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4.16 PUBLIC SERVICES, UTILITIES, AND RECREATION

This section discusses Project impacts on service standards due to increased demands for police, fire, park and recreation facilities, water, sewage treatment and disposal, and solid waste disposal. It also discusses impacts on service standards resulting from disruption of such services or increases in response times due to the Project. To provide a context for these analyses, the setting section provides information on current levels of service and recreational opportunities for the affected jurisdictions in the Project area, and also provides a summary of local general plan policies for provision of services.

IMPACTS EVALUATED IN OTHER SECTIONS

The following issues are related to the Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation Section but are evaluated in other sections of this document:

- Health Effects of Reclaimed Water Used at School or Recreation Sites. Potential health effects of reclaimed water are discussed in Section 4.7, Public Health and Safety.
- Emergency Planning. Section 4.19, Inundation Due to Dam Failure evaluates what will happen in the event of a dam failure.
- Bicycle Travel. Section 4.11, Transportation, evaluates the impact of construction traffic on bikeways and bicycle travel.
- Population Growth. Please refer to the Section 5.0, NEPA/CEQA Required Sections for a full discussion. The Project is considered growth-accommodating and not growth-inducing.
- Construction Period Noise Impacts on Schools and Recreation Facilities. Impacts are discussed in Section 4.13, Noise.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT (SETTING)

Public Services

Police

The cities of Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Cotati, Petaluma, and Sebastopol provide their own police services. Sonoma County and Marin County provide sheriff's

services to the unincorporated areas of the counties. The California Highway Patrol is responsible for all vehicle or traffic related law enforcement in the study area.

City of Santa Rosa

Police protection for the wastewater treatment plant is provided by the Santa Rosa Police Department. The property in the Subregional System is incorporated into the City of Santa Rosa. In addition, the treatment plant has a security officer on duty 24 hours per day.

The Santa Rosa Police Department currently employs 155 sworn officers and 78 civilian employees. One hundred twenty-eight (128) of the sworn are first line officers. The level of service is approximately 1 officer per 1,000 residents. Currently, the average response times in the City for police services are 6 minutes for emergencies, 13 minutes for urgent calls, and 32 minutes for routine calls.

City of Rohnert Park

The Department of Public Safety provides police and fire related services as a combined operation in Rohnert Park. The Department of Public Safety currently operates under mutual aid agreements with Sonoma County and all its cities. In addition to standard police and fire services, the Department of Public Safety is responsible for emergency preparedness coordination and emergency medical service dispatching.

The Department of Public Safety employs approximately 75 individuals (including fire personnel) and utilizes three police reserves, and 15 police service aides. The response time for the highest priority calls (potentially life threatening emergencies only) was 3.6 minutes in 1989.

City of Cotati

The Cotati Police Department services the incorporated area of Cotati, which encompasses approximately two square miles. The Cotati Police Department, through a mutual aid agreement, supports the County in the rural areas surrounding Cotati when necessary. The Department has one police station and consists of 12 sworn officers, including a Chief of Police, and is supplemented with four reserve police officers. Seven officers are assigned to patrol activities; the normal staffing level is two officers and a supervisor per shift. The level of service is 1.79 officers per 1,000 residents.

The average response time to emergency calls within the city limits is 3 minutes, with routine calls being handled in 10 minutes.

City of Sebastopol

The Sebastopol Police Department provides full police services for the incorporated area of the City of Sebastopol, approximately two square miles. The police department consists of 14 sworn full time officers, 8 reserve officers, 4 dispatchers, and 1 control aide. The existing level of service is 1.87 officers per 1,000 residents.

The average emergency response time within the city limits is approximately 2.5 minutes. The average response time to routine calls is 5 minutes. The Sebastopol Police Department has identified a need for civilian staff and equipment needs, including radio, computer, radar, and armory equipment.

City of Petaluma

The City of Petaluma Police Department provides services within the City of Petaluma. The Police Department consists of 62 sworn officers and 24 non-sworn employees, for a total of 86 employees. Currently, there are four beat areas staffed by one officer per unit. The number of officers on duty ranges from 5 to 12, including supervisors. The level of service is 1.22 officers per 1,000 residents.

Sonoma County

The Sonoma County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement services for the unincorporated area of Sonoma County. The Department consists of approximately 600 employees, of which about 210 are sworn California Peace Officers. The remaining employees are non-sworn correctional personnel and civilians. The ratio of patrol deputies to population is therefore 1 to 2,000, approximately twice the norm, according to the Sheriff's Department.

The County is divided into law enforcement zones and has a main office in Santa Rosa, and three substations (Guerneville, Boyes Hot Springs, and the Roseland area of Santa Rosa). The area of the Subregional Wastewater Project will be handled by the main office in Santa Rosa and the Roseland Substation. Both of these offices are operating at near full capacity. The average response time throughout the County is 14.5 minutes.

Marin County

The Marin County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement services for the unincorporated area of Marin County. The Department consists of approximately 290 employees, of which 194 are sworn California Peace Officers. The ratio of patrol deputies to population is 1 for every 976 citizens served.

The law enforcement zone is divided into four Districts and ten beats. There are four substations (Marin City, Kentfield, West Marin, and Civic Center), and the Civic Center substation is the main office. The average response time throughout the County is three minutes.

California Highway Patrol

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) has responsibility for traffic management of roadways and highways outside of local municipalities. Upon request from municipal agencies the CHP provides mutual aid to cities and counties and has localized agreements with the Santa Rosa Police Department and the Sonoma County Sheriff.

There are five CHP offices that could respond to emergencies within the Project area. These offices are the Santa Rosa (Rohnert Park), Ukiah, Clear Lake (Kelseyville), Napa County (Napa), and Marin County (Corte Madera) area offices.

For each of the five area offices, the number of sworn officers ranges from 35 to 95. Each officer is certified in first aid and CPR, and 50 percent of all officers are EMT trained. The CHP has emergency contingency plans in place for statewide and local assistance, and has staff trained to deal with hazardous waste spills and emergencies.

