

3.11 Public Services and Utilities

This section describes the existing public services and utilities in the action area. This section provides the regulatory framework that would be applicable to the project and describes the potential impacts to public services and utilities resulting from the North Bay Water Recycling Program (NBWRP). The Impacts and Mitigation Measures section defines significance criteria used for the impact assessment and presents a discussion of potential project-related impacts. Determination of significance of impacts in this EIR/EIS apply only to CEQA, not to NEPA.

3.11.1 Affected Environment/Setting

LGVSD

City of San Rafael

Public Services

Police Protection. The City of San Rafael Police Department, which is headquartered at 1400 Fifth Avenue in San Rafael, provides police protection in the action area. In its current configuration, the Chief of Police directs a staff of 75 sworn and 36 non-sworn employees. The uniformed Patrol Bureau provides uniformed police services 24 hours a day. The bureau is divided equally into two sub-units, Footbeat Unit and a Directed Patrol Unit, of approximately twenty members, managed by Police Lieutenants (City of San Rafael, 2008).

Fire Protection. Please refer to the fire protection services for unincorporated Marin County below.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Please refer to the EMS program for unincorporated Marin County below.

Medical Facilities. Please refer to the medical facilities for unincorporated Marin County below.

Schools and Parks. The San Rafael City School and Dixie School Districts oversee public schools in the action area. The schools closest to the action area in the San Rafael City School District are listed below; all of which have students in grades Kindergarten (K) through fifth (K-5), with the exception of Venetia Valley school, which has students in grades K-8:

- Venetia Valley (formerly Gallinas) School (177 North San Pedro Road)
- Glenwood Elementary (25 West Castlewood Drive)
- Bahia Vista Elementary (125 Bahia Way)
- Coleman Elementary (800 Belle Avenue)
- Laurel Dell Elementary (225 Woodland Avenue)
- Sun Valley Elementary (75 Happy Lane)

The schools closest to the action area in the Dixie School District are listed below:

- Dixie Elementary School (177 North San Pedro Road)
- Mary E. Silveira Elementary School (375 Blackstone Drive)
- Vallecito School (50 Nova Albion Way)

Dixie School District students attend Miller Creek Middle School, which is located just outside the city limits of San Rafael. City of San Rafael School District students attend Davidson Middle School, located in the central section of San Rafael. Students attending Bahia Vista, Coleman, Glenwood, Laurel Dell, San Pedro and Sun Valley Elementary Schools continue to Davidson Middle School. Students from Davidson and Miller Creek continue to San Rafael High (185 Mission Avenue) or Terra Linda High (320 Nova Albion Way). Dominican University (50 Acacia Avenue) is also located within the San Rafael city limits (City of San Rafael, 2008).

The City of San Rafael provides parks and recreational services to residents and businesses of the City. A detailed discussion of recreation facilities in the vicinity of NBWRP is provided in **Section 3.13, Recreation.**

Libraries. The City of San Rafael is a member of the Marin County Library System that serves the unincorporated parts of Marin County and participating cities. There are eleven participating library locations in this system. The libraries closest to the action area are the Marin County Civic Center Library at (3501 Civic Center Drive), the Picklewood Library (50 Canal St), and main City of San Rafael Library (1100 E St), all located in San Rafael (City of San Rafael, 2008).

Utilities

Water. Marin Municipal Water District (MMWD) provides potable water in the action area. The primary source of water for MMWD is rainfall stored in two of the area reservoirs. MMWD also maintains a line intertie with the North Marin Water District for Russian River water. Seventy-two percent of the water used within the MMWD is from local reservoirs, 26 percent is from the Russian River in Sonoma County via SCWA, and two percent is from recycled water (MMWD, 2008).

Sewer. Please refer to the sewer service under the unincorporated Marin County below.

Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities. Please refer to the solid waste facilities under the unincorporated Marin County below.

Hazardous Waste Facilities. Please refer to the hazardous waste facilities under the unincorporated Marin County below.

Electricity. Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides electricity and natural gas to businesses and residences in the city of San Rafael. PG&E is responsible for maintaining the physical infrastructure for gas and electrical distribution. The majority of San Rafael's power comes from the substation on Second St. near Lindero, which is a significant component of the major grid system for Marin County (City of Rafael, 2004).

Marin County

Public Services

Police Protection. The Marin County Sherriff's Department, which is headquartered at 3501 Civic Center Drive in San Rafael, provides police protection for the action area. Three substations of the department provide service to the southern Marin, Kentfield, and Point Reyes regions of unincorporated areas of the county. The Marin County Sherriff Department has approximately 207 sworn deputies and 114 law enforcement professionals. The Marin County Sheriff's Office is divided into three major bureaus: Administrative and Support Services, Detention Services, and Field Services in addition to operating the countywide Major Crime Task Force (Tamborski, 2008).

The Marin State Park District provides police protection in the China Camp State Park. The Marin State Park District has three rangers that reside onsite and a total of 12 rangers within the Marin County area that are able to respond to emergency situations. Marin County Sheriff would response if additional assistance is needed (Larr, 2008).

Fire Protection. The San Rafael Fire Department, which is headquartered at 1039 C. Street in San Rafael, provides fire protection to homes and businesses in areas of NBWRP. The department currently employs approximately 80 personnel and operates seven engines, two truck companies, and two paramedic trucks throughout its six stations. Two stations that would respond first to incidents in the action area are Station 5 at 955 Point San Pedro Road and Fire Station 7 at 3530 Civic Center Drive, both in San Rafael. These two stations are staffed with three to five firefighters and provide response times between three and eight minutes in the Action area (Heine, 2008).

Emergency Medical Services. The Marin County Emergency Medical Services program is responsible for the planning, implementation and evaluation of the EMS system established to provide pre-hospital services. The Paramedic Zone B Provider Agency, San Rafael Fire Department, provides emergency medical service to the action area. When required, two private ambulance providers, American Medical Response and St. Joseph Ambulance Service, provide transportation to Marin General Hospital in Greenbrae, which is the County's trauma center (Marin County, 2008).

Medical Facilities. The closest medical facilities to the action area are the Kaiser Hospital San Rafael and the Marin General Hospital. The Kaiser Hospital San Rafael is located at 99 Montecillo Road in San Rafael. This medical center provides emergency and urgent care as well non-emergency medical services (Kaiser Permanente, 2008). The Marin General Hospital is located at 250 Bon Air Road in Greenbrae. It is a Sutter Healthcare affiliate and offers emergency and non-emergency medical services (Marin General Hospital, 2008).

Schools and Parks. Schools located in Marin County are in the cities of San Rafael and Novato (see below for detailed information). Marin County provides park and recreational services to residents of Marin County. A detailed discussion of recreation facilities in the vicinity of NBWRP is provided in **Section 3.13, Recreation**.

Libraries. Marin County has a Free Library System that serves the unincorporated parts of Marin County and participating cities. There are eleven participating library locations in this system. The location closest to the action area is the Civic Center Library at 3501 Civic Center Drive in San Rafael (Marin County, 2008).

Utilities

Water. Marin County's water supplies include surface water, groundwater, recycled water and imported water. Surface water is the main source for urban areas in the eastern portion of the county while groundwater is the primary supply for unincorporated areas. Imported water is from the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA). SCWA direct customers are eight cities and special districts in Sonoma and northern Marin counties (Marin County, 2007). Marin Municipal Water District (MMWD) provides potable water in the action area. MMWD obtains 75 percent of the water consumed annually from rainfall collected in six area reservoirs in Marin. Five of the reservoirs are on the Mount Tamalpais Watershed and the other two are located in West Marin. The remaining 25 percent of the water comes from the Russian River in Sonoma County under a contract with SCWA (MMWD, 2008).

Sewer. Wastewater treatment services in the action area are provided by the Las Gallinas Valley Sanitary District (LGVSD) and the San Rafael Sanitation District (SR Sanitation District). The LGVSD provides services to Marinwood, Lucas Valley, Terra Linda, Santa Venetia, Los Ranchitos and Smith Ranch Road areas. The SR Sanitation District provides services to Central San Rafael south of Puerto Suello Hill and some neighboring unincorporated areas (i.e., Peacock Gap Country Club area).

LGVSD provides sewer collection, treatment and disposal; wastewater recycling via joint venture with MMWD; garbage and refuse collections and disposal via franchise (Marin Sanitary Service, 2008). The LGVSD provides these services to approximately 30,000 residents and the treatment plant, located at 300 Smith Ranch Road in San Rafael, employs 16 full-time personnel. The San Rafael Sanitation District provides pump station and collection system maintenance to its service area and employs 11 full time personnel (LGVSD, 2008).

Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities. The Marin Sanitary Service provides weekly garbage and recycling collection services to residential and commercial customers. They currently service more than 32,000 residential and commercial accounts.

Hazardous Waste Facilities. The Marin Recycling Center operates a household hazardous waste facility as a joint program with the City of San Rafael and the Marin County Waste Management Joint Powers Authority. The Household Hazardous Waste Facility is located at: 565 Jacoby Street in San Rafael. The facility disposes of household hazardous waste from residents of Marin County, with the exception of Novato. It also disposes small quantities of hazardous waste from businesses for a fee (Marin Sanitary Service, 2008).

Electricity. PG&E provides electricity to businesses and residences in Marin County.

Novato SD

City of Novato

Public Services

Police Protection. The Novato Police Department headquartered at 909 Machin Avenue in Novato provides police protection in the action area. The Novato Police Department operates a Patrol Bureau of two platoons and 7 squads. Each platoon reports to one lieutenant. The first platoon consists of 4 squads, 3 sergeants and 17 officers. The second platoon consists of 3 squads, 3 sergeants and 16 officers. The City of Novato is divided into four beats (geographical sections); Beat 1, Beat 2, Beat 3 and Beat 4; however, the patrol officers regularly cross the boundaries from one area to the other. The action area spans all four beats (City of Novato, 2008).

