

4.9 PUBLIC SERVICES

4.9.1 ALTERNATIVE A – PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE: CASINO, HOTEL, CONFERENCE CENTER, AND PARKING FACILITY

WATER SUPPLY

Alternative A would require a potable water supply only, since there would be very low irrigation requirements for resort landscaping. The maximum daily potable water demand is estimated to be 154,000 gpd. Major components of the water supply system within the property would include:

- 3-inch or 4-inch pipeline connection at the property line;
- 3-inch or 4-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipeline from connection to on-site storage reservoir;
- 500,000- to 700,000-gallon buried storage tank or one at-grade reservoir;
- 200 gpm potable booster pump station (10 horsepower [Hp]) and 2,000 gpm fire booster pump station (100 Hp);
- Electrical service to operate on-site pump stations – connected load = 125 Hp;
- Emergency diesel generator for power outages.

Improvements would be paid for by the Tribe and the City of Crescent City. The City of Crescent City would build 3 miles of water main to furnish water for the resort and its other customers. Otherwise, the BOVCSD system has the ability to deliver potable water to the resort while still leaving additional pumping capacity available. Both options would add lines to the existing corridor and would not require alteration of the existing lines. The use of on-site groundwater for the potable water supply is infeasible (MWH America, 2004a; **Appendix L**).

The existing casino facility on Elk Valley Road has an average annual demand of 5,500 gpd. When Alternative A is built the existing facility would be closed. Therefore the predicted “net” increase in water demands on the BOVCSD system would be on the average 80,000 gpd.

Both the City of Crescent City and BOVCSD have excess capacity to furnish the resort with water (MWH America, 2004a; **Appendix L**). The City has stated that it has the ability to supply up to 200,000 gallons of water per day in a letter included in the appendices of the Water Supply Study (**Appendix L**). This is a less than significant impact on local water supply. No mitigation is required.

WASTEWATER SERVICE

In response to notice of the Tribe’s fee-to-trust application, the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board has stated (December 11, 2002) that the Crescent City wastewater

treatment plant is currently at capacity and cannot accommodate flows from a new casino. It has also stated that the City has been required to expand its treatment plant or construct a new one to accommodate future growth. A critical element to the development of a treatment plant for the resort is the disposal of treated effluent. Eight alternatives and several wastewater flow scenarios have been evaluated (MWH America, Inc., 2004b; **Appendix M**). The alternatives are summarized in **Table 4-18**.

Of the several alternatives studied by MWH America, Inc. in 2004, the preferred wastewater treatment alternative is to connect to the Crescent City system. The City of Crescent City would obtain the necessary project approvals needed to construct upgrades to its wastewater treatment plant, lift stations (if needed), and pipelines to the edge of the Martin Ranch property (MWH America, Inc., 2004b; **Appendix M**).

The City is upgrading its wastewater treatment plant to accommodate additional capacity at a level sufficient to meet the needs of the Tribe. Construction of the outfall project, which will increase capacity, will be completed in the fall of 2005. Other improvements for the wastewater treatment plant have a design deadline of August 2005 (Levi, pers. comm., 2005). In addition, the City is working with a local industry to further treat industrial discharges to free up capacity at the wastewater treatment plant through the enactment of a wastewater pre-treatment ordinance (City of Crescent City, 1993). One of the main industrial contributors, Rumiano, began a pretreatment unit in April 2005, which has freed biological load at the wastewater treatment plant. The City is still assessing the impacts of the pretreatment unit on the city wastewater system (Levi, pers. comm., 2005). When the Proposed Action is approved and built, the Tribe would need to purchase Effluent Discharge Units (EDU's) from the City so that wastewater could be discharged to the City's system. The City defines one EDU as 240 gpd of effluent flow. The 2004 MWH America, Inc. report indicates that the estimated average daily wastewater flow from the resort would be 100,000 gpd with a peak flow of 150,000 gpd. This would require the Tribe to purchase 625 EDU's at a cost of \$2,812,500. With the Rumiano pretreatment unit, outfall project, and other improvements, the City projects that it will have the capacity to treat wastewater from the casino. The only obstacle is the number of hook-ups the city is allowed to have in connection with water quality regulations. It is expected that the number of allowable hook-ups will increase with the completion of the outfall project (Levi, pers. comm., 2005).

