

4.9 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

The proposed project site is served by the County Sheriff's Department, CAL FIRE, and is within the Lucia Mar Unified School District. Water is provided by the NCSD. This section of the Program EIR identifies the current status of affected public facilities, and determines the proposed project's effect on these public resources. The adequacy of existing public fee programs and the need for additional public facilities will be also be assessed. Information was gathered from the *Nipomo Regional Park Constraints Analysis* (Morro Group 2004), County planning documents, responses to the NOP of the Program EIR, and consultation with CAL FIRE, San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department, and County Department of Public Works. Please refer to Section 4.12, Water Resources, for a more-detailed discussion of area water resources, and Section 4.6, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, for a discussion of emergency-related hazards.

4.9.1 Existing Conditions

The project site is located in the Nipomo urban area and provides a combination of passive and active recreational and open space uses. Public services and utilities are summarized below.

4.9.1.1 Emergency Responders

Various different local and state agencies provide emergency services to the Nipomo area. CAL FIRE provide fire protection in the Nipomo Mesa Area, and the County Sheriff's Department provides police and patrol services. Private companies in Arroyo Grande and Santa Maria provide additional ambulance service to the Nipomo area, and a County Park Ranger is present onsite. The CHP also services San Luis Obispo County's highways and is available to respond in emergency situations.

4.9.1.2 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection/County Fire

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and County Fire, as CAL FIRE, work in conjunction to provide rural fire protection to the Nipomo area. The Safety Element of the County General Plan (1999) describes the Nipomo area as primarily developed with low-density residential areas with interspersed supporting commercial uses. The Element notes that the fire response needs of Nipomo are increased because of the presence of various wooded and urban area interfaces. While the community of Nipomo has changed since adoption of the Safety Element, this description is applicable. The NCP is a mixture of developed and natural areas. The Safety Element uses the term "urban/wildland interface" to describe an area where urban development has been located in proximity to open space or "wildland" areas. The most common type of urban/wildland interface results when urban development occurs on the fringe of existing urban areas, adjacent to wildland vegetation. The Element specifically identifies Nipomo as an area with intermixed urban/wildland interface areas. This represents a higher risk of fire than other unincorporated communities, and the areas west of Nipomo have historically experienced a high number of smaller fires (50 to 300 acres in size).

CAL FIRE is responsible for providing fire suppression services to approximately 1.4 million acres of San Luis Obispo County. Two stations service the Nipomo area, Station 22, located on the Mesa off of Highway 1, and Station 20, located in the community of Nipomo. The

stations are staffed to provide 24 hour/seven days a week emergency response and include volunteer programs to increase response capabilities.

The project location has been identified by CAL FIRE as having a “high” fire hazard zone rating, and it is located within the five-minute emergency response time area. The Mesa Meadows area of the project site is further identified as a “Wildland Area That May Contain Substantial Forest Fire Risks and Hazards” on the County’s Wildland Fire Hazard Area Map.

4.9.1.3 San Luis Obispo County Sheriff

The County Sheriff’s Department currently provides law enforcement services in the unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County, including the Nipomo area. San Luis Obispo encompasses 3,615 square miles, of which only 66 miles are incorporated and served by City police departments. The Department’s South Patrol Station is located at 1681 Front Street, in the community of Oceano. The South Station opened in October 2002 and serves the communities of Oceano, Nipomo, Huasna, rural Arroyo Grande, New Cuyama, and Lopez Lake.

The South Station is currently staffed by approximately 20 sworn officers. The number of officers on duty at any given time varies greatly depending on the day and shift, but generally ranges between two to six officers (personal communication, Sheriff’s Department South Station; March 17, 2010). Currently, the Sheriff’s Department is understaffed and, with the cumulative impact of approved development, response times most likely will increase. In commenting on the proposed project, the Sheriff’s Department reported that current average response times to the project area generally range between five and 30 minutes, depending upon the nature of the call and the location of patrol vehicles at the time of the call. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) provides a model for determining the need for new law enforcement based on the number of deputies to population unit of 1,000 people. The ratio of deputy to population has not kept pace with population growth for several years. The current ratio of deputies per population unit is one deputy per 1,140 citizens, which is deficient. The acceptable ratio per FBI standards is one deputy per 1,000 citizens, and a ratio of one deputy per 750 citizens would align Sheriff’s Department levels of service with those of City police departments within San Luis Obispo County.

