

3.15 Utilities and Service Systems

3.15.1 Introduction

This section describes existing utilities and service systems in the vicinity of the project, including water supply, wastewater management services, solid waste management services, electricity, and natural gas. The analysis is based on review of available maps of the project area and vicinity. This section also includes relevant regulations, a discussion of potential project impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures, where necessary. No scoping comments relevant to evaluation of utilities and service systems were provided during the public scoping period.

3.15.2 Environmental Setting

Water Supply

The Marin Municipal Water District (MMWD) is a public agency that serves approximately 191,300 customers in south and central Marin County. The MMWD provides water to the project area for domestic, commercial, and firefighting use. The MMWD facilities include seven reservoirs, ~~four~~ three water-treatment plants, and various storage tanks, pumps, and distribution mains (MMWD, 2020). The water supply comes from a network of seven local rain-fed reservoirs. The MMWD estimated that the operational yield of their reservoirs is about 20,000-acre feet per year (MMWD, 2016), which is equivalent to 6.5 billion gallons per year.¹ Non-potable water is available from local groundwater wells located in the Town of Ross (Marin County, 2005). There are three groundwater basins that are at least partially within the MMWD's service area. These three basins include Ross Valley, San Rafael Valley, and part of the Novato Basin.

Several stormwater lines and MMWD water ~~and stormwater~~ lines are located within the project area. There are water supply and stormwater lines that cross the creek just upstream of Lagunitas Road Bridge in Unit 4. Water pipelines are also adjacent to the southern end of Unit 4 and parallel parts of Bike Route 20. Two stormwater lines are located near the proposed storm drain pump station in Unit 3. Smaller stormwater lines are scattered throughout Unit 3 and Unit 2. One water pipeline crosses the creek aboveground at Stadium Way in Unit 2. See Figure 3.15-1 to Figure 3.15-3 for locations of water pipelines in the project area.

Wastewater Management Services

The Ross Valley Sanitary District (RVSD) is the oldest sanitary district in California. The RVSD operates and maintains approximately 200 miles of collection sewer lines and 19 pumping stations, which collect, pump, and transport approximately four million gallons of wastewater

¹ One acre-foot is equivalent to 325,851 gallons of water.

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

per day to the Central Marin Sanitation Agency for treatment. The RVSD boundaries include 26.75 square miles of the Ross Valley watershed, including the project area. The RVSD also serves wastewater collection systems in Murray Park (RSVD, 2020).

RVSD sanitary sewer lines run beneath Corte Madera Creek in a northwest/southeast direction within the project area from the southern end of Unit 4 near the fish ladder to near the end of Unit 2. The sewer lines cross beneath Corte Madera Creek at the approximate location of the fish ladder and at Stadium Way in Unit 2 (refer to Figure 3.15-1 to Figure 3.15-3). The sewer line that crosses Corte Madera Creek at the end of Stadium Way passes beneath the concrete channel in a siphon structure adjacent to the pedestrian bridge. An aboveground sewer pipe crosses the creek on the pedestrian bridge at the end of Stadium Way (Figure 3.15-3).

