

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

The City provides many facilities and services to meet the daily needs of residents and visitors including sewage treatment, water supply, garbage collection, fire and police services, parks and recreation, and street maintenance. The State, County, quasi-public agencies such as Dominican Hospital, PG&E, Pacific Bell, TCI Cable and private agencies such as the Sentinel and Seaside Company are also community facility and service providers.

Each year the City prepares a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) allocating public expenditures to provide facilities and improvements to serve the needs of the City. The CIP is prepared by reviewing existing facilities and services such as roads, libraries, parking and sewage facilities, police and fire services and assessing their present and future ability to serve the population. Some of the City's significant needs within the next 15 years will include: the expansion of waste-water treatment plant, fire station, transportation improvements and parks and recreation facilities.

This element focuses upon community facilities and services in terms of maintenance, improvement, accessibility, expansion, and the reduction of wastefulness. It is composed of nine subject areas: **City Government, Education, Children, Youth and Families, Health and Medical Services, Communications and Information Network, Water Supply and Conservation, Wastewater Treatment, Solid Waste Disposal, and Storm Drainage.** Fire and police services are discussed in the Safety Element, energy services in the Environmental Quality Element and parks and recreation in the Parks and Recreation Element. The following goals outline the direction of this element:

Community Facilities and Services Goals

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| GOAL CF 1: | Manage City government efficiently ensuring environmental quality, maximum benefit to the community at reasonable tax expense, citizens' access and participation in decision-making, accessibility to all public facilities, and cooperation with other jurisdictions and private service and facility providers. |
| GOAL CF 2: | Work in cooperation with the Santa Cruz City Schools, private schools, UCSC, Cabrillo College and other educational providers, to promote their educational objectives. |
| GOAL CF 3: | Ensure that children, youth and families of Santa Cruz live in a secure, healthy and safe environment and are provided with opportunities to develop to their fullest potential. |
| GOAL CF 4: | Encourage a full range and adequate distribution of health and medical services serving City residents. |
| GOAL CF 5: | Expand and optimize the quality of the City's libraries and communication and information network. |
| GOAL CF 6: | Supply the water needs of the City's projected 2005 population through water conservation, and then through augmentation of the City's water supply only if necessary, and also ensure water quality and enhance the water distribution system. |
| GOAL CF 7: | Provide an adequate and environmentally sound wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system. |
| GOAL CF 8: | Increase, to the greatest extent possible, the use of recycled materials and eliminate practices resulting in the unnecessary waste and disposal of natural resources. |
| GOAL CF 9: | Provide a storm water drainage system capable of conveying a 100 year storm in the trunk drainage system and 10 year storm in the minor storm drainage system. |

B. CITY GOVERNMENT

The primary function of city government is to promote the general health, safety and welfare of residents and visitors within its jurisdiction by responding to their needs and interests. To achieve these goals, the City strives to protect natural and built resources, provide or make accessible various housing, economic, recreational and cultural opportunities and essential facilities and services, and actively involve the public in the decision making process. The City also cooperates with other city, regional, state, and national agencies to respond to local, regional and national issues affecting all citizens including population growth, housing, traffic, air and water quality.

The City operates under a council/manager form of government. The City Council consists of 7 members elected by the populace and terms are for four years and are staggered, with elections occurring every 2 years. Council members elect a mayor once a year who serves as the presiding officer of the Council. The City Manager, appointed by the City Council, directs the functions of City departments including: Clerk, Finance, Fire, Library, Parks and Recreation, Planning and Community Development, Police, Public Works, Redevelopment, and Water.

In addition to the City Council and staff, the City has a number of a permanent and short-term advisory bodies with specific responsibilities composed of appointed citizens and staff. Permanent advisory bodies include: Affirmative Action, Arts, Civil Service, Prevention of Violence against Women, Community Center, Downtown, Energy Advisory, Historic Preservation, Housing Advisory, Library Oversight, Museum, Parks and Recreation, Planning, Public Works, River Restoration, Sister Cities, Transportation, and Zoning. Shorter-term advisory bodies and task forces include the: Accessibility Committee, Beach Shuttle Task Force, Drought Restrictions Appeals Boards, Vision Santa Cruz, and Westside Parking and Transportation Task Force. A number of residents and elected officials also represent the City at various regional agencies whose decisions impact the City, including SCMTD, SCCRTC, LAFCO and AMBAG.

CITY GOVERNMENT GOALS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS


GOAL CF 1: Manage City government efficiently ensuring environmental quality, maximum benefit to the community at reasonable tax expense, citizens' access and participation in decision-making, accessibility to all public facilities, and cooperation with other jurisdictions and private service and facility providers.

Policy and Programs:

- 1.1 Develop the public information functions of City government and foster the participation of residents, citizen commissions and other groups in local government decision-making. (See policy L 1.8)
 - 1.0.1 Develop new forums, such as town hall meetings, to discuss controversial City issues in advance of formal public hearings.
 - 1.0.2 Develop public computer access to City information including agendas, minutes, public hearing dates, and land-use information.

- 1.0.3 Use public access television, radio, newspapers and postcards to broadcast and/or publicize public meetings and announce agendas, public hearing dates and City sponsored events and include Spanish language noticing. (See policy ED 5.6.2)
- 1.0.4 Explore the feasibility of having workshops and public meetings video taped and placing tapes on loan at the Clerk's office or library.
- 1.0.5 Develop information centers at the City library and City departments that include plans, agendas, staff reports, conservation programs, EIRs, minutes from public hearing and advisory committee meetings, and other information for public viewing and comment. (See policy CF 5.2.6)
- 1.0.6 Work with community groups to create a center for community organizations in order to build constructive inter-relationships between individuals, groups, organizations and City government by providing opportunities to come together in cooperative and synergistic ways, to facilitate networking and, lastly to gather and disseminate information about local and global issues.
 - 1.0.6.1 Examine the feasibility of developing a community "earth room" displaying the City's community vision and relationship to the global community and issues including our Sister Cities.
- 1.1 Update and amend the General Plan, City Master Plans and area plans to maintain them to maintain functional documents that pursue community objectives and needs. (See policy L 4.4.1)
 - 1.1.1 With the five-year update of the General Plan conduct a community attitude survey of public needs and interests.
 - 1.1.2 Update the land-use diagram and zoning maps as warranted by the adoption of area specific and management plans, LRDP changes, ordinance and zoning changes, and General Plan revisions.
 - 1.1.3 Update General Plan conservation and other maps (fire, hazards, vegetation, wildlife habitats, etc.) as more precise information becomes available.
 - 1.1.4 Require an annual review of the General Plan and its monitoring programs to determine the City's effectiveness at striving towards and meeting General Plan goals, policies and programs and ensuring consistency between the General Plan objectives and the CIP. Update the General Plan, if necessary, to provide more effective direction for meeting those goals, policies and programs.
 - 1.1.5 Within one year of adoption of the 2005 General Plan (and updated on a yearly basis), the Planning Commission will recommend to the City

Council a work program with priorities for implementing the various proposals contained in the General Plan, e.g., specific plans, various studies, programs, etc.