4.9.1.4 California Highway Patrol

The CHP services San Luis Obispo’s highways, with stations located in San Luis Obispo and Templeton. The CHP is primarily responsible for traffic-related calls along highways and streets in the unincorporated portions of the county. They are available to respond in emergency situations, but typically do not investigate, take action, or respond to domestic calls or crimes in progress in residential, commercial, or industrial areas. CHP may respond to a request for back-up to a Sheriff’s Department response, if available; however, they do not normally provide police protection services. Their primary role is traffic enforcement.

4.9.1.5 Schools

The park is located within the Lucia Mar Unified School District. There are four schools located within the Nipomo Mesa area: Dana Elementary, Dorothea Lang Elementary, Nipomo Elementary, and Nipomo High School. Current enrollment and capacity levels of Lucia Mar Unified School District schools are presented in Table 4.9-1 below.

Table 4.9-1. Nipomo School Enrollment Capacities

School	Capacity	Enrollment	Enrollment Capacity	Level of Severity*
Elementary	5,191	5,401	104.05%	III
Middle	1,810	1,676	92.60%	II
High School	2,775	3,484	125.55%	III

Source: County of San Luis Obispo 2010

* Level of Severity for schools (enrollment versus capacity) is defined as follows:

- Level of Severity II: when enrollment projections will reach school capacity within five years.
- Level of Severity III: When enrollment equals or exceeds school capacity.

4.9.1.6 Solid Waste Disposal

South County Sanitary Service is the private vendor that provides solid waste collection services to the park area. Waste Connections, Inc. is the owner of Cold Canyon Landfill, Coastal Rolloff Service, and South County Sanitary Service. Waste Connections is a regional, integrated, non-hazardous solid waste services company that provides collection, transfer, disposal, and recycling services to commercial, industrial, and residential customers in the Nipomo area.

Solid waste collection and disposal at NCP currently occurs as frequently as twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays. The park has four 3-yard bins, two of which are picked up once a week, and two of which are picked up twice a week. The park has not had to call in for any additional services or extra pickups over the last year, showing that the four bins are providing sufficient capacity for current solid waste disposal needs (personal communication, South County Sanitary Service; March 11, 2010). Additional proposed development at the park will require the placement of additional trash receptacles and potentially result in an increase in the demand on trash pickup and/or onsite ranger station services.

Solid waste is transferred and processed at the Santa Maria Transfer Station and/or disposed of at the Cold Canyon Landfill north of Arroyo Grande. The Santa Maria Transfer Station is located 0.5 mile west of US 101, at 325 Cuyama Lane (Highway 166) in Nipomo and has more than sufficient capacity to meet the increased need resulting from the project. Estimated area landfill capacities are shown in Table 4.9-2, below. The County is currently in the process of expanding of the Cold Canyon Landfill site (an EIR is being prepared to analyze the proposed expansion), anticipating the closure date of 2012. While the landfill is approaching its maximum capacity (within approximately 25% of maximum capacity), both the landfill as it exists and any expanded facility would be able to adequately meet the small increase in solid waste that would be generated by new development at the NCP. County Department of Public Works officials have confirmed that the landfill has existing capacity remaining to accommodate approximately eight years of operation (personal communication, Mary Whittlesey, Solid Waste Coordinator; March 12, 2010).

Table 4.9-2. San Luis Obispo County Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

Name of Facility	Total Estimated Permitted Capacity	Total Estimated Capacity Used	Remaining Estimated Capacity	Percent Capacity Remaining	Estimated Closure Date
Cold Canyon Landfill	10,900,000 cubic yards	8,100,000 cubic yards	2,800,000 cubic yards	25.69%	1/1/2012
Santa Maria Transfer Station	500 tons/day	60-90 tons/day	440-410 tons/day	82-88%	n/a

Source: California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 2010; personal communication Santa Maria Transfer Station, March 4, 2010; personal communication County Public Works (Solid Waste), March 12, 2010.