Solid Waste Management Services

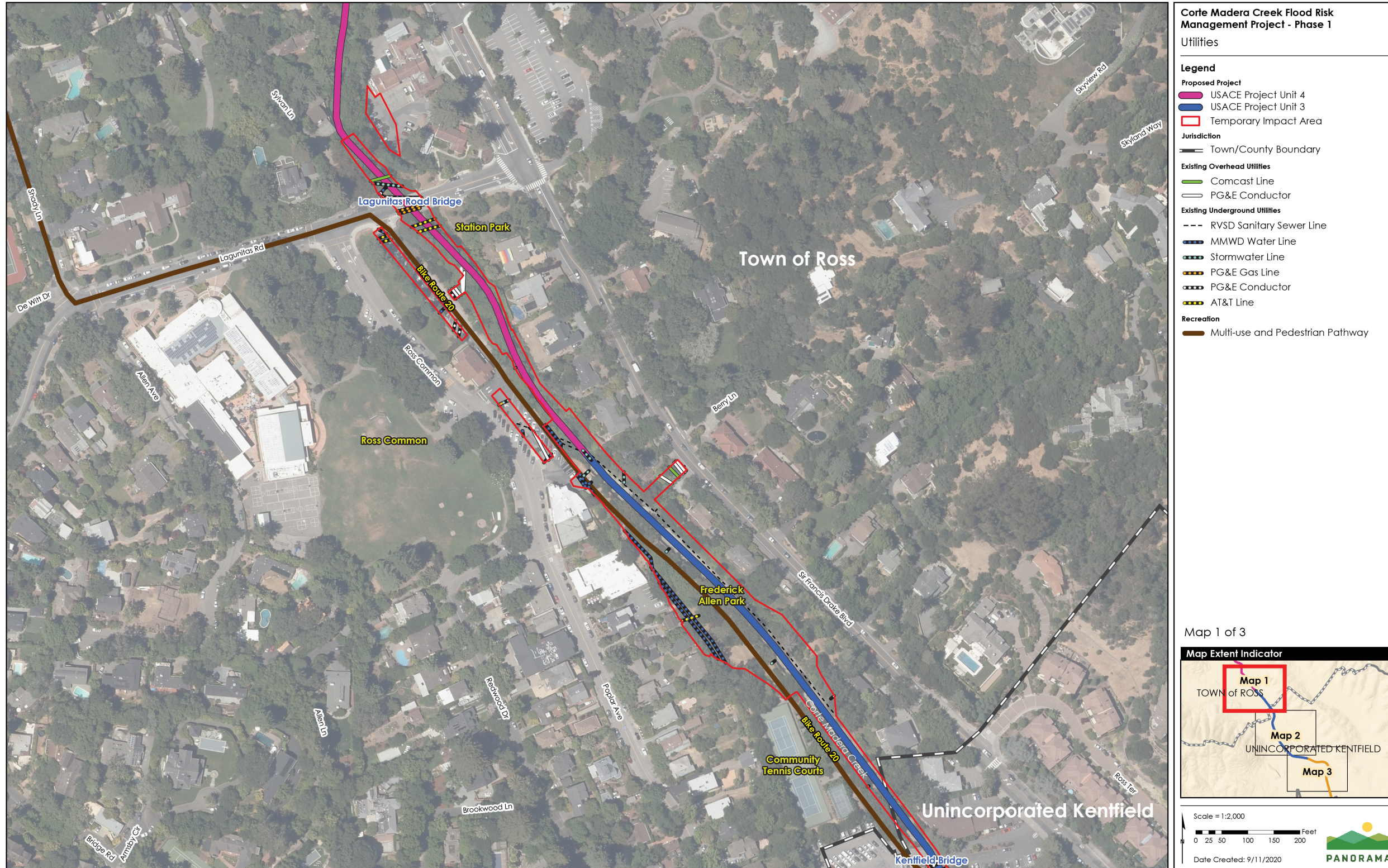
The Marin Sanitary Service is responsible for solid waste disposal in central Marin County. It serves more than 32,000 residential and commercial accounts in San Rafael, San Anselmo, Fairfax, Ross, Corte Madera, Larkspur, and other unincorporated areas of Marin County (Marin Sanitary Service, 2020). The Marin Sanitary Service operates the Resource Recovery and Recycling Plant and a transfer station where waste from commercial collectors is collected then transported by truck to Redwood Landfill (USACE, 2010). The Redwood Landfill, operated by Waste Management, located in northern Marin County (projected to close in 2039), is the primary landfill for residential and commercial wastes generated in the vicinity of and within the project area. The current permitted capacity of the landfill is 19.1 million cubic yards, with a permitted daily disposal rate of 2,310 tons (Waste Management, 2020).

Electricity and Natural Gas

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) provides electricity and natural gas services for all of Marin County. PG&E obtains its energy supplies from power plants and natural gas fields in northern California and from energy purchased outside its service area, which is delivered through high-voltage transmission lines and pipelines. Much of the County's electricity comes from geothermal plants in the nearby Geysers region. There are no power plants located in Marin County. Marin Clean Energy procures renewable sources of electricity and partners with PG&E to deliver electricity.

