

Public Services and Utilities

Introduction

This section presents a qualitative analysis of proposed program's potential to affect the following public services and utilities within the County.

- Public Services.
 - Schools.
 - Library Services.
 - Emergency Services (Fire and Police Protection).
 - Parks.
- Utilities.
 - Electricity and natural gas.
 - Water.
 - Wastewater treatment.
 - Solid waste.

Methodology

Jones & Stokes reviewed the following sources of information to prepare the public services and utilities chapter of this document.

- Interviews with local representatives of fire and police protection offices, Carmel Valley Chamber of Commerce, California American Water Company, and the Carmel Unified School District (CUSD).
- Websites for governmental agencies, non-profit organizations, and The Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E).

Environmental Setting

The following discussion describes the environmental and regulatory setting of the County’s public services and utilities. The regulatory setting includes relevant policies of the Monterey County General Plan and the Greater Monterey Peninsula Area Plan (GMPAP). The Carmel Valley Master Plan (CVMP) is included by reference.

Public Services

Schools

The CUSD includes one elementary school, one middle school, and one high school. The CUSD also operates a child development center. In the 2005–2006 school year, total CUSD enrollment was 1,090 students. The facilities, their locations, and current enrollments by school are listed in Table 3.10-1.

Table 3.10-1. 2006 Public School Enrollments in Carmel Unified School District

Facility	Address	Enrollment
Carmel Child Development Center	8460 Carmel Valley Road	171
Tularcitos Elementary School	35 Ford Road	365
Carmel Middle School	4378 Carmel Valley Road	524
Carmel Valley High School	27335 Schulte Road	30
Total Enrollment		1,090

Sources: Carmel Unified School District 2000; Wright pers. comm.

Library Services

One library is located in Carmel Valley, the Carmel Valley Library. This library is a branch of Monterey County Free Libraries, which provides complete library services to the Carmel Valley community (Carmel Valley Chamber of Commerce n.d.). This branch serves approximately 10,000 people and maintains 15,000 volumes (Monterey County 1984).

Emergency Services

Monterey County’s Consolidated Emergency Fire Dispatch Center provides emergency fire and medical dispatch services for the entire County (Monterey County 2003). The County also has responsibility for and operates ambulance services in the County except for the areas covered by the Carmel Valley Fire

Protection District and the City of Carmel (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a).

Fire Protection Services

Three fire protection districts provide structural fire protection and emergency response services to the Carmel Valley area: the Carmel Valley Fire Protection District (Carmel Fire District) for most of Carmel Valley, the Cypress Fire Protection District (Cypress Fire District or CFD) for portions of lower Carmel Valley (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a), and Salinas Rural Fire Protection District (Salinas Fire District). In addition, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) provides protection from forest fire throughout the region (Robberton pers. comm.).

Carmel Valley Fire Protection District

Carmel Valley Fire District provides fire protection, emergency response, and ambulance transport service throughout its boundaries. The Carmel Fire District service area boundaries extend from San Clemente Drive in the Sleepy Hollow area in the east to Rancho San Carlos Road in the west; and from within the Santa Lucia Preserve in the south to the hills that rise from the valley floor in the north (Carmel Valley Fire Protection District 2006). The Carmel Fire District serves a population of 20,000 (Carmel Valley Fire Protection District 2006).

The Carmel Fire District has three stations, and leases an additional site from which equipment is dispatched (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a).

- Carmel Valley Fire Protection District headquarters and Mid Carmel Valley Fire Station: 8455 Carmel Valley Road (owned by the District).
- Carmel Valley Village Fire Station at 26 Via Contenta Road, Carmel Village (owned by the District).
- Temporary station on the Santa Lucia Preserve (leased by the District). A permanent station on the Preserve is planned.
- Equipment dispatch site (leased by the District).

The District is staffed by a paid staff of 20 employees, a seven-member Board of Directors, and three volunteer battalions with approximately 60 volunteers (Carmel Valley Fire Protection District 2006, Local Agency Formation Commission 2005b). District staff are cross-trained as firefighters and paramedics (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a). The District has adopted and maintains the following minimum staffing requirements:

1. Carmel Valley Village Fire Station: two personnel with the ranks of Engineer and Paramedic, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
2. Mid Carmel Valley Fire Station: two personnel with the ranks of Engineer and Paramedic, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

3. Santa Lucia Fire Station: one person at the rank of Engineer/Paramedic, eight hours a day, seven days a week.

The District operates the following equipment (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a):

- five fire engines for structure fires,
- four engines for wildland fires,
- two water tenders,
- four ambulances, and
- five command staff vehicles.

