

4.16 PUBLIC SERVICES, UTILITIES, AND RECREATION

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4.16.1 Introduction

This section addresses potential impacts to public services, recreation and specified public utilities that could occur if the Proposed Project were to necessitate provision of new or substantially altered public services facilities or cause substantial physical deterioration of a recreational facility. Public services discussed in this section include fire and police protection services, emergency services, schools, parks, and recreational facilities. Recreational resources include parks, trails, beaches, and similar facilities. The public utilities discussed include solid waste facilities. Water service and systems, wastewater service, and recycled water delivery are addressed under **Section 4.17, Water and Wastewater**. Potential impacts on energy resources (electricity and natural gas) are addressed in **Section 4.7, Energy and Mineral Resources**. Storm water infrastructure and utility systems are described and addressed in **Section 4.11, Hydrology and Water Quality: Surface Water**.

Public and agency comments received during the public scoping period in response to the Notice of Preparation are summarized in **Appendix A Scoping Report**. No comments were received with regards to public services, utilities and recreation.

4.16.2 Environmental Setting

4.16.2.1 Fire Protection and Police Protection Services

Fire Protection

Several local agencies provide fire protection service in the project area (see **Table 4.16-1, Emergency Service Providers and School Districts by Local Jurisdictions**).

Two agencies provide fire protection service to the unincorporated area of Monterey County in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. The Monterey County Regional Fire District serves approximately 350 square miles east and northeast of the City of Marina, including the former Fort Ord military base, as well as areas southeast of the City of Monterey. The Monterey County Regional Fire District has 52 full-time employees and 40 volunteer firefighters (Monterey County Regional Fire District, 2013). The North County Fire Protection District serves the unincorporated area north of the City of Marina (North County Fire Protection District, 2013).

The Salinas Fire Department provides fire protection and education and emergency services to the City of Salinas. All engine companies are staffed with three personnel. The truck and rescue companies are staffed with two personnel each. The current minimum daily staffing is 23 personnel (including the Battalion Chief). The goal of the department is to arrive on the scene of emergencies within six minutes of notification, 90% of the time.

The Marina Fire Department serves the City of Marina including portions of the former Fort Ord military base (City of Marina, 2013).

The Seaside Fire Department provides both emergency response and fire prevention services to the City of Seaside; the Department also provides these services to the City of Del Rey Oaks and parts of the former Fort Ord military base on a contractual basis (City of Seaside, 2004; Seaside Fire Department, 2013).

The City of Monterey Fire Department provides fire protection to the City of Monterey and all areas within its jurisdictional boundaries, including the Army Defense Language Institute and Foreign Language Center, the Presidio of Monterey, and the Naval Postgraduate School and its military housing at La Mesa Village. The Monterey Fire Department also provides fire protection to the cities of Sand City and Pacific Grove. The Monterey Fire Department has 66 paid staff, 2 part-time fire inspectors, and 4 fire stations (City of Monterey Fire Department, 2013).

Police Protection Services

The Monterey County Sheriff's Office operates the county jail facilities and provides police services to nearly the entire unincorporated county area (Monterey County Sheriff's Office, 2013). The Cities of Salinas, Marina, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Sand City, and Seaside have independent police forces that serve the areas within their city limits. The Seaside and Marina Police Departments also serve the annexed portions of the former Ford Ord community military base. The California Highway Patrol also has jurisdiction and law enforcement powers on county roads and state highways. The California Highway Patrol enforces the vehicle code and responds to other matters related to vehicle use such as traffic accidents. The University Police Department provides law enforcement service to California State University at Monterey Bay (CSUMB). The University Police provide full-service law enforcement services, responding to crime and other public safety incidents.

Emergency Services

The Monterey County Emergency Medical Services Agency is a Monterey County Health Department agency that incorporates over 100 participating agencies under one jurisdictional authority, including fire departments, ambulance companies, hospitals, and police departments. Monterey County has four major hospitals: Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula in Monterey, Natividad Medical Center in Salinas, Salinas Valley Memorial Hospital in Salinas, and George L. Mee Memorial Hospital in King City (Monterey County Health Department, 2013).

Table 4.16-1 lists public service providers for police and fire protection services, as well as school districts, by local jurisdiction.

Table 4.16-1
Emergency Service Providers and School Districts by Local Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Emergency Services												School Districts						
	Monterey County Regional Fire District	Monterey County Sheriff's Office	North County Fire Protection District	Salinas Fire Department	Salinas Police Department	Marina Fire Department	Marina Police Department	Seaside Fire Department	Seaside Police Department	Sand City Police Department	City of Monterey Fire Department	City of Monterey Police Department	Salinas Rural Fire District	Pacific Grove Unified School District	Salinas City Elementary School District	Santa Rita School District	Alisal Union School District	Monterey Peninsula Unified School District	Salinas Union High School District
Unincorporated Monterey County	✓	✓	✓			✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Salinas				✓	✓										✓	✓	✓		✓
City of Marina						✓	✓											✓	
City of Seaside								✓	✓									✓	
City of Sand City										✓	✓							✓	
City of Monterey											✓	✓						✓	
Federal Land: Ord Military Community (See Notes)				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓									✓	
Federal Land: Presidio of Monterey, Naval Postgraduate School and La Mesa Village (See Notes)											✓	✓						✓	
NOTES: Federal Lands in the project area refers to lands owned by the U.S. Army or U.S. Navy that are located in the City of Monterey and City of Seaside. These lands include the Presidio of Monterey and the portions of the former Fort Ord military base that are zoned and designated for military uses, often referred to as the Ord Military Community that includes areas such as the Fitch Park military housing area. Local jurisdictions do not have authority over land use decisions on federal lands; however, federal agencies have agreements with local jurisdictions for emergency services, and federal lands are included in school district boundaries.																			