Fire Services

City of Santa Rosa

The City of Santa Rosa Fire Department provides a full range of fire service activities within the city limits and, by contract, to the Roseland Fire Protection District. The fire department consists of 118 employees, including 99 firefighters and captains, 3 battalion chiefs, 1 deputy chief, 1 division chief training and safety, 1 fire marshal, 5 fire inspectors, 1 fire protection engineer, 1 administrative analyst, 5 clerical, and 1 fire chief. There are no volunteer personnel. The current Insurance Service Office (ISO) rating is a Class 3, and no reassessment is scheduled at this time. The ISO ratings range from Class 1 to Class 10, with Class 1 being the best. A Class 3 rating indicates that the Santa Rosa Fire Department is strategically placed throughout City, and has more than adequate personnel, equipment, and expertise to serve the City of Santa Rosa.

Eight stations service the City of Santa Rosa; one station is owned by the Roseland Fire Protection District. The fire department provides the full spectrum of emergency services to the city limit area and the Roseland Fire Protection District. Automatic aid agreements exist between the City and the Rincon Valley Fire Protection District. The fire department provides emergency medical skills

common in the fire service. All personnel are trained to at least the “First Responder” level. Paramedicine is not provided. Average response time within the city limits is 4 minutes.

City of Rohnert Park

The Department of Public Safety provides police and fire related services as a combined operation in Rohnert Park. The Department currently operates under mutual aid agreements with Sonoma County and all its cities and fire districts. The Department employs approximately 75 individuals (including police personnel) and utilizes about 35 volunteer firefighters. Fire calls had an average response time of 4.3 minutes in 1989.

City of Cotati

The Cotati Fire Protection District provides fire protection services in the Cotati area, including the City of Cotati and its Sphere of Influence, approximately 14 square miles. The service area population is about 10,000 for the District. The District operates under mutual aid agreements with Sonoma County and the cities of Rohnert Park and Petaluma.

The District provides fire protection services from one station in the downtown area of Cotati. Currently, the District employs a fire chief and two firefighters on a 24-hour basis and maintains a trained reserve firefighting force of 25 volunteer firefighters. The staff to population ratio is 0.3 firefighting officers to 1,000 population; including volunteer staff, the ratio is 2.8 firefighters to 1,000.

City of Sebastopol

The City of Sebastopol Fire Department responds to fires, calls for medical assistance, vehicle accidents, hazardous materials spills, and “public assists” within the limits of the City of Sebastopol. Fire department personnel consist of one full-time chief, a half-time secretary, and 34 volunteers. It operates out of one station near downtown Sebastopol.

City of Petaluma

Fire protection services, including inspection, fire suppression, and emergency medical response, are provided by the City of Petaluma Fire Department, which has three stations within the city limits. Its service area is approximately 13 square miles inside the incorporated limits of the City of Petaluma. Ambulance service is provided for approximately 165 square miles in and out of the incorporated boundaries of the city. The Fire Department currently operates under mutual aid agreements with Sonoma County and nearby cities, including

Santa Rosa, Cotati, Rohnert Park, Penngrove, and Novato. The Fire Department consists of 53 employees, including 27 firefighters, nine engineers, nine captains, one Fire Marshal, three Battalion Chiefs, one Fire Chief, one Fire Inspector, and two clerical staff. Currently, there are no volunteer personnel. Equipment comprises three first-out engines, two 1,500 gpm pumpers carrying 500 gallons of water and one 1,250 gpm pumper with elevated stream carrying 300 gallons of water. Two of the stations are staffed with ambulances that provide medical response for Petaluma and the surrounding area. Additional equipment includes a Battalion Chief's van and a rescue truck.

All on-duty firefighters are trained to EMT I levels. The ambulance service provides two paramedic-staffed Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulances on a 24-hour basis. Back-up ambulances are provided either from the City of Sonoma, City of Novato, or the county ambulance from the Santa Rosa franchise area.

The Fire Department requires a 4-minute response time within its service area. Average response times within the city are four minutes for initial response and seven minutes for backup response. The City of Petaluma operates an Emergency Operation Center (EOC) for times of city-wide disasters, and it has a number of specific plans to deal with those operations within the city. It operates a city-wide emergency plan using the Incident Command System, as well as Management Operation Plans that guide various departments through critical operations during activation of the EOC.

Rincon Valley Fire Protection District

The Rincon Valley Fire Protection District provides emergency fire and medical services to its 125-square-mile territory, which encompasses unincorporated areas of Sonoma County from Windsor south to the Rohnert Park Expressway and from the Napa County line east to Oakmont.

The Rincon Valley Fire Protection District consists of 22 permanent and 64 volunteer or on-call personnel. The personnel includes 1 fire chief, 3 deputy or assistant chiefs, 3 battalion chiefs, 6 captains, 71 firefighters, and one non-fire force employee.

The Gold Ridge Fire Protection District

The Gold Ridge Fire Protection District provides all types of emergency services in the Sebastopol area, with the exception of hazardous materials, which are handled by the Sonoma County Department of Fire Services. The Gold Ridge District personnel consist of 3 full-time personnel, including 1 fire chief and 2 battalion chiefs, 3 part-time personnel, including 1 captain and 2 engineers, 90 volunteer firefighters, including 4 assistant chiefs, 15 captains, 30 drivers, and 41 firefighters, 15 explorer scouts, and 10 support personnel.

Geysers Reserve

The geysers area is a private, gated area with security at three gates; the other gates are locked. Fire protection is provided by Sonoma County out of Geyserville and the California Division of Forestry, in case of wildfires. An Emergency Response Plan and Incident Command Structure are in place in case of emergency (Doug Hackley, UNOCAL 1996).

Sonoma County

Eighteen fire protection districts provide fire protection, emergency medical, and rescue services within the County. Nineteen volunteer companies provide local services in rural communities. Two county service areas and a community service district also rely primarily on volunteer staffs. The County contracts with various municipal and district fire agencies to provide backup services to volunteer companies. The County has established a Department of Fire Services to coordinate the 52 service agencies in the county.