Average response time from March to July 2007 at the Mid Carmel Valley Fire Station is just under 6 minutes, and at the Carmel Valley Village Fire Station is just over 7 minutes (Schuler pers. comm.).

Cypress Fire Protection District

The CFD provides structural fire protection and emergency medical services to portions of the lower Carmel Valley area, specifically, the mouth of Carmel Valley near Rio Road and Aguajito and Del Monte Fairways (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005b).

The CFD has two fire stations: on Carmel Hill Road and on Rio Road (Carreiro pers. comm.). The station that serves Carmel Valley is located at 3775 Rio Road. CDF staffs the fire station and provides all the needs of the CFD, serving a population of 10,000. The CFD has a staff of nine full-time firefighters and 15 paid-call firefighters, and maintains a contract with the CDF San Benito/Monterey Unit to provide all personnel and management services (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a).

The CFD personnel provide first response for traffic accidents on Highway 1 and Carmel Valley Road. In 2003, 70% of the 322 emergency calls to the Cypress Fire District were emergency medical service or rescue calls (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a).

The CFD participates in a mutual aid fire suppression and emergency response agreement with all neighboring fire districts, including Carmel Fire District and CDF (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005b; Carreiro pers. comm.).

Average response time from the station during June and July 2007 was 3 minutes and 10 seconds (Flower pers. comm.).

Salinas Rural Fire Protection District

The Salinas Fire District provides fire protection services and emergency medical services for a portion of unincorporated Monterey County, including a small, primarily wildland area, along Laureles Grade.

The closest fire station, Laureles Station, is at the intersection of Highway 68 and Laureles Grade at 31 Laureles Grade in Salinas, approximately 8 miles from Carmel Valley (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005b; Salinas Rural Fire Protection District 2005).

The Salinas Fire District has 35 paid personnel and 20 volunteer firefighters. Laureles Station is staffed with 3 firefighters 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year—a Captain, Lieutenant, and Firefighter—and the station is backed up with personnel at Toro Station, another Salinas Fire District station located approximately 6 miles away along Hwy 68 (Urquides pers. comm.).

At the Laureles Station, the Salinas Fire District operates two fire engines, a Type I engine for responding to large fires, a Type III engine for grass and brush fires, and a breathing support unit with air and light. The station also houses a utility vehicle (Urquides pers. comm.).

The Salinas Fire District has automatic aid agreements with nearby fire districts, including the Carmel Fire District and CDF.

Average response time from the Laureles Station is 7 minutes (Urquides pers. comm.).

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

The Monterey-San Benito Unit of the CDF is responsible for forest fire response in Carmel Valley. Most of the Carmel Valley area is considered a State Responsibility Area¹ by the CDF. The valley itself near the Carmel River and the structures are not within the area of state responsibility. Most of the covered area is in a very high or high fire severity zone.

CDF Forest Fire Stations (FFS) near or in the program area are the following:

- Tularcitos FFS, 16650 Cachagua Road, Carmel Valley and
- Carmel Hill FFS, 4180 17 Mile Drive, Pebble Beach.

Tularcitos FFS is open during the fire season, generally May 15 through mid-November. During the rest of the year, Tularcitos staff work out of the Carmel Hill FFS.

During fire season, two wildland fire engines are staffed at Carmel Hill FFS and one at Tularcitos FFS, and additional engines are on call. During the rest of the year, one wildland fire engine is staffed at Carmel Hill FFS, with additional engines on call. CDF also uses a bulldozer at the Monterey-San Benito Headquarters in Monterey, and helicopter and air support.

¹ *CDF State Responsibility Areas* are “[l]ands exclusive of cities and federal lands regardless of ownership, classified by the State Board of Forestry as areas in which the primary financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing fires is that of the State. These are lands covered wholly or in part by timber, brush, undergrowth or grass, whether of commercial value or not, which protect the soil from erosion, retard runoff of water or accelerated percolation, and lands used principally for range or forage purposes” (California Department of Forestry 2001).

Police Protection Services

Office of the Sheriff, Monterey County

The Office of the Sheriff, Monterey County is responsible for police protection in unincorporated areas of the County. The Sheriff’s Patrol consists of three regional response areas or stations: Central (Salinas), Coastal (Monterey), and South County (King City). The Office has 86 deputies, 15 sergeants, and three commanders.