Fire Prevention and Protection. The Novato Fire Protection Department (NFPD) provides fire protection services to homes and businesses in the action area. NFPD's Emergency Response Section is made up of three divisions: Training, EMS, and Operations. The Operations Division is comprised of the emergency response personnel and equipment. The daily emergency response staffing for the entire fire district is 20 personnel, which include one battalion chief, four 3-person engine companies, one 3-person truck company and two 2-person paramedic ambulances. There are five stations located in the city. Stations located closest to the action area are Fire Station 1 (7025 Redwood Boulevard), Fire Station 2 (450 Atherton Avenue), Fire Station 3 (65 San Ramon Way.), Fire Station 4 (319 Enfrente Drive), and Fire Station 5 (5 Bolling Drive) (Novato Fire Protection District, 2008).

Emergency Medical Services. Please refer to the EMS program under the unincorporated Marin County above.

Medical Facilities. The closest medical facilities to the action area are the Novato Community Hospital in Novato, Kaiser Hospital San Rafael, and the Marin General Hospital. The Novato Community Hospital is located at 180 Rowland Way in Novato. This medical center is a Sutter Healthcare affiliate and provides non-emergency medical service (Novato Community Hospital, 2008). The Kaiser Hospital San Rafael and Marin General Hospital are discussed in the medical facilities section under unincorporated Marin County.

Schools and Parks. The Novato City School District oversees public schools in the action area. The schools closest to the action area are listed below, all of which have students in grades Kindergarten (K) through 5 (K-5):

- Hamilton Elementary School (One Main Gate Road)
- Loma Verde Elementary School (399 Alameda de la Loma)
- Lu Suttion Elementary School (1800 Center Road)
- Lynwood Elementary School (1320 Lynnwood Dr.)
- Olive Elementary School (629 Plum Street)
- Pleasant Valley Elementary School (755 Sutro Avenue)

- Rancho Elementary School (1430 Johnson St.)
- San Ramon Elementary School (45 San Ramon Way)

The City of Novato has three sixth- through eighth-grade middle schools: Hill Middle School (720 Diablo Avenue), San Jose Middle School (1000 Sunset Parkway), and Sinaloa Middle School (2045 Vineyard Way). Students from the middle schools continue to Novato High School (625 Arthur Street) or San Marin High School (15 San Marin Drive) (City of Novato, 2008).

The City of Novato provides parks and recreational services to residents and businesses of the City. A detailed discussion of recreation facilities in the vicinity of NBWRP is provided in **Section 3.13, Recreation**.

Libraries. The City of Novato is a member of the Marin County Library System that serves the unincorporated parts of Marin County and participating cities. There are eleven participating library locations in this system. The location closest to the action area is Novato Library at 1720 Novato Boulevard. in Novato (Marin County, 2008).

Utilities

Water. The North Marin Water District (NMWD) supplies Novato with potable water. The NMWD purchases approximately 80% of its supply from SCWA. SCWA water is collected 60 to 80 feet below the gravel beds adjacent to the Russian River and transported water to NMWD via the North Marin Aqueduct. NMWD has an agreement with SCWA that provides an annual entitlement of 14,100 acre-feet (4 billion gallons) of Russian River water. NMWD also receives a small amount of its supply from Stafford Lake, a reservoir on Novato Creek west of the City. MMWD receives its water from reservoirs on Lagunitas Creek in central Marin County, two other reservoirs, and from the Russian River. (Novato General Plan, 1996).

Sewer. Novato SD is responsible for treatment of wastewater in the City of Novato. Wastewater is treated at the newly constructed Recycled Water Facility, located adjacent to Highway 37. The 500,000-gallon-per-day-treatment facility provides irrigation water to the Stone Tree Golf Course in Novato (Novato SD, 2008).

Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities. Novato Disposal Service is the franchise collector for the Novato SD and provides recycling and greenwaste collection to residential and commercial accounts in the Novato (Novato SD, 2008).

Hazardous Waste Facilities. The Novato SD and the City of Novato operate a permanent drop-off facility for household and small business hazardous waste (Novato Sanitary District, 2008).

Electricity. PG&E provides electricity to businesses and residences in the City of Novato.

Marin County

Please refer to the discussion under LGVSD above.

SVCS

City of Sonoma

Public Services

Police Protection. The City of Sonoma Police Department, headquartered at 32 Patten Street in Sonoma, and the Sonoma County Sheriff's Department, headquartered at 2796 Ventura Avenue in Santa Rosa, provide police protection in the Action area. The City of Sonoma Department is staffed by two Sergeants, nine deputies, a School Resource Officer, a Traffic Officer, two Community Service Officers and two administrative positions. The station closest to the action area is headquarters (32 Patten Street) (City of Sonoma, 2008).

In 2004, the City of Sonoma contracted with the Sonoma County Sheriff's Department to provide law enforcement services. Please refer to the police protection section for unincorporated Sonoma County below for additional information.

Fire Prevention and Protection. Please refer to the fire protection services for unincorporated Sonoma County below.

Emergency Medical Services. Please refer to the emergency medical services for unincorporated Sonoma County below.

Medical Facilities. Please refer to the medical facilities for unincorporated Sonoma County below.

Schools and Parks. The Sonoma Valley Unified School District oversees public schools in the action area. The schools closest to the action area are listed below; all of which have students in grades K-5, with the exception of El Verano, which has K-8:

- El Verano Elementary School (18606 Riverside Drive)
- Prestwood Elementary (343 Mac Arthur Street)
- Sassarini Elementary (652 Fifth Street West)
- Coleman Elementary (800 Belle Avenue)
- Laurel Dell Elementary (225 Woodland Avenue)

Students in the Sonoma Valley Unified School District attend Adele Harrison Middle School (1150 Broadway) or Altimira Middle School (17805 Arnold Drive), which are both sixth- through eighth- grade schools. Students from Adele Harrison and Altimira continue to Sonoma Valley High (20000 Broadway) (Sonoma Valley Unified School District, 2008).

The City of Sonoma provides parks and recreational services to residents and businesses of the City. A detailed discussion of recreation facilities in the vicinity of NBWRP is provided in **Section 3.13, Recreation.**

Libraries. The City of Sonoma is a member of the Sonoma County Library System that serves the unincorporated parts of Sonoma County and participating cities. The Sonoma County library is headquartered at Third & E Streets in Santa Rosa and has 13 branch locations. The library location closest to the action area is the Sonoma Valley branch, located at 755 West Napa St. in Sonoma (Sonoma County, 2008).

Utilities

Water. Water services are provided by the Valley of the Moon Water District (VOMWD) Division 12, and the City of Sonoma. Both of the providers obtain water from the SCWA via the Sonoma aqueduct. VOMWD serves approximately 7,200 acres and a population of 23,000. VOMWD purchases approximately 90 percent of its water from SCWA and the remaining 10 percent from municipal wells used primarily during the summer months. The City of Sonoma serves the action area with water from SCWA and three municipal wells. The wells have a total pumping capacity of 1.1 million gallons per day (mgd), but because the water quality of the wells is significantly lower than that of SCWA, the wells are used only as a backup supply (ESA, 2006).

Sewer. SCWA assumed management responsibilities for the County of Sonoma Sanitation Districts and Zones on January 1, 1995 from the County of Sonoma Department of Public Works. The Action area is in the Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District (SVCS) and provides wastewater treatment, reclamation and disposal within the action area. The SVCS service area covers approximately 4500 acres and includes approximately 118 miles of collection system pipelines. The SVCS WWTP has an average dry weather flow of 2.6 million gallons a day.

Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities. The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency provides recycling, garbage, and yard waste collection services in the Action area. The Sonoma Transfer Station (4376 Stage Gulch Road) provides a disposal site in the action area (Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, 2008).

Hazardous Waste Facilities. The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, comprised of nine cities within Sonoma County, including the City of Sonoma, provides disposal of hazardous waste in the action area. The Sonoma Transfer Station (4376 Stage Gulch Rd.) is the closest hazardous materials site to the action area.

Electricity. PG&E provides electricity to businesses and residences in the City of Sonoma.

Sonoma County

Public Services

Police Protection. The Sonoma County Sheriff's Department headquartered at 2796 Ventura Avenue in Santa Rosa provides police protection to the action area. The Sonoma County Sheriff's Department is responsible for primary law enforcement services of the unincorporated area of Sonoma County and the cities of Windsor and Sonoma. These law enforcement services are provided by the 275 Deputy Sheriffs in the Patrol Bureau, Investigations Bureau, Court Security

and Transportation Bureaus. The Department has four substations and two detention facilities. The substation closest to NBWRP is the Sonoma Valley Sub-Station located at 810 Grove Street in Sonoma (Sonoma County, 2008).

Fire Prevention and Protection. The Sonoma Valley Fire and Rescue Authority (SVFRA), headquartered at 630 2nd Street West in the City of Sonoma, provides fire protection and pre-hospital medical services in the action area. The SVFRA consists of a Fire Chief, four division chiefs, 11 captains, 14 engineers, 35 part-time firefighters, 6 full-time EMS employees, 30 part time EMS employees, four clerical staff, and approximately 30 volunteer firefighters. Many of the employees are Paramedic- trained. The stations closest to the action area are Station 1 (630 2nd Street West) and Station 2 (877 Center Street El Verano). The response times vary between 3 to 5 minutes in the action area (Ayers, 2008).

Emergency Medical Services. The Sonoma Valley Fire and Rescue Authority is the sole emergency medical service provider in the action area. The Authority provides transportation to the Sonoma Valley hospital (347 Andrieux Street, Sonoma), Queen of the Valley Medical Center (1000 Trancas Street, Napa) and Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital (1165 Montgomery Drive, Santa Rosa); the latter two have trauma centers. When required, one private ambulance provider, Vera Ambulance Service, provides private transfers to/from hospital locations (Ayers, 2008).

Medical Facilities. The closest medical facilities to the action area are Sonoma Valley Hospital (347 Andrieux Street, Sonoma), the Queen of the Valley Medical Center (1000 Trancas Street, Napa) and the Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital (1165 Montgomery Drive, Santa Rosa). The Sonoma Valley Hospital is a non-profit district hospital with a publicly elected five-member Board of Directors. This medical center provides emergency and urgent care as well non-emergency medical services (Sonoma Valley Hospital, 2008).