Regarding the Coastal Act, the City of Crescent City, as wastewater provider, will obtain the project approvals needed to construct upgrades to its wastewater treatment plant. As these approvals are not part of the trust acquisition process or casino project, they are not considered in the Consistency Determination (**Appendix N**).

The Proposed Action would include construction of on-site wastewater pretreatment and pumping facilities so that flows could be pumped to the City system. This will require the installation of a

TABLE 4-18
ELK VALLEY RANCHERIA WASTEWATER ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS
EFFLUENT DISPOSAL ALTERNATIVES

FLOW SCENARIO	CRESCENT CITY WWTP	EFFLUENT TO HARBOR LINE	INFILTRATION BASINS	NEW OUTFALL
EVR RESORT FLOWS ONLY	<p>RAW SEWAGE TO CITY WWTP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dependent on City schedule. 2. City plant currently does capacity. 3. City is planning on adding capacity in future. 4. Reduction in Rumiano discharge load will provide interim capacity when needed. 5. Will require installation of grease trap. 6. Will require installation of pump station and force main to City system. 7. Will require pH control. <p>TREATED EFFLUENT TO CITY WWTP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outfall has limited capacity until it is upgraded. 2. Will require negotiations with City. 	<p>EVR BUILDS TREATMENT PLANT AND DISCHARGE TO EXISTING HARBOR DIRECT LINE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harbor District is not using available capacity of line. 2. Harbor District line discharges to plant effluent line. 3. City has upgraded effluent pump station capacity. 4. Does not affect plant capacity. 5. Relieves EVR of dependence on City schedule. 6. EVR must construct treatment plant, effluent pump station and effluent line to Harbor District. 	<p>EVR BUILDS TREATMENT PLANT AND DISCHARGES TO NEW INFILTRATION BASINS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relieves EVR of dependence on City schedule. 2. EVR must construct treatment plant and infiltration basins. 3. EVR must find site for infiltration basins. Starry Ranch Site may work. 4. EVR must negotiate discharge permit with EPA. 5. Permitting may be problematic. 	<p>EVR BUILDS TREATMENT PLANT AND DISCHARGES TO OCEAN THROUGH NEW OUTFALL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relieves EVR of dependence on City schedule. 2. EVR must construct treatment plant and new outfall. 3. Outfall will be very expensive to permit. 4. EVR must negotiate discharge permit with EPA. 5. Permitting may be problematic.
EVR RESORT & BERTSCH-OCEAN VIEW FLOWS	<p>Same as EVR Resort Flows Only</p>	<p>EVR BUILDS TREATMENT PLANT AND DISCHARGES TO EXISTING HARBOR DISTRICT LINE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harbor District is not using available capacity of line. 2. Harbor District line discharges to plant effluent line. 3. City has upgraded effluent pump station capacity (Only affected by EVR flows). 4. Does not affect plant capacity. 5. Relieves EVR of dependence on City schedule. 6. EVR must construct treatment plant, effluent pump station and effluent line to Harbor District. 7. EVR must negotiate agreement with Harbor District. 8. Relieves City of requirement to expand treatment plant at this time by removing Est. 670 EDUs from system. 	<p>EVR BUILDS TREATMENT PLANT AND DISCHARGES TO NEW INFILTRATION BASINS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relieves EVR of dependence on City schedule. 2. EVR must construct treatment plant and infiltration basins. 3. EVR must find site for infiltration basins. 4. EVR must negotiate discharge permit with EPA. 5. Permitting may be problematic. 	<p>EVR BUILDS TREATMENT PLANT AND DISCHARGES TO OCEAN THROUGH NEW OUTFALL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relieves EVR of dependence on City Schedule. 2. EVR must construct treatment plant and new outfall. 3. Outfall will be very expensive to construct. 4. EVR must negotiate discharge permit with EPA. 5. Permitting may be problematic.

