3.14 Public Services and Utilities

This section evaluates the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on public services and utilities. This evaluation includes an assessment of the direct, indirect, short-term, long-term, and cumulative effects of the Proposed Action on public services (police, fire, emergency medical services, schools, libraries, and public transit), and public utilities (electrical power, water, natural gas, sewer, storm drainage, and solid waste). The evaluation is based on available engineering information and data from utility providers.

3.14.1 Affected Environment

3.14.1.1 Environmental Setting

The following discussion describes the existing public services and utilities conditions within the SV 100K study area.

Police Protection

Police protection at San Vicente Reservoir is currently provided by the San Diego County Sheriff’s Department. This area is serviced by Sheriff’s Beat Number 522. Service is provided from the Santee Substation located at 8811 Cuyamaca Street in the City of Santee.

Currently, the desirable level of service for unincorporated areas generally consists of seven patrol deputies, two detectives, one supervisor, and one clerical support staff person for each 10,000 resident population over a given 24-hour duration (Turner, 2006). Usually this means that for every increase of 1,000 residents, one sworn officer must be added to maintain an adequate level of police services. Resources provided for the unincorporated area of the County are currently below this level (Turner, 2006). The County is currently undergoing a business process re-engineering evaluation that indicates a staffing level of less than 1 unit (sworn officer, supervisor or clerical support staff) per 1,000 residents for unincorporated areas may be acceptable (Muto, 2006).

The following were the average response times for calls serviced by the Santee Substation from October 2005 to September 2006 to the San Vicente Reservoir and surrounding area (Turner, 2006):

- Priority 1 Calls: 5.8 minutes
- Priority 2 Calls: 13.2 minutes
- Priority 3 Calls: 21.1 minutes
- (Non) Priority 4 Calls: 50 minutes

Part XII of the San Diego County General Plan’s Public Facility Element (as amended October 1993) states: “In rural unincorporated areas, the minimally acceptable response time for priority
calls (i.e., calls involving life-threatening situations or felonies in progress) is 12 minutes, and 24 minutes for non-priority calls.”

**Fire Protection**

In the unincorporated area of the County, structural fire protection is provided by a number of independent special districts, dependent County Service Areas, subsidiary districts, and private volunteer fire protection companies. The United States Forest Service (USFS) and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) provide watershed and wildlife fire protection service within areas of the County under their jurisdiction.

CDF performs fire protection and prevention duties, including brush management and prescribed burning, on state lands. Several of the fire protection districts in rural areas contain lands that overlap with CDF fire prevention responsibility. In these areas, CDF provides wildland fire protection, while structural fire protection is provided by the local district.

The USFS is responsible for fire protection and prevention on federal lands within the County, and on contracted private lands within the Cleveland National Forest. The USFS contracts with CDF for prevention services on some federal lands. Both CDF and USFS provide fire protection and prevention for land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Although CDF and USFS are primarily responsible for the protection of wildlands, both agencies will respond to structural and vehicular fires when requested by another fire agency or when these fires threaten to spread to wildlands.

According to the Public Facility Element of the County General Plan, minimum response time objectives applying to the unincorporated areas of the County are 5 minutes for the land use category of “Town,” 10 minutes for the land use category of “Estate,” and 20 minutes for the land use category of “Rural.”

Fire protection/suppression at San Vicente Reservoir falls under the jurisdiction of the Lakeside Fire Protection District (LFPD). This district currently operates five fire stations:

- Station 1 (Riverview Station) - 9726 Riverview Street, Lakeside
- Station 2 (Eucalyptus Hills Station) - 11211 Valle Vista Road, Lakeside
- Station 3 (Highway 8 Business Station) - 14008 Highway 8 Business, Lakeside
- Station 4 (Viejas Station) - 19860 Viejas Grade Road, Alpine
- Station 26 (Blossom Valley Station) - 15245 Oak Creek Road, Blossom Valley

According to the LFPD, primary fire emergency response to San Vicente Reservoir is from Station 2, with an approximate response time of 8 minutes (Weber, 2006). Secondary engines would be sent from Station 1, with an approximate response time of 12 minutes.
Emergency Medical Services

Emergency medical services (EMS) to San Vicente Reservoir are currently provided by Heartland Fire Paramedics, with the Lakeside and Santee fire departments as its contracted service providers (Weber, 2006). According to LFPD, EMS response times to San Vicente Reservoir and surrounding area are generally equivalent to the fire response times discussed above. Primary EMS response is provided by LFPD Station 1. Secondary response is provided by Santee Fire Station 4 (8950 Cottonwood Ave.) and Santee Fire Station 5 (9130 Carlton Oaks Dr.), with response times of an additional three to eight minutes, respectively.