- 1.2 Maintain an up-to-date Land-Use Information System, Community Profile, and Facts book providing population, housing, job and land-use information and work with the County, AMBAG, and other agencies to avoid data repetition. (See policy ED 1.1.3)
 - 1.2.1 Develop a City-wide Geographic Information System by 1994.
- 1.3 Implement Accessibility Committee recommendations to ensure City information, meetings and buildings are accessible to the physically disabled and elderly to comply with Federal Section 504 and ADA regulations by 1995. (See policies under H 2.2, C 2.3.6, CF 5.2.4, PR 1.7.8, PR 1.10, PR 2.2, PR 3.9, PR 4.2.2.4)
- 1.4 Provide City government services and facilities at a level consistent with increased population and community needs. (See goal L 4)
 - 1.4.1 Where alternatives exist within the limits of State and Federal law, shape municipal tax structures to minimize the impacts on low income members of the community.
 - 1.4.2 Maintain sufficient City staffing levels and office space concentrated around the City Hall complex.
 - 1.4.3 Ensure adequate and accessible meeting rooms for public hearings, workshops and meetings.
- 1.5 The City shall develop necessary facility replacement and transition programs to implement General Plan policies aimed at trip reduction, alternative transportation, recycling, environmental protection, water and energy conservation. (See policies EQ 1.4.2, EQ 5.1, C 6.1.1, ED 1.6.3, CF 8.2.7, PR 1.9, S 6.5)
- 1.6 Cooperate and coordinate local planning needs with regional, State and Federal agencies including but not limited to AMBAG, MBUAPCD, Regional Water Quality Control Board, County, cities in the County, schools, SCCRTC, SCMTD, cable, newspaper, local utility and communications companies, Caltrans, LAFCO, Coastal Commission, HCD, California Fish and Game, HUD, Army Corps, and NOAA.
 -  1.6.1 Review projects undertaken by, permitted by, and/or funded by federal agencies within the Coastal Zone for conformity with the City's General Plan/Local Coastal Program and provide input through the Coastal Commission's "federal consistency process".
- 1.7 Facilitate the objectives of private and non-profit public serving organizations and service and facility providers where they are consistent with community objectives and the General Plan.
- 1.8 Inform applicants of permit requirements and coordinate permit and environmental

review processes by developing permit and environmental review matrices detailing City and non-City permit procedures and agencies and their authorities. (See policy H 1.9.1.2)

- 1.9 Solicit and utilize inter-agency input and technical expertise beginning at the initial stages of an environmental review process, conceptual stage of public project design and also project review (e.g., Office of Historic Preservation on archaeological matters, Division of Mining and Geology on shoreline structures, Department of Fish and Game and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on streams, wetlands, and wildlife habitats, and MBUAPCD on air quality issues).
- 1.10 Develop a close working relationship with UCSC for the purpose of planning for campus development and also utilizing faculty, staff, and student expertise in the areas of resource protection, enhancement and restoration and other areas of common interest. (See policies EQ 5.2.3, CD 3.3, L 4.1.3, C 1.3.2, H 2.7, ED 1.3.2, CF 2.2, CF 5.2.3, CF 6.5.1, PR 1.2.3, S 4.8, and the Long Range Development Plan and Long Marine Lab Facilities summaries.)

C. EDUCATION

Education is provided to the City and surrounding areas by the Santa Cruz City School District, a number of private schools, and an Alternative Family Education program offered through Santa Cruz City Schools.

The Santa Cruz City School District has eight schools providing K-8 education including: Bay View, Branciforte, DeLaveaga, Gault, Natural Bridges, Westlake, Branciforte JHS, and Mission Hills JHS. The School District also has five high schools and continuation schools providing 9-12 education including: Harbor High, Santa Cruz High, Soquel High, The Ark, and Loma Prieta. (See Maps CF-1 and CF-2) Total enrollment in the Santa Cruz City Schools is projected to rise from a 1990 population of 8,431 to 8,880 in 1995 and 9,270 in the year 2000. This is an increase of 10% or approximately 840 students. Virtually all of this enrollment gain is projected to occur in the high school grades, with the junior high increase of fewer than 100 students being nearly offset by a smaller elementary population.¹ Elementary schools and junior high school facilities are expected to be at their peak capacity by 2005 and new school sites will most likely be necessary beyond this time frame. See Table CF-3 for 1991 capacity and enrollment in Santa Cruz City Schools.

¹ Enrollment Projections 1991-2000, Santa Cruz City Schools--Morgan Woollett & Associates.

Map CF-1 — Elementary School Attendance Areas

Map CF-2 — Secondary School Attendance Areas

Table CF-3

Santa Cruz City Schools 1991 Capacity and Enrollment					
School (A)	Capacity (District) (B)	Capacity (State) (C)	Enrollment 1st Week Sept. '91 (D)	Variance	
				(B-D)	(C-D)
Bay View	641	595	572	69	23
Branciforte	531	493	500	31	(7)
De Laveaga	681	606	583	98	23
Gault	438	379	408	30	(29)
Natural Bridges	607	594	468	139	126
Westlake	699	641	603	96	38
Branciforte Jr. High	646	634	460	186	174
Mission Hill Jr. High	623	528	531	92	(3)
Harbor High	1,066	940	1,161	(95)	(221)
Santa Cruz High	1,447	1,360	1,279	168	81
Soquel High	1,694	1,504	1,284	410	220
Ark	80	30	155	(75)	(125)
Loma Prieta	<u>115</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>(19)</u>	<u>(74)</u>
Totals	9,268	8,364	8,138	1,130	226

Parenthesis reflect schools where enrollment was higher than capacity.

Source: Santa Cruz City Schools, September 1991.


