MINUTE ITEM

This Calendar Item No. C14 was approved as Minute Item No. 14 by the State Lands Commission by a vote of 3 to 0 at its 9/23/82 meeting.

CALENDAR ITEM

9/23/82
W 22889
Louie
PRC 6327

C 14

GENERAL PERMIT - PUBLIC AGENCY USE

APPLICANT: Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency
220 Country Club Gate Center, Suite 34
Pacific Grove, California 93950

AREA, TYPE LAND AND LOCATION:
A 0.012-acre parcel of sovereign land in Salinas River at Del Monte Boulevard Bridge, Monterey County.

LAND USE: Construction and maintenance of a wastewater force main.

TERMS OF PROPOSED PERMIT:
Initial period: 49 years from April 1, 1982.

CONSIDERATION: The public health and safety, with the State reserving the right at any time to set a monetary rental if the Commission finds such action to be in the State's best interest.

BASIS FOR CONSIDERATION:
Pursuant to 2 Cal. Adm. Code 2003.

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PREREQUISITE TERMS, FEES AND EXPENSES:
Filing fee and processing costs have been received.

STATUTORY AND OTHER REFERENCES:
A. P.R.C.: Div. 6, Parts 1 and 2; Div. 13.

B. Cal. Adm. Code: Title 2, Div. 3; Title 14, Div. 6.

AB 884: 10/11/82(X30).

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:
1. The annual rental value of the site is estimated to be $50.

2. A final EIR/EIS for the wastewater force main was prepared and certified by Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency, pursuant to CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines. Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency found that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment.

3. The project is situated on lands identified as possessing significant environmental values pursuant to P.R.C. 6370.1, and is classified in a use category "A" which authorizes Restricted Use. The project as proposed will not have a significant effect upon the identified environmental values.

APPROVALS OBTAINED:
United States Army Corps of Engineers, California Coastal Commission and the County of Monterey.

ADDITIONAL APPROVALS NEEDED:
None.

EXHIBITS:
A. Land Decription.
B. Location Map.
C. EIR/EIS Summary.

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CALENDAR ITEM NO. C 1 4 (CONTD)

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMISSION:

1. DETERMINE THAT AN EIR/EIS HAS BEEN PREPARED AND CERTIFIED FOR THIS PROJECT BY MONTEREY REGIONAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY.

2. CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE EIR/EIS HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION.

3. DETERMINE THAT THE PROJECT WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND FIND THAT THE PROJECT IS NNOT INCONSISTENT WITH ITS USE CLASSIFICATION.

4. AUTHORIZE ISSUANCE TO MONTEREY REGIONAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY OF A 49-YEAR GENERAL PERMIT - PUBLIC AGENCY USE, FROM APRIL 1, 1982; IN CONSIDERATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY, WITH THE STATE RESERVING THE RIGHT AT ANY TIME TO SET A MONETARY RENTAL IF THE COMMISSION FINDS SUCH ACTION TO BE IN THE STATE'S BEST INTEREST; FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF A WASTEWATER FORCE MAIN ON THE LAND DESCRIBED ON EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED AND BY REFERENCE MADE A PART HEREOF.