Schools

The Proposed Action is located within the Lakeside Union School District (i.e., elementary and middle schools) and Grossmont Union High School District. Table 3.14-1 identifies schools within the Lakeside Union School District by address and proximity to San Vicente Reservoir (LUSD, 2006). El Capitan High School within the Grossmont Union School District is located at 10410 Ashwood Street in Lakeside, approximately three miles from San Vicente Reservoir (GUHSD, 2006).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Approx. Distance (miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tierra del Sol Middle</td>
<td>9611 Petite Lane</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeside Middle</td>
<td>11833 Woodside Avenue</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeview Elementary</td>
<td>9205 Lakeview Road</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Crest Elementary</td>
<td>12463 Lemon Crest Drive</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverview Elementary</td>
<td>9308 Winter Gardens Blvd.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeside Farms Elementary</td>
<td>11915 Lakeside Avenue</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wintergardens Elementary</td>
<td>8501 Pueblo Road</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindo Park Elementary</td>
<td>12824 Lakeshore Drive</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Study</td>
<td>12335 Woodside Avenue</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. C. Academy of Learning</td>
<td>11838 Valle Vista Road</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: LUSD, 2006

Libraries

The Lakeside Branch Library, located at 9839 Vine Street in Lakeside, is approximately five miles from San Vicente Reservoir (SanGIS, 2006). General plans or local community plans typically establish standards for library facilities relative to anticipated population increases.
Public Transit

Public transit includes fixed-route bus service, frequently serving more than one city, and paratransit services that operate door-to-door (generally limited to trips within a city). Ramona FAST Transit, a “shared ride” van service, provides the closest transit service to San Vicente Reservoir via Route 891/892, which runs along State Route 67 (SR-67) between Lakeside and Ramona. Metropolitan Transit Bus Route 854 provides service to Lakeside, with a stop at the Main Avenue/Mapleview Street intersection located approximately three miles south of San Vicente Reservoir. There is no public transit system providing service to the immediate vicinity of San Vicente Reservoir or along Vigilante Road or Moreno Avenue (MTS, 2006).

Electrical Power

San Vicente Dam is currently served by three 12 kV overhead power lines. A main 12 kV power line runs along Morena Avenue and splits approximately 2,000 feet from the dam. From here, one 12 kV line leads up to the marina and another 12 kV line terminates at the base of the dam. The third 12 kV overhead power line enters the project area and terminates near the existing staging area for construction of the ESP San Vicente Pump Station.

Water

Existing water supply pipelines and aqueducts within the SV 100K study area are owned and maintained by the City of San Diego and the Water Authority, and range from 4 to 96 inches in diameter. Refer to Section 2.2.1.1 (Alternatives Analyzed) of this EIR/EIS for a description of these facilities. Additional smaller water lines are located south of San Vicente Dam and provide water service to the caretaker’s house, City operations yard, and pump stations. The water entitlements for the Proposed Action area are included in the City’s pueblo water rights, which are described in detail under Section 1.8.1 (Introduction, Water Rights and Permits) of this EIR/EIS.

Natural Gas

There are no natural gas lines in the SV 100K study area (Lopez, 2006).

Wastewater Facilities

There are no existing sewer pipelines within the SV 100K study area. Wastewater from the caretaker’s house and City operations yard is collected in a septic system.

Restroom facilities and portable toilets located at the San Vicente Marina and at various locations along the shore of the reservoir are maintained by a sanitation service that disposes the contents of the holding tanks on a regular basis. Some residences located above San Vicente Reservoir use individual septic/leach systems.
Storm Drainage

Storm drainage in the vicinity of San Vicente Dam is provided by natural channels, including San Vicente Creek, and by existing storm drainage facilities located near the caretaker’s house, City operations yard, and marina. At the location where the marina access road crosses San Vicente Creek, several culverts run under the road to accommodate the flow from the creek. Eight to ten culverts are also placed under the temporary creek crossing for the pipeline construction area. The culverts range in size from 24 to 42 inches. Existing storm drainage facilities south of the dam near the vicinity of the caretaker’s house and the City operations yard include a concrete swale leading to a catch basin. Storm water in the catch basin flows through a fossil fuel filter before it is discharged into San Vicente creek. The parking lot of the marina drains storm water via a drainage swale that runs through the center of the lot.