The Coastal Station is responsible for police protection services in Carmel Valley, as well as for unincorporated areas of the Monterey Peninsula and approximately 90 miles of the Big Sur coastline. Twenty-two deputies report to the Coastal Station, located on the basement level of the Monterey County Courthouse building in Monterey at 1200 Aguajito Road (Galletti pers. comm.). This station also houses the Office of the Sheriff Search and Rescue Team function.

Three beats generally cover the Carmel Valley area and include, Beat 7, 8A, and 8B. Response times for each beat vary from 12 to 19 minutes. Table 3.10-2 shows average response times for each beat.

Table 3.10-2. Office of the Sheriff Beats Covering Carmel Valley and Average Response Times

Beat	Location	Average Response Time ^a
Beat 7	Hwy 1 from Ocean Avenue to Mal Paso. Carmel Valley Road from Hwy 1 to Rancho San Carlos Road.	12 minutes
Beat 8A	Carmel Valley Road from Rancho San Carlos Road to Laureles Grade, and some areas off Laureles Grade.	16 minutes
Beat 8B	Carmel Valley Road from Laureles Grade to the 38-mile marker, including Cachagua, China Camp, Chews Ridge, and Boettcher’s Gap.	19 minutes

Source: Galletti pers. comm.

Notes:

^a Response times are from a 2003 study. During that time, the Coastal office used single-deputy patrol units on the swing and midnight shifts. Since that time, the requirement for the midnight shift has changed to two Salinas deputies in one patrol vehicle covering Beats 6A, 6B, 7, 8A, 8B, and 9. The change could affect response times for calls for service (CFS) during that shift.

The Office of the Sheriff has one Community Field Office (CFO), located in Carmel Valley Village, which provides office space for officers to write reports and conduct case follow-up by telephone, while remaining easily accessible to the communities. This office is not always manned, nor does it keep specific scheduled hours (Galletti pers. comm.).

The Office of the Sheriff does not normally address traffic issues except as directed by County ordinance. However, the Sheriff’s Office does respond to some types of traffic issues. The office is notified of vehicle traffic crashes and

may be dispatched to the scene of an accident to assess injuries or do traffic control if needed. Office of the Sheriff personnel issue citations to those individuals whom they see violating provisions of the California Vehicle Code, and also conduct traffic stops when they suspect a driver of driving under the influence (DUI). Any suspected DUI drivers are then turned over to CHP for the completion of the DUI investigation (Galletti pers. comm.)

California Highway Patrol

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) also provides police protection services. The CHP patrols several County roads (i.e., Carmel Valley Road and Laureles Grade), where they are responsible for traffic issues, violations of California Vehicle Code, and traffic accidents (Galletti pers. comm.). The CHP also provides service to the area for traffic enforcement and vehicular accidents involving injury. The CHP does not respond to violations of penal code (Galletti pers. comm.). The CHP Monterey Dispatch Center is located in Salinas (California Highway Patrol 1997).

Parks

Many public lands surround the proposed program area, including national forest; state parks, beaches, and reserves; and regional, county, and community parks. Public lands of regional interest include the following.

- Los Padres National Forest, including the Ventana Wilderness.
- Pinnacles National Monument.
- Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park.
- Monterey State Historic Park.
- State beaches, including Asilomar and Carmel River State Beaches.
- Point Lobos State Reserve.

Several regional, county, and community parks lie either completely or partially within Carmel Valley. No national forest or California state parks lie within the valley.

Regional Parks

Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District (MPRPD) owns and operates 12 parks in the region surrounding the proposed program area. In Carmel Valley itself, MPRPD owns and operates one regional park: Garland Regional Park. The main entrance of the 4,500-acre park is located 8.6 miles east of SR 1 on Carmel Valley Road. The park extends several miles east and south along Carmel Valley Road to Carmel Valley Village (Monterey Peninsula Regional Parks District n.d.). Day use activities include hiking and jogging, bird watching, photography and painting, horseback riding, and limited mountain bike riding (Monterey Peninsula Regional Parks District 2006).

County Parks

Monterey County Parks Department owns and operates eight parks in Monterey County and one in San Luis Obispo County (Monterey County n.d.[d]; Burgess pers. comm.). One of these, Jacks Peak County Park, is located in the hills north of Carmel Valley, and encompasses approximately 525 acres, with 8.5 miles of trails. Access to the Jacks Peak County Park is from Jacks Peak Road or Loma Alta Road north of Carmel Valley; there is no access from Carmel Valley directly (Monterey County Parks n.d.[e]). Day use activities include hiking, picnicking, and viewing scenery (California Tourism Commission n.d.).