While the County generally has acceptable levels of service, problems have resulted from the condition of existing equipment and matching the type of equipment and staff training to the type of fire. The Department of Fire Services projects that the most pressing and costly needs involve person power. It anticipates a shift from volunteer supported services to an even greater reliance on paid personnel.

Marin County

There is a total of 11 fire protection districts in Marin County. These districts provide fire protection, inspection, emergency first aid, and paramedic services within the County.

Schools

The Project does not have direct impacts on the school system, the existing setting is not described with regard to schools.

Recreation

City of Santa Rosa

Within the City of Santa Rosa, there are over 434 acres of developed park land. The two general categories of parks are neighborhood (10 or less acres) and community (more than 10 acres). There are 36 neighborhood parks, eight community parks, and one regional park, Howarth Memorial. Recreational

facilities at these parks include two swimming pools, tennis courts, and hiking and bicycle trails. In addition, the Bennett Valley Golf Course and the Fountaingrove Golf Course are available for use by Santa Rosa residents. Joint use of school facilities for recreation activities occurs but is limited because of availability.

The City of Santa Rosa has the goal of acquiring approximately 6 acres of park and open space land per 1,000 persons in its General Plan. A total of 320 acres of new park land is proposed to be created within the city limits, including open space along creek corridors.

City of Rohnert Park

The City of Rohnert Park maintains 13 neighborhood and community parks, totaling 88 acres. Recreational facilities include four swimming pools, tennis courts located at neighborhood parks and on school grounds, two community centers, a recreation center, a sports center, and a senior center. In addition, the City has two golf courses called Mountain Shadows North and South. Outdoor facilities at Rohnert Park schools may also be used for recreational activities by the public.

City of Cotati

Within the City of Cotati, recreational opportunities are provided by the City, the Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified School District, and St. Joseph's Church. Nine parks presently exist within the city limits, and total park area is 26 acres.

The City of Cotati has a stated goal of one acre of parkland per 100 residents. The current parkland to population ratio of 1:200 is considered appropriate by the City since the 1:100 ratio may be difficult to achieve. The City Council is presently considering a 1.5-acre park where the City of Cotati Corporation Yard now exists.

City of Sebastopol

The City of Sebastopol maintains five parks with a total area of 23 acres. Recreational facilities include a community center, a swimming pool, and a new County-maintained bicycle and walking trail that begins at Petaluma Avenue and extends to the City of Santa Rosa.

The four public school campuses and the Ragle Ranch Regional Park, operated by the Sonoma County Regional Parks Department, are also available for recreational use in the City of Sebastopol area. City-owned open space areas for proposed passive recreation use, including biking and hiking trails, consist of the Laguna Open Space along the Laguna de Santa Rosa, Railroad Forest, and Barlow Field.

In 1994, the City of Sebastopol had a ratio of 1 acre of parkland per 323 persons. The 1994 General Plan adopted a park standard of 1 acre per 200 persons. The projected buildout population of 8,669 persons will require another 20.8 acres of park to meet the standard established above. The City of Sebastopol proposes to acquire another 19.3 acres of additional park within the city limits and its sphere of influence, consisting of six discrete neighborhood parks. Approximately 264 acres of open space area has also been proposed, including additional area around Ragle Ranch Regional Park and the Laguna de Santa Rosa.

The Russian River

Recreational opportunities available on the Russian River include fishing, boating, swimming, and shore activities. Swimming or rafting in the Russian River is allowed between Memorial Day and Labor Day. Fishing season runs from October through March. Sonoma County has a County Park at Steelhead Beach, downstream from the proposed Project discharge point. The County also has boat access at Forestville and Wohler Bridge which is located immediately upstream from Mark West Creek.

Sonoma County

Sonoma County maintains 34 parks and 7 marina and launch facilities. Fourteen of the parks are regional parks that combined, have a total acreage of approximately 4,250. Park facilities overall consist of trail systems, athletic fields and courts, picnic areas, playgrounds, open space, and beach and/or boat ramp access.

Annadel State Park is located at the eastern edge of the City of Santa Rosa in Sonoma County. Encompassing nearly 5,000 acres, it contains 35 miles of trail, Lake Ilanjo, and picnic areas. Jack London State Historic Park is located to the south of Annadel State Park.

Marin County

Marin County parks are managed by the Marin County Department of Parks, Open Space, and Cultural Services. The department maintains 12 county parks, consisting of beach parks, regional and community parks, and boat launch and fishing access. Various park facilities include trail systems, picnic areas, athletic fields and courts, playgrounds, and open space. The County also maintains paved pathways throughout the county for use by bicyclists and pedestrians.

Public Utilities

Water and Sewer

Sonoma County

The Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) is a special district created in 1949, with the responsibility to produce and furnish surface water and groundwater, to control flood waters, to generate electricity, and to provide recreational facilities in connection with the SCWA's facilities. In 1994, legislation was passed that added the disposal of wastewater in County areas to the SCWA's overall responsibilities (SCWA 1995).

Approximately 325,000 people in Sonoma and Marin counties are served by the SCWA as the primary provider of potable water. The SCWA also provides supplemental potable water to an additional 170,000 people in the Marin Municipal Water District service area. The main source of water to the SCWA system is the Russian River. Principal tributaries of the Russian River are the East Fork of the Russian River, Big Sulphur Creek, Mark West Creek, Maacama Creek, Dry Creek, and the Eel River. Three reservoirs, Lake Pillsbury, Lake Mendocino, and Lake Sonoma, provide the water supply storage for the Russian River Basin (SCWA 1995).

The SCWA's water system includes Russian River diversion and chlorination facilities and an aqueduct system consisting of pipelines, pumps, and storage tanks. In addition, the SCWA water system has five Ranney collector wells, five infiltration ponds, sixteen steel water storage tanks, ten vertical turbine pumps, and five booster pumping stations (SCWA 1995).

As of 1995, the highest peak-month demand experienced by the SCWA was 75.5 mgd (average daily pumping during the month), which occurred in July 1994. In 1974, The SCWA entered into an agreement with the cities of Santa Rosa, Cotati, Petaluma, and Rohnert Park and with the Forestville, North Marin, and Valley of the Moon water districts. Under this agreement, each of the water contractors identified above have certain fixed water delivery entitlements.