The Queen of the Valley Medical Center and Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital are St. John Healthcare affiliates and offer emergency and non-emergency medical services (Queen of the Valley Hospital, 2008). The Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital is the designated trauma center for the Action area (Santa Rosa Memorial, 2008).

Schools and Parks. The Sonoma Valley Unified School District oversees public schools in the action area. The schools closest to the action area are listed below; all of which have students in grades K-5, with the exception of El Verano, which has K-8:

- El Verano Elementary School (18606 Riverside Drive)
- Prestwood Elementary (343 Mac Arthur Street)
- Sassarini Elementary (652 Fifth Street West)
- Coleman Elementary (800 Belle Avenue)
- Laurel Dell Elementary (225 Woodland Avenue)

Students in the Sonoma Valley Unified School District attend Adele Harrison Middle School (1150 Broadway) or Altimira Middle School (17805 Arnold Drive), which are both sixth- through

eighth- grade schools. Students from Adele Harrison and Altimira continue to Sonoma Valley High (20000 Broadway) (Sonoma Valley Unified School District, 2008).

Sonoma County provides park and recreational services to residents of Sonoma County. A detailed discussion of recreation facilities in the vicinity of the NBWRP is provided in **Section 3.13, Recreation.**

Libraries. The Sonoma County library is headquartered at Third and E Streets in Santa Rosa and has 13 branch locations. The library location closest to the action area is the Sonoma Valley branch located at 755 West Napa Street in Sonoma.

Utilities

Water. Potable, commercial, industrial and agricultural water supplies in Sonoma County are derived from a number of sources, including surface water, groundwater, and recycled water. Surface water sources are primarily used in the incorporated areas (cities) and are supplemented by groundwater. Residences in rural areas in the county tend to rely more on groundwater sources.

Sewer. The SVCSD WWTP provides treatment for the sewage collected in its 4,500-acre service area in and around city of Sonoma. The WWTP has an average dry weather flow capacity of 2.6 million gallons a day (SCWA, 2009).

Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities. Sonoma County Waste Management Agency provides recycling, garbage, and yard waste collection services in the action area. The Sonoma Transfer Station (4376 Stage Gulch Road) provides a designated disposal site in the action area (Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, 2008).

Hazardous Waste Facilities. The Department of Emergency Services, Hazardous Materials (Haz Mat) Division is responsible for the enforcement of the regulatory-based Hazardous Materials Programs in Sonoma County. The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, comprising of nine cities in the county and the County of Sonoma, provides disposal of Hazardous Waste in the action area. The Sonoma Transfer Station (4376 Stage Gulch Rd.) is the closest hazardous materials site to the Action area (Sonoma County, 2008).

Electricity. PG&E provides electricity to the majority of businesses and residences in Sonoma County (Sonoma County, 2006).

Napa SD

City of Napa

Public Services

Police Protection. The Napa Police Department, which is headquartered at 1539 1st Street in Napa, provides police protection to the Action area. The primary responsibility of the Napa Police Department is to work in partnership with the community to promote and maintain a peaceful,

safe and secure environment. The Napa Police Department is organized within six bureaus: Administration, Patrol, Crime Prevention/Youth Services, Investigations, and Central Dispatch. Each bureau has a Police Commander in charge of its overall operation (City of Napa, 2008).

Fire Prevention and Protection. The Napa City Fire Department, headquartered at 1539 1st Street in Napa, provides fire and first response medical care to the action area. The Napa City Fire Department has four fire stations covering 18 square miles within the City limits of Napa. Each station provides an Advanced Life Support (Paramedic) Engine company staffed with a minimum of three personnel. In addition, Fire Station One provides a Ladder Truck Company capable of specialized operations and heavy rescue. The department staffing consists of 56 suppression, six fire prevention and four administration personnel. The annual call volume is about 6,000 responses per year, of which 85% are medical in nature. The Napa City Fire Department participates in a multi-agency Hazardous Materials Response Team and maintains a Swift Water Rescue Team with two inflatable rescue boats. The Napa City Fire Department also works closely with CAL FIRE, (the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection or CDF)/ Napa County Fire Department and maintains a mutual aid agreement with that agency as well as with the cities of American Canyon and Vallejo. Station locations closest to the Action area are Station 4 (251 Gasser Ave) and Station 1 (930 Seminary Street) (City of Napa, 2008).

Emergency Medical Services. Please refer to the emergency medical services for unincorporated Napa County below.

Medical Facilities. Please refer to the medical facilities for unincorporated Napa County below.

Schools and Parks. The Napa Unified School District oversees public schools in the action area. The schools closest to the action area are listed below; all of which have students in grades K-5, with the exception of Mount George Elementary, which has students K-8:

- Mount George Elementary (1019 2nd Avenue)
- Alta Height Elementary (15 Montecito Boulevard)
- Carnero Elementary (1680 Los Carneros Avenue)
- Vichy Elementary (3261 Vichy Avenue)

Students in the Napa School District attend Redwood Middle School (3600 Oxford Street), Harvest Middle School (2449 Old Sonoma Road), Silverado Middle School (1133 Coombsville Road), which are sixth- through eighth-grade schools located in the City of Napa and Napa County. Students from Redwood, Harvest, and Silverado continue to Napa High School (2475 Jefferson Street), or Vintage High School (1375 Trower Street). There are also two alternative high schools Technology High School (920 Yount Street) and Valley Oaks High School (1600 Myrtle Avenue). Napa Valley Community College is also located in the City of Napa in Napa County (Napa Unified School District, 2008).

The City of Napa provides parks and recreational services to residents and businesses of the City. A detailed discussion of recreation facilities in the vicinity of the NBWRP is provided in **Section 3.13, Recreation.**

Libraries. The City of Napa is a member of the Napa City-County Library System which serves the unincorporated parts of Napa County and participating cities: American Canyon, Napa, Calistoga, and Yountville. The Napa City-County library is headquartered at 580 Coombs Street, Napa and has four branch locations. The library location closest to the Action area is the City of Napa headquarters location (Napa County, 2008)

Utilities

Water. City of Napa's primary water source is surface water which is drawn from three sources: Lake Hennessey, Milliken Reservoir, and the State Water Project (SWP). Napa's water rights to Lake Hennessey authorize the City to divert and store up to 30,500 acre-feet of water annually from Conn, Sage and Chiles Creeks for beneficial use. Napa's water rights to Milliken Reservoir authorize the City to divert and store up to 2,350 acre-feet of water annually from Milliken Creek, a tributary of the Napa River, for beneficial use. The City of Napa's Water Division (NWD) is responsible for providing a reliable supply of water safe for consumption and other domestic, industrial and commercial uses. The NWD's policy is to provide water on a demand-response basis and to plan for a water system that will meet the city's long-term growth needs.

Sewer. Napa provides treatment of raw water at three water treatment plants (WTP): Hennessey, Milliken, and Jameson Canyon. The Hennessey WTP was constructed in 1981 and has a treatment capacity of 20 MGD. The Milliken WTP was constructed in 1976 and has a treatment capacity of 4 MGD. The Jamieson Canyon WTP was constructed in 1986 and has a treatment capacity of 12 MGD. The City of Napa is currently designing an expansion of the Jamieson Canyon WTP to provide a maximum capacity of 24 MGD.

Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities. Please refer to Solid Waste Processing and Disposal under Utilities for unincorporated Napa County below.

Hazardous Waste Facilities. Please refer to Hazardous Waste Facilities under Utilities for unincorporated Napa County below.

Electricity. PG&E provides electricity to businesses and residences in the City of Napa. The City is fed from four electric substations as follows: 1) Tulocay Sub, south of Napa on Highway 221; 2) Basalt Sub, south of Napa on Highway 221 and north of Tulocay Sub; 3) Napa Sub, 300 Burnall Street, near the Napa fairgrounds; and 4) Pueblo Sub on Big Ranch Road, north of Napa.

Napa County

Public Services

Police Protection. The Napa County Sheriff's Department is headquartered at 1535 Airport Boulevard in Napa and provides police protection to the Action area. The Department is

responsible for primary law enforcement services of the unincorporated area of Napa County and the cities of American Canyon and Yountville. These law enforcement services are provided by the over 135 Deputy Sheriffs in the Administrative, Patrol, Investigations, Civil and Coroner Divisions. The Department has five regional offices. The station closest to the action area is the Department headquarters in Napa (Napa County, 2008).

Fire Prevention and Protection. The Napa County Fire Department contracts with the California Department of Forestry (CDF) for fire protection services including administrative coordination with nine volunteer fire departments operating under a County Fire Plan and supported by Napa County. The CDF Sonoma-Lake-Napa Unit Chief serves as the County's Fire Chief and is responsible for the direction and coordination of fire protection services by these agencies on a county-wide basis. The County also contracts with the Cities of St. Helena and Calistoga, the Napa State Hospital and Schell-Vista Fire Protection District for the provision of fire protection services to specified unincorporated areas adjoining these agencies. The Department provides dispatching for the American Canyon Fire Protection District and Napa State Hospital Fire Department (Napa County, 2008).

Emergency Medical Services. The Napa County Fire Department is the sole EMS provider in the action area. The Department's trucks and engines are all emergency service equipped. The Department provides transportation to Queen of the Valley Medical Center (1000 Trancas Street, Napa) which has a trauma center (Napa County, 2008).

Medical Facilities. The closest medical facilities to the action area are Queen of the Valley Medical Center (1000 Trancas Street, Napa) and the Sonoma Valley Hospital (347 Andrieux Street, Sonoma). The Queen of the Valley Medical Center is a St. John Healthcare affiliate and offers emergency and non-emergency medical services (Queen of the Valley Hospital, 2008). The Sonoma Valley Hospital is a non-profit district hospital with a publicly elected five-member Board of Directors. This medical center provides emergency and urgent care as well non-emergency medical services (Sonoma Valley Hospital, 2008).