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Figure 3.15-1 Utilities and Service Systems in the Project Area (Map 1 of 3)



Sources: (Tele Atlas North America, Inc. 2019, GHD 2020, USGS 2019, GHD 2020, Prunuske Chatham, Inc. 2020, Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy 2018, Marin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District 2015, PG&E 2020)

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

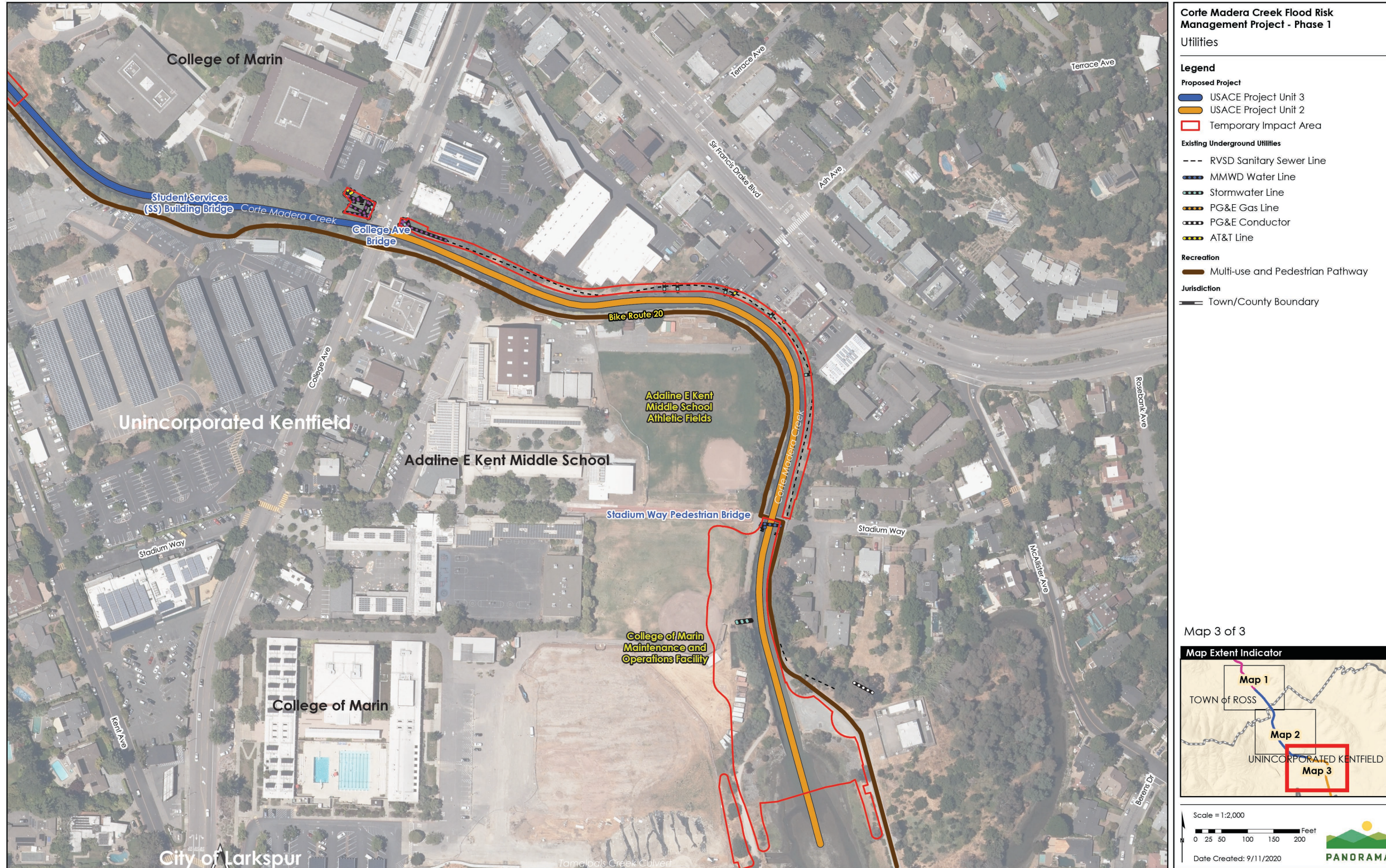
Figure 3.15-2 Utilities and Service Systems in the Project Area (Map 2 of 3)