4.16.2.2 Schools

Six school districts—the Salinas City Elementary School District, the Santa Rita School District, the Alisal Union School District, the Salinas Union High School District, the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District, and the Pacific Grove Unified School District serve the project area. The Salinas City Elementary School District, the Santa Rita School District, the Alisal Union School District, and the Salinas Union High School District serve the City of Salinas and are comprised of 27 elementary schools, 6 middle schools, 5 high schools and various community and continuation schools. The Monterey Peninsula Unified School District serves the cities of Marina, Seaside, Sand City, Del Rey Oaks, and Monterey, as well as the former Fort Ord military base (Monterey Peninsula Unified School District, 2013). The Pacific Grove Unified School District generally serves the City of Pacific Grove as well as Pebble Beach (between Pacific Grove and the Bird Rock area); the District has two elementary schools, one middle school, two high schools, and one adult education center (Pacific Grove Unified School District, 2013). **Table 4.16-2, Schools in the Vicinity of Project Components** lists the locations of schools in the project vicinity. **Figures 4.12-1 through 4.12-4 in Section 4.12, Land Use, Agricultural, and Forest Resources**, show the locations of schools in the Proposed Project area.

Table 4.16-2
Schools in the Vicinity of Project Components

Project Component	Schools within ¼ Mile of Project Components
Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites	None
Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	None
Product Water Conveyance (including pipeline options and booster pump station options)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Olson Elementary School, 261 Beach Road, Marina • Marina Del Mar Elementary School, 3066 Lake Drive, Marina • Los Arboles Middle School, 294 Hillcrest Avenue, Marina • Marina Vista Elementary School, 390 Carmel Avenue, Marina • Crumpton Elementary School, 460 Carmel Avenue, Marina • Stillwell Elementary School, 225 Normandy Road, Seaside • Fitch Middle School, 999 Coe Avenue, Seaside • California State University at Monterey Bay
Injection Well Facilities	None
CalAm Distribution System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monterey Adult School/Cabrillo Family Center, 1295 La Salle Avenue, Seaside • Monterey Bay Christian Middle School, 1395 La Salle Avenue, Seaside • Ord Terrance Elementary School, 1755 La Salle Avenue, Seaside • International School of Monterey, 1720 Yosemite Street, Seaside • King Elementary School, 1713 Broadway Avenue, Seaside • Highland Elementary School, 1650 Sonoma Avenue, Seaside • Bayview Elementary School, 680 Belden Street, Monterey • Monterey High School, 101 Herrmann Drive, Monterey • Pacific Grove Middle School, 835 Forest Avenue, Pacific Grove • Robert Down Elementary School, 485 Pine Avenue, Pacific Grove

4.16.2.3 Parks and Recreation

There are a variety of recreational resources throughout Monterey County—from federal preserves to state beaches and small neighborhood parks. These resources include designated parks, trails, and open spaces that provide such opportunities as hiking and bird watching, and water bodies where people can enjoy boating, fishing, and swimming. Public access to the area's unique natural resources is an important component of recreation in Monterey County. The Monterey Bay shoreline hosts one of the most significant and rare dune landforms on the west coast. Public access to beaches, dunes, and hiking trails is available from numerous locations along the coast. (See **Section 4.17, Traffic and Transportation**, regarding bicycle and pedestrian networks.)

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (California State Parks) has approximately 990 acres of parkland, including four miles of ocean beach located west of Highway 1 and a system of trails and bikeways, generally between Marina and Sand City, called Fort Ord Dunes State Park. In addition, the Monterey State Beach, another State Park property, is located near Project Components in Monterey.

Figures 4.12-1 through 4.12-4 in the **Section 4.12, Land Use, Agricultural, and Forest Resources** section show parks and other recreational facilities in the project area. **Table 4.16-3, Recreational Facilities within 0.5 miles of Proposed Project Components** lists parks and recreational facilities within a half mile of the Proposed Project Component sites.

4.16.2.4 Solid Waste Services

The Monterey Regional Waste Management District manages the Monterey Peninsula's solid waste collection, disposal, and recycling system. It also receives most of Monterey County's sewage sludge. The Waste Management District serves an 853-square-mile area and a population of approximately 170,000 people. The service area encompasses the Cities of Marina, Seaside, Sand City, Del Rey Oaks, Monterey, Carmel-by-the-Sea, and Pacific Grove and the unincorporated areas of Big Sur, Carmel Highlands, Carmel Valley, Castroville, Corral De Tierra, Laguna Seca, Moss Landing, Pebble Beach, San Benancio, and Toro Park (Monterey Regional Waste Management District, 2013a).

The Waste Management District operates the Monterey Peninsula Landfill, a materials recovery facility, and a transfer station at a 475-acre site north of the City of Marina. Any solid waste generated by Project construction or operation would be disposed of at the landfill or diverted for recycling or reuse at the materials recovery facility. The landfill operates 6 days per week and is permitted to receive 3,500 tons of waste per day. The landfill has a remaining capacity of approximately 48.5 million cubic yards and is expected to reach its permitted capacity in 2161 (MRWMD, 2015). The landfill receives approximately 300,000 tons of waste per year, which averages to less than 1,000 tons of waste per day (Monterey Regional Waste Management District, 2013b). In addition to the more commonly recycled and reused materials (such as paper, cardboard, bottles, and cans), materials targeted by operators at the materials recovery facility include commercial waste, wood waste, and yard waste, construction and demolition debris, and materials in self-haul loads (Monterey Regional Waste Management District, 2013a).

Table 4.16-3
Recreational Facilities within 0.5 miles of Proposed Project Components