Schools and Parks. The Napa Unified School District oversees public schools in the action area. The schools closest to the action area are listed below; all of which have students in grades K-5, with the exception of Mount George Elementary which has students K- 8:

- Mount George Elementary (1019 2nd Avenue)
- Silverado Middle School (1133 Coombsville Road)
- Wintun School (74 Wintun Ct, off Imola Avenue)
- Alta Height Elementary (15 Montecito Boulevard)
- Carnero Elementary (1680 Los Carneros Avenue)
- Vichy Elementary (3261 Vichy Avenue)

Napa School District students attend Redwood Middle School (3600 Oxford Street), Harvest Middle School (2449 Old Sonoma Road), Silverado Middle School (1133 Coombsville Road), which are sixth- through eighth-grade schools located in the City of Napa and Napa County.

Students from Redwood, Harvest, and Silverado continue to Napa High School (2475 Jefferson Street), or Vintage High School (1375 Trower Street). There are two alternative high schools Technology High School (920 Yount Street) and Valley Oaks High School (1600 Myrtle Avenue). Napa Valley Community College is also located in the City of Napa in Napa County (Napa Unified School District, 2008).

Marin County provides park and recreational services to residents of Marin County. A detailed discussion of recreation facilities in the vicinity of NBWRP is provided in **Section 3.13, Recreation.**

Libraries. The Napa City-County Library System which serves the unincorporated parts of Napa County and participating cities: American Canyon, Napa, Calistoga, and Yountville. The Napa City-County library is headquartered at 580 Coombs Street, Napa and has four branch locations. The library location closest to the action area is the City of Napa headquarters location (Napa County, 2008).

Utilities

Water. Groundwater is the primary source of water in unincorporated Napa County. The largest source of groundwater for the Action area is the North Napa Valley Basin, Milliken-Sarco-Tulocay (MST) Subbasin. The Napa County Public Works Water Division is responsible for the operation, maintenance, and improvement of the municipal water system serving the Action area. The Water Division is dedicated to providing a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water that meets all State and Federal Health Standards for the City of Napa. The Water Division's three treatment plants transform raw source water into clean and safe drinking water residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional customers (Napa County, 2008).

Sewer. Napa SD, located in the Napa Valley, provides wastewater collection, treatment and disposal services to the residents and businesses in the City of Napa and surrounding unincorporated areas of Napa County. Through a network of approximately 250 miles of underground sewer pipelines, assisted by a system of six lift stations, the sewage makes its way to the Napa SD WWTP for treatment. The WWTP is a secondary and tertiary biological physical-chemical treatment facility that treats a mixture of domestic and industrial wastewater. Napa SD has completed upgrades to the WWTP, which include primary treatment, activated sludge facilities, and sludge digestion and solids de-watering facilities. The facility has a dry weather treatment design capacity of 15.4 million gallons per day (Napa Sanitation District, 2008).

Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities. Napa Recycling & Waste Services/Napa County Recycling & Waste Services provides recycling, garbage, and yard waste collection services in the action area.

Hazardous Waste Facilities. Napa-Vallejo Recycle and Reuse Facility and the Napa-Vallejo Household Hazardous Waste Facility provide hazardous waste disposal for the Action area. Both facilities are located on Highway 29 at Kelly Road. The Recycle and Reuse facility is open during regular business hours during the week, while the Household Hazardous Waste facility is open on

Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays from 9am to 3pm. There is also an additional Permanent Collection Facility for Napa County located at 889A Devlin Road, American Canyon (Napa Sanitation District, 2008).

Electricity. PG&E provides electricity to businesses and residences in Napa County.

3.11.2 Regulatory Framework

The policies and regulations associated with impacts to utilities and services within the affected jurisdictions are presented in **Appendix 3.11**.

3.11.3 Environmental Consequences/ Impacts

Significance Criteria under CEQA

Based on the Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*, project implementation would have significant impacts and environmental consequences on public services and utilities if it would interfere with acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services: emergency services; emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans; fire protection; police protection; schools; parks; or other public facilities. Refer to **Chapter 5, Growth Inducement**, regarding the potential for the NBWRP to induce growth and contribute to indirect, secondary impacts, including increased demand for public services and utilities.

Impact Discussion

Impact 3.11.1: Temporary effect on response times for emergency service providers. Project construction activities could temporarily affect response times for emergency service providers. (Less than Significant with Mitigation)

Project construction would include pipeline installation, booster pump station and storage facility construction and wastewater treatment upgrades. Pipeline installation would occur predominantly along existing roadways and could disrupt normal access to homes and businesses along these routes and affect response times for local police and fire departments as well as ambulance service in case of emergencies. This could be a significant impact. Construction of booster pump stations and storage reservoirs would occur at disturbed sites or within existing WWTP sites. Associated construction activities, including daily arrival and departure of construction workers and trucks hauling equipment and materials, could cause temporary traffic congestion along access roads to the construction sites. This could significantly affect response times for emergency providers. See **Section 3.7, Transportation and Traffic**, for additional information on construction-related traffic. Treatment upgrades would occur within existing WWTP facilities and would not involve substantial construction activities that would affect response times for emergency providers; therefore are not discussed further.

No Project Alternative

The NBWRP would not be implemented under the No Project Alternative, therefore no impact would occur. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action Alternative below.

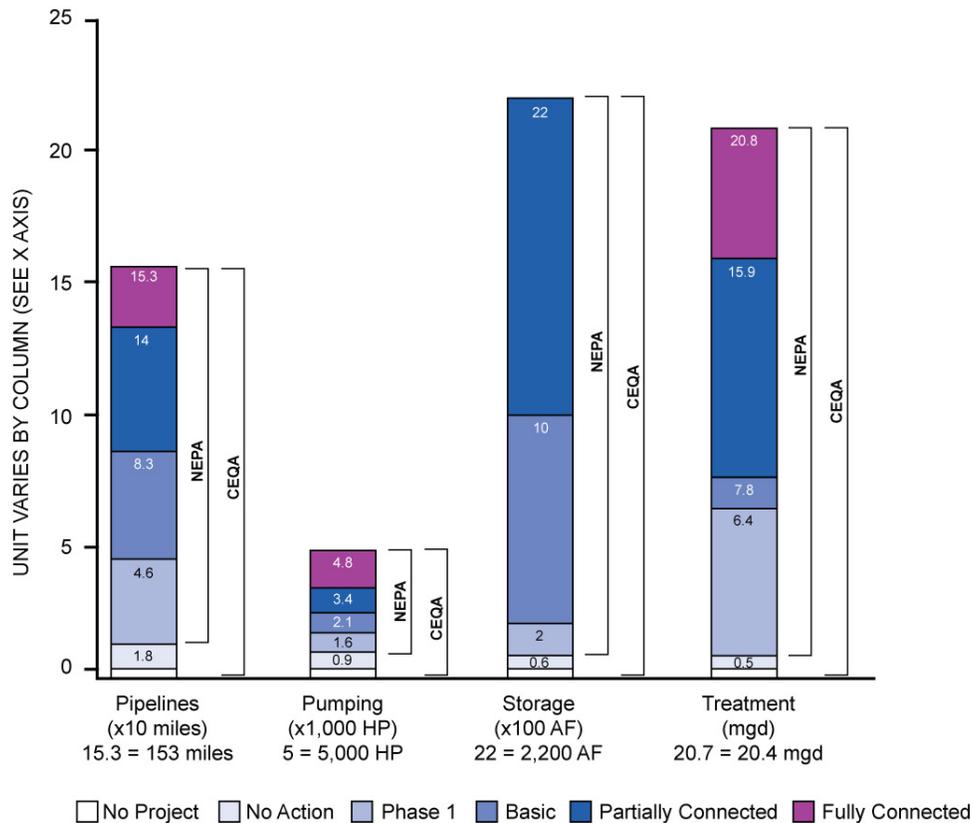
No Action Alternative

The impacts from the projects that would be implemented under No Action Alternative are described below.

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding.

For comparison to the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 17.5 miles of new pipeline, 912 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 mgd of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis (see **Chart 3.11-1, No Action**).

**CHART 3.11-1
COMPARISON OF NEPA AND CEQA BASELINES FOR PROPOSED FACILITIES, BY ALTERNATIVE**



SOURCE: CDM, 2009

LGVSD/NMWD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Novato SD/NMWD

Under the No Action Alternative recycled water distribution facilities would be constructed within the North Service Area. Project construction would be similar to construction discussed above and could be significant impact. Access to public facilities located along the proposed pipeline alignment (see **Table 3.11-1**), could be affected during pipeline installation. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Construction of the booster pump station would be similar to construction discussed above and could have a significant effect. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

SVCS

The No Action Alternative would include installation of 5.2 miles of pipeline in Sonoma Valley and one pump station at the SVCS WWTP and components from the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project. The Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project (SVRWP) EIR (2006) provided environmental analysis of the proposed components. As stated in the EIR, the pipeline installation would be primarily in rural and agricultural areas and would affect the following primary roadways: Arnold Drive, Highway 116 (Stage Gulch Road), Watmaugh Road, Leveroni Road, Elm Avenue. Project construction could also cause temporary traffic congestion and possible road closures, which could affect response time for local police and fire departments as well as ambulance services in case of emergencies. The impact could be significant. However, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Likewise, booster pump station construction could cause traffic congestion along WWTP access roads. The impact could be significant. However, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Under the Napa Salt Marsh Project construction of any of the three pipeline options, project construction would be similar to construction discussed above, but would likely not be significant because of the temporary nature of the construction and the absence of public services in the area. However implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less- than- significant level.