Solid Waste Facilities

Refuse collection and disposal services in the SV 100K study area are provided by private companies. Trash from four dumpsters at the San Vicente Reservoir and City operations facilities is collected and hauled off by EDCO Waste Collection and Recycling Company weekly. According to the 2005 San Diego County Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), there are seven existing landfills in San Diego County. Five accept municipal solid waste, and Las Pulgas and San Onofre only accept military waste. Of the five landfills that accept municipal solid waste, four are privately owned and operated by Allied Waste Industries, Inc. Miramar Landfill is operated by the City of San Diego Environmental Services Department and is located on leased NAS Miramar property. Full capacity of Miramar Landfill is expected to be reached by year 2011 (County of San Diego, 2005). Information on the regional municipal solid waste landfills is provided in Table 3.14-2. Tonnage and cubic yard conversions are based on individual compaction rates provided by the landfill operators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landfill</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Current Remaining Capacity (May 2002)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cubic yards (tons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrego</td>
<td>Allied Waste Industries, Inc.</td>
<td>Borrego Landfill, Inc.</td>
<td>491,000 (147,300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miramar</td>
<td>United States Navy</td>
<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>21,618,249 (13,835,679)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otay</td>
<td>Allied Waste Industries, Inc.</td>
<td>Otay Landfill, Inc.</td>
<td>42,346,170 (31,336,166)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramona</td>
<td>Allied Waste Industries, Inc.</td>
<td>Ramona Landfill, Inc.</td>
<td>589,100 (294,550)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycamore</td>
<td>Allied Waste Industries, Inc.</td>
<td>Sycamore Landfill, Inc.</td>
<td>24,000,000 (17,280,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining Capacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>89,044,519 cubic yards (62,893,695 tons)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: County of San Diego, 2005
3.14.1.2 Regulatory Setting

The following discussion addresses local policies relevant to public utilities issues of the Proposed Action.

Public utilities, such as water and gas distribution lines, are often placed within public road rights-of-way; therefore, disturbing a street or utilities underneath it could affect circulation and utility levels of service. This situation necessitated certain regulations regarding placement of public works in roadways. Pursuant to Section 12808 of the Public Utilities Code, “A district may construct works across or along any street or public highway, or over any of the lands which are the property of the State, and it shall have the same rights and privileges appertaining thereto as are granted to municipalities within the State. The district shall restore any such street or highway to its former state as near as may be, … and shall not use it in a manner to unnecessarily impair its usefulness.”

3.14.2 Project Design Features

General Conditions and Standard Specifications that will be included in the project construction documents to reduce public services and utilities impacts associated with construction of the Proposed Action are summarized in Section 1.9.7 (Introduction, Public Services and Utilities) of this EIR/EIS. In addition, the Proposed Action would include design features to minimize public services and utilities impacts. These design and construction features could include, but would not be limited to, the following:

- The Water Authority will notify and coordinate with all other utility providers that own easements, rights-of-way, or facilities within or adjacent to the area affected by the Proposed Action. Any need to connect with or relocate utilities will be presented to the appropriate utility provider prior to commencement of construction. Any work requiring the shutdown of an aqueduct will be limited to a period not to exceed 10 consecutive days.

- As stated in Section 2.2.3 (Alternatives Analyzed) of this EIR/EIS, during construction of the Proposed Action, the Water Authority will maintain water deliveries to Helix Water District from the First Aqueduct at Slaughterhouse Canyon Control Structure upstream of San Vicente Reservoir. In addition, Helix will be able to receive Second Aqueduct water via the Moreno Lakeside Pipeline upon completion of the San Vicente Pumping Facilities, which is currently under construction. In general, this delivery path will remain operational during construction of the Proposed Action. Furthermore, when water is pumped from San Vicente Reservoir during construction of the Proposed Action (e.g., following a storm to lower the reservoir level), the San Vicente Pumping Facilities will allow for the possibility of delivering reservoir water to Helix.
3.14.3  Direct and Indirect Effects

3.14.3.1  Thresholds of Significance

Thresholds used to evaluate potential impacts on public services and utilities are based on applicable criteria in the State CEQA Guidelines (CCR §§15000-15387), Appendix G. A significant impact on public services would occur if the Proposed Action would:

1. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services, such as: police protection, fire protection, emergency medical services, schools, parks, and other public facilities.

2. Require or result in the need for new or expanded water supplies or entitlements.

3. Interrupt or disrupt utility services as a result of physical displacement and subsequent relocation of public utility infrastructure.

4. Result in the need for additional capacity of utility infrastructure or additional services that could not be supplied by existing utility service providers.

5. Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

3.14.3.2  Impact Analysis

Methodology

The environmental consequences of the Proposed Action were determined through telephone consultation and email correspondence with utility and service providers. Some information regarding public services in the vicinity of the Proposed Action was gathered from researching government agency websites. Various engineering documents regarding estimated public utilities and service requirements of the Proposed Action were also reviewed.