Project Component	Jurisdiction	Recreational Facility within ½ mile
Salinas Pump Station Diversion	City of Salinas	None
	Monterey County	None
Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Monterey County	None
Reclamation Ditch Diversion	City of Salinas	Within 0.5 miles of Rossi Rico Parkway
	Monterey County	None
Tembladero Slough Diversion	Monterey County	None
Blanco Drain Diversion	Monterey County	None
Lake El Estero Diversion	City of Monterey	Adjacent to El Estero Park and Monterey Peninsula Recreation Trail. Within 0.5 miles of Municipal Beach, Spanish Park, Jacks Park, and Laguna Niranda Park.
Treatment Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant	Monterey County	None
Product Water Conveyance Pipeline Coastal Option	Monterey County	None
	City of Marina	Adjacent to Locke-Paddon Park, Fort Ord Dunes State Park, and Vince Dimaggio Park. Within 0.5 miles of Gloria Jean Tate Park and Marina State Beach.
	City of Seaside	Adjacent to Bayonet Black Horse Golf Course. Within 0.5 miles of CSUMB Athletic Fields/Facilities, Stillwell Park, Mission Memorial Park, and the Monterey Peninsula Recreation Trail.
Product Water Conveyance Pipeline RUWAP Option	Monterey County	None
	City of Marina	Within 0.5 miles of Marina City Park.
	City of Seaside	Adjacent to Bayonet Black Horse Golf Course. Within ½ miles of Stillwell Park, and Mission Memorial Park.
Product Water Booster Pump Station (RUWAP)	City of Marina	Within 0.5 miles of CSUMB Athletic Fields.
Product Water Booster Pump Station (Coastal)	City of Seaside	Adjacent to Class 1 Bikeway. Within 0.5 mile of Fort Ord Dunes State Park and CSUMB Athletic Fields/Facilities.
Injection Well Facilities	City of Seaside	Adjacent to open space owned by the Bureau of Land Management called the Fort Ord National Monument. Within ½ miles of Encanto Park, a Class I bike path (General Jim Moore Boulevard), and a Class III bike route (Hilby Avenue).
CalAm Distribution System	City of Seaside	Adjacent to Portola Leslie Park. Within 0.5 miles of David Cutino Park, Metz Park, Lincoln Cunningham Park, Havana Soliz Park, Manzanita Stuart Park, Sabado Park, Highland Otis Park, Martin Park, Mescal Neil Park, Durant Park, Encanto Park, Beta Park, Capra Park, Fernando-Montgomery Park, Farallones Park.
	City of Sand City	Within 0.5 miles of Eolian Dunes Preserve and Calabrese Park.
	City of Seaside	Adjacent to Roberts Lake (Laguna del Rey) and Laguna Grande. Within ½ miles of Eolian Dunes Preserve and Calabrese Park, and David Cutino Park.
	City of Monterey	Adjacent to Monterey Peninsula Recreational Trail, Monterey State Beach, Del Monte Beach, Window by the Bay Park, El Estero Park, Jack's Park, Hoffman Park, and Municipal Beach. Within 0.5 mile of Spanish Park, Larkin Park, Reeside Beach Access, Cannery Row Park Plaza, Fisherman's Shoreline Park, Oak-Newton Park, and Cypress Park.
	Presidio of Monterey	Within 0.5 mile of Lower Presidio Historic Park.
	City of Pacific Grove	Within 0.5 mile of Forest Hill Playground.

4.16.3 Regulatory Framework

4.16.3.1 Federal and State

Building Codes

The Uniform Fire Code published by the International Fire Code Institute and the Uniform Building Code (adopted in California as the California Building Standards Code) published by the International Conference of Building Officials both prescribe performance characteristics and materials to be used to achieve acceptable levels of fire protection.

The 2013 California Green Building Standards Code in Title 24, California Code of Regulation (CALGreen) requires newly constructed buildings to divert from landfills at least 50% of the construction materials generated by a project (CALGreen Sections 4.408 and 5.408). In addition, certain additions and alterations to non-residential buildings or structures shall also recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum 50% of the nonhazardous construction and demolition debris (CALGreen Section 5.713).

California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) was created to oversee, manage, and track waste generated in California. The authority and responsibilities of the CIWMB were promulgated in Assembly Bill (AB) 939 and Senate Bill 1322, which were signed into law as the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Public Resources Code [PRC], Division 30). The California Integrated Waste Management Act, as modified by subsequent legislation, mandated all California cities and counties to implement programs to reduce, recycle, and compost at least 50% of wastes by 2000 (PRC Section 41780). In January 2010, the CIWMB changed its name to the Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery (CalRecycle).

AB 341, which amends the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 and was adopted by the California legislature in October 2011, directs CalRecycle to adopt a state policy that actively seeks to achieve a goal of diverting 75% of solid waste from landfills by 2020. The new legislation focuses largely on commercial waste generators, as this sector was identified as the most in need of improved waste management. AB 341 does not alter the 50% diversion mandate; rather, it is a “legislative declaration of policy” to guide CalRecycle’s administration of the California Integrated Waste Management Act (Theroux, 2012).

A jurisdiction’s diversion rate is the percentage of total generated waste it diverts from disposal through source reduction, reuse, and recycling programs. The state determines compliance with the 50% diversion mandate through a complex formula. Use of the formula requires cities and counties to conduct empirical studies to establish a base-year waste generation rate against which future diversion is measured. The diversion rate in subsequent years is determined through deduction instead of direct measurement. Rather than counting the amount of material recycled and composted, the city or county tracks the amount of material disposed of at landfills and then subtracts that amount from the base-year amount; the difference is assumed to be diverted (PRC Section 41780.2).

Utility Notification Requirements

California law (Government Code Section 4216 et seq.) requires owners and operators of underground utilities to become members of, participate in, and share the costs of a regional notification center. Underground Service Alert North (USA North) is the notification center for the

project area. USA North receives planned excavation reports and transmits the information to all participating members that may have underground facilities at the location of excavation. The USA members will then mark or stake their facility, provide information, or give clearance to dig (USA North, 2013).

4.16.3.2 Regional and Local

Monterey County Integrated Waste Management Requirements

The Monterey County Integrated Waste Management Plan incorporates relevant provisions of the California Green Building Standards Code, which Monterey County has adopted. Diversion rates related to construction are from the California Green Building Standards Code. Section 5.408.1 of the code requires non-residential projects to recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 50% of nonhazardous construction and demolition waste. Further, Section 5.408.3, excavated soil and land clearing debris, requires that 100% of trees, stumps, rocks, and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing be reused or recycled (unless the vegetation or soil is contaminated with disease or pest infestation). CalRecycle reviews the Monterey County Integrated Waste Management Plan every 5 years, most recently in December 2012. The latest update to the Integrated Waste Management Plan will ensure compliance with all current regulatory and reporting requirements.

Plans and Policies Consistency Analysis

Table 4.16-4, Applicable State, Regional, and Local Land Use Plans and Policies Relevant to Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation describes the state, regional, and local land use plans, policies, and regulations pertaining to public services, utilities, and recreation that are relevant to the Proposed Project and that were adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Also included in **Table 4.16-4** is an analysis of project consistency with these plans, policies, and regulations. In some cases, policies contain requirements that are included within enforceable regulations of the relevant jurisdiction. Where the analysis concludes the project would not conflict with the applicable plan, policy, or regulations, the finding and rationale are provided. Where the analysis concludes the project may conflict with the applicable plan, policy, or regulation, the reader is referred to **Section 4.16.4, Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures**, for additional discussion, including the relevant impact determination and mitigation measures.