TABLE 4-18
ELK VALLEY RANCHERIA WASTEWATER ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS
EFFLUENT DISPOSAL ALTERNATIVES

FLOW SCENARIO	PRISON TREATMENT	PRISON DISPOSAL	WETLANDS	EFFLUENT REUSE
EVR RESORT FLOWS ONLY	<p>EVR PUMPS RAW SEWAGE TO PRISON FOR TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prison treatment plant does not have adequate capacity. 2. New process train would need to be constructed at prison WWTP. 3. Pumping EVR waste long distance will be problematic at force main discharge point. 4. Prison wants control of influent waste to plant to preserve discharge point. 5. EVT must negotiate agreement with State. 	<p>EVR PUMPS TREATED EFFLUENT TO PRISON FOR DISPOSAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prison has available capacity in infiltration basins. 2. Prison will need to obtain permit modification to discharge increased flow. 3. EVR must construct new treatment plant. 4. EVR must construct pump station and force main to prison WWTP. 	<p>EVR DISCHARGES TREATED EFFLUENT TO WETLAND SYSTEM</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EVR must construct new treatment plant. 2. An adequate wetland area must be obtained. 3. EVR must obtain permit from EPA to discharge to wetland system. 	<p>EVR DISCHARGES TREATED EFFLUENT TO EFFLUENT REUSE SITE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EVR must construct new treatment plant. 2. EVR must site and construct effluent storage for non-irrigation season. 3. EVR must find and permit effluent reuse site of adequate size.
EVR RESORT & BERTSCH-OCEAN VIEW FLOWS	<p>EVR PUMPS RAW SEWAGE TO PRISON FOR TREATMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prison treatment plant does not have adequate capacity. 2. New process train would need to be constructed at prison WWTP. 3. Pumping EVR waste long distance will be problematic at force main discharge point. 4. Prison wants control of influent waste to plant to preserve discharge point. 5. EVT must negotiate agreement with State. 6. Prison does not have adequate capacity to discharge peak flow. 	<p>EVR PUMPS TREATED EFFLUENT TO PRISON FOR DISPOSAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prison does not have available capacity in infiltration basins for peak flow periods. 2. Effluent storage is required for peak flows to minimize impact on prison system. 3. Prison will need to obtain permit modification to discharge increased flow. 4. EVR must construct new treatment plant. 5. EVR must construct pump station and force main to prison WWTP. 6. EVR must negotiate with State. 	<p>EVR DISCHARGES TREATED EFFLUENT TO WETLAND SYSTEM</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EVR must construct new treatment plant. 2. An adequate wetland area must be obtained. 3. EVR must obtain permit from EPA to discharge to wetland system. 	<p>EVR DISCHARGES TREATED EFFLUENT TO EFFLUENT REUSE SITE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EVR must construct new treatment plant. 2. EVR must site and construct new effluent storage for non-irrigation season. 3. EVR must find and permit effluent reuse site of adequate size.

SOURCE: MWH America, Inc., 2004b.

grease trap, pH control system, flow measurement device, pump station, and force main. The estimated cost of these facilities would be \$536,600. The City has offered to provide Title 22 recycled water to the Tribe to be used for irrigation of resort landscaping. No mitigation is required.

SOLID WASTE

Curbside garbage pick-up is available to the project site from Del Norte Disposal, Inc. As with other Tribal facilities, it is anticipated that dumpsters provided by Del Norte Disposal, Inc. would be located on site, including separate containers for recyclables. Del Norte Coast Solid Waste Management Authority (DNCSWMA) is building a transfer station that would transport solid waste to the Dry Creek regional landfill located in White City in Jackson County, Oregon. No significant impacts to the regional landfill are anticipated. No mitigation is required.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

As the project does not include housing no direct impacts to public schools are anticipated. As discussed in **Section 4.7.1**, the Proposed Project may attract employees with school-aged children to the region who are not currently residents of Del Norte County. Any increased enrollment from migrating workers would be funded by incoming worker's property taxes and in-lieu payments to the County made by the Tribe as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding (**Appendix F**). No mitigation is required.

RECREATION

The Proposed Action would increase the amount and variety of recreational activities available in Del Norte County and the Crescent City area. The project also has the potential to increase public awareness of and access to certain historic cultural resources present on site, including historic railways and trails. However, the recreational activities that would take place in the casino, hotel, and conference center would not generally conflict with the interpretive programs of the neighboring State and National Parks. No potential adverse impacts are anticipated. No mitigation is required.