Analysis

*Threshold 1: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services, such as: police protection, fire protection, emergency medical services, schools, parks, and other public facilities.*
objectives for any of the public services, such as police protection, fire protection, emergency medical services, schools, parks, and other public facilities

Police Protection

The provision of adequate police protection would be a public service issue during the construction of the Proposed Action, and at the relocated San Vicente Marina after completion of the dam raise and refilling of the expanded reservoir. As indicated in Section 3.14.1.1 above, the Santee Substation of the San Diego County Sheriff’s Department provides average response times in the range of 5.8 to 21.1 minutes for priority calls to the reservoir and surrounding area, which currently exceeds the County General Plan goal of 12 minutes.

The addition of construction traffic along SR-67, Vigilante Road, and Moreno Avenue could, at times, decrease travel speeds on these segments. However, all vehicles on the road are required to yield to approaching emergency response vehicles when they are operating sirens and/or flashing emergency lights. Any decreases in travel speeds on vicinity roadways resulting from slow-moving construction traffic associated with the Proposed Action would not cause a delay in police response times. Therefore, impacts on police protection services would be less than significant.

As discussed in Section 3.15 (Recreation for the Proposed Action) of this EIR/EIS, the enhanced facilities at San Vicente Marina would generate a maximum average daily use rate of approximately 1,000 persons, compared with the existing rate of 450 persons per day. These additional users may, at times, need police protection services and could add to the already unacceptable response times. However, County staff has indicated that the minimally acceptable police response goals identified in the current County General Plan Public Facility Element are more stringent than is necessary for rural, unincorporated areas (Muto, 2006). An update to the Public Facility Element is planned and is expected to address this issue with a more relaxed standard for police response times in rural areas. Based on discussions with County staff, the City of San Diego Lakes Supervisor, and County Department of Emergency Medical Services staff, it is anticipated that existing police facilities and personnel would accommodate additional recreation users during peak periods (Muto, 2006; Weber, 2006; Marcotte, 2006). While the expanded facilities may incrementally add to the service load of the Sheriff’s Department, this increase in recreational users would not require the need for new or physically altered police protection facilities. Therefore, police protection impacts due to operation of the expanded/relocated marina would be less than significant.

Fire Protection

The provision of adequate fire protection would be a public service issue during construction and at the relocated marina and expanded reservoir. Fire protection in the vicinity of San Vicente Reservoir is provided by LFPD Station 2, with an approximate response time of 8 minutes to the reservoir and surrounding area, which currently meets the County goal of 20 minutes. The addition of Proposed Action construction traffic along SR-67, Vigilante Road, and Moreno Avenue could, at times, decrease travel speeds below posted limits on these segments. However,
all vehicles on the road are required to yield to approaching emergency response vehicles when they are operating sirens and/or flashing emergency lights. Any decreases in travel speeds on vicinity roadways resulting from slow-moving construction traffic associated with the Proposed Action would not cause a delay in fire response times. Therefore, impacts on fire protection services would be less than significant.

Proposed Action operations would not disrupt fire protection services in the area. The relocated/expanded marina and expanded reservoir would continue to be served by two LFPD fire stations, with wildlands fire protection provided by CDF. Based on discussions with San Diego County Planners, the City of San Diego Lakes Supervisor, and County Department of Emergency Medical Services staff, it is not anticipated that additional fire protection services would be needed to accommodate additional recreation users during peak periods. While the expanded facilities may incrementally add to the service load of LFPD, this increase in recreational users would not require the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities. Therefore, fire protection impacts due to the operation of the expanded/relocated marina would be less than significant.

Emergency Medical Services

The provision of adequate EMS would be a public service issue during construction and at the relocated marina and expanded reservoir. EMS in the vicinity of San Vicente Reservoir is provided by LFPD Station 1, with an approximate response time of 12 minutes to the reservoir and surrounding area. The addition of Proposed Action construction traffic along SR-67, Vigilante Road and Moreno Avenue could, at times, decrease travel speeds below posted limits on these segments. However, all vehicles on the road are required to yield to approaching emergency response vehicles when they are operating sirens and/or flashing emergency lights. Any decreases in travel speeds on vicinity roadways resulting from slow-moving construction traffic associated with the Proposed Action would not cause a delay in EMS response times. Therefore, impacts on emergency medical services would be less than significant.