Table 4.16-4
Applicable State, Regional, and Local Land Use Plans and Policies Relevant to Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation

Project Planning Region	Applicable Planning Document	Resource Topic	Project Component(s)	Specific Policy or Program	Project Consistency with Policies and Programs
All	California Green Building Standards Code California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11 (CALGreen)	Chapter 5 (Section 5.408) / Monterey County permit form	All Project Components	Divers ion rates related to construction are from the California Green Building Standards Code. Section 5.408.1 of the code requires non-residential projects to recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 50% of nonhazardous construction and demolition waste. Section 5.408.3, Excavated soil and land clearing debris, requires that 100% of trees, stumps, rocks, and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing be reused or recycled (unless the vegetation or soil is contaminated with disease or pest infestation). CalRecycle reviews the Monterey County Integrated Waste Management Plan every 5 years, most recently in December 2012. NOTE: The Monterey County Integrated Waste Management Plan form incorporates relevant provisions of the California Green Building Standards Code, which Monterey County has adopted.	Consistent with Mitigation: As described in Impact PS-3, below, the Proposed Project has the potential to conflict with the Cal Green requirements in Section 5.408 during construction if specified percentages of construction-related debris are not diverted from a landfill. As mitigation, a Construction Debris Recycling and Reuse Plan would be required, which would demonstrate consistency with CalGreen requirements. See discussion in Impact PS-3 for more information.
Monterey County	Greater Monterey Peninsula Area Plan	Public Services and Facilities	Treatment Facilities (AWT Facility and SVRP Modifications) RUWAP Alignment Option Coastal Alignment Option Blanco Drain Pump and Pipeline Diversion site	Policy GMP-5.2: Each development proposal shall be evaluated to determine the extent to which such development may help further the County's park and recreation facility goals, objectives, and policies.	Consistent: The Proposed Project would not permanently interfere with the County's recreational goals, objectives, or policies.
City of Salinas	City of Salinas General Plan	Land Use	Salinas Pump Station Diversion site	Policy LU-4.1: Provide an effective and responsive level of fire protection, public education and emergency response service (including facilities, personnel, and equipment) through the Salinas Fire Department.	Consistent: The Proposed Project would not adversely impact the effectiveness or responsiveness of emergency services.
City of Seaside	City of Seaside Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan	Coastal Zone	Coastal Alignment Option, Transfer Pipeline	Policy NCR-CZ 1.1.C: Minimize Adverse Effects to Natural Coastal Resources. New development shall be located in areas where it will not have a significant adverse effect either individually or cumulatively on natural coastal resources and public access and recreation.	Consistent: Proposed Project construction and operations would not have an adverse effect on public access and recreation; temporary impacts to recreational facilities during construction would be less-than-significant.
Sand City	Sand City General Plan	Public Safety and Noise	Transfer Pipeline Monterey Pipeline	Policy 6.6.2: Maintain the city's current response times of 3 to 5 minutes for emergencies and a response time of less than 10 minutes for all non-emergency calls.	Consistent: The Proposed Project would not impede the city's current emergency response times.
Monterey	California Coastal Commission	Development	Monterey Pipeline	Section 30253: Minimization of adverse impacts. New development shall do all of the following: e. Where appropriate, protect special communities and neighborhoods that, because of their unique characteristics, are popular visitor destination points for recreational uses.	Consistent: Construction of pipeline segments would result in temporary impacts to recreational areas; however, due to the short-term nature of these activities and the requirement to maintain access to surrounding recreational uses during construction, the Proposed Project would be consistent with this policy.
Monterey	California Coastal Commission	Public Access	Monterey Pipeline	Section 30210: Access; recreational opportunities; posting. In carrying out the requirement of Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution, maximum access, which shall be conspicuously posted, and recreational opportunities shall be provided for all the people consistent with public safety needs and the need to protect public rights, rights of private property owners, and natural resource areas from overuse.	Consistent: If public access to coastal resources would be temporarily impeded, posting would be provided, as required by law.

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4.16.4 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

4.16.4.1 Significance Criteria

In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the project would have a significant impact on public services, utilities, and recreation if it would:

- a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of, or the need for, new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any public services such as fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other services; or
- b. Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or
- c. Be out of compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.
- d. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or
- e. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

No additional significance criteria are needed to comply with the CEQA-Plus¹ considerations required by the State Revolving Fund Loan Program administered by the State Water Resources Control Board.

4.16.4.2 Impact Analysis Overview

Approach to Analysis

This impact analysis focuses on the potential for project construction or operations to directly affect public services, utilities, and recreation. Potential effects related to wildland fire hazards are evaluated in **Section 4.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials**. Potential construction-related effects on emergency access and access to schools and recreational facilities are addressed in **Section 4.16 Traffic and Transportation**.

Operational impacts affecting public services, utilities (solid waste disposal), and parks (and recreational facilities) considers whether Proposed Project implementation affects the ability of fire, police or emergency services, schools, parks and recreational facilities, and solid waste disposal facilities to maintain acceptable service or other performance objectives, resulting in the need for new or expanded facilities or deterioration of existing park facilities.

Areas of No Project Impact

The Proposed Project would not result in impacts related to the some of the significance criteria, as explained below. Impact analyses related to the other criteria are addressed below under

¹ To comply with applicable federal statutes and authorities, EPA established specific "CEQA-Plus" requirements in the Operating Agreement with SWRCB for administering the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program.

Subsections 4.7.4.4 (Construction Impacts), 4.7.4.5 (Operational Impacts), and 4.7.4.6 (Cumulative Impacts).