To accommodate projected increases in student enrollment during the 1990-2005 planning period, Santa Cruz City Schools plans to pursue expansion of classrooms and support buildings at Harbor High; monitor increases in the elementary student population which results from new housing in the westside of Santa Cruz and make necessary attendance boundary changes; and future development of a new elementary school on the Arana Gulch site and a junior high school facility on UCSC's Inclusion Area A site (which is outside the City limits).

In addition to Santa Cruz City Schools, a number of private schools in Santa Cruz serve the K-12 student population offering alternatives to traditional education, and allowing residents greater choice in educating their children. The University of California at Santa Cruz and Cabrillo College provide residents with an opportunity to pursue higher educational goals. Also, a number of professional/technical schools offer residents various career advancement and training opportunities.

**EDUCATION
GOALS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS**

GOAL CF 2: Work in cooperation with the Santa Cruz City Schools, private schools, UCSC, Cabrillo College and other educational providers, to promote their educational objectives.

Policies and Programs:

- 2.1 Plan adequate sites for elementary, junior high, and high schools in Santa Cruz. (See policy PR 1.2.3)
 - 2.1.1 Designate approximately 10 acres of the Arana Gulch site for the development of an elementary school. (See policy L 2.2.7)
 - 2.1.2 Cooperate with Santa Cruz City Schools in the expansion of Harbor High and other facilities assuring that their expansion is compatible with the surrounding area.
 - 2.1.3 Cooperate with City Schools in monitoring elementary school populations as a result of housing developments within the attendance areas.
- 2.2 Coordinate with UCSC in implementation of educational objectives in its Long Range Development Plan (LRDP). (See policy CF 1.11)
 -  2.2.1 Designate land adjacent to the Long Marine Lab in coastal-dependent uses to allow for related marine research and facility expansion. (See policy L 2.2.4)
- 2.3 Promote public and private educational programs through the Community Grants program.
- 2.4 Work with schools to improve traffic control, and bicycle, pedestrian and emergency access. (See policies L 5.6.3, C 3.5, and policies under C 1.8.6)

D. CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES

Families play an essential role in society. They care for dependents economically and emotionally, offer a foundation for the values and ethics of each new generation, motivate children to achieve educationally, and provide a sense of belonging that is essential to human growth and dignity. The general rule is that children are afforded the same basic rights as adults. However, because of their physical and mental immaturity, children are especially vulnerable and require special rights to protect them and to meet their unique needs. Teenagers also have special needs that must be met if they are to grow into healthy, educated citizens.

In 1990, 12,150 (24.8%) of the City's population was between the age 0 and 19. These children and youth have the right to live in a community ensuring a secure, healthy and safe environment and providing opportunities for them to develop to their fullest potential. In recognition of this right, the City is committed to establishing programs, services and facilities supporting and addressing the

needs of children, youth and families.

1. Childcare and After-School Programs

Many families with working parents must rely on child-care services. Childcare is needed for all ages ranging from infants through elementary school children, for the entire day and throughout the year. After-school programs also serve as a form of childcare for working parents and create valuable opportunities for child and youth development, social interaction, and recreation.

Cooperative daycare, preschools, and after-school activities are available throughout the community. However, population growth, increased percentages of working parents, and reductions in after-school programs will increase the need for childcare and after-school activities through the year 2005. The City will work with other agencies to develop an adequate and quality supply of childcare facilities near work places and also to increase the availability of after-school activities.

CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES GOALS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

GOAL CF 3: Ensure that children, youth and families of Santa Cruz live in a secure, healthy and safe environment and are provided with opportunities to develop to their fullest potential.

Policies and Programs:

- 3.1 Analyze direct and indirect impacts of population growth, development, zoning, transportation, and health and social service decisions upon the City's children, youth and families.
 - 3.1.1 Work with County, cities and other human resource agencies to prepare a biennial "State of Children, Youth and Families" report to raise public awareness of problems facing them.
- 3.2 Identify and establish broad-based funding sources to meet the health, educational, recreational care, and safety needs of children, youth and families in the City.
 - 3.2.1 Make children, youth and families programs a priority in the annual budget review process. (See policy L 4.4)
 - 3.2.2 Encourage the business community to support children, youth and families in tangible ways.
 - 3.2.3 Continue to support children, youth and family programs through the Community Grants program.
- 3.3 Support and expand services for affordable housing, temporary shelters, and shelters for runaways to expand the supply of housing and reduce the trauma of chronic homelessness. (See Housing Element)

- 3.4 Collaborate with local cities, the County, and organizations (including schools and colleges, juvenile justice agencies, law enforcement and non-profit agencies) to maximize educational, developmental, and recreational opportunities for all children, youth and parents.
 - 3.4.1 Concentrate on the development of youth leadership, empowerment, self-esteem building, and programs promoting understanding, appreciation and respect for cultural diversity.
 - 3.4.2 Work to provide a full range of developmentally appropriate recreation, educational and cultural arts programs and activities for children and youth. (See policies under goal PR 3)
 - 3.4.3 Provide appropriate training opportunities for those professionals who work with children, youth and families.
 - 3.4.4 Implement teen activities such as dances, job fairs, special classes geared to teen interests and issues, and volunteer programs such as the Jr. Leader and Captain Corps programs.
 - 3.4.5 Work with appropriate agencies to develop aggressive prevention and early intervention efforts to reduce truancy, drop-out rates, teen pregnancies, prenatal exposure to drugs and alcohol, neglect and exploitation, youth violence, gangs, suicide, youth homicide, unsafe sexual practices, alcohol and drug abuse, preventable injuries to children, abuse and violence in the home, hunger, homelessness and other factors that contribute to educational failure and other problems for children and youth. (See also Policy S 5.5.)
 - 3.4.6 By 1993, identify and acquire a replacement site for La Familia Center to operate in the Beach/Lower Ocean Target Area.
- 3.5 Work with the County, Child Development Resource Center, Children's Commission of Santa Cruz County and other childcare providers to provide incentives for, expedite and facilitate the development of accessible, affordable and quality child-care spaces to meet the demand for services. (See policy L 2.3)
 - 3.5.1 Develop a mechanism to obtain and preserve planned child-care sites.
 - 3.5.2 Encourage child-care facilities to be located near public transportation, employment centers, and the Downtown. (See policy ED 3.3)
 - 3.5.3 Investigate the feasibility of developing incentives for encouraging employer-provided child-care programs within the City.
 - 3.5.4 Investigate the feasibility of developing a City child-care and after school facility and services on the east-side of the City, and within the Beach/Lower Ocean Street Target Area. (See Map H-4)

- 3.5.5 Review development proposals with respect to their impact on child-care and investigate the feasibility of requiring proposed developments to mitigate their impact on the need for child care facilities and services.
- 3.6 Assume leadership in providing a workplace supportive of families by implementing family-oriented employment policies including, but not limited to, health insurance, child care, elder care, employee assistance, family leave, flexible work hours, and prorated benefits for less than full-time work and encourage the private sector to implement similar family-oriented personnel policies. (See policy ED 1.5.4)
- 3.7 Advocate legislation supporting better children, youth and family-centered policies and increased funding programs and services at the local, state and national levels.

E. HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

A range of health and medical services are provided to City residents by Dominican Hospital, and various care facilities, clinics and private practices located in and around the City. Several health care services and programs also focus on more specialized needs and include Meals on Wheels and Santa Cruz AIDS Project.

The City's Fire Department is one provider of emergency medical services in the area. National studies show that emergency medical service (EMS) providers can expect one medical emergency call every day for each 10,000 people in their community. In 1988, the Fire Department responded to 6.3 EMS calls per day, 35% greater than the national average of 4.7. For most medical emergencies that are life threatening, advanced life support must be delivered to the scene in four minutes or less. The Fire Department's ability to effectively deliver this service is limited due to lack of coordination with other County-wide paramedics programs.

**HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES
GOALS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS**

GOAL CF 4: Encourage a full range and adequate distribution of health and medical services serving City residents.

Policy and Programs:

- 4.1 Promote the development of a full range of health care opportunities that are available to the general public and different neighborhoods where these services are lacking.
- 4.2 Promote activities and programs where the City can effectively contribute to the physical and mental health and well-being of its citizens including the needs of specialized groups such as children, single mothers, disabled, seniors, low and moderate income families, terminally ill, physically and mentally battered and abused, homeless and victims of disasters.
- 4.3 Cooperate with Dominican Hospital and other health care providers to determine the medical care demands of the City's population and the profile of that demand.
- 4.4 Continue the City's existing paramedical services and strive to assure an acceptable

level of emergency medical services throughout the County including advanced and basic life support, consistent with population growth.

- 4.4.1 Establish a goal of four minutes of response time to calls for emergency medical services.
- 4.5 Cooperate with appropriate agencies to ensure adequate nutrition for children, youth and families in emergencies as well as for daily survival.
- 4.6 Support full and equal access to comprehensive family planning for all citizens. (See Policies EQ 1.1, LU 1.7)

F. COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION NETWORK

A community's most visible and important means of communication and information exchange is person to person. Santa Cruz, like all communities, functions as a communications and information network where individuals and groups within the community produce, process and consume information through interactions amongst themselves and several media. The quality of this network has profound effects on the City's physical, social and economic well-being.

Libraries are an important link in the City's communications and information network. They serve as repositories of the City's culture, provide places where the community connects with itself and the world and are also places people go to find the information they need to participate in society. The Santa Cruz City-County Public Library System consists of 10 libraries with three branches within the City: Santa Cruz Central, Garfield Park and Branciforte. The aim of the Santa Cruz City-County Public Library System is to increase public access to information. UCSC also has an extensive library that is linked to all University of California libraries and, while it primarily serves UCSC students and staff, its collections are available to the public through the interlibrary lending system or direct borrowing privileges for an annual fee.²

In addition to library services, access to cable television, telephone, satellite, computer networking technologies, radio, public meeting spaces and other services create greater accessibility to information, impact the way in which people communicate, and create new job opportunities. Enhancement and improved access to these resources will have a profound effect upon the nature and importance of communication and information in daily life and work and the City should examine the implications of technological advances and respond to the challenges and opportunities they create.

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION NETWORK GOALS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

GOAL CF 5: Expand and optimize the quality of the City's libraries and communication and information network.

Policy and Programs:

² UCSC Draft EIR for the LRDP p. 4.11-20.

- 5.1 Ensure that residents and businesses have full access to current communications and information technologies and resources and remove obstacles under City control to facilitate the use of these technologies. (See also Policy CF 1.1 and L 5.3.1)
 - 5.1.1 Administer the local cable television franchise (TCI) to increase the programming available to the community and work with the City/County Cable Television Advisory Commission to develop public access cable television channels providing a broad range of community information.
 - 5.1.2 Encourage the local exchange carrier (Pacific Bell) to upgrade the community's telephone system so that local residents and businesses have access to state-of-the-art technology.
 - 5.1.3 Encourage the local electrical utility (PG&E) to minimize fluctuations and interruption in electrical flow that can interfere with information processing and communication.
 - 5.1.4 Collaborate with the County and other municipalities in developing consistent policies related to development of communications and information technologies.
- 5.2 Provide free and equal access to City libraries and library capacity and collections sufficient to meet the needs of current and new residents.
 - 5.2.1 Achieve the service standards of the Library Systems Long Range Plan and site and size libraries to provide maximum utility to the most patrons.
 - 5.2.2 Maintain an adequate collection to serve the needs of the community by implementing a collections standard of 3 items per capita (75% of the collection should be books and 25% should be non-book materials such as records, discs, and videos), and ensure that materials set forth a variety of views on controversial topics.
 - 5.2.3 Encourage the development of new library facilities at UCSC to help offset the increased demand on the local library system, maintain public access to the library resources at UCSC, and assist the UCSC Library in its development of a children's literature collection.
 - 5.2.4 Assure that basic library services are provided free of charge, maintain user-oriented hours both in frequency and scheduling, and make all library buildings accessible to the handicapped and elderly. (See policy CF 1.4)
 - 5.2.5 Meet the information needs of all users and potential users, regardless of their ability to speak or read English by ensuring that sufficient collections, staff, and resources are available to provide basic services in languages appropriate to the Library's service area.
 - 5.2.6 Provide accurate information and professional guidance in the use of library reference sources and community resources and ensure that the

public is aware of the full range of information services provided by the library. (See policy CF 1.1.4)

- 5.2.6.1 Maintain the INFO CRUZ program as a quick and reliable source of community information.
- 5.2.6.2 Cooperate with other agencies in developing, maintaining and preserving a comprehensive collection of materials about the history of Santa Cruz County. (See policy CR 2.4, CR 2.4.3)
- 5.2.6.3 Meet the special information needs of individuals or small businesses with no other access to organized resources. (See policy ED 1.3)
- 5.2.6.4 Support the special information needs of people doing genealogical research.