Community Parks and Facilities

The Carmel Valley Park and Recreation District was spawned by the Monterey Peninsula Regional Parks District, after the regional parks district assumed management of the community center in Carmel Valley Village (Monterey Peninsula Regional Parks District n.d.). The Carmel Valley Park and Recreation District owns and operates one community park within Carmel Valley (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a).

Carmel Valley Community Park encompasses 7 acres, and is located at 24 Ford Road in Carmel Valley Village (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a; Carmel Valley Community Youth Center 2006). This community park contains open space, barbeque pits, picnic tables, an outdoor stage, volleyball and horseshoe areas, meeting rooms, two public restroom buildings, parking areas, and a community center (the Carmel Valley Community Youth Center) (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a). Organizing recreational programs and activities is an important function of the Carmel Valley Park and Recreation District, and is done in conjunction with the Carmel Valley Community Youth Center, a not-for-profit organization (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a; Carmel Valley Community Youth Center 2006). The Youth Center has a pool and offers both recreational swim time and swim classes, in addition to providing facilities for community events such as community meals (Carmel Valley Community Youth Center 2006). The park is viewed as “a first class community park that enhances the “Village” quality of life and reflects the friendly rural character of the Valley” (Monterey Peninsula Regional Parks District n.d.).

Utilities

Electricity and Natural Gas

PG&E is the provider of energy service in Carmel Valley (Coleman pers. comm.). All public electrical energy for Carmel Valley is generated outside the County and is supplied via [underground or overhead] transmission lines, and natural gas is supplied via PG&E’s gas piping system (Pacific Gas and Electric Company 2004).

Water

The primary provider of water in Carmel Valley is California American Water Company (Cal Am). Other sources of water are private wells.

Cal Am's water sources are groundwater from wells located near the Carmel River in both the upper and lower valley, reservoir water, and withdrawals from the Carmel River. Cal Am owns and operates two dams in Carmel Valley: San Clemente Dam and Los Padres Dam (Bowie pers. comm.). San Clemente Dam is about 20 miles upstream from the City of Carmel, and the Los Padres Dam is about 6.5 miles further upstream (Monterey County 2005). San Clemente Dam is nearing the end of its useful life because of siltation (Bowie pers. comm.). These dams provide storage for drinking water for Carmel Valley, in addition to Carmel, Pacific Grove, Monterey, Seaside, and Pebble Beach (Bryant pers. comm.).

Water is distributed through a series of pipelines to service areas. Cal Am owns and operates the water distribution pipelines in Carmel Valley. A water main runs along Carmel Valley Road (Bowie pers. comm.).

Cal Am owns and operates the water treatment plants that treat water supplied to Carmel Valley: the Carmel Valley Filter near the Sleepy Hollow community and Begonia Iron Removal Plant located between Mid-Valley and the mouth of the Carmel River (Monterey County Weekly 2006; Bowie pers. comm.).

Wastewater

The Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD) provides, operates, and maintains collection, treatment, and disposal facilities for wastewater to part of the Carmel Valley and surrounding areas. Most wastewater in Carmel Valley is handled through septic systems rather than through a wastewater collection and treatment service (Bowie pers. comm.). The westernmost "mouth" of Carmel Valley receives wastewater service from the CAWD, along with nearby coastal areas and the City of Carmel. CAWD also responds to individual requests for annexation of properties when septic tanks at the mouth of Carmel Valley fail (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a).

Wastewater is taken to the CAWD wastewater treatment plant at 3945 Rio Road, for processing (State Water Resources Control Board n.d.; Bowie pers. comm.). Its existing capacity for wastewater treatment is 4.0 million gallons per day (mgd) (3.0 mgd permitted). The remaining capacity in 2004 was 1.7 mgd (Monterey County 2004).

The CAWD is governed by a five-member Board of Directors, who are elected for four-year terms (Local Agency Formation Commission 2005a).