Napa SD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

**TABLE 3.11-1
SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, AND FIRE STATIONS IN PROJECT VICINITY**

City	Street Address
City of San Rafael	
<i>Schools</i>	
Venetia Valley School	177 North San Pedro Road
Glenwood Elementary	25 West Castlewood Drive
Bahia Vista Elementary	125 Bahia Way
Coleman Elementary	800 Belle Avenue
Laurel Dell Elementary	225 Woodland Avenue
Sun Valley Elementary	75 Happy Lane
Dixie Elementary School	177 North San Pedro Road
Mary E. Silveira Elementary School	375 Blackstone Drive
Vallecito School	50 Nova Albion Way
<i>Preschools</i>	
Redeemer Preschool	123 Knight Drive
<i>Hospitals</i>	
Kaiser Hospital San Rafael	99 Montecillo Road
<i>Fire Stations</i>	
San Rafael Fire Department Station 5	955 Point San Pedro Road
San Rafael Fire Department Station 7	3530 Civic Center Drive
City of Novato	
<i>Schools</i>	
Hamilton Elementary School	1 Main Gate Road
Loma Verde Elementary School	399 Alameda de la Loma
Lu Suttion Elementary School	1800 Center Road
Lynwood Elementary School	1320 Lynnwood Drive
Olive Elementary School	629 Plum Street
Pleasant Valley Elementary School	755 Sutro Avenue
Rancho Elementary School	1430 Johnson Street
San Ramon Elementary School	45 San Ramon Way
Marin Christian Academy	1370 South Novato Blvd
North Bay Christian Academy	6965 Redwood Blvd
Hill Middle School	720 Diablo Avenue
Novato High School	625 Arthur Street
San Marin High School	15 San Marin Drive
<i>Preschools</i>	
Noah's Ark Preschool	1370 South Novato Blvd
Novato Parents Nursery School	1473 South Novato Blvd.
Montessori School of Novato	1466 South Novato Blvd.
St. Francis Preschool	967 5 th Street
<i>Hospitals</i>	
Novato Community Hospital	180 Rowland Way
<i>Fire Stations</i>	
Novato Fire Protection District Station 1	7025 Redwood Boulevard
Novato Fire Protection District Station 2	450 Atherton Avenue
Novato Fire Protection District Station 3	65 San Ramon Way
Novato Fire Protection District Station 4	319 Enfrente Drive
Novato Fire Protection District Station 5	5 Bolling Drive
City of Sonoma	
<i>Schools</i>	
El Verano Elementary School	18606 Riverside Drive
Prestwood Elementary	343 Mac Arthur Street
Sassarini Elementary	652 Fifth Street West
Coleman Elementary	800 Belle Avenue
Laurel Dell Elementary	225 Woodland Avenue
Adele Harrison Middle School	1150 Broadway

TABLE 3.11-1 (Continued)
SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, AND FIRE STATIONS IN PROJECT VICINITY

City	Street Address
City of Sonoma (cont.)	
<i>Schools (cont.)</i>	
Altimira Middle School	17805 Arnold Drive
Sonoma Valley High	20000 Broadway
The Presentation School	20872 Broadway
<i>Preschools</i>	
The Little School	991 Broadway
Little Shepherd Preschool	18980 Arnold Drive
<i>Hospitals</i>	
Sonoma Valley Hospital	347 Andrieux Street
<i>Fire Stations</i>	
Sonoma Valley Fire and Rescue Authority Station 1	630 2nd Street West
Sonoma Valley Fire and Rescue Authority Station 2	877 Center Street El Verano
City/ County of Napa	
<i>Schools</i>	
Mount George Elementary	1019 2 nd Street
Alta Height Elementary	15 Montecito Boulevard
Carnero Elementary	1680 Los Carneros Avenue
Vichy Elementary	3261 Vichy Avenue
Chamberlain High	74 Wintun Ct
Phillips Elementary School	1210 Shetler Ave
Silverado Middle School	1133 Coombsville Road
Wintun School	74 Wintun Ct, off Imola Avenue
<i>Preschools</i>	
Napa Children's Center	2097 Imola Ave
Napa Infant Preschool Program	74 Wintun Ct
<i>Hospitals</i>	
Queen of the Valley Medical Center	1000 Trancas Street
Napa State Hospital	2100 Napa Vallejo Highway
<i>Fire Stations</i>	
Napa City Fire Department Station 1	930 Seminary Street
Napa City Fire Department Station 4	251 Gasser Avenue
SOURCE: ESA, 2008	

Phase 1 (Project level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46 miles of new pipeline, 1,655 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28 miles of new pipeline, 743 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

The impacts related to public services and utilities in the action area under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.11-1, Phase 1). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

Under Phase 1, LGVSD would upgrade tertiary treatment capacity at the LGVSD and construct a new booster pump station; NMWD would install one of three pipeline options, described in **Chapter 2, Project Description**, which would connect the LGVSD WWTP Recycled Water Treatment Facility to facilities constructed by NMWD.

Pipeline installation for Options A, B, and C would not cause significant impacts on public service access. Pipeline installation for the Coast Guard Housing Distribution Loop would occur in primarily residential areas. Primary roadways that would be affected include Main Gate Road, South Oakwood Drive and Hangar Avenue. Primary access to Hamilton Elementary School, located at 1 Main Gate Road, may be affected by pipeline installation. Pipeline installation would be similar to construction discussed above and could have significant impacts. However, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Booster pump station construction could cause traffic congestion along WWTP access roads. The impact could be significant. However, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Novato SD/NMWD

The Novato North and Central Service Areas of the NBWRP would involve installation of pipeline and construction of two pump stations within the existing Novato SD WWTP and within a disturbed site on Atherton Avenue. Pipeline installation would occur primarily in residential and commercial areas and would affect the following primary roadways Atherton Avenue, Olive Avenue, H Lane, Rowland Boulevard, Hill Road, Diablo Avenue and Redwood Boulevard. Project construction would be similar to construction discussed above and could be significant impact. Access to public facilities located along the proposed pipeline alignment, including multiple schools, fire stations, and the Novato Community Hospital (see Table 3.11-1), could be affected during pipeline installation. This could be a significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Construction of the booster pump station would be similar to construction discussed above and could have a significant effect. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

SVCS

Under Phase 1, impacts related to the SVRWP pipeline alignment and the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative.

Napa SD

Phase 1 would involve installation of pipeline and construction of four booster pump stations in the MST area. Pipeline installation would occur primarily in residential and open spaces areas and would affect roadways discussed under the No Action Alternative and the following primary roadways: Coombsville Road/Wild Horse Valley Road, North Avenue, 1st Avenue, 3rd Avenue,

and East 3rd Avenue. Project construction would be similar to construction discussed above and could be significant impact. Access to the Napa State Hospital and multiple school facilities located along the alignment (see Table 3.11-1) could be affected during pipeline installation. This could be a significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Construction of the booster pump station would be similar to construction discussed above and could have a significant effect. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

The impacts related to public services and utilities in the action area under the Basic System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for Phase 1, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.11-1, Basic System). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

Under the Basic System, project construction would involve increasing tertiary treatment capacity by at the LGVSD WWTP by 0.3 mgd through onsite improvements. As discussed above, no additional impacts that affect response times for emergency providers.

Novato SD/NMWD

The Basic System would involve pipeline installation along existing roadways between the Novato SD WWTP and the Petaluma River and increasing tertiary treatment capacity at the Novato SD WWTP by 1.2 mgd. Treatment upgrades would be similar to those discussed above and would not cause significant impacts. Pipeline installation would occur primarily in open space areas and construction would be similar to construction discussed above. However, impacts would likely not be significant because of the temporary nature of the construction and absence of public facilities. Additionally, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce any impact to a less-than-significant level.

SVCS

The Basic System would involve pipeline installation which primarily occurs in open space and agricultural areas north of the Phase 1 alignment. As discussed above, construction could cause traffic congestion and possible road closures which could affect response time for local police and fire departments as well as ambulance services in case of emergencies. Altamira Middle School is located in the project vicinity and primary access to this facility may be obstructed because of

pipeline construction. This could have a significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Under Phase 1, impacts related to the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative.

Napa SD

The Basic System would involve pipeline installation and a tertiary treatment increase of 5.5 mgd at the Soscol WWTP as part of the Carneros Area Project. Pipeline installation would occur mostly in open space and agricultural areas and would be similar to construction discussed above. Impacts would likely not be significant because of the temporary nature of the construction and the absence of public facilities in the area. **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2,542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The impacts related to public services and utilities in the action area under the Partially Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the Basic System, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.11-1, Partially Connected). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/ NMWD

Under the Partially Connected System, project construction would involve installation of pipeline along existing roadways and a fire road through China Camp State Park to Peacock Gap Golf Course. Pipeline installation would occur mostly in open space and residential areas. Pipeline installation would be similar to construction discussed above and could have significant impacts. Access to public facilities in vicinity of the project, including Venetia Valley School (see Table 3.11-1), could be also affected by pipeline installation. Construction along the fire road in China Camp State Park could affect emergency access and response times. This could be significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Novato SD/ NMWD

Under the Partially Connected System, project construction would involve installation of a pipeline from the LGVSD WWTP north to join a pipeline extending from Novato SD treatment plant. The pipeline installation would primarily occur in residential and commercial areas and would be similar to construction discussed above. This could be a significant impact. The pipeline under the Basic System from the Novato SD WWTP to the Petaluma River would extend to serve

Sears Point service area under the Partially Connected System. The area is primarily open space. Pipeline installation would be similar to that discussed above; however, the impact is not expected to be significant because of the temporary nature of the construction and the absence of public services in the area. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

SVCS

Under the Partially Connected System, project construction would include installation of Southern Sonoma Valley pipelines, construction of a new recycled water storage pond within the existing SVCS WWTP, and construction of additional system storage in the Carneros West Area. Pipeline installation would be similar to construction discussed above; however it would be primarily in open space and agricultural areas with no nearby residences. Impacts would not be significant because of the temporary nature of the construction and the absence of public services in the area. However, **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

As discussed above, construction of the storage pond within the SVCS WWTP property could cause traffic congestion along WWTP access roads. This impact could be significant. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Napa SD

Under the Partially Connected System, project construction would involve installation of pipelines in the Carneros East Area and the Napa MST Area and Rehabilitation of a storage reservoir, which are primarily open space and agricultural areas. Pipeline installation would be similar to construction discussed above; and is considered significant because of the temporary nature of the construction and the absence of public services in the area. **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3,907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The impacts related to public services and utilities in the action area under the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the Partially Connected System, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.11-1, Fully Connected). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

The impacts associated with the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to the impacts discussed for the Partially Connected System above.