G. WATER SUPPLY, CONSERVATION, QUALITY AND DISTRIBUTION

The Santa Cruz Water Department's (SCWD) service area includes UCSC, unincorporated areas such as Pasatiempo and Carbonera to the north, the Live Oak area to the east, and several domestic and agricultural connections along Highway 1 to the west of the City. (See Map CF-4.) Water concerns cover four areas: **Water Supply, Conservation, Quality and Distribution.** Issues related to Water Supply and Conservation are covered below and overlap somewhat with issues related to Water Quality covered in the Environmental Quality Element.

In July 1990, the City Council adopted the final draft of the Water Master Plan that studied water demand, supply, quality, treatment and distribution through 2005. Upon adoption, the Council directed preliminary engineering and environmental review of the supply alternative projects, consideration of a program to allocate new connections to the water system, and the development of schedules for water efficiency programs. In addition to the Water Master Plan, a State-mandated Urban Water Management Plan sets forth City policies relating to conservation and efficient use of water supplies.

1. Sources and Supply Outlook

The City's water supply is drawn primarily from the San Lorenzo River and North Coast Watershed Areas. Average rainfall in the Newell Creek Watershed, part of the Upper San Lorenzo River Watershed ranges anywhere from 15 to 99 inches per year. The City directly obtains its water from both surface water and groundwater sources. Surface water sources include Majors Creek, Laguna Creek and Liddell Spring, the San Lorenzo River and Loch Lomond Reservoir and account for approximately 94% of the system's total production normal years. The Beltz Wells provide the balance of the water used within the City system. Water is then diverted by pumping from supply sources to the Graham Hill and Beltz water treatment plants and then distributed to residences. Water quality is analyzed in terms of physical, chemical and biological characteristics and treated for turbidity, color, odor, and iron, manganese and bacteriological content.

According to the 1989 Water Master Plan, existing water supply sources, with certain upgrades, are capable of meeting year 2005 demands under high growth scenarios in about 90% to 95% of all

years. Minor supply deficiencies requiring mild, voluntary conservation effort would occur in roughly 8% of all years and major supply deficiencies requiring strict conservation measures would occur only in rare, extremely severe droughts. The experience of recent years of prolonged dry weather (1987-1992) has changed that perspective. In light of the last five years of drought, it seems clear that the City is vulnerable to severe water shortages in successive dry years which may well continue. Meanwhile, moderate population growth and increasing system demand will continue in the Water Service Area. This increased demand will exacerbate the impacts of extended dry periods upon water supply. To deal with dry-year shortfalls the City will primarily focus upon conservation efforts and upgrading the existing supply system to meet projected demand and will consider implementing projects that would increase the water supply only if absolutely necessary. The 1989 Water Master Plan identified 13 separate water supply enhancement programs including upgrades and/or expansions as ways of ensuring that water supply needs are met through 2005. (See Table CF-5) Preliminary screening by the City's consultants supports continued evaluation of nine of these alternatives.

Map CF-4 — Water Department Service Area

2. Water Conservation

The City has been recognized as a leader in implementing its water conservation program and has achieved one of the lowest per capita water consumption rates in the State. The City's Urban Water Management Plan outlines major conservation programs designed to further reduce water consumption throughout the SCWD's service area. This plan is required by the State and must be updated every five years. Water conservation programs stress educational activities, water conserving landscaping, installation of water saving devices, water rates and increased maintenance and monitoring of the water distribution system as ways to promote efficient water use. In periods of water shortfall, voluntary restrictions, excess use fees, mandatory rationing and other measures are used to promote water conservation.

Table CF-5

Water Master Plan Alternatives	
1.	Upgrade Existing Supply System
2A.	Increase Capacity of Felton Diversion
2B.	Reduce Operating at Felton Diversion
3.	North Coast Pump Stations
4.	Parallel Pipeline from San Lorenzo River to Water Treatment Plant
5A.	Groundwater Wells & Treatment Plant near Thurber Lane
5B.	Groundwater Well in Harvey West Area
6.	Wastewater Reclamation
7A.	Enlarge Loch Lomond Reservoir by 260 million gals.
7B.	Enlarge Loch Lomond Reservoir by 1010 million gals.
8A.	Scotts Valley Intertie
8B.	Soquel Creek Intertie
9.	Direct Diversion on Zayante Creek
10.	Parallel Coast Pipeline
11.	North Coast Reservoir
12.	Upper San Lorenzo River Reservoir
13.	Desalination Plant

3. Water Quality

The City is committed to meeting or exceeding all State and Federal Water Quality standards.

WATER SUPPLY, CONSERVATION, QUALITY AND DISTRIBUTION GOALS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

GOAL CF 6: **Supply the water needs of the City's projected 2005 population through water conservation, and then through augmentation of the City's water supply only if necessary, and also ensure water quality and enhance the water distribution system.**

Policies and Programs:

- 6.1 Promote water conservation to reduce future demand through the implementation of the Urban Water Management Plan.

- 6.1.1 Continue and expand school education and public information programs related to water conservation including expansion of the Adopt-a-School program. (See policy L 1.8)
- 6.1.2 Implement a Residential Water Audit Program, targeting large (top 10-20%) water users in single-family and multi-family (master-metered) residences.
- 6.1.3 Implement a program providing customers with conservation items such as toilet displacement bags, leak detection tabs, water conservation literature and meter reading instructions.
- 6.1.4 Develop and implement a system-wide program for conversion of existing toilets to Ultra Low Flush (ULF) models; analyze how best to apply the savings realized from such conversion; and investigate other options and incentives for retrofitting other old water-inefficient fixtures.
- 6.1.5 Enforce the New Construction/Ultra-Low-Flush-Toilet Water Conservation Ordinance and periodically review this ordinance to determine if additional fixtures should be added.
- 6.1.6 Develop and adopt a landscape water conservation ordinance in compliance with AB-325 (based on the State model to set guidelines and standards for new landscaping) that emphasizes xeriscaping, climate-appropriate landscape design and other water-conserving landscaping practices. (See policy CD 6.2.4)
- 6.1.7 Conduct a landscape irrigation audit program and target large water consumers in order to reduce consumption, including but not limited to large turf customers, large commercial and industrial customers, and property management firms (including firms that manage master-metered residential properties). (See policy PR 1.9.2)
- 6.1.8 Conduct a commercial water audit program, targeting large (over 200 CCF per billing period) commercial customers and amend the Drought Ordinance requirements for business water surveys into on-going review of large customer water use (including site visits, leak detection and monitoring, possible additions to the 1989 Retrofit Ordinance).
- 6.1.9 Continue to implement the leak detection program.
- 6.1.10 Continue to evaluate the possible application of reclaimed water and graywater. (See policy CF 7.3.1)
- 6.1.11 Encourage water conserving businesses and agriculture. (See policy ED 3.1)
 - 6.1.11.1 Encourage and support efforts to develop more efficient agricultural irrigation systems to mitigate consumption.