Sources: (Tele Atlas North America, Inc. 2019, GHD 2020, USGS 2019, GHD 2020, Prunuske Chatham, Inc. 2020, Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy 2018, Marin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District 2015, PG&E 2020)

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Figure 3.15-3 Utilities and Service Systems in the Project Area (Map 3 of 3)



Sources (Tele Atlas North America, Inc. 2019, GHD 2020, USGS 2019, GHD 2020, Prunuske Chatham, Inc. 2020, Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy 2018, Marin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District 2015, PG&E 2020)

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

The PG&E utility system in the project area consists of underground gas lines and conductors crossing the creek at Lagunitas Road Bridge; overhead and underground conductors adjacent to the Unit 4 grading area; overhead conductors within proposed staging areas along Unit 4 and Unit 3, underground conductors at Kentfield Bridge, and an overhead conductor near Locust Avenue; underground gas lines adjacent to the proposed stormwater pump station at the end of Laurel Avenue; and an underground conductor at the lower end of Unit 2. See Figure 3.15-1 to Figure 3.15-3 for locations of PG&E utility infrastructure in the project area.

Communication System

Existing communication services (including cable, telephone, and internet services) in the project area are provided by Comcast and AT&T. Overhead Comcast lines cross the creek upstream of Lagunitas Road Bridge, within the proposed staging area south of Berry Lane, and within the proposed staging area at Locust Avenue. AT&T lines run underground and cross the creek at Lagunitas Road Bridge in Unit 4, Frederick Allen Park in Unit 3, College Avenue Bridge at the lower end of Unit 3, and along Unit 2. See Figure 3.15-1 to Figure 3.15-3 for locations of the communication system in the project area.

College of Marin Infrastructure

The College of Marin (COM) has its own underground utility network serving the College of Marin Kentfield Campus, located directly adjacent to the left and right bank of Unit 2 and adjacent to the left bank of Unit 3 along Corte Madera Creek. The existing COM utility lines cross the creek at one location just north of the SMN Building Bridge. They also parallel both sides of the creek within proposed staging areas near the SMN Building Bridge and the proposed stormwater pump station. Several lines are also located along the left bank of the creek flanking both sides of College Avenue Bridge.

3.15.3 Regulatory Setting

The following laws, statutes, regulations, codes, and policies would apply to the project.

Federal Regulations

Although there are multiple federal laws, statutes, and regulations that would generally apply to the project, the federal government and its agencies have delegated the authority to implement and satisfy those requirements relevant to utilities and service systems to the state of California and its agencies, as discussed below.

State Regulations

California's Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Public Resources Code, Division 30), enacted through Assembly Bill 939 and modified by subsequent legislation, requires all California cities and counties to implement programs to reduce, recycle, and compost at least 50 percent of wastes by the year 2000 and establishes the goal of diverting at least 75 percent of

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

generated waste (based on per capita disposal rates) by 2020.² A jurisdiction's diversion rate is the percentage of the total waste that a jurisdiction diverts from disposal through reduction, reuse, and recycling programs.

The law requires all California counties in coordination with their respective cities to develop and implement integrated waste management plans. As part of their integrated waste management plans, counties must ensure that a minimum of 15 years of disposal capacity is available to serve the county and its cities. Since 2007, the achievement of waste-diversion rates has been measured based on per-capita disposal rates, expressed in pounds per person per day of wastes disposed of in landfills. To achieve the target waste-diversion rates, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) established a target disposal rate of 7.6 pounds per person per day in Marin County in 2018 (CalRecycle, 2018).

Regional and Local Regulations

Marin Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Joint Powers Authority

The Marin Hazardous and Solid Waste Management Joint Powers Authority, referred to as Zero Waste Marin, ensures Marin County's compliance with state recycling mandates and provides residents and businesses with information on household hazardous waste collection, recycling, composting, and waste disposal (Zero Waste Marin, 2020a). Zero Waste Marin was formed by the County of Marin and its incorporated cities and towns (Belvedere, Corte Madera, Fairfax, Larkspur, Mill Valley, Novato, Ross, San Anselmo, San Rafael, Sausalito, Tiburon). It was formed in 1996 to ensure the County's compliance with the waste-diversion disposal goals mandated by California's Integrated Waste Management Act. Zero Waste Marin worked in partnership with County agencies, private waste haulers, and facility operators to develop and implement the Integrated Waste Management Plan to comply with state mandates (Zero Waste Marin, 2020a).