Within the County, two agencies regulate the water and wastewater systems - the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the State Department of Health and Safety. Wastewater management services are provided by various agencies, including County Service Areas, County Sanitation Districts, Municipal Agencies, and Independent Sewer Districts.

City of Santa Rosa

The City of Santa Rosa has a water delivery entitlement of approximately 13,033 million gallons per year from the SCWA aqueduct system. Current use by the City is 7,046 million gallons per year (54 percent of entitlement). This water is under the jurisdiction of the City of Santa Rosa Utilities Department which owns and operates the water distribution system within the City's Urban Boundary. The City also provides service to the South Park Sanitation District, which includes the unincorporated Roseland area and land on either side of Highway 101. The City of Santa Rosa provides water service to approximately 41,000 customers, and this service consists of wholesale purchase and subsequent resale to the customers and the operation and maintenance of the water distribution system. The wastewater service consists of the industrial waste program, the collection and treatment of wastewater, and disposal of reclaimed water and sludge.

The City of Santa Rosa Utilities Department owns eight emergency standby wells within the city limits. The City has an allotment from the SCWA of 50 mgd, and current peak month demand is 30 mgd. Average daily water supply demand is expected to increase from 19.3 mgd to about 36.7 mgd in the year 2010, requiring an increase in maximum monthly withdrawal from the SCWA from 50 mgd to 56.6 mgd.

In 1994, agricultural irrigation utilized 55 percent of the annual reclaimed water flow produced by the Laguna Plant. The City of Santa Rosa Utilities Department supplies non-potable water to 55 private customers (4,226 total acres) and seven municipal customers (1,123 total acres) for a total acreage of 5,349. Please refer to Chapter 3, Description of the Existing System and Alternatives (Project Description) for a discussion of the existing wastewater system.

City of Rohnert Park

The water supply for the City of Rohnert Park is provided by 36 wells, 11 connections to the SCWA aqueduct, and five water storage tanks. Approximately 80 percent of the City's water supply is from the wells, and the remaining 20 percent is taken from the SCWA aqueduct. Total water use in the City of Rohnert Park has grown since 1975 from 0.67 billion gallons per year to 1.93 billion gallons per year in 1991. This increased demand has been met primarily from groundwater and to a lesser extent from the SCWA aqueduct.

City of Rohnert Park wastewater is treated and disposed of by the City of Santa Rosa Subregional Wastewater System. A 24-inch interceptor sewer main delivers the wastewater to the Laguna Plant from the Rohnert Park Wastewater Pump Station via the north banks of Hinebaugh Creek and the Laguna de Santa Rosa. The City of Rohnert Park's entitlement in the Subregional Wastewater System is

3.12 mgd. In 1992, the City allocated the last remaining wastewater treatment capacity available within its entitlement.

City of Cotati

The City of Cotati obtains water from the SCWA aqueduct and three City wells. Water use in 1994 was 70 percent aqueduct water and 30 percent well water. The City of Cotati entitlement from the SCWA is 1.7 mgd, and current use of the aqueduct is 1.19 mgd. City well capacity is 1 mgd, and current use of the wells is at 0.4 mgd. The City of Cotati plans to replace an existing storage tank with a 1-million-gallon steel water storage reservoir. The City is negotiating with the SCWA to increase its entitlement from 1.7 mgd to 2.6 mgd. There are no non-potable water customers.

The City wastewater facilities consist of gravity sanitary sewer collection lines that connect to the City of Rohnert Park collection system with eventual discharge to the City of Santa Rosa Laguna Plant. The daily entitlement is 0.624 mgd (average dry weather flow [ADWF]). City of Cotati daily discharge is approximately 0.582 mgd (ADWF), approximately 93 percent of the entitlement.

The City of Cotati proposes to improve the collection system by constructing the Helman Lane Sanitary Sewer Interceptor which will by-pass the City of Rohnert Park collection system (scheduled to begin construction in July 1996). With the proposed expansion of the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities under the Subregional Wastewater Project, the City of Cotati anticipates additional entitlement which will allow the proposed growth included in the City of Cotati General Plan projections.

City of Sebastopol

Water service to residents and businesses is provided by the City of Sebastopol. The City has four wells, one of which is inactive because of groundwater contamination. The City maintains three water storage reservoirs with a total capacity of 7 million gallons. The City's total water use increased by 32 percent from 1981 to 1991 while the average per capita use has increased by 8 percent during this period of time.

The City also provides sewer collection service for areas within the city limits. The City contracts with the City of Santa Rosa for sewage treatment at the Laguna Plant. The City of Sebastopol's entitlement is 0.84 mgd, which was increased in 1989 from 0.70 mgd, a result of the expansion of the sewage treatment plant. In 1991, the City of Sebastopol used approximately 73.7 percent of its total sewer entitlements. There is sufficient sewer capacity to accommodate the anticipated buildout within the city. There is, however, insufficient sewer capacity to accommodate the potential buildout within the Sphere of Influence.

City of Petaluma

Water service is provided by the City of Petaluma. The City purchases its water from the SCWA, but also has a well-field that is used as an emergency back-up system as well as to irrigate athletic fields and parks.

The City of Petaluma's existing wastewater facilities include a wastewater treatment plant on Hopper Street operated by Wheelabrator Envirotech Operating Services and oxidation ponds on Lakeville Highway. Because the existing system has been determined inadequate to meet the needs of the community, the City is in the process of studying possible alternatives to meet projected future needs.

Small Water Systems

The unincorporated part of the County has numerous small water providers located throughout the County utilizing groundwater as a source of potable water.

Individual Systems

The unincorporated areas of both Marin and Sonoma Counties receive water from individual wells and treat wastewater via individual septic systems.

Solid Waste

Cities of Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, and Petaluma

In the cities of Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, and Petaluma, the refuse and recycling hauling services are provided by Empire Waste Management, which also provides these services to unincorporated areas of Sonoma County. Empire Waste Management utilizes a landfill operated by the County of Sonoma Public Works Department. It hauls between 1,000 and 1,500 tons per day of refuse and recyclables.