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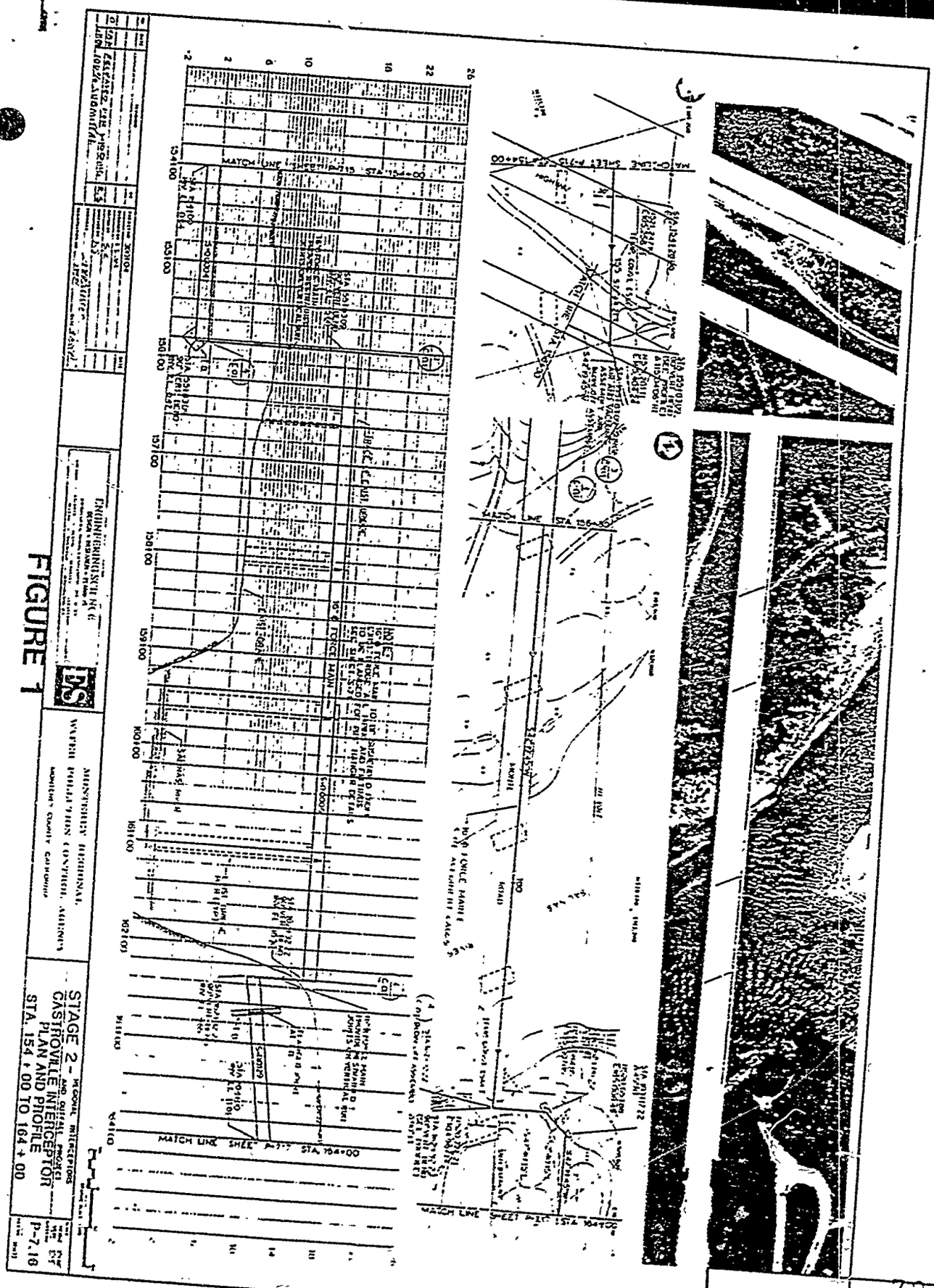

FIGURE 1

EXHIBIT "A"
LAND DESCRIPTION

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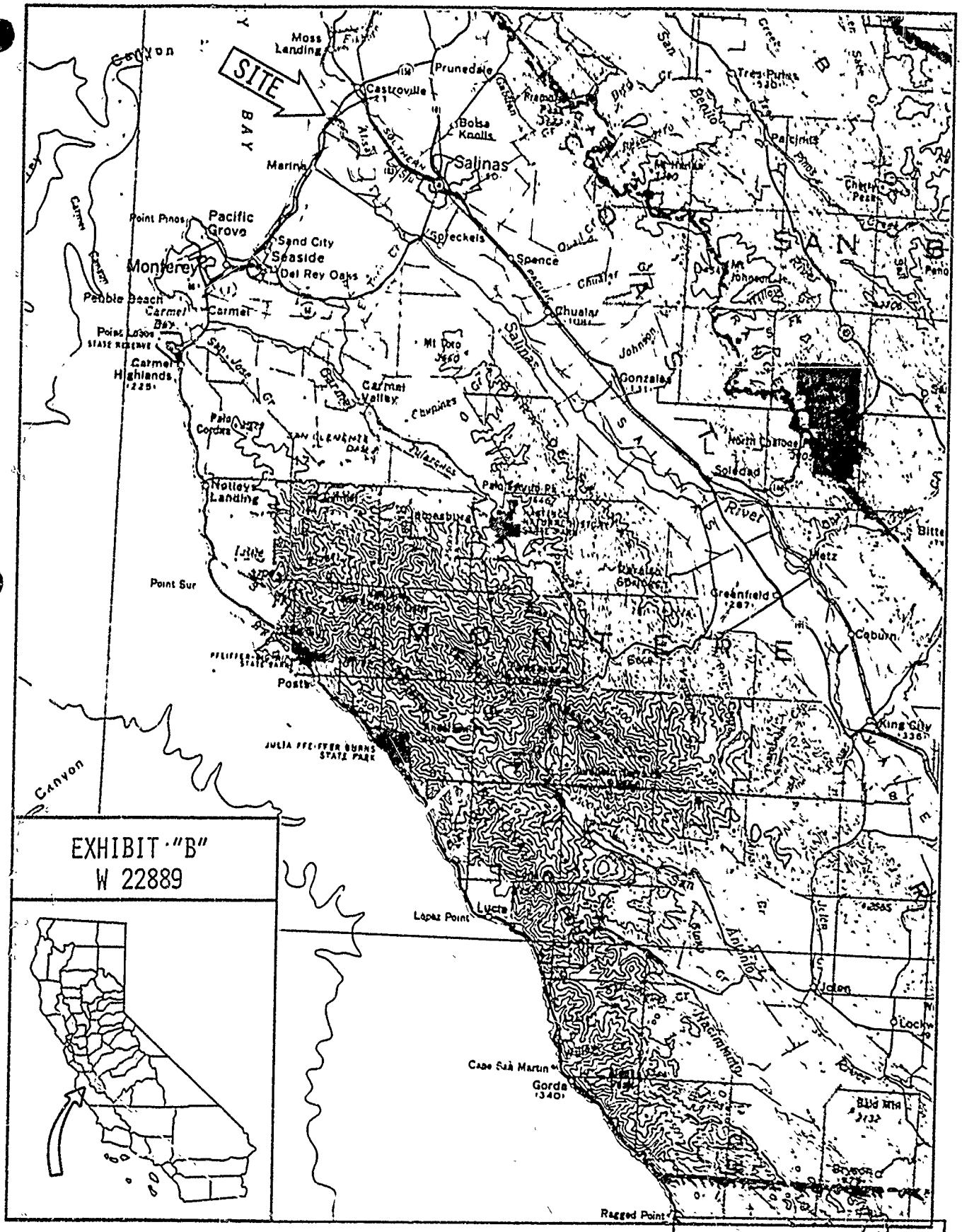