- *(d) Increased use of existing parks causing deterioration of facilities.* (No impact during construction or operations). Construction activities would not result in use of recreational facilities or result in an increase in permanent residents that would demand use of parks and recreational facilities. Thus, neither construction nor operation of the Proposed Project would result in use of parks and recreational facilities that would lead to physical deterioration of such facilities, and the significance criterion (d) is not discussed further.
- *(e) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.* (No impact during construction or operations). The Proposed Project does not include construction of recreational facilities. In addition, the Proposed Project would not result in the need for new or expanded recreational facilities because the Proposed Project would not permanently increase the local population or employees (i.e., only up to 9 new employees) such that there would be an increase in demand for recreational facilities. Thus, the significance criterion (e) related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities is not applicable to the Proposed Project and is not discussed further.

Summary of Impacts

Table 4.16-5, Summary of Impacts – Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation provides a summary of potential public services, utilities, and recreation impacts and significance determinations at each Proposed Project component site.

Table 4.16-5

Summary of Impacts – Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation

Impact Title	Source Water Diversion and Storage Sites						Treatment Facilities at Regional Treatment Plant	Product Water Conveyance		Injection Well Facilities	CalAm Distribution System		Project Overall
	Salinas Pump Station	Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery	Reclamation Ditch	Tembladero Slough	Blanco Drain Diversion (Pump Station and Pipeline)	Lake El Estero		RUWAP Alignment Option	Coastal Alignment Option		Transfer Pipeline	Monterey Pipeline	
PS-1: Construction Public Services Demand	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
PS-2: Construction Landfill Capacity	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
PS-3: Construction Solid Waste Policies and Regulations	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
PS-4: Public Services Demand during Operation	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
PS-5: Landfill Capacity for Operations	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
Cumulative Impacts	LS: The Proposed Project would not contribute to cumulative impacts related to schools, parks, and recreational facilities. The Proposed Project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts to other public services and utilities (fire and police protection, solid waste).												
NI – No Impact LS – Less-than-Significant LSM – Less-than-Significant with Mitigation SU – Significant Unavoidable BI – Beneficial Impact													

4.16.4.3 Construction Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact PS-1: Construction Public Services Demand. Construction of the Proposed Project would not result in public service demands for fire and police protection services, schools, or parks that would result in the need for new or physically altered facilities to maintain service capacity or performance objectives. (Criterion a) (Less-than-Significant)

All Project Facilities

The Proposed Project would entail construction activities at all project sites, which would not result in a demand for school or park services. During project construction, incidents requiring law enforcement, fire protection, or emergency services could occur for anticipated minor incidents. Any such calls for service would be spread out among several jurisdictions in which the Proposed Project sites are located. Any temporary increase in incidents would not be expected to exceed the capacity of local service providers to a degree that would require new or expanded facilities that would result in significant physical environmental impacts.

The Proposed Project would require a total of up to approximately 270 daily construction workers during the 18-21 month construction period that would be dispersed throughout the construction sites. On average, approximately 170 daily construction workers would be dispersed throughout all the construction sites. While it is possible that some workers might temporarily relocate from other areas, the Proposed Project would not substantially increase the local population such that it would lead to an increased demand for public services. Any temporary increase in the local population during project construction would be negligible, and resulting public service demand could be accommodated by existing service providers. Thus, impacts to public services during construction would be less-than-significant.

Impact Conclusion

Based on the above analysis, construction of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts on public services. Any demand for public services would be met through existing service providers without the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities to maintain existing service levels. Therefore, this is a less-than-significant impact, and no mitigation measures would be required.

Impact PS-2: Construction Landfill Capacity. Construction of the Proposed Project would result in generation of solid waste; however, the solid waste would be disposed at a landfill with sufficient permitted daily and overall capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. (Criterion b) (Less-than-Significant)

All Project Facilities

According to MRWPCA, construction of the Proposed Project, including the CalAm Distribution System pipelines, would generate approximately 35,000 cubic yards (or 11,700 tons) of excess spoils and construction debris. Most construction debris would consist of spoils, rock, and other excavated materials. Much of the excavated materials and construction waste would be diverted for recycling and reuse. In the absence of project-specific debris management measures and waste diversion estimates, this analysis conservatively assumes that all excess spoils and construction debris would be disposed of at the MRWMD Landfill.

The Monterey Peninsula Landfill is permitted to receive 3,500 tons of waste per day. The landfill has an estimated remaining capacity of 48,560,000 cubic yards and an expected life of approximately 100 years (CalRecycle, 2013). According to the Monterey Regional Waste Management District, the landfill receives an average of approximately 300,000 tons per year, or less than 1,000 tons per day (Monterey Regional Waste Management District, 2013b).

Based on the assumption that excess spoils and construction debris would be hauled to the landfill five days per week over an 18-month construction duration, project construction could generate up to 30 tons per day of materials requiring disposal. Even under this worst-case scenario, the waste generated by the Proposed Project, in combination with the landfill's average acceptance rate of less than 1,000 tons per day, would be well below the daily permitted capacity of 3,500 tons. In addition, the total amount of excess spoils and construction debris generated by the project represents less than 1% of the landfill's remaining capacity.

Impact Conclusion

The Proposed Project's estimated construction-related solid waste disposal would not exceed the current landfill permitted daily solid waste acceptance rate and would contribute only approximately 1% of that daily rate. The total amount of construction-related solid waste disposal would be only 0.06% of the total permitted capacity remaining in the landfill. The impact is less-than-significant and no mitigation is required.

Impact PS-3: Construction Solid Waste Policies and Regulations. Construction of the Proposed Project would potentially conflict with state and local statutes, policies and regulations related to solid waste. (Criterion c) (Less than Significant with Mitigation)

All Project Facilities

Construction waste materials generated by the Proposed Project could make it difficult for the local jurisdictions to achieve solid waste diversion goals and other local regulations. Jurisdictions must comply with state-mandated reductions in solid waste generation under the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which requires all California cities and counties to implement programs to reduce, recycle, and compost at least 50% of waste. Facilities in violation of these requirements are fined and could lose their permits to operate if the specified reductions are not met. Consistent with the state mandate, Monterey County requires that 50% of inert solids and 100% of non-inert materials be diverted from landfills. As discussed above in **Section 4.16.3, Regulatory Framework**, AB 341 directed CalRecycle to adopt a state policy requiring cities and counties to develop strategies for achieving the goal to divert 75% of solid waste from landfills by 2020. However, AB 341 is explicit in that jurisdictions are not legally required to achieve the 75% diversion goal at this time. In addition, CALGreen requires a 50% diversion of construction waste. Currently, local jurisdictions do not consistently enforce these waste diversion requirements upon individual construction projects.