Proposed Action operations would not disrupt EMS in the area. The relocated/expanded marina and expanded reservoir would continue to be served by two Santee fire stations and a LFPD station. As discussed in Section 3.13 (Public Safety for the Proposed Action) of this EIR/EIS, the potential additional boating at the expanded reservoir during peak periods would not lead to a substantial increase in recreational-related accidents at the reservoir. While the expanded facilities may incrementally add to the EMS load at the Santee and LFPD stations, the increase in recreational users is not expected to exceed the EMS capacity at these stations and would not require the need for new or physically altered EMS facilities (Marcotte, 2006). Therefore, EMS impacts due to operation of the expanded/relocated marina would be less than significant.

Schools, Libraries, and Public Transit

This evaluation addresses schools, libraries, and public transit. Impacts on parks are addressed in Section 3.15 (Recreation for the Proposed Action) of this EIR/EIS. As discussed in Section 8.1 (Growth-Inducing Effects) of this EIR/EIS, the Proposed Action would not result in a
direct increase in population. In addition, the nearest schools are three miles from the dam and reservoir. Therefore, schools, libraries, and public transit systems would not be affected by the Proposed Action. New or physically altered school, libraries, or public transit facilities would not be required as a result of the Proposed Action and, therefore, there would be no impacts to schools, libraries and public transit due to the construction and operation of the Proposed Action.

*The Proposed Action would not diminish or disrupt police protection service, or require the need for new or physically altered police protection facilities. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.*

*The Proposed Action would not diminish or disrupt fire protection service in the SV 100K study area. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.*

*The Proposed Action would not diminish or disrupt EMS service in the SV 100K study area. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.*

*The Proposed Action would not affect schools, libraries, or public transit in the SV 100K study area. Therefore, there would be no impact due to the Proposed Action.*

**Threshold 2: Require or result in the need for new or expanded water supplies or entitlements**

The Proposed Action would increase the capacity of San Vicente Reservoir for carryover storage purposes, thereby enhancing facility operations and use of water supplies. Typically, such an action would require the granting of an appropriative right for diversion and storage from the SWRCB if the project proposed to divert or store natural flows from a surface water resource. However, the City of San Diego holds pueblo rights to all water within the San Diego River watershed, including the natural flows in San Vicente Creek (a tributary of the San Diego River), and the water stored in San Vicente Reservoir. The City’s pueblo rights are not limited and are not under the jurisdiction of the SWRCB. These rights are described in greater detail in Section 1.8.1 (Introduction, Water Rights and Permits) of this EIR/EIS. As a result, no new water supplies or entitlements are necessary to expand local carryover water storage in San Vicente Dam.

The basic premise of carryover storage is to accumulate water during wet seasons when supplies are more plentiful, keeping it in storage, and carrying it over for use in subsequent dry years when supplies are in higher demand and less available. This increase in storage capacity will use expanded conveyance facilities currently under construction as part of the ESP. Components include the San Vicente Pipeline, the San Vicente Pump Station, and the Surge Control Facility. The Water Authority proposes to use existing imported water supplies to fill the expanded storage capacity, when these supplies are available. Impacts due to the construction of these new facilities were already addressed in the ESP EIR/EIS, and more recently evaluated in subsequent environmental documents for these projects (refer to Section 1.7 [Introduction] of this EIR/EIS). Therefore, there would be no impacts due to the Proposed Action.
The Proposed Action is covered under the City of San Diego's pueblo water rights, and would not require increased water supplies or entitlements. Therefore, there would be no impact due to the Proposed Action.

**Threshold 3: Interrupt or disrupt utility services as a result of physical displacement and subsequent relocation of public utility infrastructure**

**Water Supply Service Interruption**

In accordance with project design features described in Section 3.14.2 above, to minimize potential disruptions to water lines in the vicinity of the pump stations, caretaker’s house, and City operations yard downstream of San Vicente Dam due to Proposed Action construction activities, any required relocation of these water lines would occur prior to their displacement. This would avoid short-term interruptions in water service to these facilities. Long-term disruptions are not expected for the Proposed Action. In addition, as described in Section 3.14.2 above, construction of the Proposed Action would not affect water delivery to the Helix Water District, and impacts would be less than significant.

**Electrical Power Service Interruption**

The existing 12 kV electrical lines servicing the dam and marina facilities would be affected by Proposed Action construction. To provide power to the new marina facilities, a new 12 kV electrical line would be constructed along the proposed marina access road. In accordance with project design features described in Section 3.14.2 above, the relocated electrical line would be constructed and brought on-line prior to displacement of the old facility. This would avoid short-term interruptions in electrical service to the pump stations, caretaker’s house, and City operations yard downstream of San Vicente Dam. Impacts on electrical utilities would be limited to service interruptions in the event an electrical line is inadvertently damaged during construction, or if a temporary disruption in service should occur during transition from an old facility to a new one. Long-term disruptions are not expected for the Proposed Action. Therefore, electrical service interruption impacts as a result of relocation of power lines would be less than significant.