EXHIBIT "B"
W 22889

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Exhibit "C"

[illegible] North Monte County Facilities Plan
[illegible] Regional Protection Agency and
Monterey Peninsula Water Pollution Control Agency
[illegible], 197[illegible]

W 22589

Environmental Impact Report Summary

General Project Description

Alternative Projects Analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR

Five major project alternatives and "no action" were given a thorough environmental analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR. Each of the alternatives (except no action) proposed consolidation of wastewater flows from eight northern Monterey County wastewater treatment facilities and transport to a single regional treatment plant near the mouth of the Salinas River. Major interceptor routes and treatment plant locations were common to each alternative. The alternatives varied in their level of treatment and means of wastewater disposal/reuse. The five alternatives are summarized below:

Alternative 1 - Secondary treatment (level 1A treatment, Table K-1 of Volume II) with year-round discharge through an outfall to central Monterey Bay.

Alternative 134 - Tertiary treatment (level IV treatment, Table K-1) and conveyance to the Castroville area for irrigation reuse from approximately April to October and discharge to the lower Salinas River or lagoon (level III or V) for the remainder of the year.

Alternative 166 - Tertiary treatment (level IV) and conveyance to the Castroville area for irrigation reuse from approximately April to October and discharge of secondary effluent through an outfall to central Monterey Bay (level 1A) for the remainder of the year.

Alternative 170 - Tertiary treatment (level IV) and conveyance to the Castroville area for irrigation reuse from approximately April to October and storage in a 900-acre reservoir for eventual irrigation reuse the remainder of the year.

Alternative 171 - Secondary treatment with filtration (level II) and year-round discharge to 185 acres of percolation ponds for additional treatment and subsurface storage; repumping and conveyance to the Castroville area for irrigation reuse from approximately April to October.

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Apparent Best Alternative

The facilities planning process in North Monterey County has resulted in identification of an apparent best alternative for solving the area's existing water quality problems. This project, Alternative 166, was recommended by the facilities engineers in their Facilities Plan For North Monterey County, Interim Report No. 3, Draft Facilities Plan Report (Engineering Science, Inc., 1976a). The environmental analysis of the project alternatives, as detailed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Report - North Monterey County Facilities Plan (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1977) indicated that two of the five alternatives (134 and 166) were worthy of consideration for eventual implementation. Subsequent to receiving public testimony on the Draft EIS/EIR (in both written form and through oral testimony at public hearings held May 18 and 19, 1977), a decision was made by the MPWPCA with the concurrence of EPA and the SWRCB to proceed on design of Alternative 166. A brief description of this project and its time frame for implementation is presented below.

Facilities. The proposed regional wastewater system is composed of three major interceptors, a single regional treatment plant and an ocean outfall to central Monterey Bay. Irrigation reuse of the treated effluent is planned as part of the system, but implementation of this element of the project will be held in abeyance pending the outcome of a five-year agricultural irrigation demonstration project.

Interceptors. The three major interceptors will originate from the existing Monterey, Salinas and Castroville County Sanitation District treatment plants. In the initial stage of the project, all will carry treated effluent from the existing treatment plants to the ocean outfall south of the Salinas River. The Monterey interceptor will carry the combined wastes of the existing Pacific Grove, Monterey, Seaside County Sanitation District, Fort Ord and Marina County Water District treatment systems. The Castroville interceptor will transport the Castroville CSD flows and the Salinas interceptor will transport flows from both existing City of Salinas plants. Once the regional treatment plant is constructed, all interceptors will carry untreated effluent.

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The Monterey interceptor will be designed to accommodate the peak wet-weather flows from the ultimate population in the Monterey Peninsula area. The Castroville and Salinas interceptors will be designed to carry peak wet-weather flows from the year 2000 population. The design criteria are listed in the following table.