ELECTRICITY, NATURAL GAS, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Electricity is available to the proposed project site from Pacific Power and Light (PacifiCorp). Three-phase, 460-volt electric power can be extended to the site from existing lines located on Humboldt Road. Power lines currently exist on the subject property along the existing access road. There is no natural gas service available in this region of the coast. The GTE Telephone Company provides telephone infrastructure to the greater Crescent City area. Verizon Wireless provides telephone service, which is available and operating on site. The installation of telephone facilities is governed by the Public Utility Commission (PUC) Tariff Rules Nos. 15 and 16. These rules specify that costs associated with facility installations shall be paid by the project developer. The Tribe's contractor would provide trench installation of conduit. No adverse impacts to existing utilities are anticipated. No mitigation is required.

Underground Service Alert (USA) North provides a free "Dig Alert" service to all excavators (contractors, homeowners and others), in northern California. The excavator's one call to USA will automatically notify all USA members (utility service providers) who may have underground facilities in the area. In response, the USA members will mark or stake the horizontal path of their underground facilities, provide information about, or give clearance to dig. This service protects the excavator from personal injury and underground facilities from being damaged. The utility companies would be responsible for the timely removal or protection of any existing utility facilities located within construction areas.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME

California is one of six states in which, by federal law (Public Law 280), criminal law enforcement on Tribal lands is under jurisdiction of local government police agencies. The operation of the gaming facility, hotel and conference center may result in additional law enforcement demands. Police protection for the site would be provided mainly by in-house security, but also by the Del Norte County Sheriff's Department, headquartered in Crescent City, as necessary. Consistent with Section 8.0 of the Tribal-State Compact, the Tribe would also provide on-site security for operations concerning the hotel and casino complex, as is currently provided at the existing Elk Valley Casino.

There is no evidence to support a finding that gaming leads to crime. The *National Gambling Impact Study Commission Final Report*, dated June 16, 1999, provides an in-depth analysis of the impacts of gambling in the U.S. generally, and also specifically addresses the impacts of Native American Tribal gambling. In this report, a study by the chair of the Department of Criminal Justice at Virginia Commonwealth University is quoted as follows:

An examination of arrest trends for embezzlement, forgery and fraud in nine of the largest casino markets shows no consistent pattern, although more jurisdictions report more decreases than increases in arrests (Albanese, 1999).

The *National Gambling Impact Study Commission Final Report* also cites a study by a former director of the Illinois State Police, who also served as assistant U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. This study, *Casinos and Crime: An analysis of the Evidence* (December 1997) found that there is little relationship between casinos and crime. On page 7-14, the *National Gambling Impact Study Commission Final Report* concludes that:

Taken as a whole, the literature shows that communities with casinos are just as safe as communities that do not have casinos.

Nevertheless, the Tribe has entered into an MOU with Del Norte County to address law enforcement issues. Law enforcement issues addressed by the MOU can be found in **Appendix F** and are summarized below:

- The Sheriff shall have authority to enforce all state criminal laws on the property, except state gambling laws, in the same manner and to the same extent as the Sheriff has such jurisdiction elsewhere in the County. The Tribe and County agree to jointly discuss and develop a protocol prior to opening of the gaming facility regarding notification of the Tribe by the Sheriff's Department regarding entry of the property and investigation or enforcement of state criminal laws.
- The Tribe will engage the Office of Sheriff/Coroner in the implementation of a cross-deputization agreement.
- The Tribe consents to the entry of the Sheriff's Department on the Property for purposes of providing those routine law enforcement services (e.g. service of process) as to which entry is required under Public Law 280. The Sheriff's Department shall seek the Tribe's permission to enter onto the Property for purposes other than such routine services.
- All prosecutions for violations of law at the Property and within the facility itself shall be conducted by the District Attorney for the County in state court without regard to whether the charges are filed against Indians or non-Indians, except as such distinctions are recognized under law.
- The Tribe shall have the right to name a liaison person with whom the District Attorney for the County may consult regarding such prosecutions, but prosecutorial decisions and strategies shall be exclusively within the discretion of the District Attorney for the County.