Cities of Cotati and Sebastopol

The cities of Cotati and Sebastopol have a contract with Larry's Sanitary Service to provide refuse and recycling collection under terms of franchise agreements. Larry's Sanitary Service also provides these services to the unincorporated areas immediately adjacent to the cities as well as the rural area in southern Sonoma County under a franchise administered by the County of Sonoma. Refuse is deposited at the Sonoma County Central Landfill, and collected recyclables are processed at the Larry's Sanitary Service facility on Gravenstein Highway South.

Sonoma County

Sonoma County, in cooperation with the cities in the County, prepared and adopted a County Solid Waste Management Plan, which was most recently revised in 1985. The County Plan is the principal planning document for solid waste management in the County. Issues pertaining to solid waste management include the need to expand or replace the Sonoma County Central Landfill, the need to accommodate the sludge disposal needs of wastewater treatment facilities serving both the cities and the unincorporated areas, and reduction of the quantity of waste deposited in landfills through additional emphasis on recycling.

Currently, the Central Landfill is expected to last until 2005-2007, based on the provisions of California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). Meanwhile the County of Sonoma is in the process of evaluating possible sites for a new landfill. The Central Landfill, a Class III landfill, has an Operating Permit for Facilities Receiving Solid Waste issued by the Sonoma County Health Department to receive residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural waste as well as sludge, construction/demolition debris, liquid, tires, street sweepings, and wood waste. The Central Landfill does not accept hazardous or infectious waste. The Central Landfill's service area includes Rohnert Park, Santa Rosa, Cotati, Petaluma, and Sebastopol, and the County.

Currently 33 percent of sludge produced at the Laguna Plant is utilized for land application and the remainder is disposed of at the Central Landfill. Within the next five years 50 percent of the sludge from the plant will be land applied, while remaining will be processed at the Laguna Treatment Plant's Compost Facility (as part of the Santa Rosa Subregional Sludge Beneficial Use Project).

Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Table 4.16-1 identifies goals, objectives, and policies for public services, utilities, and recreation which provide guidance in relation to Project activities. The table also indicates which criteria in the Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation Section are responsive to each set of policies.

Table 4.16-1

**General Plan Goals, Objectives and Policies - Public Services, Utilities, and
Recreation**

Adopted Plan Document	Document Section	Document Numeric Reference	Policy	Relevant Evaluation Criteria¹
Sonoma County General Plan	Open Space Element	Goal OS-7 Objective OS-7.1	Provide for adequate parklands and trails to meet future recreational needs of the County's residents while protecting agricultural uses	1
Sonoma County General Plan	Public Facilities Element	Objective PF-1.1 Policy PF-1a Policy PF-1b	Plan for water supply and wastewater management facilities adequate to serve the growth projected in the general plan	1
Sonoma County General Plan	Public Facilities Element	Goal PF 2 Objective PF-2.1 Policy PF-2a Policy PF-2	Assure that park and recreation; public education; fire suppression, emergency medical and solid waste services; and public utility sites are available to meet future needs of county residents in accordance with projected growth	1
Santa Rosa General Plan	Public Services and Facilities Element	Goal PSF-2	Provide recreation and park facilities and services needed by different neighborhoods and by various segments of the population	1
Santa Rosa General Plan	Public Services and Facilities Element	Goal PSF-8	Expand the water supply through an increase in maximum monthly withdrawal from the Sonoma County Water Agency	1
Santa Rosa General Plan	Public Services and Facilities Element	Goal PSF-11	Tie wastewater treatment plant expansion to population growth	1

Table 4.16-1

General Plan Goals, Objectives and Policies - Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation

Adopted Plan Document	Document Section	Document Numeric Reference	Policy	Relevant Evaluation Criteria¹
Santa Rosa General Plan	Public Services and Facilities Element	Goal PSF-14 Objective PSF-14a Objective PSF-14b	Provide for citizen safety through expedient response to emergency calls; a system of fire protection which will control the spread of fire and limit the threat to property; and maintain an efficient, well-trained police force	1, 2

Source: Harland Bartholomew & Associates, Inc., 1995

Note:

1. The evaluation criteria are in Table 4.16-2.

EVALUATION CRITERIA WITH POINT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Table 4.16-2

**Evaluation Criteria with Point of Significance -
Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation**

Evaluation Criteria	As Measured by	Point of Significance	Justification
1. Will the Project increase demand for police, fire, park and recreation facilities, water, sewage treatment and disposal or solid waste removal to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained?	Ratio of service personnel or facilities to population; ratio of park acreage to population	Greater than 0 change in the ratio	General Plans of the Cities of Cotati, Petaluma, Rohnert Park, Sebastopol, and Santa Rosa; General Plan of Sonoma County

Table 4.16-2

Evaluation Criteria with Point of Significance -
Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation

Evaluation Criteria	As Measured by	Point of Significance	Justification
2. Will Project construction disrupt police, fire, schools, parks and recreation facilities, water, sewage treatment and disposal, or solid waste removal to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained?	Change in response times or distance away from Project construction	Greater than 0 change in the ratio, or within 500 feet of construction	General Plans of the Cities of Cotati, Petaluma, Rohnert Park, Sebastopol, and Santa Rosa; General Plan of Sonoma County

Source: Harland Bartholomew & Associates, Inc., 1996

METHODOLOGY

A questionnaire was developed for each public service and utility that might be impacted by the proposed Project. The questionnaire was sent out in letter form, along with a summary Project description, requesting information about the kinds and levels of service provided by the service or utility and soliciting comment about potential impacts that the proposed Project might have. Written responses were requested although verbal responses over the telephone were taken. Where a response was not received within one month of the initial request, a phone call was made to the agency or utility company and a response obtained.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES (IMPACTS) AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

No Action (No Project) Alternative

Table 4.16-3

Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation Impacts by Component- No Action (No Project) Alternative

Evaluation Criterion	Point of Significance	Impact	Type of Impact ¹	Level of Significance ²
16.1.1. Will the No Action Alternative increase demand for police, fire, park and recreation facilities, water, sewage treatment and disposal or solid waste removal to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained?	Greater than 0 change in the ratio	Greater than 0 change in the ratio	O&M	●
16.1.2. Will Project construction disrupt police, fire, schools, parks and recreation facilities, water, sewage treatment and disposal, or solid waste removal to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained?	Project facility construction within 500 ft of police or fire stations, schools, parks, or other public service or utility.	There is no Project facility construction.	C	--

Source: Harland Bartholomew & Associates, Inc. 1996

Notes:	1. Type of Impact:	2. Level of Significance:
O&M	Operation and Maintenance ●	Significant impact before and after mitigation
C	Construction --	Not Applicable

Impact: 16.1.1. Will the No Action Alternative increase demand for public services, utilities, and recreation to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained?