Novato SD/NMWD

The Fully Connected System would include installing additional pipelines to serve an extended Sears Point service area. Pipeline installation would primarily be in an open space area and would be similar to construction discussed above under the Partially Connected System; however impacts would not be significant because of the temporary nature of the construction and the absence of public services in the area. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** would reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

SVCS

Under the Fully Connected System, project construction would involve installation of pipelines north toward the Central Sonoma Service Area. Pipelines would extend north primarily in open space and agricultural areas. Pipeline installation would be similar to construction discussed above; however, it is likely to be insignificant because of the temporary nature of the construction and the absence of public services in the area. **Mitigation Measure 3.11.1** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Napa SD

The impacts associated with the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to the impacts discussed for the Partially Connected System above.

Mitigation Measure

Mitigation Measure 3.11.1: The Member Agencies will coordinate with local emergency service providers in its service area to inform them of the proposed construction activities and schedule, and provide temporary alternate access routes around construction areas as necessary.

Impact Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant.

Impact 3.11.2: Short-term police and fire assistance. Project construction activities could require short-term police and fire protection services to assist in traffic management or in the event of an accident. (Less than Significant with Mitigation)

Project construction would include pipeline installation, pump station and storage facility construction and wastewater treatment upgrades. Pipeline installation has the potential to generate a short-term increase in demand for police and fire services if an accident were to occur during construction. Pipeline construction-related hazards would include traffic congestion, rough road conditions, open trenches, and operation of heavy construction equipment. Construction activities could also result in interference with high-pressure gas lines, petroleum product lines, and high-

voltage lines. In the event of such an occurrence, response from fire units may be required. This could be a significant impact.

Construction of pump stations and storage reservoirs also have the potential to generate a short-term increase in demand for police and fire services if an accident were to occur during construction. Associated construction activities, including daily arrival and departure of construction workers and trucks hauling equipment and materials, could cause temporary traffic congestion along access roads to the construction sites. See **Section 3.7, Transportation and Traffic**, for further information. Additional construction-related hazards would include rough road conditions, open trenches, and operation of heavy construction equipment. Construction activities could also interfere with high-pressure gas lines, petroleum product lines, and high-voltage lines. In the event of such an occurrence, response from fire units may be required. This could be a significant impact.

Treatment upgrades would occur within existing WWTP facilities and would not require additional police and fire protection and are therefore not discussed further.

No Project Alternative

The NBWRP would not be implemented under the No Project Alternative, therefore no impact would occur. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action Alternative below.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding. Future baseline conditions (2020) for emergency services are assumed to be equivalent to current conditions.

For comparison to the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 17.5 miles of new pipeline, 912 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 mgd of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis (see Chart 3.11-1, No Action). A discussion of individual Member Agencies is provided below.

LGVS/NMWD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Novato SD/NMWD

Project construction under the No Action Alternative would be similar to construction discussed above and could require police and traffic assistance. Pipeline installation and booster pump construction would be similar to construction discussed above, and could have a significant

effect. However implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

SVCS

Pipeline installation would occur primarily in rural and agricultural areas and could require police and fire assistance along Arnold Drive, Highway 116 (Stage Gulch Road), Watmaugh Road, Leveroni Road, Elm Avenue. Pipeline installation and booster pump station construction would be similar to construction discussed above, and could have a significant effect. However implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Under the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project, implementation of any of three pipeline options (see **Chapter 2, Project Description**) would occur primarily in open land areas and would affect the following roadways: Green Island Road, Las Amigas Road, Milton Road, Buchlis Station Road. Project construction would be similar to construction discussed above, and could have a significant effect. However implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Napa SD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Phase 1 (Project level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46 miles of new pipeline, 1,655 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28 miles of new pipeline, 743 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

The need for addition police and fire protection under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than that discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities under this alternative (see Chart 3.11-1, Phase 1). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

Under Phase 1, LGVSD would upgrade tertiary treatment capacity at LGVSD and construct a new booster pump station; NMWD would install one of three pipeline options, described in **Chapter 2, Project Description**, which would connect the LGVSD WWTP Recycled Water Treatment Facility to facilities constructed by NMWD.

Under Phase 1, pipeline installation for the Coast Guard Housing Distribution Loop would occur primarily in residential areas and would require police and traffic assistance along Main Gate Road, South Oakwood Drive and Hangar Avenue. Pipeline installation for Options A, B, and C

would occur primarily in open, undeveloped areas between LGVSD WWTP and the Hamilton Field area. Project-related construction has the potential to generate a short-term increase in demand for police and fire services if an accident were to occur during construction. This could be a significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** would reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Novato SD/NMWD

Implementation of the project in the Novato North and Central Service Areas would involve pipeline predominantly along existing roadways and construction of two booster pump stations within the existing Davidson Street WWTP and within a disturbed site on Atherton Avenue. Pipeline installation would occur primarily in residential and commercial areas and roadways that would be affected include Atherton Avenue, Olive Avenue, H Lane, Rowland Boulevard, Hill Road, Diablo Avenue and Redwood Boulevard. Pipeline installation and booster pump construction would be similar to construction discussed above, and could have a significant affect. However implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less- than- significant level.

SVCS

Primary roadways that would be affected include Arnold Drive, Orange Avenue, Leveroni Road, Watmaugh Road, Broadway, Napa Road, Specht Road, and 8th Street East. Project-related construction would be similar to the construction discussed above and could have a significant affect. However, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less- than- significant level.

Construction of a storage pond also has the potential to generate a short-term increase in demand for police and fire services if an accident were to occur during construction. This could be a significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** would reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Under Phase 1, impacts related to the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative.

Napa SD

Phase 1 would include the Napa MST area project which would involve installation of pipeline and construction of four booster pump stations. Pipeline installation would occur primarily in residential and open spaces areas and roadways that would be affected include Imola Avenue, Wild Horse Valley Road, 4th Avenue, Coombsville Road, North Avenue, 1st Avenue, 3rd Avenue, East 3rd Avenue, and Olive Hill Road. Pipeline installation and booster pump construction would be similar to construction discussed above, and could have a significant affect. However implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less- than- significant level.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

The need for addition police and fire protection under the Basic System would be equivalent to and greater than that discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.11-1, Basic System). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD

Under the Basic System, project construction would involve increasing tertiary treatment capacity by at the LGVSD WWTP by 0.3 mgd through onsite improvements. As discussed above, project construction is not expected to require additional police and fire protection.

Novato SD

The Basic System would involve pipeline installation and tertiary treatment capacity upgrades, similar to discussed above, which would cause a significant impact. **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** would be implemented to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level.

SVCS

The Basic System would involve pipeline installation primarily in open space and agricultural areas north of the Phase 1 alignment. As discussed above, construction would have the potential to cause a short-term increase in demand for police and fire services if an accident were to occur during construction. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Under the Basic System, impacts related to the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative.

Napa SD

The Basic System would involve pipeline installation in the Carneros Area and tertiary treatment increase of 5.5 mgd at the Napa SD WWTP. Treatment upgrades would be similar to those discussed above and would not cause significant impacts. Pipeline construction would be similar to construction discussed above and could cause a significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the

Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2,542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The need for additional police and fire protection under the Partially Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than that discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.11-1, Partially Connected). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

The Partially Connected System would involve installation of pipelines along existing roadways to Peacock Gap Golf Course and a fire road through China Camp State Park. Pipeline installation would be similar to construction activities discussed above and could require additional police and fire assistance in the occurrence of an accident. This could be a significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Novato SD/NMWD

The Partially Connected System would include installing additional pipelines to serve the northern, central, and western portions of the NMWD Urban Reuse Project. An added pipeline from LGVSD WWTP would extend north to join a Novato SD pipeline. The pipeline from the Ignacio WWTP would be extended to serve Sears Point service area. Pipeline installation would be similar to construction discussed above and could be a significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

SVCS

The Partially Connected System would include installation of Southern Sonoma Valley pipelines, construction of a new recycled water storage pond within the existing SVCS WWTP and construction of additional system storage in the Carneros West Area. Project-related construction would be similar to construction discussed above and could be a significant impact. However, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level. Under the Partially Connected System, impacts related to the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative.

Napa SD

The Partially Connected System would include installation of additional pipelines to the Carneros Area and the Napa MST Area, as well as construction of a storage reservoir in the Napa MST Area. Pipeline installation would be similar to construction discussed above and could be a significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity,

and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3,907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The need for addition police and fire protection under the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than that discussed for the Partially Connected System, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.11-1, Fully Connected). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

The impacts associated with the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to the impacts discussed for the Partially Connected System above.

Novato SD/NMWD

The Fully Connected System of the NBWRP would include installing additional pipelines to serve an extended Sears Point service area. Pipeline installation would be similar to construction discussed above and could be a significant impact. **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** would be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

SVCS

The Fully Connected System of the NBWRP would include installing pipelines north of the SVRWP to the Central Sonoma Service Area. As discussed above, pipeline installation could generate a short-term increase in demand for police and fire services in the occurrence of an construction-related accident. This could be a significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.2** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Under the Fully Connected System, impacts related to the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative.

Napa SD

The impacts associated with the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to the impacts discussed for the Partially Connected System above.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.11-2: Public service providers shall provide, upon request, a copy of the Traffic Control Plan to the related police and fire agencies for their review prior to construction. The appropriate Member Agency shall provide 72-hour notice to the local service providers prior to construction of individual pipeline segments. Discussion on the Traffic Control Plan is provided in Section 3.7, Traffic and Circulation.

Impact Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant.

