame Existing Regulations and General Plan Policies to Avoid or Reduce Impacts on Public Services

Regulation/Policy	Description of Regulation/Policy	How Does It Avoid or Reduce Impact?	Applicable Significance Criteria
		new/expanded facilities are needed to accommodate new staff.	
CS-1.2: Facilities Planning	Develop, maintain, and implement a Police Department Master Plan that guides the provision of equipment, facilities, training, and operations centers.	Ensures effective and efficient police services through coordinated planning. May require new construction if new/expanded facilities are needed to implement the Master Plan.	(a) adverse physical impacts - police protection
CS-1.3: Response Times	Identify, monitor, and achieve appropriate minimum police response times for all call priority levels.	Strives to meet an optimum response time. May require new construction if new/expanded facilities are needed to meet the response time goal.	(a) adverse physical impacts - police protection
2040 General Plan Education and Enrichment Element – Schools and Libraries			
EE-1.3: Public Schools	Support Burlingame’s well-regarded public school system, working with the Burlingame School District and the San Mateo Union High School District as appropriate to ensure program and facility needs are met.	Encourages school facility upgrades. Will require new construction when new/expanded facilities are needed.	(a) adverse physical impacts - schools
EE-1.4: School Facilities Master Plan	Support the efforts of the Burlingame School District to implement the School District Facility Master Plan, and ensure timely renovations and reconstructions of aging facilities by including street improvement needs in the City’s Capital Improvement Program.	Ensures coordinated planning between the City and school districts for new school sites. Will require new construction as new schools are needed.	(a) adverse physical impacts - schools
EE-1.10: Library Facilities	Provide public library facilities that are inviting, accessible, and comfortable for residents of all ages. Support facility and research technology improvements as needed.	Strives to expand library space. Will require new construction as new library space is needed.	(a) adverse physical impacts - libraries
EE-1.13: Library Funding	Pursue funding for library facility maintenance and enhancement of programs and services through a variety of mechanisms, including developer fees, general fund resources, special service districts, user fees, bond initiatives, and grants. Include funds in the Capital Improvement Program for timely facility improvements.	Would help ensure that libraries are adequately sized, staffed, maintained, and have the most up to date technology.	(a) adverse physical impacts - libraries

Table 17-1: Proposed Burlingame Existing Regulations and General Plan Policies to Avoid or Reduce Impacts on Public Services

Regulation/Policy	Description of Regulation/Policy	How Does It Avoid or Reduce Impact?	Applicable Significance Criteria
2040 General Plan Community Healthy People and Healthy Places Element – Parks and Recreation			
Goal HP-4:	Provide a diversity of City-owned parks, recreation facilities, natural open spaces, and public gathering places citywide, and ensure that every Burlingame residents lives within one-half mile of such a resource	Promotes increasing parkland and recreational facilities, which reduces the potential for physical deterioration of existing facilities.	(a) adverse physical impacts - parks (b) physical deterioration of existing parks (c) construction of recreational facilities adverse physical effects
HP-4.1: Parks, Recreation, and Trail Master Plan	Develop and implement a parks, recreation, and trails master plan to guide open space investments and ensure a comprehensive and integrated system of parks, plazas, playgrounds, trails, and open space.	Ensures coordinated planning though the adopted Master Plan. May require new construction if new/expanded facilities are needed to implement the Master Plan.	(a) adverse physical impacts - parks (b) physical deterioration of existing parks (c) construction of recreational facilities adverse physical effects
HP-4.4: Potential New Open Spaces	In concert with development proposals in the North Burlingame and North Rollins Road districts, require plans for publicly accessible open spaces. Design and develop these spaces to fit within the overall parks and recreation system in Burlingame.	Encourages community space as part of new development.	(b) physical deterioration of existing parks (c) construction of recreational facilities adverse physical effects
HP-4.6: Community Center	Continue to pursue plans for development of a new Burlingame Community Center that provides a variety of community services, recreational activities, and cultural amenities that are accessible to and benefit a broad cross-section of the community. Continue to engage residents and other stakeholders in planning and developing the new center.	Encourages the development of a new community center. May require new construction.	(b) increased use of existing parks (c) construction of recreational facilities adverse physical effects
HP-4.8: Recreational and Multi-Purpose Facilities	Provide a range of quality recreational and multi-purpose facilities that are suited to community needs. Provide space for fitness classes, sports leagues, continuing education opportunities, community events, and other functions. Ensure facilities are well maintained and have adequate lighting, signage, and hours of operations.	Helps ensure that existing parks and recreational facilities are well-maintained. Helps ensure that new facilities are located where they are needed, which reduces the potential for physical deterioration of existing facilities.	(a) adverse physical impacts - parks (b) physical deterioration of existing parks (c) construction of recreational facilities adverse physical effects

Conclusions

In most cases, no one goal, policy, or implementation measure is expected to completely avoid or reduce an identified potential environmental impact. However, the collective, cumulative mitigating benefits of the policies listed in Table 17-1 will result in a less-than-significant impact related to the identified significance criterion and the corresponding public service. This conclusion is consistent with the purpose and use of a program EIR for a general plan (see EIR Introduction, Chapter 1).

Based on the methodology described above, 2040 General Plan impacts related to public services would be ***less than significant*** (see criteria [a] through [c] in subsection 17.2.1, “Significance Criteria,” above). No mitigation is required.