Treatment Plant. The regional wastewater treatment plant will be designed to accommodate an average dry-weather flow of approximately 22 mgd. This sizing has been mandated by EPA as a mitigation for the deterioration of regional air quality likely to occur if service area populations increase as currently anticipated by local planning agencies. Treatment plant design criteria are presented in the following table.

The regional plant is to be located south of the Salinas River on land currently owned by the Monterey Peninsula Garbage and Refuse Disposal District. It will be constructed as a second stage of overall project implementation and will initially provide secondary treatment (level 1-A in Table K-1 of Volume II) for discharge to the ocean. If agricultural irrigation is proven feasible by an ongoing demonstration project, treatment processes producing tertiary effluent (level IV, Table K-1) will be added to the plant as a third stage of overall project implementation. The reclaimed effluent would be used to irrigate food crops in the Castroville area from April to October; the remainder of the year effluent would be discharged to the ocean via the new outfall.

Ocean Outfall. The proposed ocean outfall will be constructed in the initial stage of project implementation. Current design indicates the off-shore portion of the outfall will have a total length of 1,950 meters (6,400 feet), will terminate on the ocean bottom at a depth of 22 meters (75 feet), and will have a peak wet-weather flow design capacity of 82 mgd. The outfall will cross the beach line approximately one mile south of the mouth of the Salinas River and will extend west-southwest at an angle of 105° from true North. The multi-port diffuser at the end of the outfall will be 950 meters long.

Population Base and Service Area. The population base used to size the wastewater facilities varies between the interceptors and treatment plant. As stated above, the treatment plant is designed to accommodate the SWRCB's E-0 population projection for 1990. The Monterey interceptor is designed for the ultimate population predicted by local planning agencies, while the Salinas and Castroville interceptors are designed for year 2000 local projections. These projections are listed by AMBAG planning area in a following table. All calculations were based on the potential service area indicated in Figure 2, opposite page 4 of this report.

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TREATMENT PLANT AND INTERCEPTOR DESIGN CRITERIA

	Design Average Dry-Weather Flow, mgd	Design Peak Wet-Weather Flow, mgd	Design Population[2]	GPCD Multipliers[3]
Treatment Plant	22[1]		223,900	70-110
Interceptors				
Monterey	15.24	41.86	169,000	70-110
Salinas	13.07	27.34	132,600	90-100
Castroville	1.56	3.55	18,800	75-100

1. Design flows for the treatment plant are estimated; new design criteria based on E-0 sizing limit are not completed.
2. Treatment plant sized to 1990 E-0 projection; Monterey interceptor designed to ultimate population; Salinas and Castroville interceptors designed to year 2000 populations.
3. For breakdown by AMBAG planning area, see Table 57 in Vol. 1 appendix. GPCD is gallons per capita per day.

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FACILITIES POPULATION BASE

Planning Area	Planning Area Number[4]	Population Used to Size Interceptors	Population Used to Size Treatment Plant[3]
Castroville	32	12,500[1]	8,800
Castroville CSD	33	5,900[1]	
San Juan	38	4,100[1]	
Salinas South	37	200[1]	
Gabilan	39	200[1]	96,100
Salinas	40	113,500[1]	
Toro	41	15,000[1]	
Marina	34	22,000[2]	14,000
Fort Ord	35	25,000[2]	20,000
Monterey-Salinas	36	23,000[2]	
Seaside CSD	42	42,000[2]	85,000
Monterey	43	34,500[2]	
Pacific Grove	44	22,500[2]	
TOTAL		320,400	223,900

[1] Local year 2000 projections reported in Engineering Science, Inc., 1976c.

[2] Local ultimate projections reported in Engineering Science, Inc., 1976c.

[3] SWRCB E-0 projections for 1990.

[4] AMBAG planning areas shown on Figure 49 of Volume I Appendix.

The service area of the new regional sanitation district has not been specifically delineated to date. It is anticipated that it will initially include only existing wastewater service areas. These are delineated on Figure 2, opposite page 4 of this report. Future service area expansions will be determined primarily by local planning decisions on location of new developments and annexations of presently unincorporated areas. The potential expansion areas identified for planning purposes by Engineering Science, Inc., (Figure 2) were developed through consultation with local planning agencies and review of existing general plans. The boundaries are not final, they are only approximations used in planning for wastewater facilities.

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Funding. The proposed project, as originally planned, was estimated to have a total construction cost of $64.7 million. This included interceptors, outfall and regional secondary treatment plant. Subsequent size reductions imposed on the treatment plant have altered costs, but new numbers have not yet been generated. Only the treatment plant cost will change. Table M-1 in Volume II lists details of original cost estimates. The project financing plan and revenue program prepared by Bartle Wells Associates (1976) escalated original project costs to 1980 dollars (original estimates done in 1976 dollars) and established a project cost of $71.4 million. This does not include the cost of tertiary facilities needed if reclamation proves feasible. Of the $71.4 million, the federal installation share was estimated to be $9.5 million, the federal-state grant portion $51.9 million, and the local share was the remaining $10 million. These numbers will be revised when treatment plant sizing is confirmed and new estimates can be generated.