Impact 3.11.3: Temporary Accidental Disruption to Utility Services. Project construction could result in temporary planned or accidental disruption to utility services. (Less than Significant with Mitigation)

Project construction could result in damage to or interference with existing water, sewer, storm drain, natural gas, oil, electric, and/or communication lines and, in some cases, could require that existing lines be permanently relocated, potentially causing interruption in service. Numerous utility lines of varying sizes are located along and across proposed pipeline alignments; within the SVCSD, MMWD, LGVSD, Novato SD, and the Napa SD WWTPs; and at the various pumping plants and reservoir sites. Streets and trails function as utility corridors within the action area, which creates a greater potential for interference with other existing utilities.

In most cases, service disruptions would be temporary and would not exceed one day. All utility lines and cables that would be disrupted during pipe installation would be identified during preliminary design. As a condition of approval for either a utility excavation permit or an encroachment permit, the Member Agencies would prepare a detailed engineering and construction plan that would thoroughly describe construction techniques and protective measures for minimizing impacts to utilities. Temporary and accidental impacts to smaller utility lines would be considered adverse, but not significant, because the affected area and duration of the impacts would be short-term. Disruptions to major utility lines would be considered significant, but mitigable.

Treatment upgrades at any of the WWTP's would not interrupt water supply service to the corresponding service areas because water service during any planned outages could be provided on a temporary basis from existing distribution storage. With the exception of planned outages to connect facilities to power, the WWTPs would remain online during the construction of proposed improvements. The expected duration of the planned outages would be 12 hours during the summer and 24 hours during the winter. The level of service during a planned outage would remain unchanged.

No Project Alternative

The NBWRP would not be implemented under the No Project Alternative, therefore no impact would occur. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action Alternative below.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding.

For comparison to the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 17.5 miles of new pipeline, 912 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 mgd of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis (see Chart 3.11-1, No Action).

LGVSD/NMWD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Novato SD/NMWD

Pipeline installation under the No Action Alternative would be similar to construction discussed above and could have a significant effect on utilities. Construction of the booster pump station would be within the Novato SD WWTP and project-related construction would be localized to the booster pump site. Therefore it is likely that impacts to utilities would not be significant.

Mitigation Measure 3.11.3 would be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

SVCS

As discussed above, the pipeline installation under the No Action Alternative would occur primarily in rural and agricultural areas and would affect the following primary roadways: Arnold Drive, Highway 116 (Stage Gulch Road), Watmaugh Road, Leveroni Road, Elm Avenue. As stated in the SVRWP EIR (ESA, 2006), there are two high voltage power lines that extend through the city of Sonoma. The pipeline alignment would traverse under or near these power lines. Pipeline installation would be similar to construction discussed above and could have a significant impact. Construction of the booster pump station would also be similar to that discussed above. Because the booster pump station would be constructed within the SVCS WWTP property and project-related construction would be localized to the booster pump site it is likely that impacts to utilities would not be significant. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Under the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project construction for the three pipeline options and the pump station would be similar to construction discussed above and would have a significant effect. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level. Construction of the booster pump station at the Napa SD WWTP would also be similar to that discussed above. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Napa SD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Phase 1 (Project level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46 miles of new pipeline, 1,655 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28 miles of new pipeline, 743 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

The impacts to utility services under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

Under Phase 1, LGVSD would upgrade tertiary treatment capacity at LGVSD and construct a new booster pump station; NMWD would install one of three pipeline options, described in **Chapter 2, Project Description**, which would connect the LGVSD Recycled Water Treatment Facility to facilities constructed by NMWD.

Primary roadways that would be affected under Phase 1, as a result of implementation of the Coast Guard Housing Distribution Loop, would include Main Gate Road, South Oakwood Drive and Hangar Avenue. It is possible that power service could be temporarily disrupted during pipeline installation near the power lines. Telephone, cable, power, gas, water, and sewage services could also be temporarily disrupted. This could be a significant impact. During the construction of the booster pump station, the telephone, cable, power, gas, water, and sewage services could be temporarily disrupted; however, because the booster pump station would be constructed within the MMWD WWTP property it is likely that impacts to utilities will be insignificant. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Novato SD/NMWD

Primary roadways that would be affected under Phase 1 include Atherton Avenue, Olive Avenue, H Lane, Rowland Boulevard, Hill Road, Diablo Avenue and Redwood Boulevard. Pipeline installation would be similar to construction discussed above and could have a significant affect to utilities. Construction of the Davidson Street booster pump station would occur within the Davidson Street WWTP and project-related construction would be localized to the booster pump site. In addition, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would reduce any impacts to a less- than- significant level.

SVCSD

Under Phase 1, impacts related to the SVRWP pipeline alignment and the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative.

Napa SD

Utilities could be affected during pipeline installation along the following roadways: Imola Avenue, Coomsville Road /Wild Horse Valley Road, 4th Avenue, North Avenue, 1st Avenue, 3rd Avenue, East 3rd Avenue, and Olive Hill Road. Construction of the booster pump stations would be localized to the booster pump site; therefore it is likely that impacts to utilities would not be significant. However, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** will be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

The impacts to utility services under the Basic System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for Phase 1, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD

The Basic System would involve increasing tertiary treatment capacity by 0.3 mgd through onsite improvements at the LGVSD treatment plant. There would be no likely additional impacts to utilities.

Novato SD

The Basic System would involve pipeline installation along existing roadways between the Ignacio WWTP and the Petaluma River and increasing tertiary treatment capacity at the Novato SD treatment plant by 1.2 mgd. The Ignacio WWTP site is located adjacent to a PG&E substation. Electrical lines run adjacent to the WWTP site. In addition, an aqueduct and the railroad right-of-way are also parallel to these electrical lines (ESA, 2005). The proximity of these utilities to the WWTP site could increase the potential for temporary impacts from construction in the vicinity of the Ignacio WWTP. However, no adverse impacts are anticipated during the construction and any temporary disruptions to utility service would be reduced by **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3**. Treatment upgrades would be similar to those discussed above under the LGVSD service area and would not cause significant impacts to utilities.

SVCS

Please refer to the impact discussion under Phase 1. In addition, the Basic System would involve pipeline installation primarily in open space along the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Authority railroad tracks between Ramal Road and the SVCS WWTP. Project construction would be similar to construction discussed above; however, impacts are likely to be less than significant because of the lack of utilities in the railroad. **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would be implemented to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Napa SD

Treatment upgrades under the Basic System would be similar to those discussed above and would not cause significant impacts to utilities. Pipeline installation would occur mostly in open space areas and would be similar to construction discussed above. This could cause a significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2,542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The impacts to utility services under the Partially Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the Basic System, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

The Partially Connected System would involve service to Peacock Gap, which would involve installation of pipeline along existing roadways and along a fire road through China Camp State Park. Two electrical transmission lines extend through the western edge of China Camp State Park and lie in close vicinity of the action area. Pipeline installation would occur mostly in open space and recreational areas and would have similar impacts from construction as discussed above. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Novato SD/NMWD

Under the Partially Connected System, a new pipeline from LGVSD WWTP would extend north to connect to a pipeline in the north and central Novato area. A pipeline would be extended to serve Sears Point service area. Three utility lines lie in the Ignacio WWTP site. Pipeline installation and the resulting impacts would be similar to construction discussed above. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

SVCS

Pipeline installation under the Partially Connected System would have similar impacts to that discussed above. Construction of the storage pond would also be similar to that discussed above. Because the storage pond would be constructed within the SVCS WWTP property and project-related construction will be localized to the pond site it is likely that impacts to utilities would be insignificant (SVCS, 2006). Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Napa SD

The Partially Connected System includes the installing additional pipelines to the Carneros Area Project and the Napa MST Area, as well as construction of a storage reservoir in the Napa MST Area. Pipeline installation would be similar to construction discussed above and could be a significant impact. Construction of a storage reservoir would be similar to construction discussed above, however construction will be localized to the storage reservoir site and is likely that

impacts to utilities will be insignificant. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3,907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The impacts to utility services under the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the Partially Connected System, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVS/NMWD

The impacts associated with Fully Connected System would be equivalent to the impacts discussed for Partially Connected System above.

SVCS

The Fully Connected System would include installation pipelines north of the SVRWP area to the Central Sonoma Service Area primarily in open space and agriculture areas. Pipeline installation and the associated impacts would be similar to that discussed above. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Novato SD/NMWD

The Fully Connected System would include installation of additional pipelines to serve an extended Sears Point service area. Pipeline installation would have similar impacts to those discussed above and could result in temporarily disruption of utilities. **Mitigation Measure 3.11.3** would be implemented to reduce any impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Napa SD

The impacts associated with the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to the impacts discussed for the Partially Connected System above.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.11.3: The Member Agencies will identify utilities along the proposed pipeline routes and project sites prior to construction and implement the following measures:

- a. Utility excavation or encroachment permits shall be obtained as required from the appropriate agencies. These permits include measures to minimize utility disruption. The service provider and its contractors shall comply with permit conditions regarding utility disruption.

- b. Utility locations shall be verified through the use of the Underground Service Alert services and/or field survey (potholing).
- c. As necessary, detailed specifications shall be prepared as part of the design plans to include procedures for the excavation, support, and fill of areas around utility cables and pipes. All affected utility services shall be notified of construction plans and schedule. Arrangements shall be made with these entities regarding protection, relocation, or temporary disconnection of services.
- d. In areas where the pipeline would traverse parallel to underground utility lines within five feet, the project applicant shall employ special construction techniques, such as trench wall-support measures to guard against trench wall failure and possible resulting loss of structural support for the excavated areas.
- e. Residents and businesses in the project corridor shall be notified of any planned utility service disruption two to four days in advance, in conformance with county and state standards.

Impact Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant.

Impact 3.11.4: Increase in Power Usage. NBWRP could increase power usage. (Less than Significant)

Construction and operation of the proposed facilities would result in an irretrievable and irreversible commitment of natural resources through direct consumption of fossil fuels and use of materials. The proposed activities would require connections to existing power sources, which would increase the short-term use of electricity and refined petroleum products during the operation of construction equipment (primarily gas, diesel, and motor oil). Equipment manufacturers have made progress in addressing fuel efficiency during construction, including the development of fuel-efficient engines and equipment. This short-term increase in electricity demand would not be significant, and no mitigation is required.