Stormwater runoff is regulated by the Monterey County Erosion Control Ordinance and is discussed in detail in Section 3.2, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

Solid Waste

Waste in the program area is managed by the Monterey Regional Waste Management District (MRWMD). Solid waste, liquid waste (other than wastewater), and green waste and recycling materials are taken to the Carmel Valley Transfer Station at 9 Pilot Road, Carmel Valley, and from the transfer station to the Monterey Landfill. The 315-acre Monterey Landfill is located at the 475-acre Monterey Regional Environmental Park, 14201 Del Monte Boulevard north of Marina and approximately 6 miles from Carmel Valley. Other facilities at the park consist of a materials recovery facility, and a hazardous waste facility (Monterey Regional Waste Management District 2005).

The Monterey County landfill facility has a total capacity of approximately 40 million tons (Monterey Regional Waste Management District n.d.; Flanagan pers. comm.). The facility is expected to remain open until 2107. Hazardous waste is handled by the HHW Collection Program, which sorts out and gives away usable hazardous materials, such as paint, garden products and other usable chemicals; and ships motor oil, antifreeze, batteries, and freon for recycling at remote facilities. The Materials Recovery Facility recovers heavy and inert components from waste in order to reduce the tonnage going to the landfill, targeting “materials brought in from self-haul loads and commercial wastes, construction and demolition debris, woodwaste and yardwastes” (Monterey Regional Waste Management District n.d.).

Regulatory Setting

State Policies and Regulations

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) oversees, manages, and tracks both hazardous and non-hazardous waste generation in California. The principal state regulations governing waste disposal are CCR Title 14 and Title 17. These regulations establish minimum standards for the handling of solid wastes and minimum requirements for information submitted by operators of solid waste disposal sites.

Local Policies and Regulations

Monterey County General Plan

Policy 47.1.2. The County shall assist school districts, where appropriate, in reserving sites for future schools in or near areas of development.

Policy 50.2.1. The County shall encourage the delivery of library services to all areas and residents of the County.

Policy 17.3.1. In no case shall a roadway be less than 12-feet wide. Determination of the width of an all-weather surface shall be made at the time of subdivision approval. Further, the County shall revise its subdivision ordinance to address road standards including minimum width, height clearance, gradient and materials; these standards shall pertain to all new development. Minimum road widths of all new driveways, roads and streets shall be designed, constructed and maintained according to adopted County Standards (Appendix D: Standard Detail, 1977).

Policy 17.3.5. Water systems constructed, extended or modified to serve a new land use or a change in land use or an intensification of land use shall be designed to meet, in addition to the average daily demand, the standards shown in Table 2, subject only to changes authorized pursuant to Policy Number 17.4.2.

Policy 17.3.8. The maximum grade of the road shall not exceed 15 percent.

Policy 17.3.9. The road shall have an overhead clearance of 13 feet, 6 inches vertical distance for its entire width and length, including turnouts.

Policy 17.3.11. Obstruction of the road width (Policy 17.3.1), including the parking of vehicles, shall be prohibited.

Policy 17.3.12. New and reconstructed bridges on tertiary and lesser roads shall be the width of the existing road bed and berms, but in any event no less than 12 feet wide. Bridge width on all roads exceeding tertiary standards shall be not less than the width of two lanes with berms. All bridges shall be designed for HS 15-44 loading (Standard Specification for Highway Bridges) and have guard rails.

Policy 17.3.14. All access roads and driveways shall be maintained by the responsible parties to ensure the fire department safe and expedient passage at all times.

Policy 17.4.2. Every building, structure and/or development shall be constructed to meet, at minimum, the requirements specified in Volume I of the current edition of the Uniform Building Code, Fire Hazards Policy 17.3.5, and Table 2 of this general plan. The chief of the fire agency

having jurisdiction may recommend to the appropriate decision-making authority a variation of the general plan fire hazard policies and Table 2 (but not U.B.C. standards) for such development where, in his opinion, the fire safety of the County and adjoining and nearby properties and improvements is not materially impaired by such variation.

Policy 17.4.6. The County should discourage location of public facilities and aboveground utilities in high or very high fire hazard areas. When unavoidable, special precautions shall be taken to ensure an acceptable level of risk and uninterrupted operation of these facilities.

Policy 17.4.12. A zone which can inhibit the spread of wildland fire shall be required of new development in fire hazard areas to protect development. Such zones should consider irrigated greenbelts, streets, and fuel modification zones in addition to other suitable methods that may be used. The County should not accept dedications of any open space lands required as part of this fire prevention zone.

Policy 41.2. Promote opportunities for shopping, employment, education, health care, and enjoyment of recreational resources through public and/or private transit use.