It is anticipated that the local funding will be raised through sale of bonds. A bond election will be necessary before this sale can be authorized. The regional sanitation district will generate revenue through a system of user charges and hook-up fees. The original Bartle Wells Associates estimate of typical single-family dwelling unit user charges was $4.50 per month. This may be revised due to changes in treatment plant costs.

Project Time Frame. The State Water Resources Control Board has recently proposed an accelerated time frame for implementation of the North Monterey County Facilities Plan project. This time frame is summarized below. The steps referred to are the SWRCB 201 project grant steps (Step 1 - Planning, Step 2 - Design, Step 3 - Construction).

- o Step 2 - September 1977
- o Design interceptor and outfall
- o Bond election - June 1978
- o Start design for plant
- o Step 3 - September 1978 for interceptor and outfall
- o Construct interceptor and outfall
- o Step 3 - September 1979 for plant
- o Complete and use interceptor and outfall - September 1979
- o Complete plant - September 1981

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Environmental Issues and Their Current Status

Significant environmental issues that remained unresolved at the time the Draft EIS/EIR was published were discussed on pages 337-342 of the Draft document. Since publication of the Draft, several of these issues have been clarified or rendered less significant in light of decisions made by the project applicant, EPA and the SWRCB. A brief status report on each issue follows.

Irrigation of Food Crops with Reclaimed Wastewater

The feasibility of this proposed wastewater reuse is being analyzed through a 5-year agricultural demonstration project in the Castroville area. Irrigation reuse will become a part of the regional wastewater system only if the results of this study indicate there are no significant adverse effects associated with the irrigation. An environmental analysis will be completed and made available to the public at the project's conclusion.

Impact of the Proposed Ocean Discharge

Since publication of the Draft EIS/EIR, Engineering Science, Inc. has released an additional oceanographic investigations report with detailed biological, water quality and physical oceanographic data collected near the proposed outfall terminus from July of 1976 to March of 1977 (Engineering Sciences, Inc., 1977). This document should be consulted if detailed species lists, water quality statistics or current metering data are desired (it is available in the offices of EPA-San Francisco, SWRCB-Sacramento, Engineering Science, Inc.-Berkeley and MPWPCA-Monterey). Additional analysis of the outfall's impact on marine biota is presented in the Ocean Outfall section of Response to Comments on following pages. To date there is no indication that a significant impact will result from the discharge, but pre-discharge monitoring will continue so that changes created by the outfall can be identified if they occur.

Impact on the Salinas River Lagoon

Water quality and inflow data needed to completely assess the impacts of the project alternatives on the Salinas River Lagoon are still lacking. The scope of work for the EIS/EIR did not include extensive water quality sampling or flow monitoring in the river. The work has not been authorized

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subsequently for several reasons: 1) a lower river discharge is opposed by the Central Coastal Regional Water Quality Control Board, as it would be in opposition to recommendations in the area's Basin Plan; 2) a lower river discharge could create undesirable public health threats to recreationists along the river and on beaches adjacent to the river mouth; 3) the cost of implementing a river discharge alternative is considerably higher than an ocean discharge alternative due to treatment levels required; and 4) in case of treatment plant upsets or failure, ocean discharge of poorly-treated or untreated effluent would present fewer potential hazards to human health than a river discharge. These facts have been judged sufficient to discourage a detailed water quality analysis of the lagoon area as part of the 201 study. Therefore, the issue of Alternative 134 impacts on the Salinas River Lagoon have not been completely resolved prior to making a decision on the project.

Air Quality

The issues of potential air quality degradation and necessary mitigation raised in the Draft EIS/EIR have been resolved to a large degree by reducing the size of the regional wastewater treatment plant. The allowable size for the plant has been reduced to that capable of treating the flows from an E-0 projected population in 1990. In effect this cuts the fundable plant size from the original 26 mgd to the currently proposed 22 mgd. The size reduction limits maximum sewered population within the service area to a point that increased vehicle travel and point source air pollution should not cause ambient air quality standards to be exceeded in the basin with the project planning time frame (1980-1990) note this conclusion was reached using supplement 5 to AP 42). This plant size reduction is considered sufficient mitigation by EPA and the State Air Resources Board.

The Monterey area regional planning agency, AMBAG, is currently in the process of requesting an Air Quality Maintenance Area (AQMA) designation for the Monterey-Santa Cruz air basin. If the AQMA designation is made, an Air Quality Maintenance Plan (AQMP) will be required. The AQMP will identify and implement additional controls on emission of air pollutants within the basin.

Geohydrologic Investigation

The need for a geohydrologic investigation in the vicinity of the Marina landfill and the storage reservoirs of Alternative 170 and 171 is discussed in the Wastewater Storage section of Response to Comments on the Draft EIS/EIR. The

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investigation will not be conducted as a part of this study due to the selection of Alternative 166 as the best apparent alternative.