- 6.1.12 Develop a program to provide recognition of exemplary business and residential water conservation efforts. (See policy ED 3.1)
- 6.1.13 Review, and if necessary revise, water rates to encourage conservation.
- 6.2 Analyze the environmental, fiscal and lifestyle costs and benefits of increasing the available supply of water compared with implementing stricter conservation and rationing measures to meet the water needs of City residents.
- 6.3 Consider augmenting the City's water supply with full consideration of cost/yield analyses, quality and environmental impacts.
 - 6.3.1 Continue preliminary engineering and environmental review of water supply alternative projects presented in Table CF-5, and consider implementation of selected alternatives.
 - 6.3.2 Ensure that the development of future water projects or new drilling does not significantly impact water quality, groundwater levels, in stream flow, or fish and other aquatic life.
 - 6.3.3 Continue to develop data on water resources available to us including groundwater sources and streamflow measuring stations.
 - 6.3.4 Continue to monitor upstream water use to protect the City's water rights.
 - 6.3.5 Investigate the development of a capacity charge which is proportional to expected new demand.
- 6.4 Ensure water quality by upgrading water treatment processes, procedures and facilities to meet or exceed all State and Federal water quality standards.
 - 6.4.1 Regularly sample and analyze finished water in accordance with the parameters identified by the State, USEPA, and the City.
 - 6.4.2 Continue to monitor the quality of water from all water sources such as Loch Lomond, San Lorenzo River, coastal streams, and groundwater aquifers. (See Policies under EQ 2.2 and EQ 2.3).
 - 6.4.3 Strive for the highest quality, existing and potential new water sources consistent with acceptable economic cost/yield and environmental impacts.
 - 6.4.4 Implement recommendations of the Water Treatment Alternatives Study.
 - 6.4.5 Continue to provide information to water customers regarding the quality of the public water supply.
- 6.5 Enhance the distribution system by continuing to maintain and upgrade the water lines, pumping stations, and storage tanks as necessary to meet required delivery pressures and fire flow requirements.



- 6.5.1 Work with UCSC to develop a master plan for upgrades to University water pumping and storage facilities.
 - 6.5.2 Continue the program to replace undersized and/or deteriorated water mains.
 - 6.5.3 Regularly review water rates to assure that they accurately reflect the true cost of operating the system.
 - 6.5.4 Continue the cathodic protection program to maximize the life of water facilities.
 - 6.5.5 Continue to evaluate the ability of the water system to respond to emergencies and disasters and implement improvements. (See policies S 4.2, S 7.2.2 and S 7.3.)
- 6.6 Ensure that new development occurs only when adequate water services are provided and require new development to install the infrastructure necessary to distribute water within and around the site. (See policy L 4.2)

H. WASTEWATER TREATMENT

1. Wastewater Collection System

The City's Wastewater Collection System transports wastewater originating in the Santa Cruz County Sanitation District (SCCSD) to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) at Neary Lagoon. The system is comprised of approximately 160 miles of pipeline and is located in 15 drainage basins. Eight of the basins are located east of the WWTP and the remaining seven west of the plant. (See Map CF-6)

In 1984, a **Sewer System Master Plan** was prepared to evaluate the flow capacity of the existing collection system and identify areas within the system where the flow capacity was exceeded by existing and anticipated future (to the year 2000) flows. Future flows were based on existing flows, infiltration/inflow from a five-year storm, estimated unit flow rates, and estimated land uses and population densities. Existing unit flows were estimated to be 70 gallons per day (gpd) per capita and 2400 and 1000 gpd per net acre of commercial and industrial land uses, respectively. Future unit flow rates were estimated to be 90 gpd per capita and 2500 and 3000 gpd per net acre of commercial and industrial land uses, respectively.

Map CF-6 — Wastewater Treatment Service Area and Trunklines

Wastewater collection system improvements have been programmed in the CIP in response to existing conditions and future flows estimated in the 1984 Sewer System Master Plan. With the implementation these improvements, the City's will meet its sewer collection needs as long as pipelines are maintained and pipelines lacking physical integrity are replaced. However, future flow estimates in the 1984 Sewer System Master Plan and the resulting CIP did not consider increased UCSC growth. The 1984 Sewer System Master Plan assumed 5,000 on-campus UCSC residents by the year 2000. However, the UCSC 1988 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) and EIR estimate that 12,000 persons will be living on campus by 2005 and determined that the maximum expected peak wet weather flows (PWWF) with full buildout on campus would be 2.69 mgd.³ The impact of UCSC growth on the sewer system will largely be confined to the mains in and around the campus and no deficiencies in treatment capacity are expected.

The 1984 Sewer System Master Plan will be updated by 1994 to reflect changes in UCSC and City population growth, unit flow rates, infiltration/inflow quantities, and the expected demands on the system to the year 2005. The updated Master Plan will also be used to identify structural deficiencies, such as broken and cracked pipelines in the existing system. Maintaining and upgrading the existing wastewater collection system will also be continued to ensure adequate service is provided to all users of the system. Maintenance and upgrades include: perform cleaning and general maintenance on a regularly scheduled basis; and replace or repair pipelines that are inadequate to transport flows due to a lack of structural integrity or are too small to transport existing flows.

2. Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and 12,000-foot ocean outfall provides treatment meeting the California Ocean Plan discharge requirement and has an average dry weather flow (ADWF) capacity of 17.5 million gallons per day (mgd) and in 1990 served approximately 125,000 persons in the North County area. The capacity of the treatment plant is sufficient to serve about 180,000 persons. Population projections indicate that the population in the WWTP service area will grow to 175,000 by 2005. Given the capacity of the WWTP, future population growth should be accommodated by the facility. The expansion to a secondary treatment facility by 1996 is planned.

