

1 **3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES**

<b>PUBLIC SERVICES</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less Than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
a) Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police Protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2 **3.14.1 Environmental Setting**

3 The Project site is primarily located offshore within the San Joaquin River and east of  
 4 the Senator John A. Nejedly Bridge (Antioch Bridge - SR 160). The San Joaquin River  
 5 acts as the jurisdictional boundary between Sacramento County (to the north) and  
 6 Contra Costa County (to the south). In addition, the Senator John A. Nejedly Bridge  
 7 (Antioch Bridge - SR 160) acts as the jurisdictional boundary between the City of  
 8 Antioch (to the west) and the City (to the east). As such, public services within the  
 9 Project area may be provided by several local agencies or organizations.

10 The southern landing valve pit is located within the City. Police protection in this area is  
 11 provided by the Oakley Police Department. Oakley Disposal Service provides garbage  
 12 recycling and green waste collection service. The Ironhouse Sanitary District operates  
 13 the City's sewer system and a facility to treat and dispose of wastewater. The Contra  
 14 Costa Sheriff Department operates a Marina Patrol Support Services facility on  
 15 Bridgehead Road and launches boats from the Lauritzen Yacht Harbor directly adjacent  
 16 to the Project site. The nearest school facilities are the Orchard Elementary School  
 17 located approximately 1.3 miles south of the Project site.

18 The northern landing of the pipeline corridor is located within an unincorporated portion  
 19 of Sacramento County on Sherman Island. According to the Sacramento County Delta  
 20 Community Area Plan (County of Sacramento 1983), this portion of Sacramento County  
 21 includes some of the most physically remote areas in the County and the provisions of  
 22 public services and facilities within this area is minimal. Police protection is generally  
 23 provided by the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff also maintains  
 24 primary responsibility for County waterways (including Project portions of the San  
 25 Joaquin River) with occasional aid from the USCG. Fire protection is reliant heavily on  
 26 volunteers and according to the Delta Community Area Plan, the southern portion of

- 1 Sherman Island (including the Project area) is located outside of any specific fire district.
- 2 The Project area is located within the River Delta Unified School District; however, no
- 3 schools are located near the northern landing. No other parks or public facilities are
- 4 located within the immediate Project area.

5 **3.14.2 Regulatory Setting**

6 3.14.2.1 Federal and State

- 7 Federal and State laws and regulations pertaining to this issue area and relevant to the
- 8 Project are identified in Table 3.14-1.

**Table 3.14-1. Laws, Regulations, and Policies (Public Services)**

<b>U.S.</b>	Code of Federal Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under 29 CFR 1910.38, whenever an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard requires one, an employer must have an Emergency Action Plan that must be in writing, kept in the workplace, and available to employees for review. An employer with 10 or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally to employees. Minimum elements of an emergency action plan are:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Procedures for reporting a fire or other emergency;</li> <li>○ Procedures for emergency evacuation, including type of evacuation and exit route assignments;</li> <li>○ Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;</li> <li>○ Procedures to account for all employees after evacuation;</li> <li>○ Procedures to be followed by employees performing rescue or medical duties; and</li> <li>○ The name or job title of every employee who may be contacted by employees who need more information about the plan or an explanation of their duties under the plan.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Under 29 CFR 1910.39, an employer must have a Fire Prevention Plan (FPP). A FPP must be in writing, be kept in the workplace, and be made available to employees for review; an employer with 10 or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally to employees. Minimum elements of a FPP are:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A list of all major fire hazards, proper hazardous material handling and storage procedures, potential ignition sources and their control, and the type of fire protection equipment necessary to control each major hazard;</li> <li>○ Procedures to control accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials;</li> <li>○ Procedures for regular maintenance of safeguards installed on heat-producing equipment to prevent the accidental ignition of combustible materials;</li> <li>○ The name or job title of employees responsible for maintaining equipment to prevent or control sources of ignition or fires; and</li> <li>○ The name or job title of employees responsible for the control of fuel source hazards.</li> <li>○ An employer must inform employees upon initial assignment to a job of the fire hazards to which they are exposed and must also review with each employee those parts of the FPP necessary for self-protection.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Under 29 CFR 1910.155, Subpart L, Fire Protection, employers are required to place and keep in proper working order fire safety equipment within</li> </ul>
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**Table 3.14-1. Laws, Regulations, and Policies (Public Services)**

CA	California Code of Regulations	facilities. Under Title 19, Public Safety, the California State Fire Marshal (CSFM) develops regulations relating to fire and life safety. These regulations have been prepared and adopted to establish minimum standards for the prevention of fire and for protection of life and property against fire, explosion, and panic. The CSFM also adopts and administers regulations and standards necessary under the California Health and Safety Code to protect life and property.
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1 3.14.2.2 Local

2 The Public Facilities/Services Element of the Contra Costa County General Plan 2005-  
3 2020 (Contra Costa County 2010) and the City's 2020 General Plan (City of Oakley  
4 2010) include goals and policies regarding public protection, fire protection, school, and  
5 public facility needs. No public services goals or policies are applicable to the Project.

6 **3.14.3 Impact Analysis**

7 ***a) Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated***  
8 ***with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for***  
9 ***new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could***  
10 ***cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service***  
11 ***ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any public services***  
12 ***including Fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other facilities?***

13 **No Impact.** The Project would not create new demand for facilities or public services.  
14 No additional personnel would be required. The Project would not create new demand  
15 for schools or overburden existing school facilities.

16 The steel pipe removed during decommissioning activities would be recycled to the  
17 extent feasible; if not suitable for recycling, PG&E would contract for disposal with  
18 approved vendors with the capacity and regulatory permits to receive the classifications  
19 of waste to be disposed (e.g., the Keller Canyon Landfill located in Pittsburg, California).  
20 Please refer to Section 3.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, for detail regarding the  
21 potential for hazardous wastes associated with Project decommissioning activities.  
22 Other Project-generated construction waste would be minimal and would be transported  
23 to an appropriate waste disposal facility. Service ratios would not be affected by the  
24 Project, and existing public facilities would be adequate to serve the Project needs. See  
25 Section 3.16, Transportation/Traffic, for a discussion of temporary impacts to marine  
26 police services and emergency response. No impacts to public services would result.

27 **3.14.4 Mitigation Summary**

28 The Project would result in no impacts to public services; therefore, no mitigation is  
29 required.