Mitigation of Impacts on Salinas River Biota

Pages 234-243 of the Draft EIS/EIR discuss potential impacts of the project on lower Salinas River biota. The major concern identified is the effect that removal of the existing Salinas wastewater outfalls will have on biota downstream in the Salinas River. A variety of potential mitigation measures have been proposed, all of which include streamflow augmentation during the river's low-flow periods. General cost estimates and feasibility analyses were prepared for each potential mitigation, but to date none has progressed beyond that stage toward implementation. Because the California Department of Fish and Game feels the impacts to wildlife and vegetation would be significant, the State Water Resources Control Board plans to make further consideration of potential mitigation measures a condition of Step II grant approval. In effect, this would require MPWPCA to prepare a supplemental report on the technical, economic and institutional feasibility of stream flow augmentation alternatives; in addition the report would address the impacts of the various alternatives. Preparation of this supplemental report and adoption of some form of mitigation would be done in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game; this study should not hinder progress on planning and design of the total regional project.

Reuse of Effluent for Marsh Enhancement

Use of secondarily-treated wastewater for marsh enhancement in the Salinas River Lagoon Wildlife Management Area was suggested as a potential beneficial reuse in the Draft EIS/EIR. To date, further discussion of this possibility has not occurred. Granting of concept approval and authorization to begin design of the proposed project will not preclude future implementation of this option. Discussions between MPWPCA, EPA, the project engineers and the California Department of Fish and Game will be conducted to consider marsh enhancement in greater detail.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the proposed project could result in a variety of impacts to northern Monterey County's physical, economic and socio-cultural environment. These impacts are related to both construction and operation of the proposed new wastewater facilities. There is also the potential for stimulating secondary or indirect impacts on the area's environment

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by providing an improved public utility. Utility improvements characteristically accommodate populations in excess of existing wastewater systems. A variety of measures that are capable of reducing or eliminating the project's potential adverse impacts were suggested in the Draft EIS/EIR. Some have since been adopted as part of the project itself. The following summary list of impacts and mitigations indicates which mitigations are now planned as part of the project. The list also includes those agencies or entities that should or will implement the mitigation measure.

Impacts o Mitigation Measure(s)	Possible Implementing Entity(ies)
CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS	
1. Creation of local noise, dust and aerial emissions along interceptors and at plant site.	
o Source control of noise, air emissions, dust.	Construction contractor
2. Visual disruption at construction sites.	
o Avoid construction through scenic areas.	MPWPCA*
o Keep disturbed areas to a minimum, reseed.	Construction contractor
o Locate vehicle storage and corporation yards away from transportation corridors.	Construction contractor
3. Loss of vegetation and wildlife habitat to new facilities, loss of non-mobile wildlife species on construction sites.	
o Avoid, minimize removal of vegetation; keep disturbed areas as small as possible, reseed.	Construction contractor
o Avoid construction through critical wildlife habitat.	MPWPCA*
4. Loss of agricultural land to new facilities.	
o Select pipeline routes and treatment plant site outside agricultural areas.	MPWPCA*
5. Temporary sedimentation in lower Salinas River	
o Place interceptors on existing bridge crossings to avoid trenching in active stream bed.	MPWPCA*
6. Temporary sedimentation in ocean waters.	
o Place dredging spoil on approved dry-land disposal area rather than in ocean waters.	Construction contractor
OPERATIONAL IMPACTS	
1. Slow accumulation of certain trace elements in agricultural soils.	
2. Increased salt leaching requirements in some agricultural areas.	
3. Decrease in the quality of irrigation return flows in some agricultural areas.	
4. Creation of a potential public health hazard at point of effluent discharge reuse.	
o Conduct agricultural irrigation demonstration project to monitor effects of irrigation reuse.	MPWPCA*
o Design ocean outfall so that discharge complies with State Ocean Plan requirements.	MPWPCA*

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Impact(s) / Mitigation Measure(s)	Possible Implementing Entity(ies)
CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS	
1. Creation of local noise, dust and aerial emissions along interceptors and at plant site.	
o Source control of noise, air emissions, dust.	Construction contractor
2. Visual disruption at construction sites.	
o Avoid construction through scenic areas.	MPWPCA*
o Keep disturbed areas to a minimum, reseed.	Construction contractor
o Locate vehicle storage and corporation yards away from transportation corridors.	Construction contractor
3. Loss of vegetation and wildlife habitat to new facilities, loss of non-mobile wildlife species on construction sites.	
o Avoid, minimize removal of vegetation; keep disturbed areas as small as possible, reseed.	Construction contractor
o Avoid construction through critical wildlife habitat.	MPWPCA*
4. Loss of agricultural land to new facilities.	
o Select pipeline routes and treatment plant site outside agricultural areas.	MPWPCA*
5. Temporary sedimentation in lower Salinas River	
o Place interceptors on existing bridge crossings to avoid trenching in active stream bed.	MPWPCA*
6. Temporary sedimentation in ocean waters.	
o Place dredging spoil on approved dry-land disposal area rather than in ocean waters.	Construction contractor
OPERATIONAL IMPACTS	
1. Slow accumulation of certain trace elements in agricultural soils.	
2. Increased salt leaching requirements in some agricultural areas.	
3. Decrease in the quality of irrigation return flows in some agricultural areas.	
4. Creation of a potential public health hazard at point of effluent discharge reuse.	
o Conduct agricultural irrigation demonstration project to monitor effects of irrigation reuse.	MPWPCA*
o Design ocean outfall so that discharge complies with State Ocean Plan requirements.	MPWPCA*