**Natural Gas, Wastewater Facilities Service Interruption**

There are no natural gas lines in the vicinity of the SV 100K study area. With regards to wastewater facilities, in accordance with project design features described in Section 3.14.2 above, to minimize potential disruptions to sewer lines in the vicinity of the caretaker’s house and City operations yard downstream of San Vicente Dam due to Proposed Action construction activities, any required relocation of these lines would occur prior to their displacement. This would avoid short-term interruptions in sewer service on these facilities. Long-term disruptions are not expected for the Proposed Action. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

The Proposed Action would not disrupt water supply service. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.
The Proposed Action would not disrupt electrical service. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

The Proposed Action would not disrupt natural gas or wastewater facilities service. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Threshold 4: Result in the need for additional capacity of utility infrastructure or additional services that could not be supplied by existing utility service providers

Water Supply Additional Capacity Needs

The Water Authority expects to be able to refill the reservoir after construction of the dam raise through the use of its existing imported water supplies and entitlements (when available) from the existing First and Second Aqueduct pipelines and does not require an increase in capacity. No additional water supplies would be needed to refill the San Vicente Reservoir. Conveyance facilities required to deliver the carryover storage water from San Vicente Reservoir to the Water Authority aqueduct system, as needed, are currently under construction as part of the ESP, and include the San Vicente Pipeline, Pump Station, and Surge Control Facility. No other conveyance facilities are necessary for the Proposed Action. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Electrical Power and Natural Gas Additional Capacity Needs

Typically, utility providers identify significant shortages and associated impacts on existing and planned facilities that may be created by projects proposed within their respective service areas. The utility needs are generally addressed on a project-by-project basis and satisfied during project planning and predesign phases.

Additional capacity needs of electrical power and natural gas are addressed in Chapter 8.0 (Other Considerations Required by CEQA/NEPA) of this EIR/EIS. Refer to this section for gas and electric utilities impact analysis, which concluded that power for the Proposed Action could be met by available resources. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Solid Waste Facilities Additional Capacity Needs

In terms of landfill capacity, the Proposed Action would generate demolition debris and organic waste requiring disposal in a local solid waste landfill. The closest facility to San Vicente Reservoir is the Sycamore Landfill. It is likely that solid waste generated from preparation of the existing dam, demolition of the existing marina facilities, and vegetation clearing at the marina relocation area would be disposed of at Sycamore Landfill, which has a current remaining capacity of approximately 24 million cubic yards.

Waste generated from demolition activities on the Proposed Action is expected to be approximately the same amount of waste as a result of the ESP. Clearing and grubbing organic waste generated from the Proposed Action is estimated to be slightly greater than what was
estimated for ESP. With the demolition debris and the organic waste described above, the incremental contribution of solid waste from the Proposed Action would represent only 0.1 percent of the remaining capacity in Sycamore Landfill, which the same amount as addressed in the environmental review for the ESP. The solid waste generated by the Proposed Action that would require disposal would not exceed the Sycamore Landfill capacity.

California law requires a 50 percent reduction in solids requiring disposal, through composting, recycling, and reducing the generation of solid wastes. As part of the construction plan for the Proposed Action, demolition and organic debris will be reused on site wherever possible. For example, cleared vegetation could be used on site for mulch/compost on manufactured slopes and landscaped areas at the marina and along the marina access road. In addition, demolition debris could be sold to firms that specialize in separating the wood, metal, and concrete elements of debris for recycling purposes. Therefore, much of the solid waste generated by the Proposed Action may not require disposal in Sycamore Landfill. This would further decrease the negligible impact of the Proposed Action on solid waste landfill capacity. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Wastewater Facilities Additional Capacity Needs

Neither construction nor operation of the Proposed Action would require increased capacity for wastewater treatment or sewer conveyance facilities. The new San Vicente Marina would continue to use a sewage holding tank for public restrooms. The holding tanks would be regularly maintained and the waste would be hauled off site periodically as is currently done at the existing marina. The City operations yard downstream of the dam would be replaced after Proposed Action construction and no additional development is proposed in this area; therefore, the existing sewer lines serving this area are adequate, and no impacts would occur.

The Proposed Action would not require additional water supplies. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

The Proposed Action would not require additional electrical power or natural gas supplies or infrastructure. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

The Proposed Action would use a negligible percentage of regional solid waste landfill capacity. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

The Proposed Action would not affect existing sewer capacities and levels of service. Therefore, there would be no impact due to the Proposed Action.