Policy 41.2.1. Transit use shall be encouraged through land use designations and zoning which cluster areas of employment, areas of parking, areas of commercial use, and recreation areas, where appropriate. Car pool parking areas shall also be encouraged in land use planning and subsequent subdivision/commercial development review.

Policy 41.2.2. Transit and bus parking facilities shall be required at major hotels, motels, convention centers, and other tourist-serving areas.

Policy 39.2.2. The needs of bicyclists, pedestrians, utilities, and drainage shall be considered and, where appropriate, provided for on all public rights-of-way.

Policy 56.1.1. The County shall, when planning for development, provide for utility corridor rights-of-way.

Policy 56.2. Ensure the aesthetic placement of utility lines.

Policy 56.2.1. The County shall, in accordance with the Monterey County Subdivision Ordinance, require that all new utility lines be placed underground.

Policy 56.2.2. The County shall seek to place existing utility lines underground whenever feasible.

Policy 5.2.1. Owners of property adjacent to waterways or responsible agencies shall be encouraged to maintain healthy vegetation along the drainage

course, or provide other suitable means of preventing bank erosion or siltation.

Policy 5.2.2. The County shall establish special procedures for land use, building locations, grading operations, and vegetation removal adjacent to all waterways and significant water features.

Policy 7.2. Encourage the use of drought-resistant plants for landscaping, particularly in water deficient areas.

Policy 17.3.5. Water systems constructed, extended or modified to serve a new land use or a change in land use or an intensification of land use shall be designed to meet, in addition to the average daily demand, the standards shown in Table 2, subject only to changes authorized pursuant to Policy Number 17.4.2.

Policy 21.2. Enhance the quality of water in the County by regulating the type, location, and intensity of land use, and grading operations.

Policy 21.2.1. The County shall require all new and existing development to meet federal, state, and County water quality regulations.

Policy 55.1.1. The County shall support the adopted Solid Waste Management Plan to achieve solid waste management objectives.

Policy 10.1.3. All new and/or expanding wastewater discharges into the coastal waters of Monterey County shall require a permit from the Health Department.

Local Ordinances

Monterey County Code *Title 10 Health and Safety, Chapter 10.41 Solid Waste Collection and Disposal* controls collection and disposal of solid waste in Monterey County. Section 10.41.060 Ownership of solid waste states that solid waste becomes the property of the collector when the collector takes possession of the waste, and the property of the disposal facility when it is delivered there. If the solid waste is not collected, “ownership of the solid waste remains with the generator of such solid waste until it is properly delivered to a licensed disposal facility. (Ord. 4190, 2003; Ord. 2661, 1980)

Criteria for Determining Significance

In accordance with State CEQA Guidelines, applicable federal and state regulations, and local plans and policies, the proposed program would be considered to result in a significant impact if it would:

A. Fire and Police Services

Result in substantial increased demands to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives related to fire or police services, which would require new or expanded facilities to maintain acceptable provision of service or result in inadequate emergency access.

B. Emergency Access

Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

C. Wildland Fire Hazard

Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

D. Water Demand

Result in a water demand that exceeds water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, and/or require new or expanded supplies.

E. Infrastructure Capacities

Result in water demand that exceeds capacity of the water supply infrastructure system; or would require substantial expansion of water supply, treatment, or distribution facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

F. Wastewater Treatment

Result in wastewater flows that exceed sewer line or treatment plant capacity, or that contribute substantial increases to flows in existing sewer lines that exceed capacity.

G. Utility Disruption During Construction

Result in prolonged or recurring disruption in the provision of services and utilities, including power, water, and sewer service to residences, businesses, or public service providers during construction of a project.

H. School Enrollments

Result in increased student enrollments that would cause school capacities to be exceeded, or that would substantially increase existing overcrowding in schools, resulting in a need for new facilities.

I. Recreational Demand

Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

Require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

J. Open Space

Diminish the quality or quantity of open space areas.

K. Landfill Capacity

Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

A. Fire and Police Services

Impact PSU-1: Change in Demand for Fire or Police Services Requiring New or Expanded Facilities (Less Than Significant)

The proposed roadway improvements are comprised of minor lane additions, infrastructure improvements (e.g., shoulder widenings, bike lanes, signage) and do not involve construction of major roadway facilities that would result in an

increased demand for fire or police services or expansion or construction of fire or police facilities. Therefore, this impact is considered **less-than-significant**. No mitigation is required. (Potential impacts related to indirect growth inducement resulting from the proposed program are discussed in Chapter 4, *Other CEQA Analyses*, and *Section 3.12, Population and Housing*).