Marin Countywide Plan

The following goals and policies in the Marin Countywide Plan are relevant to the project (Marin County , 2007).

Public Facilities and Services

Goal PFS-1: Adequate Public Facilities and Services. Provide basic public facilities to accommodate the level of development planned by cities and towns and the County.

Policy PFS-1.1: Require Cost-Sharing. Require new development to pay for the infrastructure it requires and the public services it receives.

² California Public Resources Code Division 30, Sections 40000-49620.

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Policy PFS-1.2: Plan Effectively to Minimize Costs. Plan public facilities in cooperation with service providers to minimize short- and long-term construction, operation, and maintenance costs.

Policy PFS-1.3: Discourage Privatization and Commercialization. Encourage public ownership of utilities and public service facilities by not authorizing privatization of water, sewer, law enforcement, emergency service, school, and other essential services. Consider prohibiting corporate sponsorship and commercially driven naming rights of public facilities and lands as a means to fund maintenance and improvements.

Policy PFS-1.4: Reduce Demand on Public Facilities. Reduce per capita and total demand for water and wastewater treatment, and enhance stormwater management through integrated and cost-effective design, technology, and demand reduction standards for new development and redevelopment.

Goal PFS-2: Sustainable Water Resources. Assure a reliable, sustainable water supply for existing and future development while protecting the natural environment.

Policy PFS-2.1: Conserve Water and Utilize Sustainable Sources. Promote conservation to increase the responsible use and reliability of water supplies. Reduce the waste of potable water through efficient technologies, design, and management practices, and through better matching of the source and quality of water to the user's needs.

Policy PFS-2.2: Mitigate Increased Water Demand in New Development. Work with local water agencies to mitigate increases in water demand due to new development by supporting water efficiency programs that decrease demand by a similar amount.

Policy PFS-2.3: Manage Water Resources Sustainably. Manage water resources to ensure equitable amounts of clean water for all users, to support wildlife habitat, and to preserve natural resources within the sustainable limits of water supplies (See also the Natural Systems and Agriculture Element, Water Resources Section of the Marin Countywide Plan).

Goal PFS-3: Reduction, Safe Processing, and Reuse of Wastewater. Continue to enhance the Alternative Onsite Wastewater Monitoring Program. This program ensures the proper operation of alternative and innovative wastewater system designs. Continue to work with manufacturers, designers, installers, end users, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board to evaluate the effectiveness and capabilities of these alternatives to traditional septic system designs. Work with stakeholders to periodically update design guidelines and regulations in light of evolving best practices.

Policy PFS-3.1: Reduce Toxics in Wastewater. Minimize the potential for pollution to water and other resources from sewage treatment.

Policy PFS-3.2: Promote Alternative Wastewater Systems. Enhance water quality through use of alternative wastewater treatment methods.

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Policy PFS-3.3: Reduce Stormwater Volume. Implement appropriate upstream water saving technologies to reduce stormwater volumes and increase percolation. Increase permeable surfaces and encourage onsite percolation to reduce stormwater volume and potential overflow of wastewater treatment facilities.

Goal PFS-4: Efficient Processing and Reduced Landfill Disposal of Solid Waste. Minimize, treat, and safely process solid waste materials in a manner that protects natural resources from pollution while planning for the eventual reuse or recycling of discarded material to achieve zero waste.

Policy PFS-4.1: Reduce the Solid Waste Stream. Promote the highest and best use of discarded materials through redesign, reuse, composting, and shared producer responsibility. Emphasize a closed-loop system of production and consumption.

Policy PFS-4.2: Protect Environmental Health. Require the use of waste processing and disposal techniques that prevent the contamination or other impairment of natural resources.

Policy PFS-4.3: Plan for Waste Transformation or Disposal. Plan for the transformation or elimination of waste materials that cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted.