4.9.1.7 Wastewater and Water Services

NCP is served by onsite septic systems, and the NCPMP does not currently include connection to the NCSD sewer system. For a further discussion of wastewater services, refer to Section 4.11 of the EIR, Wastewater

NCP lies entirely within the boundaries of the NCSD, which provides water to the park for irrigation, sanitation, and miscellaneous purposes. For a further discussion of area water resources, refer to Section 4.12 of the EIR, Water Resources.

4.9.1.8 Energy Services

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) currently provides electricity to the park via overhead transmission lines that originate from Pomeroy Road and Tefft Street. A combination of overhead lines and underground electrical conduit then carries power from transformers on surrounding roads to developed areas of the park. New facilities within the park would require the addition of new electric lines, underground conduits, transformers, and any appurtenances necessary for operation. PG&E officials have confirmed that they could adequately accommodate the small increase in demand generated by the proposed development that would occur within the park.

The Southern California Gas Company currently supplies gas services to the residential neighborhoods surrounding the park, as well as the adjacent Dana Elementary School and County Library. These areas are supplied with gas service by 0.75- to 1-inch gas laterals, connected to larger gas mains that run parallel to Pomeroy Road and Tefft Street. New gas service laterals would need to be constructed to provide service to proposed facilities such as the Community Center. Gas Company officials have indicated that the types of facilities proposed for development within the park would not impact their ability to provide adequate services.

An "Underground Services Alert" would need to be initiated by the County prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activities. New development within the park would not affect the delivery of electricity or gas services.

4.9.1.9 Recreational Resources

The park currently provides approximately 159 acres of public passive and active recreational space. The Nipomo Community Park is the only developed public park in Nipomo, and thus meets a variety of needs. The 33-acre Jack Ready Park was approved by the County in 2011; this park will include themed play structures, a sand play area, soccer and baseball fields, basketball courts and a therapeutic riding center. The entire park will be accessible by foot, bike, stroller, wheelchair, and walker.

The County Parks and Recreation Element provides that 5 to 8 acres of community parkland is recommended for every 1,000 residents (based on National Recreation and Parks Association standards). The population of the entire Nipomo Mesa is approximately 15,256 (2010), and is anticipated to grow at a rate of 15% through the year 2020 (County of San Luis Obispo 2010). Based on these standards, the community needs approximately 75 to 120 acres of parkland to meet its population need. The park currently meets this demand and the proposed project is intended to improve and enhance the recreational opportunities at NCP and Mesa Meadows open space area. Implementation of the proposed project will result in a beneficial impact by helping meet projected future increased demands for recreational public services in the area.

Recreation facilities in Nipomo will continue to be primarily oriented to residents rather than tourists. While the NCP provides community facilities for the northwest portion of town, it must also be augmented by additional neighborhood parks to serve east and southwest Nipomo. The County Parks and Recreation Element identifies community needs and suggests financing opportunities. The Element recognized the need for additional neighborhood and regional parks in Nipomo.

4.9.2 Regulatory Setting

4.9.2.1 Police and Emergency Services

FEMA is an independent agency of the federal government, established in 1979 via executive order. FEMA's mission is as follows, "to reduce loss of life and property and protect our nation's critical infrastructure from all types of hazards through a risk-based, emergency management program of preparedness, response and recovery." FEMA provides direction and assistance to state and local governments, but does not regulate approaches to emergency planning or response.

California Government Code §8607(a) authorized establishment of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 1 of the CCR (§§2400-2540) defines SEMS, including its purpose, scope, structure, and applicability. SEMS is intended to standardize response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies. Local government must use SEMS in order to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs occurring in response to an emergency incident.

The County Sheriff's Office, CHP, and the OES have the opportunity to review and comment on projects through the CEQA process. Police and fire protection are provided to the Nipomo area by the County Sheriff's Department, CHP, and CAL FIRE.

4.9.2.2 Solid Waste Collection

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Chapter 1095, 1989) required each City and County to divert and recycle 50% of its solid waste by the year 2000 (PRC §41780) and maintain the achieved reduction after 2000 (amended Act).

CCR Title 23, Chapter 15 establishes requirements and specifications for waste handling, and CCR Title 14, Division 7 provides the State's standards for the management of facilities that handle or dispose of solid waste. CCR Title 14, Division 7 is administered by the CIWMB and the designated Local Enforcement Agency (LEA). CCR Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 9 §§18800-18813 were adopted to implement PRC §41821.5, which requires each solid waste handler, transfer station operator, disposal facility operator, and County to gather information on which jurisdiction the solid waste originated from, their amounts disposed, and amounts of waste exported.