B. Emergency Access

Impact PSU-2: Result in Inadequate Emergency Access (Less Than Significant with Mitigation)

Emergency access could be affected by construction of the proposed roadway improvements; specifically, temporary lane closures and construction-related traffic could delay or obstruct the movement of emergency vehicles on Carmel Valley Road. This impact is considered potentially significant. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure PS-2.1**, construction-related impacts would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Mitigation Measure PSU-2.1: Implement Construction Traffic Control Plan to Ensure that Construction Does Not Obstruct Emergency Response or Evacuation

The County shall develop a traffic control plan to minimize the effects of construction traffic. The plan will be subject to review and approval by the County. The County will be responsible for monitoring to ensure that the plan is effectively implemented.

The construction traffic control plan will include, but not be limited to the following requirements.

- Notify and consult with emergency service providers and provide emergency access by whatever means necessary to expedite and facilitate the passage of emergency vehicles.
- Maintain two-way traffic flow at all times on area roadways.
- Avoid lane closures on Carmel Valley Road during peak AM and PM traffic periods. If temporary lane closures are required, provide advance construction warning signage and flaggers in both directions to control traffic.
- Provide access for driveways and private roads outside the immediate construction zone by using steel plates or temporary backfill.
- Provide clearly marked pedestrian detours if any sidewalk or pedestrian walkway closures are necessary.
- Provide clearly marked bicycle detours if designated bicycle lanes or heavily used bicycle routes must be closed, or if bicyclist safety would be otherwise compromised.

- Provide crossing guards and/or flagpersons as needed to avoid traffic conflicts and ensure pedestrian and bicyclist safety.
- Use nonskid traffic plates over open trenches to minimize hazards.
- Locate all stationary equipment as far away as possible from areas used by vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians.
- Avoid routing construction traffic through residential areas to the extent feasible.
- Prohibit mobilization and demobilization² of heavy construction equipment during AM and PM peak traffic hours.
- Prohibit construction worker parking in residential areas.
- Additional stipulations may be developed, depending on the needs of the community.

C. Wildland Fire Hazard

Impact PSU-3: Exposure of People or Structures to a Significant Risk of Loss, Injury, or Death Involving Wildland Fires (Less Than Significant)

The proposed roadway improvements would not introduce new structures or access to wildland areas, nor would it change the exposure of people or structures to wildland fires. Furthermore, the proposed roadway improvements could improve access from the CDF and other fire protection districts to the Carmel Valley service areas. This impact is considered **less-than-significant**. No mitigation is required.

D. Water Demand

Impact PSU-4: Increased Water Demand that Would Exceed Available Water Supplies and/or Require New or Expanded Supplies (Less Than Significant)

The proposed roadway improvements are comprised of minor lane additions, infrastructure improvements (e.g., shoulder widenings, bike lanes, signage) and do not involve construction of major roadway facilities and do not involve construction of infrastructure that would generate an increase in water demand or need for new or expanded water supplies. Therefore, this impact is considered **less-than-significant**. No mitigation is required. (Potential impacts related to indirect growth inducement resulting from the proposed program are discussed in Chapter 4, *Other CEQA Analyses* and Section 3.12, *Population and Housing*.)

² *Mobilization* refers to delivering heavy construction equipment to a site; *demobilization* refers to removing it from the site.

E. Infrastructure Capacities

Impact PSU-5: Increased Water Demand That Would Exceed Capacity or Require Substantial Expansion of Water Supply, Treatment, Or Distribution Facilities (Less Than Significant)

The proposed roadway improvements are intended to alleviate unacceptable traffic levels of service resulting from development in Carmel Valley as governed by the CVMP. As such, they would not directly increase water demand that would exceed existing capacities or require the expansion of existing water supply, treatment or distribution facilities. However, an increase in population resulting from indirect growth enabled by the proposed roadway improvements could lead to an increase in water supply, treatment, or distribution facilities. Any future development project would undergo its own separate CEQA review, which would consider the impact of that project on water demand. This impact is considered **less-than-significant**. No mitigation is required.

F. Wastewater Treatment

Impact PSU-6: Increased Wastewater Flows that Would Exceed Sewer Line or Treatment Plant Capacity (Less Than Significant)

The proposed roadway improvements are comprised of minor lane additions, infrastructure improvements (e.g., shoulder widenings, bike lanes, signage) and do not involve construction of infrastructure that would generate or require the discharge of wastewater flows. Therefore, this impact is considered **less-than-significant**. No mitigation is required. (Potential impacts related to discharge of stormwater flows are discussed in Section 3.2, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.)