Construction of the Proposed Project would generate approximately 35,000 cubic yards of construction debris (including for the CalAm Distribution System Pipelines) that would be composed primarily of spoils, rock, and other excavated materials. While suitable soil excavated during construction would be used to backfill trenches and restore work areas, if all of these excavated materials were disposed at a landfill, the project would potentially be out of compliance with State and local solid waste programs resulting in a significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-3 (Construction Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan) would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level. This measure would require the

preparation and implementation of a construction waste reduction and recycling plan identifying the types of debris the project would generate and describing the manner in which these waste streams would be handled to comply with state and local solid waste statutes and regulations.

Impact Conclusion

Construction-generated solid waste disposal at a landfill may be out of compliance with State and local waste diversion policies and goals, resulting in a significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-3 would reduce the potentially significant solid waste impact to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure

Mitigation Measure PS-3: Construction Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan (relevant to all Proposed Project components).

The construction contractor(s) shall prepare and implement a construction waste reduction and recycling plan identifying the types of construction debris the Proposed Project will generate and the manner in which those waste streams will be handled. In accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, the plan shall emphasize source reduction measures, followed by recycling and composting methods, to ensure that construction and demolition waste generated by the project is managed consistent with applicable statutes and regulations. In accordance with the California Green Building Standards Code and local regulations, the plan shall specify that all trees, stumps, rocks, and associated vegetation and soils, and 50% of all other nonhazardous construction and demolition waste, be diverted from landfill disposal. The plan shall be prepared in coordination with the Monterey Regional Waste Management District and be consistent with Monterey County's Integrated Waste Management Plan. Upon project completion, MRWPCA and CalAm shall collect the receipts from the contractor(s) to document that the waste reduction, recycling, and diversion goals have been met.

4.16.4.4 Operational Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact PS-4: Public Services Demand During Operation. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in public service demands for fire and police protection services, schools, or parks that would result in the need for new or physically altered facilities to maintain service capacity or performance objectives. (Criterion a) (Less-than-Significant)

All Project Facilities

Operation of the project would consist of operations and maintenance activities at the Source Water Diversion and Storage sites, Treatment Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant, Booster Pump Station, and Injection Well Facilities sites. Periodic maintenance may be required along the Project Water Conveyance Pipeline and/or CalAm Distribution System Pipeline. Maintenance and operation of these infrastructure facilities would not result in demand for school or park facilities, and any demand for fire and/or police protection services would be minor and would not be expected to exceed the capacity of local service providers to a degree that would require new or physically altered public facilities that would result in significant physical environmental impacts.

The Proposed Project would require up to approximately nine new permanent employees. It is expected that the new employees would be local residents, and the project would not result in an increase in population that would generate new public service demands. (See **Section 4.15, Population and Housing**).

Impact Conclusion

Based on the above analysis, construction of the Proposed Project would not result in significant impacts on public services. Any demand for public services would be met through existing service providers without the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities to maintain existing service levels. Therefore, this is a less-than-significant impact, and no mitigation measures would be required.

Impact PS-5: Landfill Capacity for Operations. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in adverse effects on landfill capacity or be out of compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. (Criterion b) (Less-than-Significant)

Once constructed, the operation of the proposed underground pipelines for source, advanced water treatment product water, and potable distribution system conveyance would not generate solid waste. Operation and maintenance at the Source Water Diversion and Storage sites, Product Water Conveyance Booster Pump Stations, and Injection Well Facilities also would not be expected to result in generation of solid waste due to the nature of the facilities as operating infrastructure facilities, except for occasional minor servicing and/or replacement of equipment parts, trash found, occasional weed removal, and dirt and dust from sweeping electrical buildings. Operation of the Advanced Water Treatment Facility site would result in generation of minor amounts of solid waste as described below.

Treatment Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant

The proposed new and modified treatment facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant (including the Advanced Water Treatment Facility and SVRP Modifications) would utilize a treatment process that would produce a relatively small amount of new residual solid waste per day from the primary and secondary treatment process. Approximately 550 lbs/day (and possibly up to approximately 800 lbs/day) of additional wet solid waste would be generated and would need to be hauled off-site due to the waste return stream of the AWT Facility.² Solids produced during the reverse osmosis treatment process from the AWT Facility would be combined with the existing solids produced at the Regional Treatment Plant and disposed of at the Monterey Peninsula Landfill, which is adjacent to the treatment plant. Although the solids are unlikely to be categorized as hazardous, testing for nonhazardous waste disposal criteria would be performed prior to landfill disposal. Other types of wastes, such as filter cartridges and membranes used in the reverse osmosis process, would also be generated, but the spent

² Suspended solids would be removed through the AWT Facility membrane filtration system and the removed solids would be returned to the Regional Treatment Plant headworks. The 550 lbs/day estimate conservatively assumes that all of the returned solids are then removed through the Regional Treatment Plant primary and secondary processes after return of the AWT Facility waste stream. After removal of the solids through primary and secondary treatment, the solids would go through a number of dewatering and drying steps to reach a final solids concentration of 50% (or greater; 50% was assumed for this calculation). The upper-end solids estimate (800 lbs/day) comes from the maximum Regional Treatment Plant secondary effluent (AWTF influent) total suspended solids data from the source water sampling during 2013 and 2014 of 9 mg/L.

reverse osmosis membranes would be returned to the manufacturer for recycling. The additional five new permanent employees at the plant would generate nominal amounts of typical office wastes.

The Monterey Peninsula Landfill is permitted to accept up to 3,500 tons per day but, on average, receives less than 1,000 tons per day (CalRecycle, 2013; Monterey Regional Waste Management District, 2013b); therefore, the landfill has capacity to accept the waste generated by the Advanced Water Treatment Facility (of less than 800 pounds per day or 0.4 tons per day) without exceeding its permitted daily tonnage or depleting substantial long-term capacity. In addition, the Proposed Project would not be out of compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and guidelines related to solid waste because there are no specific regulations related to the type or quantity of solid waste generated by the AWT Facility. As a result, operation of the proposed Advanced Water Treatment Facility would have a less-than-significant impact related to landfill capacity and solid waste disposal.