Policy PFS-4.4: Promote Regulatory Efforts. Support state legislative or regulatory efforts that will aid in achieving zero waste.

Town of Ross Municipal Code

The following codes of the Town of Ross Municipal Code related utilities and service systems are applicable to the project (Town of Ross, 2020).

Chapter 12.04 Excavations

12.04.010 Permit Required. It is unlawful for any person to cut, open, excavate or tear up any portion of any street, lane, avenue, public thoroughfare, or other public property within the town, for the purpose of laying, replacing or repairing any pipe, conduit or sewer therein, or for any other purpose whatsoever, without first obtaining a permit therefor and making a deposit with the superintendent of streets (Prior code §7100).

12.04.020 Notification to superintendent of streets. Any person desiring to cut, open, excavate or tear up any portion of any street, lane, avenue, public thoroughfare or other public property within the town, for the purpose of laying, replacing or repairing any pipe, conduit or sewer therein, or for any other purpose whatsoever, shall, before proceeding with the work, notify the superintendent of streets of the character and extent of the work proposed to be done and obtain from the superintendent of streets a permit to proceed with the work as the same shall be described in the permit (Prior code §7101).

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

3.15.4 Impact Assessment Methodology

Significance Criteria

Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G (Environmental Checklist) and Marin County Environmental Review Guidelines, the project would have a significant impact if it would:

- a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- b. Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years;
- c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- d. Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals; or
- e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Approach to Impact Analysis

The following analysis discusses the potential significant impacts of the project related to utilities and service systems for the project. This section includes an analysis of potential short-term (construction) and long-term (operation) impacts of the project. The analysis assesses whether the project would require the construction of new utility infrastructure or relocation of existing infrastructure, the implementation of which may result in adverse environmental effects. For landfill capacity and compliance with solid waste regulations, the analysis compares the quantity of solid waste that would be generated, adjusted to reflect applicable waste-diversion regulations, with available landfill capacity. Impact evaluations are assessed based on the existing conditions described earlier in this section. Mitigation measures are identified, as necessary, to reduce significant impacts.

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

3.15.5 Impact Discussion

Impact Analyzed

Impact 3.15-1: The project would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.	Significance Determination
	Construction: Less than Significant
	Operation and Maintenance: Less than Significant

Construction

Water Facilities

Water facilities near the Corte Madera Creek channel include MMWD water lines and COM utility lines, which may include water. Project construction would require water for the purpose of dust control and soil stabilization. Water trucks would apply water to the site as necessary to control dust. The estimated construction water demand is 642,366 gallons of water. The project water demand would be well below the MMWD operational yield of 6.5 billion gallons of water. The operational water use would also be temporary and would not create a need for additional water treatment capacity.

As described in Section 3.15.2, there are existing water supply lines that cross the creek at Lagunitas Road Bridge and Stadium Way and along Bike Route 20 in Unit 4 and Frederick Allen Park. The locations of these water lines are incorporated into the project design and would be avoided during construction. Clear instructions would be provided to work crews to allow the project to proceed in areas around existing utilities without causing inadvertent damage. If it is determined at any point that an existing infrastructure is at risk, the project would be modified in the final design to avoid the damage existing water lines. The impacts would be less than significant.

Wastewater Treatment and Storm Water Drainage Facilities

Wastewater would be generated during construction from worker sanitary facilities and from process-related use. The minimal amount of wastewater generated by workers and process wastewater generated during construction would not exceed the treatment capacity of the RVSD facilities.

RVSD sanitary sewer lines and MMWD stormwater lines are located within and near the project area. RVSD sewer lines parallel the majority of Corte Madera Creek along Units 4, 3, and 2 and cross Corte Madera Creek at the transition between Unit 4 and 3. MMWD stormwater lines cross the creek just upstream of Lagunitas Road Bridge in Unit 4, at the proposed stormwater pump station in Unit 3, and at several locations throughout Unit 3 and Unit 2. The existing RVSD sewer pipelines locations have been identified and incorporated into the project design. The District will obtain RVSD approval for the design where the creek channel crosses RVSD facilities at the transition from Unit 4 to Unit 3. Locations of sewer and stormwater pipelines are well documented, and construction would be planned around these features. Clear instructions would be provided to work crews to allow the project to proceed in areas around existing utilities without causing inadvertent damage. If it is determined at any point that an existing

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

infrastructure facility is at risk, the project would be modified in the final design to avoid the danger. The impacts on stormwater and wastewater pipelines would be less than significant.