G. Utility Disruption During Construction

Impact PSU-7: Utility Disruption During Construction (Less Than Significant with Mitigation)

Construction of the proposed roadway improvements could conflict with existing underground utilities and interrupt service to residents, businesses and government services in Carmel Valley. If water service interruptions are required during utility interruptions, this could also affect fire flows. This impact is considered potentially significant. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure PSU-7.1** would reduce this impact to a **less-than-significant** level.

Mitigation Measure PSU-7.1: Coordinate with the Appropriate Utility Service Providers and Related Agencies to Reduce Service Interruptions

The County will coordinate with the appropriate utility service providers and related agencies prior to commencement of construction activities to avoid conflict with existing utility lines. This coordination may include but not be limited to the following:

- Contact the Underground Service Alert (800/227-2600) (Underground Service Alert North 2006) at least 48 hours before excavation work begins to verify the nature and location of existing underground utilities.
- Notify all public and private utility owners at least 48 hours prior to the commencement of work adjacent to any existing utility, unless the excavation permit specifies otherwise.
- Coordinate with CalAm as the water purveyor and with the Carmel Valley Fire Protection District, the Cypress Fire Protection District, and the Salinas Rural Fire Protection District, as appropriate, to minimize or eliminate potential water interruptions. Such coordination efforts may include requiring the construction contractor to “hot-tap” existing water lines for new water line connections when possible to maintain service of existing water lines, and isolate construction areas and backfeed water through alternate lines to provide continuous service.
- Coordinate with CAWD, as the sewer agency, to minimize or eliminate potential interruptions of service when connections are made between existing and new sewer lines. Efforts may include coordination with the construction contractor to bypass sewage flows in the affected areas through use of a portable pipeline that connects to unaffected sewage lines.

H. School Enrollments

Impact PSU-8: Increased Student Enrollments That Would Cause School Capacities to be Exceeded or Increase Existing Overcrowding in Schools (Less Than Significant)

The proposed roadway improvements do not involve construction of infrastructure that would generate an increase in student enrollments or resulting changes to school facilities. Future roadway improvements could improve access to existing school facilities. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than significant**. No mitigation is required. (Potential impacts related to indirect growth inducement resulting from the proposed program are discussed in Chapter 4, *Other CEQA Analyses* and Section 3.12, *Population and Housing*.)

I. Recreational Demand

Impact PSU-9: Increased Use of Existing Parks or Other Recreational Facilities, Resulting in Construction or Expansion of Facilities or Leading to Substantial Physical Deterioration (Less Than Significant)

The proposed roadway improvements do not involve construction of infrastructure that would generate an increased demand for recreational facilities. This impact is considered **less than significant**. No mitigation is required. (Potential impacts related to indirect growth inducement resulting from the proposed program are discussed in Chapter 4, *Other CEQA Analyses* and *Section 3.12, Population and Housing*.)

J. Open Space

Impact PSU-10: Diminished Quality or Quantity of Open Space Areas (Less Than Significant)

Some of the proposed traffic improvements could be constructed adjacent to open space areas that could require taking such land for additional right-of-way use. However, the majority of the roadway improvements that could require additional right-of-way encompass single lane additions such as passing lanes and/or turning lanes with the exception of the proposed grade separation project at Laureles Grade and Carmel Valley Road. Large parcels of land are not expected to be taken from adjacent areas such that there would be a diminished quality or use of open spaces. Therefore, this impact is considered **less-than-significant**. No mitigation is required.

K. Landfill Capacity

Impact PSU-11: Increase in Solid Waste Disposal That Would Exceed Current Permitted Landfill Capacity (Less Than Significant with Mitigation)

Construction activities associated with the proposed roadway improvements could increase the generation of solid waste. Waste materials generated may include excavated materials (site soils and sediments), gravel, and roadbed fragments. This impact is considered potentially significant. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure PSU-11.1** would reduce this impact to a **less-than-significant** level.

Mitigation Measure PSU-11.1: Develop a Solid Waste Reuse Plan

The County shall develop a solid waste reuse plan prior to commencement of roadway construction activities. The solid waste reuse plan shall be incorporated into construction documents. The development of the reuse plan shall be coordinated with the County Health Department.