Threshold 5: Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects

Storm water drainage for proposed access roads may include brow ditches along the top of cut slopes, roadside ditches, or concrete culverts with rip-rap protection at culvert outlets. All runoff
would be routed to catch basins or natural drainage courses. Any new storm water facilities would be sized with the appropriate capacity to convey the estimated storm water flows from a given drainage basin or sub-basin. Construction of permanent storm water facilities would be required to reduce water quality impacts from new Proposed Action facilities including the dam structure, the relocated marina, and any new or relocated access roads. Storm water runoff from the downstream face of the dam would be conveyed via the spillway chute, which leads into an energy dissipater.

As required by NPDES regulations, a SWPPP would be implemented to reduce or eliminate pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water during Proposed Action construction. Section 3.17.2 (Water Resources for the Proposed Action) of this EIR/EIS provides a detailed discussion regarding implementation of the SWPPP and storm water BMPs.

According to the San Vicente Recreation Master Plan Update (Appendix A), permanent storm water drainage facilities would be constructed at the relocated/expanded marina site to reduce impacts to reservoir water quality. The site grading and drainage design considers the need to capture runoff and provide a measure of filtration prior to conveying the runoff into the reservoir. The intent is to filter most pollutants and silt to maintain an acceptable level of water quality in the reservoir. The parking lot has been designed with a crown in the center to convey surface runoff toward the edges, where the runoff would be directed by the parking area perimeter curb into irrigated grass swales, before discharge into the reservoir. As an option, parking lot surface runoff could be directed into below-grade storm drains where it would first pass through fossil fuel filters at storm drain inlets. A combination of both options may be implemented.

Construction of new storm water facilities has already been accounted for in the Proposed Action footprint and would not cause additional environmental effects. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

The Proposed Action would replace existing storm water drainage facilities with site design measures or appropriately sized new facilities included in the project footprint. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

3.14.3.3 Mitigation Measures

Impacts on public services and utilities would be less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

3.14.3.4 Residual Impacts after Mitigation

No residual impacts would occur.
3.14.4 Cumulative Effects

3.14.4.1 Other CIP Projects

As described in Section 3.2 (Cumulative Projects) of this EIR/EIS, it was determined that the Slaughterhouse Terminal Reservoir would be the only CIP project with the potential to contribute cumulative impacts when combined with the Proposed Action because they are located within two miles of one another. The PEIR for the Regional Water Facilities Master Plan concluded that this CIP project would increase the demand for electric and natural gas services. The anticipated project would be required to provide for adequate utility service before approval, and it is not expected that this project would require more utility service than could be provided through the usual procedures. In addition, utility providers plan ahead and forecast future utility demands in the region as a whole, and expand their capacity to meet future needs and provide adequate levels of service. The above conclusions regarding cumulative public services and utilities impacts for the CIP project described above are incorporated into the cumulative public services and utilities analyses in Section 3.14.4.3 below.

3.14.4.2 ESP Projects

ESP project components that would be in the vicinity of the Proposed Action would include the San Vicente Pipeline, the San Vicente Pump Station, and the San Vicente Surge Control Facility. Each of these projects included General Conditions and Standard Specifications or project design features to minimize public services and utilities impacts. In addition, the ESP EIR/EIS concluded cumulative public safety impacts would not be significant. The above conclusions regarding public services and utilities impacts for the ESP projects are incorporated into the cumulative public services and utilities analyses in Section 3.14.4.3 below.

3.14.4.3 Other Planned Projects with CIP and ESP Projects

This section evaluates the cumulative public services and utilities impacts of the Proposed Action when considered in conjunction with the other planned projects listed in Table 3.2-1 (Section 3.2 [Cumulative Impacts] of this EIR/EIS), and incorporates the cumulative public services and utilities impacts associated with the CIP and ESP projects described in the above sections. The following cumulative public services and utilities analysis addresses each of the five significance thresholds listed in Section 3.14.3 above.

Cumulative Threshold 1: Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services, such as police protection, fire protection, emergency medical services, schools, parks, and other public facilities
Construction activities and operation of the Proposed Action would not require the need to construct new or physically altered governmental facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios or response times for any public service including police, fire, EMS, schools, libraries, or public transit. The cumulative projects in the vicinity of the Proposed Action include five mining projects and a number of residential subdivisions (refer to Figure 3.2-1). Construction activities or long-term operation of any project, including the Proposed Action, CIP, ESP projects, and other cumulative projects may involve a high volume of truck traffic in the vicinity of the project area, however, all vehicles on the road are required to yield to approaching emergency response vehicles when they are operating sirens and/or flashing emergency lights. Cumulative projects that involve the addition of residents in the vicinity of the San Vicente Reservoir may require additional governmental facilities in order to maintain appropriate service levels. However, the Proposed Action would have no long-term impact on public services. Therefore, cumulative public services impacts due to construction and operation of the Proposed Action, when combined with public services impacts from the CIP, ESP, and other planned cumulative projects listed in Table 3.2-1, would be less than significant.