Impact Conclusion

As detailed above, the Treatment Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant would generate some additional solid waste that would be routinely disposed at the Monterey Regional Landfill in addition to solids generated from the existing wastewater treatment facilities. The landfill could accept the waste without exceeding its permitted daily tonnage or substantially depleting long-term capacity. All other proposed facilities would have a very limited potential to generate waste during operations or maintenance. Impacts related to solid waste disposal and landfill capacity during operations and maintenance would be less-than-significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.16.4.5 Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The geographic scope for cumulative impact analysis of public services consists of the service areas of the public service providers evaluated (fire protection, police protection, schools, and parks/recreation). For landfill capacity, the geographic scope includes the service area of the Monterey Regional Waste Management District. For compliance with solid waste statutes and regulations, the geographic scope encompasses Monterey County, including incorporated cities within which the project components are proposed. Based on the list of cumulative projects provided on **Table 4.1-2, Project Considered for Cumulative Analysis** (see **Section 4.1, Introduction**), cumulative projects in the service areas in which the Proposed Project sites are located are summarized below in the discussion of potential cumulative impacts. The cumulative projects are cross-referenced (in parentheses) to the project number on **Table 4.1-2**. Cumulative project locations are shown on **Figure 4.1.1, Cumulative Projects Location Map**.

The discussion of cumulative impacts is organized to address the combined impacts of the Proposed Project plus the Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project (MPWSP) (with the 6.4 mgd desalination plant) and then to address the overall combined impacts of the Proposed Project and all relevant projects identified on **Table 4.1-2** for the cumulative analysis:

- *Combined Impacts of Proposed Project Plus MPWSP* (with 6.4 mgd Desalination Plant) (referred to as the MPWSP Variant).³ The CalAm Monterey Peninsula Water Supply

³ The October 2012 Notice of Preparation of an EIR for the MPWSP describes an alternative to the MPWSP that would include a smaller desalination plant combined with the Proposed GWR Project (CPUC, 2012). Based on ongoing coordination with the CPUC's EIR consultants, this alternative is referenced as the "Variant" and includes a 6.4 mgd desalination plant that was proposed by CalAm in amended application materials, submitted in 2013 to the CPUC (CPUC, 2013).

Project includes: a seawater intake system; a source water pipeline; a desalination plant and appurtenant facilities; desalinated water conveyance facilities, including pipelines, pump stations, a terminal reservoir; and an expanded ASR system, including two additional injection/extraction wells (ASR-5 and ASR-6 Wells), a new ASR Pump Station, and conveyance pipelines to convey between the well. The CalAm Distribution Pipelines (Transfer and Monterey) would be constructed for either the MPWSP or GWR project. The cumulative impact analysis in this EIR anticipates that the Proposed Project could be combined with a version of the MPSWP that includes a 6.4 mgd desalination plant. Similarly, the MPSWP EIR is evaluating a "Variant" project that includes the proposed CalAm Facilities (with the 6.4 mgd desalination plant) and the Proposed Project. The impacts of the Variant are considered to be cumulative impacts in this EIR. The CalAm and GWR Facilities that comprise the MPSWP Variant are shown in **Appendix Y**.

- **Overall Cumulative Projects:** This impact analysis is based on the list of cumulative projects provided on **Table 4.1-2** (see **Section 4.1**). The overall cumulative impacts analysis considers the degree to which all relevant past, present and probable future projects (including the MPSWP (with the 6.4 mgd desalination plant) could result in impacts that combine with the impacts of the Proposed Project.

Combined Impacts of Proposed Project Plus MPSWP (with 6.4 mgd Desalination Plant). Both the Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project desalination plant and the Proposed Project Treatment Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant would be located in the unincorporated area of Monterey County within a distance of approximately 0.5 miles. The Transmission Pipeline component of the MPWSP would be in the similar location as a segment of the Proposed Project Product Water Conveyance Coastal Alignment pipeline within the City of Marina. Both the MPWSP and GWR projects include installation of new wells in the city of Seaside.

Construction of the GWR facilities could overlap with construction of the CalAm facilities for approximately 18 months, which may result in limited increases in calls for police or fire protection services typically associated with construction projects, but would not result in substantial calls for services to the extent that construction of additional police or fire facilities would be required. Thus, cumulative impacts during construction resulting from the MPWSP and GWR projects would not be significant.

Both the desalination plant and Proposed Project Treatment Facilities at the Regional Treatment Plant would be located in the unincorporated area of Monterey County that would be served by City of Marina for fire and police protection services, likely on a contract basis. However, the combined operations of the two projects would not result in a significant cumulative impact to these services due to the nature of the facilities as public infrastructure facilities, which would not be expected to have frequent and/or recurring police or fire service calls. The two combined projects would not result in impacts to service levels that would require new or physically altered physical facilities. Neither project would not result in an increased demand for or impacts to schools and parks. Solid waste from the combined operations of the two projects would not result in significant cumulative impacts to landfill capacity. Therefore, there would be no significant cumulative public service impacts resulting from the two projects.

Overall Cumulative Impacts. Cumulative development projects are summarized and potential cumulative impacts are addressed below for public services (police and fire protection services) by geographic area. A discussion of cumulative solid waste impacts follows the public services cumulative impact analysis.

Table 4.16-5 above, summarizes project impacts public services, utilities, and recreation. Proposed Project construction impacts on demand for public services and landfill capacity were

found to be less than significant. Public services demand during operation was also determined to be less than significant. The Proposed Project would not result in new population growth that would require schools or parks and recreational services. Thus, public service impacts are only related to police and fire protection services.

Public Services (Fire and Police Protection, Schools, Parks) Cumulative Impacts.