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Impacts o Mitigation Measure(s)	Possible Implementing Entity(ies)
OPERATIONAL IMPACTS (continued)	
5. Local increase in vector populations at wastewater storage/reuse areas.	MPWPCA*,
o Implement vector control program at reservoirs through local mosquito abatement districts.	NSVMAD
o Design storage ponds with at least 2:1 slopes; control vegetative growth on pond perimeters.	MPWPCA*
6. Increase in energy and chemicals required for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal.	
o Utilize those treatment processes with lowest chemical and energy requirements.	MPWPCA
o Select pipeline routes, treatment plant location with least pumping requirements.	MPWPCA
o Utilize digester-generated methane for treatment plant energy source.	MPWPCA*
7. Increase in the volume of sewage sludge produced through wastewater treatment.	
o Utilize treatment processes that do not require chemical precipitation of sludge.	MPWPCA
o Dewater sludge prior to disposal.	MPWPCA*
8. Reduction in surface flows in the lower Salinas River with resultant impacts on riparian vegetation and wildlife.	
o Conduct feasibility analysis of potential mitigation measures in cooperation with California Department of Fish and Game.	MPWPCA*
o Investigate use of treated wastewater for habitat enhancement on Department of Fish and Game wildlife area at Salinas River Lagoon.	DFG, CDH, MPWPCA*, MCEHD
9. Increase in the cost of providing wastewater treatment service.	
o Implement least costly treatment and disposal alternative possible	MPWPCA
o Limit treatment facilities sizing to that level considered grant fundable by EPA and SWRCB.	MPWPCA*[2]
o Eliminate as much infiltration/inflow as possible.	MPWPCA*, local public works departments
o Initiate water conservation and wastewater flow reduction programs.	MPWPCA, SWRCB, RWQCB, local government, public at large
10. Possible groundwater contamination in the Marina landfill site from disposal of sludge.	
o Dewater sludge prior to landfilling.	MPWPCA*
o Utilize leachate recovery system at sludge-drying sites.	MPWPCA*
11. Introduction of new wastewater discharge to central Monterey Bay with subsequent impact on Bay biota.	
o Conduct pre- and post-discharge monitoring programs required by the SWRCB and RWQCB.	MPWPCA*
GROWTH-RELATED IMPACTS[3]	
1. Increased pressure on local water supplies.	MPWPCA*
o Implement a wastewater reclamation alternative to augment local water supplies.	

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Mitigation Measure(s)	Possible Implementing Entity(ies)
GROWTH-RELATED IMPACTS[1] (continued)	
2. Conversion of open space and agricultural land to urban uses.	
o Encourage high-density development in newly urbanized areas.	Local planning agencies, city councils, MCBS
o Encourage infill rather than peripheral development or sprawl.	Local planning agencies, city councils, MCBS
o Utilize Williamson Act land protection.	Local planning agencies, city councils, MCBS, local landowners
o Modify general plans and zoning ordinances to protect recognized valuable resources.	Local planning agencies, city councils, MCBS
o Prohibit direct tie-ins to new regional interceptors, except in existing urban areas.	MPWPCA*
3. Increased pressure on public services and facilities (schools, fire and police protection, solid waste disposal, etc.).	
o Encourage high-density development in newly urbanized areas.	Local planning agencies, city councils, MCBS
o Encourage infill rather than peripheral development or sprawl.	Local planning agencies, city councils, MCBS
4. Increases in urban runoff and erosion, affecting water quality.	
o Coordinate facilities planning and design with ongoing 208 studies.	MPWPCA*, EPA, SWRCB, AMBAG
5. Increases in stationary sources and vehicle traffic with subsequent degradation of air quality.	
o Adopt more stringent vehicle emission standards.	EPA, ARB
o Adopt more stringent point source emission standards.	MBUAPCD
o Control development of new industrial sources of pollution through general plan and zoning amendments, changes in conditional use permit procedures.	Local planning agencies, city councils, MCBS
o Reduce overall vehicle travel by:	
1. Modifying general plans and zoning ordinances to encourage infill and reduce urban sprawl.	Local planning agencies, city councils, MCBS
2. Design new residential areas to facilitate bus service.	Local planning agencies, MPT
3. Improve local transit service, encourage car pooling.	Local government, MPT
4. Encourage new development planning that facilitates non-motorized travel.	Local planning agencies
o Designate air basin an Air Quality Maintenance Area and develop local Air Quality Maintenance Plan	MBUAPCD, SWRCB, EPA
6. Increase demands on local energy and natural resource supplies.	
o Modify general plans, zoning ordinances and building codes to protect recognized valuable resources, i.e., energy supplies, rare and endangered plants and wildlife, critical wildlife habitat, mineral supplies, etc.	Local planning agencies, city councils, MCBS

NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS: See next page.