4.9.2.3 Energy Services

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulates privately owned electric, telecommunications, natural gas, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies in California. The CPUC is responsible for assuring California utility customers have safe, reliable utility service at reasonable rates, protecting utility customers from fraud, and promoting the health of California's economy. In pursuing these goals, the CPUC establishes service standards and safety rules, and authorizes utility rate changes. The CPUC monitors the safety of utility and transportation operations and overseas markets to inhibit anti-competitive activity. In its efforts to protect consumers, the CPUC prosecutes unlawful utility marketing and billing activities, governs business relationships between utilities and their affiliates, and resolves complaints by customers against utilities. Additional responsibilities include implementation of energy efficiency programs, low-income rates, telecommunications services for disabled customers, and CEQA enforcement for utility construction. The CPUC works with other State and Federal agencies in promoting water quality, environmental protection, and safety.

4.9.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in the County Initial Study Checklist and County Energy Element, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, public services and utilities impacts would be considered significant if the project would:

1. Have an effect upon, or result in the need for new or altered public services in any of the following areas:
 - a. Fire protection
 - b. Police protection (e.g., Sheriff, CHP)
 - c. Schools
 - d. Roads
 - e. Solid Wastes
 - f. Other public facilities
2. Increase the use or demand for parks or other recreation opportunities;
3. Affect the access to trails, parks, or other recreation opportunities;

4. Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans;
5. Use non-renewable resources in a wasteful and inefficient manner; or,
6. Result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to power or natural gas.

4.9.4 Impact Assessment and Methodology

The impacts of the project were evaluated based on an assessment of the impacts that increased public access and the construction of additional park facilities would have on the existing public services, utilities, energy, and associated infrastructure.

4.9.5 Project-specific Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The increase in passive and active use of the park facilities, amenities, trails, and open space areas will impact public utilities serving the park area through increased utility infrastructure needs and demands on services. Increased visitors and park usage will likely result in a general increase in demand for local public utilities, including solid waste disposal, water supply, energy supply, and road services. Two new restroom facilities are included in the project to serve park visitors, as well as extensions of public utility infrastructure and road improvements. A larger visitor base may also increase the number of responses by the local fire and sheriff's departments, due to the higher traffic and numbers of visitors on site. Increased visitation, especially by tourists, can lead to a number of issues in a rural environment in terms of responding to emergency calls.

4.9.5.1 Effect Upon or Result in New or Altered Public Services

Fire Protection

There is an existing need to expand fire services in South County areas. The proposed additional developments at NCP, and resulting increased usage, have the potential for creating an increase in demand on area fire services. However, the proposed project does not establish a new use, but rather involves the enhancement of park and recreation facilities and areas at an existing park location. CAL FIRE did not identify any specific significant fire hazard concerns associated with the project (personal communication, Fire Captain, CAL FIRE; March 17, 2010). CAL FIRE's main concerns are generally related to suitable access and water. These needs can be met through standard County review procedures required prior to new development at the park, including compliance with the County Building Code, including fire safety and sprinkler requirements in new structures; compliance with County Department of Public Works standards related to adequate parking, access, and clearance; compliance with the 2005 Wildland-Urban Interface Codes; and preparation of a Fire prevention Plan for the park, including vegetation fuel management, no smoking areas, an evacuation plan, and noted emergency access and fire hydrant locations. All building plans at the park will be approved by CAL FIRE.

The addition of new park facilities would place a small additional service demand on the two CAL FIRE stations that serve the area, but new development in the park is not expected to significantly impact area fire response times or service levels.

Thus, impacts on County fire services are considered *less than significant* (Class III).

Police Protection

There is presently a need to expand police services in the South County area, and this need will increase as the population grows. New park development would place additional service demands on existing South County Sheriff services. Current average response times generally range from five to thirty minutes. The cumulative development and build-out of the Nipomo area, including through implementation of the proposed NCP Master Plan, will likely impact the Sheriff Department's capacity to respond to emergency calls.