In 1988, the WWTP's ADWF was approximately 10.7 mgd, with 5.6 of that flow originating within the City. Through 1999, the City has been allocated an adwf of 9 mgd while the County has been allocated an adwf of 8 mgd. It is estimated that the plant will treat 16.1 mgd by the year 1999, with 7.3 mgd originating within the City and 8.8 mgd originating from the SCCSD. The 7.3 mgd estimated for City flows included flow increases due to growth of UCSC of .93 mgd. However, UCSC's Long Range Development Plan estimates 2005 flows of 1.59 mgd due to on-campus growth.⁴ While the LRDP estimates higher flows by .66 mgd the City is estimated to have an excess capacity of 1.7 mgd that can be reallocated for both UCSC and County growth should the need arise.




³ This would be for basin W07.





⁴ These figures are based on the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) 1987 forecasts and reflect UCSC's Long Range Development Plan's growth figures.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT GOALS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

GOAL CF 7: Provide an adequate and environmentally sound wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system.

Policies and Programs:

- 7.1 Perform regular maintenance to maintain the sewer system's capacity and identify pipeline deficiencies due to lack of size and structural integrity.
 - 7.1.1 Biennially clean the entire system, including manhole inspection and necessary root control work and perform systematic TV inspection of the collection system every 10 years.
 -  7.1.2 Repair or replace those lines that have deteriorated past the point of useful service or have been identified as deficient under current flow conditions. New pipelines should be sized to handle future flow for development consistent with the certified General Plan/Local Coastal Program, giving priority to sewer lines in areas adjacent to the San Lorenzo River and other environmentally sensitive designated resources. (See policy L 4.2)
-  7.2 Maintain and upgrade the wastewater collection and treatment system in an environmentally sound and fiscally efficient manner, as needed, due to increases in population, unit flows, and changes in land use. (See policy L 4.1)
 - 7.2.1 Update the 1984 Sewer Master Plan by 1994 to reflect changes in land-use and population projections, UCSC growth, and identify projects needed basin-by-basin through 2005.
 - 7.2.1.1 Investigate infiltration inflow control programs as a cost effective way of maintaining system capacity.
 - 7.2.2 Upgrade the existing wastewater treatment plant to provide secondary level treatment by 1996.
 - 7.2.2.1 Re-evaluate the ratio of dry weather flow to dry weather capacity of the WWTP once a year to measure the existing capacity.
 -  7.2.2.2 In expanding to secondary treatment, provide for the preservation of Neary Lagoon as a unique natural habitat. (See policy EQ 4.2.2.2)
 - 7.2.3 Monitor the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant and when it reaches a 75% capacity, develop a plan to address future needs consistent with the Environmental Quality policies of this Plan.

-  6 7.2.4 No additional expansion of the capacity of the plant shall be approved or constructed prior to 2005.
 -  7 7.2.5 Re-examine and reallocate wastewater capacity allocations between the City and County as the need arises.
 -  8 7.2.6 Prohibit sewer hook-ups to the City's leachate line, with the exception of wastewater from Wilder Ranch if consistent with the policies of and permitted by Santa Cruz County and the Coastal Commission. (See policy L 4.1.1)
- 7.3 Maintain an environmentally acceptable wastewater disposal system.
-  9 7.3.1 Develop and implement wastewater reclamation activities (including the encouragement of private on-site wastewater reclamation) for irrigation and other uses to help conserve the City's water supply. (See policy EQ 2.7, CF 6.1.10, CF 6.1.11)
 - 7.3.2 Investigate the environmental feasibility and advantages of composting sewage sludge at the municipal landfill or other locations. (See policy CF 8.3)
 - 7.3.2.1 Determine the compatibility of composting at the landfill in terms of land use, regulatory requirements and marketing of end-product.

I. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING

1. Collection and Recycling

In 1990, the City provided solid waste collection to 12,500 residential and 1,300 non-residential customers. Residential service is once a week and commercial service varies according to the need. The City also provides curbside recycling collection of newspapers, glass, aluminum, tin cans, cardboard and motor oil.

2. Landfill

The City owns and operates a Class III Sanitary Landfill located approximately three miles west of the City off Highway 1. (See Map CF-7) The Landfill operation is required to comply with the regulations, plans and permits required by the California Integrated Waste Management Board and California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Map CF-7 — City Landfill

In 1990, the landfill accepted approximately 200 tons of waste per day from the City and was only permitted to accept non-hazardous waste such as garbage, rubbish, refuse, food wastes, demolition and construction wastes and wastewater sludge. The operation is a canyon fill where all waste is compacted and covered with approximately 6" of soil each day. It is estimated that the landfill will reach capacity by the year 2010. As required by State law, the City deposits funds annually into a landfill closure fund. These funds are for closing the existing site only and do not involve the preparation of a new site or facility. By 1995, the City will begin to study disposal methods and technologies that could be implemented on a regional or local basis to replace the existing landfill site.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING GOALS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

GOAL CF 8: Increase, to the greatest extent possible, the use of recycled materials and eliminate practices resulting in the unnecessary waste and disposal of natural resources.



Policies and Programs:

- 8.1 Perform collection route studies on an as-need basis to provide convenient collection service in the most economical way.

- 8.2 Increase the quantity and convenience of recycling, reduce the percentage of recycled material going into the landfill, and encourage other waste-reduction activities.
 - 8.2.1 Implement the wastestream reduction goals outlined in the City section of the Santa Cruz County Solid Waste Management Plan.
 - 8.2.1.1 By 1995, 25% of the solid waste generated within the City will be diverted and by 2000, 50% of the solid waste will be diverted.
 - 8.2.1.2 Biennially, review wastestream reduction goals to examine the feasibility of increasing them.
 - 8.2.2 Identify and implement incentives and penalties to encourage waste reduction.
 - 8.2.2.1 Investigate the use of a variable refuse rate giving all waste generators an economic incentive to reduce waste by fully rewarding by reduced rates those who recycle and dispose less.
 - 8.2.2.2 Study the feasibility of a local deposit, disposal tax, tax credit, and/or prohibitions to promote products that are reusable, recyclable, or biodegradable.
 - 8.2.2.3 Examine the desirability of stricter enforcement of litter laws

with penalties such as community service on litter cleanup and recycling crews.