The project includes construction of a new stormwater facility, the stormwater pump station in the Granton Park area. The stormwater pump station is part of the project, and the impacts from construction of the pump station are addressed in this EIR. Construction of the stormwater pump station will not adversely affect the existing stormwater facilities in the area.

Electric Power, Natural Gas, and Communication System Facilities

Electric power, natural gas, and communication-system facilities near the Corte Madera Creek channel include gas pipelines, electrical lines, and communications and power conduits. As described in Section 3.15.2, the PG&E utility system in the project area consists of underground gas lines and electric conductors crossing and paralleling the creek along various locations in Units 4, 3, and 2. Existing communication services (including cable, telephone, and internet services) in the project area are provided by Comcast and AT&T. The existing power, gas, and communication lines in the project area have been documented. The project has been designed to avoid electric power, natural gas, and communications lines in the area. Prior to construction, the location of utilities will be marked in the field to ensure that workers avoid inadvertent damage to buried electrical, natural gas, and communications lines. If it is determined at any point that an existing utility structure is at risk, the project would be modified to avoid the danger. No electric power, natural gas, or communication-system facilities would be removed or decommissioned. The project would require a new tap to the PG&E electrical line at the stormwater pump station. The electrical line extension would be a few feet from the existing line at Cedar Avenue. Construction of the new electrical connection would not cause any significant environmental effects. The impact on electric power, natural gas, and communications lines would be less than significant for the reasons described above.

Operation and Maintenance

Project operation would not create any permanent employment that could indirectly result in demand for utilities. Operation of the new project components would not require water or generate wastewater. Operation of the project would require a small amount of power to generate the new stormwater pump station and supply of fuel as backup power for the emergency generator. The stormwater pump station would only operate a few days per year (up to 66) during and following storm events when the pump station is needed to avoid flooding in the Granton Park area. The amount of power required for the pump station would not require construction or expansion of any electrical or gas facilities because PG&E has sufficient electrical supply to power the pump station, and the impact would be less than significant.

Operation and maintenance of the project would not create any permanent employment that would indirectly cause new utility demand or indirectly require relocation or construction of new utilities. Therefore, there would be no indirect impact on utility construction, expansion, or relocation.

Mitigation: None required.

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Impact 3.15-2: The project would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.	Significance Determination
	Construction: Less than Significant
	Operation and Maintenance: No Impact

Construction

The MMWD supplies water within Marin County, including the project area. The water supply comes from a network of seven local, rain-fed reservoirs. Non-potable water is available from local groundwater wells located in the Town of Ross (Marin County, 2005).

Project construction would require water for the purpose of dust control and soil stabilization. It is estimated that these construction activities could require 642,366 gallons of water during the seven-month construction period. Water trucks would apply water to the site as necessary to control dust. Construction would also use relatively small amounts of potable water for some site needs such as drinking water, hand washing, and other on-site sanitary needs. The increase in water demand would be temporary and limited to the seven-month construction period. Water supplies are planned such that short-term spikes in potable use can be accommodated, and there would be no need for new or expanded water supplies or water-treatment facilities. The MMWD estimated that the operational yield of their reservoirs is about 20,000 acre-feet per year (MMWD, 2016), which equivalent to 6.5 billion gallons per year.³ The anticipated 642,366 gallons of water needed for project construction in one year would be a fraction of MMWD’s capacity. Construction of the proposed project would not require more potable water supply than would be available during normal, dry, or multiple dry years because of the limited amount of water required and short-term nature of the project demand; therefore, the impact on water supplies would be less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

Operation of the project would not require water and would not create demand for additional water supplies; therefore, no impact on water supplies would occur.

Mitigation: None required.