The Sheriff's Department recommended implementation of several safety measures in conjunction with development of additional park facilities, including the "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design" and lighting and lighting system guidelines, which have been proven to prevent and reduce crime. Though new park development would place additional service demands on existing South County Sheriff services, through implementation of these measures, it is not anticipated that existing levels of service would significantly degrade as a result of new development at the park.

PSU Impact 1 Development and increased usage of proposed park facilities may result in increased demands on Sheriff's Department services, resulting in a potentially significant impact.

PSU/mm-1

While in the planning stages for development of any facility proposed in the Park Master Plan, and prior to any site disturbance activities related to development of such facilities, the General Services Agency shall coordinate with the Sheriff's Department for implementation of design strategies and safety measures to prevent and reduce crime, including "Crime Prevention through Environmental Design" standards and "Lighting and Lighting Systems" guidelines, including the following:

- a. After-hours access points to the park and community center should be protected with adequate security. As admission is necessary for emergency personnel, combinations to locks/lockboxes should be provided to Sheriff's Department Dispatch;*
- b. Visible signage with hours of operation and any type of regulations should be strategically placed throughout the park, and properly maintained;*
- c. Proper illumination should be provided inside structures, exterior doors, designated parking areas, entry and walkways to deter property crime and provide increased personal safety. Lights should be on timers, and a manual overrides should be available in case of a greater need for light. Proper care should be taken to ensure exterior lighting is properly shielded to prevent illumination that would affect the ambient level of light in the nighttime sky;*
- d. County Parks shall provide the Sheriff's Department with accurate information indicating what park employees have access to which areas of any structures or access points;*

- e. *During construction periods of any significant proposed park facility or amenity, the construction site shall be temporarily fenced off, with signage indicating that the area is off limits to the general public;*
- f. *All construction equipment shall be secured at the site after hours, with a complete recorded inventory kept on file;*
- g. *Adequate lighting of the construction areas shall be implemented;*
- h. *Special care should be taken to avoid creating “hiding places” in alcoves or entry areas;*
- i. *Facility design should facilitate a clear view of the exterior of structures from the interior, and vice versa, to allow increased observation of any suspicious activity in either location;*
- j. *Sufficient lighting should be installed on the exterior and interior of any structures; and,*
- k. *All exterior doors should meet all safety requirements, should be solid core, and have adequate locks.*

Residual Impact

While implementation of the project may increase use of the park, the mitigation measures identified above would reduce potential opportunities for crime, and are sufficient to reduce the potential for impacts to police services. Therefore, this impact is considered *less than significant with mitigation* (Class II).

Schools

Although Nipomo area schools are currently operating at or above their maximum capacities, the proposed project is not expected to result in significant impacts on local schools, because it would serve the existing and projected population.

This impact is considered *less than significant* (Class III).

Roads

The proposed Master Plan includes traffic improvements including widening and improvement of Osage Road, the construction of a new traffic signal at the intersection of Pomeroy Road and Juniper Street, and the realignment of park entrances on Tefft Street and Pomeroy Road. These measures would address traffic-related impacts, as discussed in Section 4.10, Transportation, Circulation, and Traffic, and no additional road improvements would be required. This impact is considered *less than significant* (Class III).

Solid Wastes

Solid waste collection and disposal, managed by South County Sanitary Service, currently occurs twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays. The park's four bins have sufficient capacity to meet the need of the peak season, as the park has not had to call in for any additional services or extra pickups over the last year. As public access increases, the demand for trash pickup may increase. Additional trash pick-up may need to occur more often, or all four bins

may have to be picked up twice a week, especially during the summer tourist season. All solid waste from the park is transferred and processed at the Santa Maria Transfer Station and/or disposed of at the Cold Canyon Landfill north of Arroyo Grande. The Santa Maria Transfer Station is currently operating at only 12% to 18% of its capacity. While the Cold Canyon Landfill is operating much closer to capacity and has an expected closure date of 2012, plans for expansion are currently being processed. Cold Canyon, either as it currently exists or as expanded, has sufficient capacity to adequately meet the small increase in solid waste that would be generated by new development at the park. This impact is considered *less than significant* (Class III).