The current average energy consumed within the LGVSD, Novato SD, and SVCSD service areas is estimated at 1,120 kilowatt-hour per AFY (kWh/AFY) of potable water served (CDM, 2009). Much of the energy involved in municipal water systems is used for pumping. Over the long term, increased consumption of electricity and nonrenewable resources would primarily occur at booster pump stations.

No Project Alternative

The NBWRP would not be implemented under the No Project Alternative, therefore no impact would occur. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action Alternative below.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding. Future baseline conditions (2020) for power usage are anticipated to increase as development that is allowed under the local general plans is implemented.

For comparison to the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 17.5 miles of new pipeline, 912 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 mgd of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis (see **Chart 3.11-1, No Action**). A discussion of individual Member Agencies is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Novato SD/NMWD

Under the No Action Alternative, NBWRP would use power to pump water from the Novato SD WWTP facility, to the terminus of the proposed pipe alignments. Operation of the booster pump stations would incrementally increase electrical demand by approximately 139,000 kilowatt-hours per year. As discussed above, energy conserving practices would be used to reduce energy consumption. Therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant.

SVCS

As stated in the SVRWP EIR (ESA, 2006), power would be utilized for the NBWRP to pump water from the SVCS WWTP and storage facilities, to the terminus of the proposed pipe alignments. As discussed above, energy conserving practices would be used to reduce energy consumption. Therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant.

Napa SD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Phase 1 (Project level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46 miles of new pipeline, 1,655 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28 miles of new pipeline, 743 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

The average energy consumption under Phase 1 in the action area would be approximately 402 kWh/AFY of recycled water served¹ (CDM, 2009) with potential energy savings of approximately 718 kWh/AFY as compared to current energy consumption. The impacts to energy usage under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below in **Table 3.11-2**.

**TABLE 3.11-2
ANNUAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (KW-HR/YEAR) OF PROJECT PUMP STATIONS**

Agency	Location	Phase 1		Alternative 1		Alternative 2		Alternative 3	
		Hp	kW-hr/yr	Hp	kW-hr/yr	Hp	kW-hr/yr	hp	kW-hr/yr
LGVSD	LGVSD WWTP	72	39,000	71	38,000	91	49,000	203	109,000
	Peacock Gap (existing)	0	0	0	0	221	119,000	221	119,000
Total		72	39,000	71	38,000	337	181,000	449	241,000
Novato SD	Novato WWTP	259	139,000	258	139,000	586	315,000	706	379,000
	So Sonoma Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	140,000
Total		259	139,000	258	139,000	584	313,000	964	518,000
SVCSD	SVCSD WWTP	662	355,000	872	468,000	1,315	706,000	1,649	885,000
	Sonoma Valley (1A)	0	0	156	84,000	107	57,000	273	146,000
	Sonoma Valley (1B)	0	0	56	30,000	55	30,000	160	86,000
	Sonoma Valley (2)	0	0	5	3,000	8	4,000	120	64,000
	Sonoma Valley (3)	0	0	21	11,000	22	12,000	22	12,000
	So Sonoma Valley	0	0	0	0	260	140,000	0	0
	Carneros West (new)	0	0	0	0	52	28,000	61	33,000
	Carneros West (exist)	218	117,000	218	117,000	218	117,000	218	117,000
	Central Sonoma Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	219,000
Total		957	510,000	1,327	713,000	2,037	1,094,000	2,911	1,562,000
Napa SD	Napa WWTP (new)	418	225,000	476	256,000	471	253,000	271	253,000
	Napa WWTP (exist)	1,254	673,000	1,428	767,000	1,410	757,000	1,410	757,000
	MST	244	131,000	244	131,000	382	205,000	382	205,000
	Carneros East	0	0	0	0	105	57,000	105	57,000
Total		2,787	1,497,000	2,896	1,555,000	3,181	1,709,000	3,176	1,705,000
Total		3,126	1,679,000	3,804	2,044,000	5,304	2,849,000	6,670	3,581,000

hp = horsepower, kW-hr/year = kilowatt-hour per year

SOURCE: CDM, 2009

¹ Energy consumption under current conditions does not include Napa. The data assumes that all of the Sonoma Valley water demand in Phase 1 is currently served with potable water. Energy use for groundwater pumping in Sonoma Valley are not available.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage. The impacts to energy usage under the Basic System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below in Table 3.11-2.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2,542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage. The impacts to energy usage under the Partially Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below in Table 3.11-2.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3,907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage. The impacts to energy usage under the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the Partially Connected System, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below in Table 3.11-2. Table 3.11-2 provides annual power consumption for the pump stations for the NBWRP for each Member Agency. The Member Agencies would consider and employ approaches to conserving energy in the movement of water, which would include using energy-efficient equipment and implementing concurrent repairs and maintenance of facilities to minimize power use. Scheduling pumps to operate as much as possible during off-peak energy demand periods, within system constraints, also would reduce potential contributions to rolling blackouts. Also the additional storage provided by storage tanks, and storage reservoirs would provide for pumping variation and electrical load shift, with correspond energy rates, without interrupting water deliveries. Therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant.

Impact 3.11.5: Offset Potable Water Demand. Project operation could increase recycled water use in the action area and offset potable water supply, making it available for municipal uses. (Beneficial Impact)

The NBWRP would produce from zero (under No Project Alternative) to 12,724 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water in Fully Connected System for the service areas (see **Table 3.11-3**). Table 3.11-3 shows the recycled water produced under the different alternatives of the NBWRP and the Conservation and Public Services Goals and Policies for each Member Agency. Use of this recycled water for urban and agricultural uses for each Member Agency would offset equivalent amount of potable water use and free up the water for municipal and domestic uses. Offsetting potable demands would also improve local and regional water supply reliability, allowing for flexibility during times of drought and giving groundwater supplies opportunity to recharge. The NBWRP would be consistent with the goals and policies listed as well as provide a water source. The impact would be beneficial.

No Project Alternative

The NBWRP would not be implemented under the No Project Alternative, therefore no impact would occur. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action Alternative below.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding. Future baseline conditions (2020) for potable water demand is anticipated to increase proportionately as development allowed under the local general plans is implemented.

For comparison to the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 18 miles of new pipeline, 912 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 mgd of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis (see Chart 3.11-1, No Action). A discussion of individual Member Agencies is provided below.

Phase 1 (Project level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46 miles of new pipeline, 1,655 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28 miles of new pipeline, 743 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage. The beneficial impacts of off-setting potable water under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below in Table 3.11-3.

**TABLE 3.11-3
RECYCLED WATER PRODUCTION AND CONSISTENCY WITH LOCAL POLICIES**

Policies in General Plans	LGVSD		Novato SD		SVCS		Napa SD		Total
	Marin Countywide Plan 2020	City of San Rafael General Plan 2020	Marin Countywide Plan 2020	City of Novato General Plan 1998	Sonoma County Draft General Plan 2020	City of Sonoma General Plan	Napa County General Plan 2020	The City of Napa General Plan 2020	
	Water Resources Policy 3.1 and 3.b which encourage reducing the waste of potable water	Conservation Policy 20 and 20b which encourage the increased use of recycled water and support the extension of recycled water infrastructure	Water Resources Policy 3.1 and 3.b which encourage reducing the waste of potable water	Public Facilities Policy 6.2 and 6.4, which encourage the use of treated wastewater for irrigation.	Water Resources Policy WR-4j, k, l, m, n, which encourages the use of recycled water	Environmental Resources Policy 2.4, which encourages protection of groundwater sources and water conservation	Conservation Goal 13 and Policies CON-42e, 61a, 62b, which support the use of treated water to improve water supply reliability and enhance groundwater recharge and state that sustainable water projects should receive priority attention	Community Services Policy 9.5 and 10.1, which encourages the City to pursue use of reclaimed wastewater to offset the demand for potable water supplies as well as support effects of the Napa SD to promote the use of reclaimed wastewater	
Project	Recycled Water Produced (AFY)								
No Project Alternative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Action Alternative	-	-	193	193	874	874	874	874	1,067
Phase 1	202	202	542	542	874	874	2,137	3,192	3,755
Alternative 1: Basic System	202	202	542	542	2,719	2,719	3,192	4,421	6,655
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	409	409	2,038	2,038	4,381	4,381	4,421	4,421	11,250
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	409	409	3,701	3,701	4,230	4,230	4,421	4,421	12,761

SOURCE: CDM, 2009.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage. The beneficial impacts of off-setting potable water under the Basic System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below in Table 3.11-3.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2,542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage. The beneficial impacts of off-setting potable water under the Partially Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below in Table 3.11-3.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3,907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage. The beneficial impacts of off-setting potable water under the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below in Table 3.11-4.

3.11.4 Impact Summary by Service Area

Table 3.11-4 provides a summary of potential public services and utilities impacts associated with implementation of the NBWRP.

**TABLE 3.11-4
POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND SIGNIFICANCE – PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES**

Proposed Action	Impact by Member Agency Service Areas			
	LGVSD	Novato SD	SVCSD	Napa SD
Impact 3.11.1: Temporary effect on response times for emergency service providers.				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	LSM	LSM	NI
Phase 1	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 1: Basic System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Impact 3.11.2: Short-term police and fire assistance in traffic management.				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	LSM	LSM	NI
Alternative 1: Basic System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Impact 3.11.3: Temporarily, planned or accidental disruption to utility services.				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	LSM	LSM	NI
Phase 1	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 1: Basic System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Impact 3.11.4: NBWRP could increase power usage.				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	LTS	LTS	NI
Phase 1	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Alternative 1: Basic System	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact 3.11.5: Increase in recycled water use and offset of potable water supply.				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	BI	BI	NI
Phase 1	BI	BI	BI	BI
Alternative 1: Basic System	BI	BI	BI	BI
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	BI	BI	BI	BI
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	BI	BI	BI	BI

NI = No Impact
 LTS = Less than Significant impact, no mitigation required
 LSM = Less than Significant with Mitigation
 BI = Beneficial Impact

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