Analysis: Significant; Alternative 1.

The Subregional System is currently under a cease and desist order from the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board because of inadequate sewage treatment and disposal capacity. If a Long-Term Project is not selected, the capacity of the system will remain out of compliance with its original NPDES permit, even as the population continues to grow. Eventually, the Regional Board will issue a moratorium on new connections. Until then, the existing situation will continue to degrade.

Mitigation: No mitigation is proposed. .

Impact: 16.1.2. Will construction of the No Action Alternative disrupt public services, utilities, and recreation?

Analysis: *No Impact; Alternative 1.*

The No Action Alternative will not involve any construction activity and will not have any construction impacts.

Mitigation: No mitigation is needed.

Headworks Expansion Component

Impact: 16.2.1-2. Will the headworks expansion component impact public services, utilities, and recreation based on evaluation criteria 1 and 2?

Analysis: *No Impact; All Alternatives.*

Construction of this component will have no impact on emergency response times for fire and police services. The headworks expansion does not require any additional public services, utilities, or recreational facilities. The ratio of service personnel or facilities to population will not change.

Alternative 1 does not have a headworks expansion component.

Mitigation: No mitigation is needed.

Urban Irrigation Component

Impact: 16.3.1-2. Will the urban irrigation component impact public services, utilities and recreation based on evaluation criteria 1 and 2?

Analysis: *No Impact; All Alternatives.*

The logo for Santa Rosa, featuring the words "Santa Rosa" in a stylized, cursive font.

Subregional Long-Term Wastewater Project

No construction is involved with the urban irrigation component. This component involves only replacement of existing water sources with reclaimed water in existing irrigation systems. It will not result in any changes to service providers, population, schools or recreation.

Alternatives 1, 4, and 5 do not have an urban irrigation component.

Mitigation: No mitigation is needed.

Pipeline Component

Table 4.16-4

Public Services, Utilities, and Recreation Impacts by Component - Pipelines

Evaluation Criterion	Point of Significance	Impact	Type of Impact ¹	Level of Significance ²
16.4.1. Will the pipeline component increase demand for police, fire, park and recreation facilities, water, sewage treatment and disposal or solid waste removal to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained?	Greater than 0 change in the ratio	No change in the ratio	O&M	==
16.4.2. Will the pipeline construction component disrupt police, fire, schools, parks and recreation facilities, water, sewage treatment and disposal, or solid waste removal to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained?	Project facility construction within 500 ft of police or fire stations, schools, parks, or other public service or utility.	Pipelines are adjacent to fire stations and schools.	C	⊙

Source: Harland Bartholomew & Associates, Inc. 1996

Notes: 1. Type of Impact: O&M Operation and Maintenance C Construction 2. Level of Significance: ● Significant impact before and after mitigation ⊙ Significant impact; less than significant after mitigation

Impact: 16.4.1. Will the pipeline component increase demand for public services, utilities, and recreation to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained?

Analysis: *No Impact; All Alternatives.*

The pipelines will be placed within public rights-of-way. The City of Santa Rosa will obtain an easement for the pipelines within these rights-of-way.

The pipelines are underground and do not require any public services, utilities, or recreational facilities. The pipeline component does not change the ratio of service personnel or facilities to population.

Alternatives 1 and 5B do not have a pipeline component.

Mitigation: No mitigation is needed.

Impact: 16.4.2: Will the pipeline component construction disrupt public service, and utilities, and recreation to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained?

Analysis: *Significant; Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5A.*

Construction of the Sebastopol irrigation pipelines will occur within 500 feet of the fire station located at Pleasant Hill Road and Water Trough Road. Construction of Urban Irrigation pipelines will occur within 500 feet of two fire stations. The Bennett Valley pipeline runs near a fire station located on Douglas Drive and Yalupai Avenue. The Fountaingrove pipeline passes directly in front of a fire station located on Stony Point Road, south of College Avenue.

Pipeline construction will also occur within 500 feet of numerous schools for Alternatives 2, 3, and 4. Disruption of traffic related to schools is analyzed in Section 4.11, Transportation.

Measures 2.2.16, Emergency Response Vehicles Will Not Be Impeded; 2.2.17, Maintain Maximum Number of Open Lanes on Roadways; and 2.2.20, Access to Businesses and Residences, all adopted as part of the Project, will minimize delays in police and fire emergency response and reduce disruption of schools. However, pipeline construction occurring immediately in front of a fire station or school will still result in significant delays and disruption.

No Impact; Alternatives 1 and 5B.

These alternatives do not have a pipeline component.

Mitigation: *Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5A.*

2.4.9. Construction Noise Control Measures.

2.4.14. Coordinate Alternative Fire Response Service.

Alternatives 1 and 5B. No mitigation is needed.

After

Mitigation: *Less than Significant after Mitigation; Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5A.*

Timing of construction, and other noise control measures will minimize noise impacts on schools. Coordination of fire response will ensure that adequate capacity for response to fires is maintained throughout construction.

Storage Reservoir Component

Impact: 16.5.1-2. Will the storage reservoir component impact public services, utilities, and recreation based on evaluation criteria 1 and 2?

Analysis: *No Impact; All Alternatives.*

Storage reservoir construction will not occur within 500 feet of a police or fire station, public service or utility provider, school, or park. Construction of this component will have no impact on emergency response times for fire and police services. As proposed, the storage reservoirs will not be annexed by the City. Emergency response will be provided by the County of Sonoma. The reservoir sites will be fenced with an alarm and signs prohibiting trespass.