**Cumulative Threshold 2: Require or result in the need for new or expanded water supplies or entitlements**

No new water supplies or entitlements would be necessary for the construction or operation of the Proposed Action. The cumulative projects in the vicinity of the Proposed Action include five mining projects and a number of residential subdivisions (refer to Figure 3.2-1). Both residential and industrial uses would require the need for new or expanded water supplies or entitlements (if entitlements are not already acquired). However, the Proposed Action’s contribution to this impact would not be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, there would be no impacts due to the Proposed Action.

**Cumulative Threshold 3: Interrupt or disrupt utility services as a result of physical displacement and subsequent relocation of public utility infrastructure**

Any required relocation of water supply, electrical power, natural gas, or wastewater lines in the vicinity of the Proposed Action would occur prior to their displacement. This would avoid short-term interruptions for these services. The cumulative projects in the vicinity of the Proposed Action include five mining projects and a number of residential subdivisions (refer to Figure 3.2-1). These cumulative projects may also require relocation of utility service lines. It is expected that these projects would also ensure that short-term or long-term service interruptions do not occur. In addition, any required relocation of utilities as a result of construction of the Slaughterhouse Terminal Reservoir (CIP), the San Vicente Pipeline, the San Vicente Pump Station and the San Vicente Surge Control Facility would occur prior to their displacement. Therefore, cumulative public utilities impacts due to construction and operation of the Proposed Action, when combined with public utilities impacts from the CIP, ESP, and other planned cumulative projects listed in Table 3.2-1, would be less than significant.
**Cumulative Threshold 4: Result in the need for additional capacity of utility infrastructure or additional services that could not be supplied by existing utility service providers**

The construction and operation of the Proposed Action would not require additional water, natural gas, or electric supplies, and would not require additional solid waste or wastewater facility capacity. The cumulative projects in the vicinity of the Proposed Action include five mining projects and a number of residential subdivisions (refer to Figure 3.2-1). These cumulative projects and the Slaughterhouse Terminal Reservoir (CIP) project may require additional water, natural gas or electric supplies or solid waste and wastewater facility capacity. The ESP EIR/EIS concluded that additional water, electric, and gas supplies and solid waste and wastewater capacity would not be required to construct or operate ESP components in the vicinity of the Proposed Action (San Vicente Pipeline, the San Vicente Pump Station, and the San Vicente Surge Control Facility). Although other cumulative projects may contribute to the cumulative impact on water, electric, and natural gas supplies or solid waste capacity, the Proposed Action’s contribution to this impact would not be cumulatively considerable because it would not require additional utility supplies or capacity. Therefore, cumulative public utilities impacts due to construction and operation of the Proposed Action, when combined with the additional water, electric, and natural gas supply and solid waste capacity needs of the CIP, ESP, and other planned cumulative projects listed in Table 3.2-1, would be less than significant.

**Cumulative Threshold 5: Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects**

The Proposed Action would involve the construction of new temporary and permanent storm water drainage facilities to appropriately manage storm water runoff as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would follow NPDES regulations to reduce or eliminate pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water. The cumulative projects in the vicinity of the Proposed Action include five mining projects and a number of residential subdivisions (refer to Figure 3.2-1). Residential and industrial projects as well as the CIP and ESP projects listed above would be required to follow NPDES regulations, and would install temporary and permanent storm water control facilities in order to minimize flooding and reduce or eliminate pollutants that may affect the quality of storm water during construction and in the long-term. Therefore, cumulative water quality impacts due to construction and operation of the Proposed Action, when combined with water quality impacts due to the CIP, ESP, and other planned cumulative projects listed in Table 3.2-1, would be less than significant.

*The Proposed Action would not diminish or disrupt public services, would not result in the need for new water supplies or entitlements, would not require additional utilities services, and would involve the construction of storm water drainage facilities that would not cause unaccounted-for significant environmental effects. Therefore, cumulative public services and utilities impacts due to the Proposed Action for these activities, when combined with the short-term (construction-related) and long-term (operational) public services and utilities impacts associated with the Slaughterhouse Terminal Reservoir (CIP), ESP project components in the vicinity of the San*
Vicente Reservoir, and other planned cumulative projects listed in Table 3.2-1, would be less than significant.