Impact 3.15-3: The project would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand in addition to the provider’s existing commitments.	Significance Determination
	Construction: Less than Significant
	Operation and Maintenance: No Impact

Construction

During project construction, new sources of wastewater discharges would include wastewater resulting from sanitary needs of construction workers. As described in Chapter 2 Project

³ One acre foot is 325,851 gallons, water enough to cover one acre to a depth of one foot.

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Description, the maximum construction workforce would be approximately 10 workers per day. Assuming that each worker would generate 1.28 gallons per day of wastewater,⁴ the total increase in wastewater volumes would be less than 0.001 million gallons per day, an increase well within the dry-weather capacity of the RVSD; therefore, the impact on wastewater treatment capacity would be less than significant.

Operation and Maintenance

The project would not generate wastewater during operations, and no staffed operational facilities are proposed as part of the project. There would be no impact on wastewater treatment capacity during operation and maintenance.

Mitigation: None required.

Impact 3.15-4: The project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.	Significance Determination
	Construction: Less than Significant
	Operation and Maintenance: Less than Significant

Construction

As described in Chapter 2 Project Description, demolition and total project earthwork would generate approximately 23,130 cubic yards of demolition debris and soil. Of the 23,130 cubic yards of soil that is excavated, approximately 7,585 cubic yards may be beneficially reused in the project as fill material. The excess excavated soil materials (15,145 cubic yards) would be removed from the site. The demolition debris and soil, including the concrete, is anticipated to be recycled at the Marin Resource Recovery Center. The construction debris that can be reused will not be sent to the landfill and will be recycled or reused on other projects. Materials that cannot be recycled or reused will be sent to the Redwood Landfill and Recycling Center.

Redwood Landfill accepts construction and demolition debris, including concrete, and has a remaining capacity of 26 million cubic yards, which is more than adequate to meet the project's needs (CalRecycle, 2020); therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact on solid waste facilities.

Operation and Maintenance

Project operation and maintenance would include sediment removal and vegetation management. Sediment would continue to be removed from portions of the Corte Madera Creek channel including, the new fish pools. The project is designed to restore natural stream processes and would not cause increased sediment removal (see Section 3.9 for further detail). Vegetation and trash removed during routine maintenance would be similar to exiting vegetation and trash removal from Corte Madera Creek. The maintenance activities would

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

generally be the same as existing conditions (removal of sediment from fish pools) except for in Frederick Allen Park and lower Unit 2 where native vegetation and landscaping would be installed. The native vegetation and landscaping would not be a substantial source of waste that would be sent to a landfill and would not generate increased volume of debris. Materials removed from the site would be composted or beneficially reused to the extent feasible. The impact on landfill capacity would be less than significant.

Mitigation: None required.

Impact 3.15-5: The project would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.	Significance Determination
	Construction: Less than Significant
	Operation and Maintenance: Less than Significant

Construction, Operation, and Maintenance

As discussed in Section 3.15.3, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires municipalities to divert at least 50 percent of all solid waste generated by the year 2000 and establishes the goal of diverting at least 75 percent of generated waste (based on per capita disposal rates) by 2020. In addition, Zero Waste Marin ensures Marin County’s compliance with state recycling mandates and provides residents and businesses with information on household hazardous waste collection, recycling, composting, and waste disposal (Zero Waste Marin, 2020b). Once the project is operational, it would generate no measurable volume of solid waste above the amounts that are already removed from creek channels as part of routine maintenance. Trash and debris removed during routine channel maintenance would be sent to permitted landfills for disposal (Marin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 2018). This disposal would not result in an inconsistency with or violation of permit conditions at these facilities because the facilities are permitted and have adequate capacity to accept these non-hazardous wastes.

Recycling construction and demolition debris helps local jurisdictions meet state and local waste-diversion goals. As discussed in Impact 3.8-2 in Section 3.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials, all waste would be transported and disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws regarding soil and hazardous waste disposal. The project’s construction and operation would be subject to applicable statutes and regulations related to solid waste. In addition, all landfills identified by the District for disposal and recycling of construction and demolition debris are permitted for the types of waste generated by project construction and operation and are required to meet federal, state, and local solid waste regulations. The project would comply with applicable federal, state, and local solid waste regulations; therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation: None required.

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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