The storage reservoirs will have a very low risk of requiring either police or fire protection and do not require any increase in existing public services, utilities, or recreational facilities. The storage reservoir component will not change the ratio of service personnel or facilities to population.

Alternatives 1, 4, and 5 do not have a storage reservoir component.

Mitigation: No mitigation is needed.

Pump Station Component

Impact: **16.6.1-2. Will the pump station component impact public services, utilities, and recreation based on evaluation criteria 1 and 2?**

Analysis: *No Impact; All Alternatives.*

Pump station construction will not occur within 500 feet of a police or fire station, public service or utility provider, school or park. Construction of this component will have no impact on emergency response times for fire and police services. As proposed, the pump station property will not be annexed into the City of Santa Rosa. Emergency response will be provided by the County of Sonoma. The pump stations will be fenced with an alarm and signs prohibiting trespass.

The pump stations will have a very low risk of needing either police or fire protection and do not require any increase in existing public services, utilities, or recreational facilities. Also, the pump station component does not cause any increase in population or otherwise change the ratio of service personnel or facilities to population.

Alternatives 1 and 5 do not have a new pump station component.

Mitigation: No mitigation is needed.

Agricultural Irrigation Component

Impact: **16.7.1-2: Will the agricultural irrigation component impact public services, utilities, and recreation based on evaluation criteria 1 and 2?**

Analysis: *No Impact; All Alternatives.*

Agricultural irrigation will take place on private property rather than City of Santa Rosa property. No special provisions regarding security will be required of the irrigation recipients. Irrigation of existing farmlands will not increase the need for any public services, utilities, or recreational facilities. In the event the contingency plan requires winter irrigation, there will be no impacts to public services, utilities and recreation. No construction will occur within 500 feet of a police or fire station, public service or utility provider, school or park. Construction of this component will have no impact on emergency response times for fire and police services.

Alternatives 1, 4, and 5 do not have an agricultural irrigation component.

Mitigation: No mitigation is needed.

Geysers Steamfield Component

Impact: 16.8.1-2: Will the geysers steamfield component impact public services, utilities, and recreation based on evaluation criteria 1 and 2?

Analysis: *No Impact; All Alternatives.*

This component consists of two large holding tanks, pipeline, and conversion of existing geothermal wells into injection wells, all on private property within the geysers reserve. No construction will occur within 500 feet of a police or fire station, public service or utility provider, school or park. Construction of this component will have no impact on emergency response times for fire and police services.

The geysers area is a private, gated area with its own security system. The geysers facilities associated with this Project will have a very low risk of requiring either police or fire protection and do not require any increase in existing public services, utilities, or recreational facilities. Also, the geysers steamfield component will not change the ratio of service personnel or facilities to population.

Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 5 do not have a geysers steamfield component.

Mitigation: No mitigation is needed.

Discharge Component

Impact: 16.9.1-2. Will the discharge component impact public services, utilities, and recreation based on evaluation criteria 1 and 2?

Analysis: *No Impact; All Alternatives.*

The discharge facilities along the Laguna de Santa Rosa are already annexed into the City of Santa Rosa. The discharge facility on the Russian River will be purchased by the City. Both will be fenced with an alarm and signs prohibiting trespass.

The discharge facilities will have a very low risk of needing either police or fire protection and do not require any increase in existing public services, utilities, or recreational facilities. The discharge component will not change the ratio of service personnel or facilities to population.

In the event the Contingency Plan requires additional discharge to the Russian River, there will be no impacts to public services, utilities and recreation. No construction will occur within 500 feet of a police or fire station, public service or utility provider, school or park. Construction of this component will have no impact on emergency response times for fire and police services.

Mitigation: No mitigation is needed.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

There are two impacts -- both significant -- identified in the Public Services section:

Impact: 16.1C. Will the Project plus cumulative projects increase demand for public services, utilities, and recreation to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained?

Analysis: The No Project Alternative would mean that the Subregional System would not meet the existing demand for sewage treatment and disposal.

This impact is, by its nature, a reflection of the cumulative demand for wastewater facilities within the Subregional System. If no Project is constructed the system will not be able to meet existing needs or the cumulative wastewater disposal demand expected from planned growth.

Impact: 16.2C. Will the Project plus cumulative projects construction disrupt public services, utilities, and recreation to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained?

Analysis: Pipeline construction for the Sebastopol and Urban Irrigation components will occur in the vicinity of fire stations and schools.

There is the possibility of cumulative impacts associated with other construction projects that may occur at the same time as the pipeline construction for the Long-Term Project. Measure 2.4.9, Construction Noise Control Measures, will address impacts for schools. Measure 2.2.16, Emergency Response Vehicles Will Not Be Impeded, will address potential cumulative impacts on fire services.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Table 4.16-5

Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures - Public Services, Utilities and Recreation

Impact	Level of Significance	Mitigation Measure
No Action (No Project) Alternative		
16.1.1. The No Action Alternative may increase demand for police, fire, parks, and recreation facilities, water, sewage treatment and disposal, or solid waste to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained.	Alt 1 - ●	None
Pipeline Component		
16.4.2 The pipeline component may disrupt police, fire, schools, parks and recreation facilities, water, sewage treatment and disposal, or solid waste removal to such a degree that accepted service standards are not maintained.	Alts 2 - ⊙ Alt.3 - ⊙ Alt. 4 - ⊙ Alt. 5A - ⊙	2.4.9 - Construction Noise Control Measures 2.4.14 - Coordinate Alternate Fire Response Service.