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NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS:

* Indicates a mitigation measure being incorporated into project planning and design by MPWPCA. These will be accomplished. Other mitigations should be implemented by identified agency/entity at the request of MPWPCA.

[1] A list of all abbreviations included in the Implementing Entities column is presented below.

[2] Only the regional treatment plant is being reduced in size; interceptors remain as designed for local growth projections.

[3] All growth-related impacts are being mitigated to some extent by a reduction in the size of the regional wastewater treatment plant; the plant will be sized to accommodate flows from the estimated 1990 E-0 population defined by the SWRCB rather than from the original facilities plan design population.

ARB	California Air Resources Board
CDH	California Department of Health
CID	Castroville Irrigation District
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
MBUAPCD	Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District
MCBS	Monterey County Board of Supervisors
MCEHD	Monterey County Environmental Health Department
MCFCWCD	Monterey County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
MPT	Monterey Peninsula Transit
MPWPCA	Monterey Peninsula Water Pollution Control Agency
NSVMAD	Northern Salinas Valley Mosquito Abatement District
RWQCB	Central Coastal Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board

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Recommendations

Preparation of a Draft EIS/EIR and submittal of its findings to government agencies and public review has allowed EPA and the MPWPCA to develop firm recommendations for the future direction of the North Monterey County Facilities Plan. Planning and design should proceed on the Facilities Plan's recommended alternative, No. 166. This project includes construction of three major wastewater interceptors and a new ocean outfall to central Monterey Bay south of the Salinas River. A regional secondary treatment plant should be constructed on land now owned by the Monterey Peninsula Garbage and Refuse Disposal District at the Marina landfill site.

The facilities planning effort must continue to actively investigate means of reclaiming and reusing the wastewaters of the project service area. Wastewater reclamation is a key element in the regional plan and can play a major role in alleviating the serious water supply problems of the Monterey Peninsula and lower Salinas Valley. The recently initiated agricultural irrigation demonstration project at Castroville should be continued and completed as scheduled. If this study indicates irrigation of food crops with treated wastewater is technically feasible, economically justifiable and environmentally acceptable, the third stage of the facilities plan should be implemented. This includes construction of tertiary treatment facilities and a wastewater delivery line to agricultural land in the lower Salinas Valley.

In the interim, the ongoing golf course irrigation reuse study on the Monterey Peninsula should be continued. This study may indicate reclamation and reuse is feasible on a local scale; this would aid the Monterey Peninsula communities in their efforts to improve their water supply situation and should not preclude eventual irrigation reuse on a regional scale should it prove feasible. In the event agricultural irrigation does prove infeasible, other methods of reusing wastewater will be actively pursued.

In order to mitigate major adverse impacts of the project identified in the Draft EIS/EIR, it is recommended that the treatment plant be designed to accommodate flows from the SWRCB's projected E-0 1990 population level rather than the original facilities plan population estimate. This re-sizing of the treatment plant will reduce the possibility that growth within the proposed service area will cause national and state ambient air quality standards to be exceeded within the Monterey-Santa Cruz air basin during the project's 10-year design period. In addition, it is recommended that a study of potential mitigation measures be pursued to reduce the project's

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impacts on lower Salinas River vegetation and wildlife. The technical, economic and environmental feasibility of augmenting flows in the Salinas River below Salinas must be better defined so that an appropriate mitigation for loss of summer flows can be implemented. This study should be conducted in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

Sources of Comments

The following individuals, organizations and agencies presented written comments on the Draft EIS/EIR.

Federal Agencies

U. S. Army, Chief of Engineers - Washington, D.C.
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers - San Francisco
U. S. Army - Fort Ord Division of Facilities Engineering
U. S. Coast Guard
U. S. Department of Interior - San Francisco
U. S. Department of Agriculture - SCS
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters
U. S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare
Federal Highway Administration
Federal Power Commi. ion - San Francisco
Federal Power Commission - Washington, D.C.
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

State Agencies

State Water Resources Control Board
California Air Resources Board
California Department of Fish and Game
California Department of Health

Regional, Local Agencies

Central Coastal Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Coastal Regional CCZCC
AMBAG
Monterey County Department of Health
Monterey County Board of Supervisors
Monterey County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
City of Salinas

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Organizations, Firms, Individuals

George S. Nolte & Associates
Sierra Club - Ventana Chapter
League of Women Voters - Salinas
Ms. Bobbie Harms
Mr. Douglas R. McLain, Ph.D.
Mr. O. C. Mathern

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