- 8.2.3 Cooperate with Ecology Action, local government agencies, special districts, and contiguous counties to jointly develop waste management alternatives providing a net energy benefit and conserving resources, and also produce and disseminate information to the public related to recycling. (See policy L 1.8)
- 8.2.4 Expand the recycling program to include multi-residential customers, schools and public institutions, and commercial and industrial businesses.
- 8.2.5 Expand the list of curbside recyclables to include paper, and other products as necessary and begin a program to recycle water based paint on a drop-off basis at the City Recycling Center and consider alternatives for curbside pickup.
- 8.2.6 Provide receptacles for separating recyclable materials from nonrecyclable materials at City parks, schools, the Wharf, beaches and other public facilities. (See policy PR 1.9.5)
- 8.2.7 Revise the City purchasing policy to maximize the purchase of recycled products and reduce the use of disposable items, including paper, oil, tires, paint and other materials. (See policy ED 1.6.3)
- 8.2.8 Create and stimulate local markets for recyclable materials. (See policy ED 1.1.2)
 - 8.2.8.1 In coordination with a strong marketing program, investigate buyback opportunities as markets develop for recyclables at the City's landfill recycling center.
 - 8.2.8.2 Encourage the formation of a reuse network for the exchange of usable discards.
 - 8.2.8.3 Encourage the establishment of local industries manufacturing products from secondary materials, such as waste papers and plastics. (See policy ED 3.1.2.)
- 8.2.9 Develop guidelines and programs for composting organic materials at the landfill, community gardens, and individual homes. (See policy PR 1.3)
- 8.2.10 Develop a program for reuse of clean fill (dirt and rock), including a central storage area and a crusher to convert concrete slab waste into aggregate. The facility should accept fill from the public and industry and be a source for users of fill materials.
- 8.2.11 Develop requirements for new developments to design service areas in ways that encourage recycling.

- 8.2.12 Implement programs to reduce and, when possible, recycle environmentally hazardous materials. (See policies under EQ 1.9.1 and S 6.1.2.)
- 8.3 Operate and maintain the sanitary landfill, in compliance with adopted plans and the State Waste Management Board and the Water Resources Control Board, to provide for proper disposal of non-hazardous waste and examine methods to extend the life of the landfill beyond the year 2010. (See policies under CF 7.3.2 and Goal S 6 for disposal and handling of Hazardous Materials)
 - 8.3.1 Cover all waste in compliance with State regulations.
 -  10 8.3.2 Maintain drainage facilities to prevent surface water from coming into contact with waste and any discharge of leachate to surface waters. (See policy CF 7.2.6)
 - 8.3.3 Revise the landfill permit to reflect changes in condition since original plan was developed in 1979.
 - 8.3.4 Achieve higher densities, by compacting all waste with landfill compactor.
-  11 8.4 By 1995, begin preparation and implementation of plans for the closure and replacement of the Sanitary landfill addressing current and future uses of the site (including design criteria, visual resource protection, water quality, and eventual recreational reuse), the development of various alternative disposal methods, and operational standards.

J. STORM DRAINAGE

Urban drainage and flood control needs respect no jurisdictional boundaries. Drainage areas are determined by topographical features forming drainage basins, rivers and streams and require that multi-jurisdictional efforts address many drainage problems. The City's **1963 Storm Drain Master Plan** provides a basis for storm drain planning in the City. In addition to this plan, the City's Municipal Code sets forth standards governing the development of drainage improvements required incidental to new construction. The Storm Drain Master Plan will be updated to reflect current and future storm drainage needs to the year 2005 or beyond.

Underground storm drains are designed to carry 10-year recurring storm events. Most major storms exceed the capacity of underground storm drains and flood some City streets for a short period of time. These greater, less frequent recurring storm events are conveyed on surface facilities such as streets and channels that must be designed to withstand the effects of a 100-year storm without substantial damage to property and also remaining open for access by emergency vehicles.⁵

Storm drainage is significantly affected by urbanization. A given amount of rainfall produces a vastly different volume of storm water runoff under developed conditions than it does when the land is in its natural state. As such, new development is evaluated to ensure that drainage considerations




⁵A 100-year storm has a 1% chance of occurring each year.

are addressed in the overall design. Standing or flowing water must be diverted from well-traveled roadways to prevent traffic hazards and to minimize damage to the streets. Quality of storm-water runoff is another concern since pollutants and particulates getting into the storm water from urbanized areas affect water quality in the region and pose many hazards to residents, plants and wildlife. These pollutants are generated from illicit storm drain connections, industrial sites, automobile facilities (e.g., parking lots, street repair facilities) and directly connected impervious areas (e.g., roof drains piped to the gutter). For policies related to stormwater runoff see the Water Quality section of the Environmental Quality Element.

STORM DRAINAGE GOALS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

GOAL CF 9: Provide a storm water drainage system capable of conveying a 100 year storm in the trunk drainage system and 10 year storm in the minor storm drainage system.

Policies and Programs:

- 9.1 Update the Storm Drainage Master Plan by 1994 to guide storm drainage improvements through the year 2005.
- 9.2 Explore alternatives for capital improvement financing of storm drainage facilities including sources suggested by the Capital Improvement Task Force in its June 1987 report.
- 9.3 Concentrate catch basin preventative maintenance in the fall before the rainy season to minimize clogging and plugging of storm drain grates. (See policy EQ 2.3.1.8)
-  9.4 Manage the San Lorenzo River floodway consistent with the requirements of the Corps of Engineers, Coastal Commission, Department of Fish and Game and other responsible and trustee groups and make the San Lorenzo River Design and Enhancement Plan the basis for this management. (See policy S 3.3 and the San Lorenzo River Enhancement and Design Plan Summary)
-  9.5 Use storm drainage design principles that address drainage within each drainage shed and do not transfer storm drainage problems from one drainage basin to another.
-  9.6 Analyze and design flood control projects and storm drainage facilities on private or public lands to ensure that retention and detention facilities are used where practical and economical, erosion impacts on natural terrain are minimized, and urban runoff pollutants are reduced to the maximum extent possible. (See policies under EQ 2.3.1.)
 - 9.6.1 Where a project requires offsite and/or downstream drainage improvements require the project to construct or reimburse the City for installation.
- 9.7 Work with the County and the City of Scotts Valley to develop a program to mitigate

the increased runoff from developments upstream affecting Branciforte and Carbonera Creeks. (See policy S 3.4)