Source: Harland Bartholomew & Associates, Inc. 1996

- Notes:
- Level of Significance:
- Significant impact before and after mitigation
 - ⊙ Significant impact before mitigation; less than significant impact after mitigation

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS BY ALTERNATIVE

Table 4.16-6

Summary of Impacts by Alternative - Public Services

Component	Alt 1	Alt 2A	Alt 2B	Alt 2C	Alt 2D	Alt 3A	Alt 3B	Alt 3C	Alt 3D	Alt 3E	Alt 3F
No Action (No Project) Alternative	●	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Headworks Expansion	--	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==
Urban Irrigation	--	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	--
Pipelines	--	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
Storage Reservoirs	--	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	--
Pump Stations	--	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==
Agricultural Irrigation	--	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	--
Geysers Steamfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	==
Discharge	--	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==	==

Source: Harland Bartholomew & Associates, Inc., 1996

Notes: Level of Significance Codes

-- Not applicable

● Significant impact before and after mitigation

== No impact

⊙ Significant impact; less than significant after mitigation

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References

HBA Documents

None

Other References

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Persons Contacted

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Correspondence

Letters Sent

Letter to Warren Salmons, City of Petaluma, City Manager's Office, 21 August 1995.

Letter to Warren Salmons, City of Petaluma, City Manager's Office, 5 September 1995.

Letter to Jim Flugum, Sonoma County Water Agency, 19 May 1995.

Letter to Dick Grube, Fire Chief, Rancho Adobe Fire Protection District, 19 May 1995.

Letter to Dick Grube, Fire Chief, Rancho Adobe Fire Protection District, 27 July 1995.

Letter to Vern Losh, Sonoma County Department of Fire Services, 19 May 1995.

Letter to Jim Pekkain, City of Rohnert Park, Recreation Department, 13 June 1995.

Letter to Patrick Rooney, Director, City of Rohnert Park, Department of Public Safety, Police, and Fire, 19 May 1995.

Letter to the Office of Education, Sonoma County Schools, 19 May 1995.

Letter to the County of Sonoma Parks Department, 13 June 1995.

Letter to the City of Petaluma Police Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to the City of Cotati Public Works Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to Empire Waste Management, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to City of Sebastopol, Water and Sewer Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to the South Park Sanitation District, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to Lt. Dan Dragos, Sonoma County Sheriff's Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to the City of Rohnert Park Utilities Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to Cotati Police Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to the City of Petaluma, Department of Public Works, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to the Sonoma County Department of Public Works, Refuse Disposal Sites, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to the City of Sonoma Water Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to Dick Rowland, Public Works Director, City of Sonoma Water Department, 20 June 1995.

Letter sent to the City of Santa Rosa, Recreation and Parks Department, 13 June 1995.

Letter sent to Susan Kelly, City of Sebastopol Public Works Department, 13 June 1995.

Letter sent to the City of Sebastopol Public Works Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to the City of Sonoma Police Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to the City of Sebastopol, Police Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to the Goldridge Fire Protection District, 19 May 1995.

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Letter sent to the City of Sebastopol Fire Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to the City of Sonoma Fire Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to Larry's Sanitary Service, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to City of Santa Rosa Utilities Department, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to the City of Santa Rosa Recreation and Parks Department, 13 June 1995.

Letter sent to the Santa Rosa School District, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified School District, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to Sebastopol Union School District, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to Sonoma Valley Unified School District, 19 May 1995.

Letter sent to the Petaluma School District, 19 May 1995.

Letters Received

Letter received from Susan Kelly, Public Works Analyst, City of Sebastopol, Public Works Department, 26 May 1995.

Letter received from Gene Beatty, Director of Public Works, City of Petaluma, 29 June 1995.

Letter received from Captain Robert Stewart, Cotati Police Department, 30 June 1995.

Letter received from Dwight Crandall, Chief of Police, City of Sebastopol Police Department, 1 June 1995.

Letter received from Gene Beatty, Assistant City Manager, City of Petaluma, for Police Services, 26 June 1995.

Letter received from Lt. Dan Dragos, County of Sonoma Sheriff's Department, 12 July 1995.

Letter received from Steve Marler, Assistant Chief, City of Sonoma Fire Department, 5 June 1995.

Letter received from Kent Reynolds, Fire Chief, Gold Ridge Fire Protection District, 25 June 1995.

Letter received from John Zanzi, Fire Chief, City of Sebastopol Fire Department, 15 June 1995.

Letter received from Douglas Williams, Assistant Chief/Fire Marshal, Rincon Valley Fire Protection District, 19 June 1995.

Letter received from Vernon Losh, Deputy Chief/Fire Marshal, County of Sonoma Department of Emergency Services, 11 August 1995.

Letter received from Richard Johnson, Larry's Sanitary Service, Inc., 31 May 1995.

Letter received from Miles Ferris, Director of Utilities/City Engineer, City of Santa Rosa Utilities Department, 20 June 1995.

Letter received from Gary Negri, Sergeant, City of Santa Rosa Police Department, 22 June 1995.

Letter received from Robert Peterson, Deputy Fire Chief, City of Santa Rosa Fire Department, 24 May 1995.

Letter received from Ray Holmes, Division Manager, Empire Waste Management, 28 June 1995.

Letter received from Paul Schoch, City Engineer, City of Cotati, for Water and Sewage, 31 May 1995.

Letter received from Richard Rowland, Public Works Director, City of Sonoma Public Works Department, 5 July 1995.

Letter received from James Pekkain, Director of Recreation, City of Rohnert Park, Recreation Department, 19 July 1995.

Letter received from Chuck Rust, Director, City of Santa Rosa Recreation and Parks Department, 16 June 1995.

Letter received from Terry Krout, Fire Chief, City of Petaluma Fire Department, 19 September 1995.

Letter received from Leanne Myers, District Secretary, Sebastopol Union School District, 27 June 1995.

Letter received from Marilyn Kelly, Superintendent, Sonoma Valley Unified School District, 27 June 1995.

Telephone/Fax

Telephone response from John Gurney, Chief of Police, City of Sonoma Police Department, 22 June 1995.

Telephone and fax response from Jean Calsy, Santa Rosa School District, 18 July 1995.

Fax response from Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified School District, 26 June 1995.

Fax response from Cathy Mareello, Petaluma School District, 7 July 1995.

Telephone response from Officer Ziese, California Highway Patrol, Santa Rosa Area, 21 February 1996.

Fax response from Terry Bastida, Sherriff's Secretary, Marin County Sherriff's Department, 29 April 1996.