- *City of Salinas – Salinas Pump Station Source Water Diversion and Storage site.* The site is located within the City of Salinas. No cumulative projects have been identified within the applicable City of Salinas service areas of the public service providers evaluated (fire protection, police protection, schools, and parks/recreation), except for the City of Salinas Solar Project (#36) that consists of construction of solar panels on approximately 18 acres at the Salinas Pump Station site. The project would be constructed starting in 2015 and ending in 2016, which would not completely coincide with construction at the Salinas Pump Station Diversion site, which is planned to begin in the summer of 2016. Given the nature of the facilities as public infrastructure, neither project would result in measurable increases in police or fire service calls within the City of Salinas and would not result in a significant cumulative impact.
- *Unincorporated Monterey County.* In addition to the MPWSP components discussed above, cumulative projects in the unincorporated Monterey County service areas of the public service providers include:
 - The Salinas Valley Water Project Phase 2 (#2) would be located 1.6 miles from the Proposed Project Product Water Conveyance pipeline; the construction schedule for these proposed facility improvements would not coincide with the Proposed Project. Because the construction schedules do not coincide, no combined construction-related impacts would occur. The Proposed Project Conveyance pipelines would not contribute to new public service demands.
 - East Garrison Specific Plan at the former Fort Ord (#3) is an approved mixed-used development project, consisting of residential, commercial and institutional uses located west of the Salinas Treatment Facilities.
 - Development Projects Along Highway 68 (#6, 7, 8).
 - The proposed Deep Water Desalination project (#4) would be located over six miles north of the AWT sites and would be located within different service areas than the Proposed Project components within the unincorporated County.

There would be no overlapping construction schedules except for the Proposed Project, the MPWSP, and East Garrison Project. The exact timing of construction is not known for the projects along Highway 68. The East Garrison Specific Plan is planned for construction starting potentially in 2015. Potential calls for fire and police services during construction would be expected to be limited and would be spread among several service providers, and would not result in significant cumulative construction-related impacts.

Development of the East Garrison area would not result in significant impacts on fire and police protection services with required mitigation that includes funding and construction of an onsite fire station and establishment of a Community Service district to fund fire and sheriff department staffing (Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department, 2004).

Once constructed, the Proposed Project would not increase police or fire service demands. The Proposed Project's contribution to these calls would not be cumulatively considerable.

- *City of Marina – The Advanced Water Treatment Facility, segments of the Product Water Conveyance Pipeline and Booster Pump Station.* Cumulative projects in the applicable City of Marina service areas of the public service providers evaluated (fire protection, police protection, schools, and parks/recreation) include:
 - Two water projects - The Regional Urban Water Augmentation Desalination (#18) and a Recycle Project (#19), are both proposed by the Marina Coast Water District. Both projects would be located south of the proposed Regional Treatment Plant and north of the City of Marina. The Desalination project would be located on the Armstrong Ranch property. Both of these proposed projects would be located in proximity to the RUWAP Product Water Conveyance alignment.
 - California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB) Projects – Student housing (#16) and an academic building (#17) are planned at the CSUMB campus in proximity to the proposed RUWAP Booster Pump Station location.
 - Four development projects - The Dunes on Monterey Bay (#10) – a mixed-use residential, hotel, retail and office developments is scheduled for buildout in 2020 and an affordable housing project (#14) is estimated for construction in 2015. Another housing project (#15) and a mixed use project (#12) do not have identified construction schedules.

The Proposed Project, MPWSP and the Marina Coast Water District projects consist of infrastructure facilities that would not result in increased demand for schools or parks. Similarly, operation of the Product Water Conveyance Pipeline and Booster Pump Station would not result in increased demands for fire and police protection services. Cumulative development projects would result in increased demands for police and fire protection services. The City of Marina provides fire protection services to the Regional Treatment Plant and potentially other public facilities in the unincorporated area of the County. As a public infrastructure facility with security, fire suppression and hazardous materials controls, the improvements at the Regional Treatment Plant as part of the Proposed Project would not result in a considerable increase in calls for public services or result in a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts.

- *City of Seaside – Segments of the Product Water Conveyance Pipeline, Injection Well Facilities site and segments of the CalAm Distribution System Improvements pipelines.* In addition to MPWSP ASR wells and a portion of Distribution Pipeline, located in Seaside, the following cumulative projects would be located in the City of Seaside: the Seaside Groundwater Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project (#28) adjacent to the proposed Injection Well Facilities site, which was completed in 2014; the Fort Ord Dunes State Park Campground Project (#34) that is scheduled for construction in 2015; City of Seaside development projects (#21, 22, 24), storm drainage improvements (#23-26), and dredging Laguna Grande and Roberts Lakes (#29). The Proposed Project facilities in Seaside would consist of underground pipeline segments, booster pump station and injection well facilities. These facilities would have negligible, if any fire and/or police service demand. Thus, the Proposed Project's contribution to cumulative public service impacts created by other permanent development would not be cumulatively considerable.
- *City of Monterey - Lake El Estero Water Source Diversion site and CalAm Distribution Pipeline Improvements.* These two Project sites are located within the City of Monterey. Two cumulative projects (#30, #31) have been identified within the City of Monterey service areas of the public service providers evaluated (fire protection, police protection,

schools, and parks/recreation). These facilities would have negligible, if any fire and/or police service demand. Thus, the Proposed Project's contribution to cumulative public service impacts created by other permanent development would not be cumulatively considerable.

Solid Waste Disposal Cumulative Impacts. Cumulative projects would generate solid waste that would be disposed at the Monterey Peninsula Landfill and Recycling Facility. The Proposed Project's contribution would be minor – approximately 550 to 800 pounds per day of wet solids during operations. In comparison, the East Garrison project in Monterey County is estimated to generate an estimated 13 tons per day of solid waste, which was determined to not be cumulatively significant (Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department, 2004). Given that the landfill is permitted to receive 3,500 tons of waste per day, and currently receives less than 1,000 tons per day with a remaining capacity until the year 2161, cumulative impacts to landfill capacity would not be significant. In addition the Proposed Project's construction-related contribution to any potential non-compliance with solid waste statutes and regulations would be considered less-than-cumulatively considerable given the small amount of solid waste generation of the project as documented above, and mitigation that would reduce the project's contribution to cumulative solid waste generation inconsistencies with policies such that the contribution would not be considerable.

Cumulative Impact Conclusion

The Proposed Project would not contribute to any cumulative impacts related to schools, parks, and recreational facilities. The Proposed Project's contribution to other public services and utilities (fire and police protection, solid waste) would not be cumulatively considerable.

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