Wastewater

The proposed project includes plans for two additional restroom facilities to serve park visitors. However, the current facilities are treated by onsite individual septic systems, and additional septic systems and leachfields are considered suitable for additional proposed facilities. Because the project facilities are not tied into the public wastewater collection and treatment system, no increased demand or resulting impacts on that public system are anticipated. Additionally, any new facilities would be required to comply with Title 19 of the County Code to ensure septic system design and capacities are adequate, further reducing the likelihood of impacts. This impact is considered *less than significant* (Class III).

Water Services

The project site would continue to be served by the NCSO for water supply. Improved on-site use of water and infrastructure, including irrigation systems, and anticipated additional water demand is discussed in detail in Section 4.12, Water Resources. Additional infrastructure may include pipelines to transfer recycled water from the Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility. Otherwise, no additional facilities would be required to serve the project. Please refer to Section 4.12, Water Resources, for additional discussion and analysis. This impact is considered *less than significant* (Class III).

Recreation

Impacts to recreational resources as a result of this project will be beneficial overall. Improvements to existing passive and active recreational opportunities and the creation of a community center would increase the recreational opportunities for both visitors and residents. Mesa Meadows will continue to provide passive open space recreational uses to neighboring residents, and create connectivity with the existing trail network at NCP. The park will provide additional recreational areas, including additional playgrounds, dog parks, sports fields, tennis courts, and walkways, and newly developed basketball and handball courts, horseshoe pits, and possibly an amphitheater, swimming pool, community center, and skate park. NCP is currently the only developed public park in Nipomo, and thus meets a variety of needs. The proposed project will provide additional recreational facilities and services that are not currently provided in the area. The impact to recreational resources in both the community of Nipomo and the county are considered *beneficial* (Class IV).

4.9.5.2 Energy

Public Energy Utilities

The impacts to public energy utilities at the park as a result of the actions proposed in the Master Plan will be minimal. New facilities within the park would require the addition of new electric lines, underground conduits, transformers, and any appurtenances necessary for

operation. Sources of energy consumption including interior and exterior lighting, interior heating and cooling, use of maintenance equipment, transfer of water supply, and operation of appliances. PG&E officials have confirmed that they could adequately accommodate the small increase in demand generated by the proposed development that would occur within the park. New gas service laterals would need to be constructed to provide service to proposed facilities such as the Community Center. The Southern California Gas Company officials have indicated that the types of facilities proposed for development within the park would not impact their ability to provide adequate services.

As discussed in Section 4.12, Water Resources, and Section 4.13, Climate Change, the project would incorporate energy-efficiency measures to reduce water consumption (and subsequently energy used to transport water to the site) and use of utility-power and energy. There will be opportunities to include alternative and renewable energy sources (i.e., on-site solar panels) on existing and proposed structures within the park. This impact is considered *less than significant* (Class III).

Use of Fossil Fuels

Implementation of the project would result in the generation of additional vehicle trips, which would require the use of fossil fuels. As discussed in Section 4.13, Climate Change, the project provides opportunities to reduce “Vehicle Miles Traveled” by improving access for pedestrians and bicyclists, and includes additional active recreational facilities within the urban core of Nipomo. Therefore, this impact is considered *less than significant* (Class III).

4.9.6 Cumulative Impacts

The impacts of the proposed development within the community of Nipomo would contribute to a cumulative effect on public emergency services and responders. Development is subject to public service fees upon permit issuance, which assists such facilities by providing funds for infrastructure and facilities. However, these fees do not address additional staffing. The demand for public and emergency services staff increases with additional growth within the community of Nipomo, and cumulative effect may be significant. Implementation of standard crime prevention measures and coordination with CAL FIRE, the County Sheriff’s Department, and CHP reduce the potential for crime and emergencies, and lessens the demand on services. In addition, the project would contribute to the demand for energy, including electricity, gas, and fossil fuels. Implementation of the project accommodates energy conservation in design and operation, and provides alternative transportation opportunities, including improved pedestrian, bicycle, and transit access. Furthermore, the project includes recreational facilities within an existing urban area adjacent to residential areas, which would reduce vehicle miles traveled (and consumption of fuels for vehicle use) within the community of Nipomo.

Based on the location and design of the project, and implementation measures recommended by the County Sheriff’s Department and CAL FIRE, the proposed project would not have a cumulatively considerable effect on public services, and no additional mitigation measures are necessary.

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