Subsequent to this MOU, the Tribe, Del Norte County and the Sheriff of Del Norte County entered into a separate MOU (**Appendix Y**), which establishes procedures and requirements for cross deputization. The roles and responsibilities of Tribal Police Officers and programs involving communication between the Sheriff's Department and Tribal law enforcement are also outlined in this MOU.

In addition, measures have been incorporated into the project that would further reduce potential impacts to law enforcement services. The site's location near Highway 101 and its high visibility would provide easy access and should assist law enforcement from a surveillance perspective. Impacts to law enforcement services are expected to be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

FIRE PROTECTION

Construction

Potential construction-related impacts include the fire threat associated with equipment and vehicles coming in contact with annual grassland areas or the forestland on the eastern side of the site, which may accidentally spark and ignite vegetation. The use of power tools and acetylene torches may also increase the risk of fire hazard. These impacts are potentially significant. Required mitigation is described in **Section 5.0**.

As stated in **Section 2.0**, all facilities are to be constructed consistent with the State of California building codes, which include fire protection standards. Uniform Fire Codes would be followed. As such, the possibility of a catastrophic fire is very low during ongoing operations.

Operation

It is, however, anticipated that fire services may occasionally be needed owing to vehicular, waste-can or vandal-initiated fires. Additionally, the Crescent Fire Protection District would respond to medical emergencies. Pursuant to the Tribe's agreement with the County of Del Norte (**Appendix F**), the Crescent Fire Protection District would provide fire protection and emergency medical services to the project. Services would include fire suppression services, emergency medical services, pre-fire planning, annual fire inspections, plan check approvals, and required fire permit processes. During the fire season, the District has adequate equipment and staff to provide a response time of approximately 5 minutes to the site. Currently the District responds to one medical aid at the existing casino every 2 to 3 months and expects to respond approximately once a month for the proposed facilities. Response once a week would still be within the scope of the District (Wakefield, pers comm., 2006). The Tribe would pay for all necessary services. Irrigation during dry periods would reduce the risk of wildfires. Potential impacts to public fire protection services are expected to be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

The continuous use of the proposed project by customers and employees may result in an increased demand for emergency medical services. Sutter Coast Hospital in Crescent City, as well as the local fire districts, offer emergency medical services. Del Norte Ambulance Service is located nearby in Crescent City. Cal-Ore operates an emergency life-flight service out of the county airport. A portion of the Tribal employees would also be trained in the provision of initial medical assistance. Pursuant to the Tribe's MOU with the County, the County would provide emergency medical services on the same basis and to the same extent it does with respect to the citizens and businesses within the County. Impacts to local emergency medical services are expected to be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

4.9.2 ALTERNATIVE B – GOLF COURSE, HOTEL, CONFERENCE CENTER, AND PARKING FACILITY (NON-GAMING ALTERNATIVE)

WATER SUPPLY

Alternative B would require both a potable water supply and non-potable supply due to the large volumes of water required to irrigate the golf course. The maximum daily potable water demand is estimated to be 120,000 gpd. The maximum daily non-potable demand for irrigation water would be 1.2 million gallons per day (mgd). Major components of the water supply system within the property would include:

- 3-inch or 4-inch pipeline connection at the property line;
- 12-inch reclaimed water pipeline connection at the property line;
- 3-inch or 4-inch PVC pipeline from connection to on-site storage reservoir;
- 12-inch reclaimed water PVC pipeline from on-site connection to an on-site reclaimed water storage reservoir;
- 7 million-gallon lined and uncovered irrigation reservoir;
- 500,000- to 700,000-gallon buried storage tank or one at-grade reservoir;
- 200 gpm potable booster pump station (10 Hp) and 2,000 gpm fire booster pump station (100 Hp);
- Irrigation system booster pumps;
- Electrical service to operate on-site pump stations – connected load = 125 Hp;
- Emergency diesel generator for power outages.

The City of Crescent City would build 3 miles of potable water main to furnish water for the resort and its other customers. The City has stated that it has the ability to supply up to 200,000 gallons of water per day in a letter included in the appendices of the Water Supply Study (**Appendix L**). To provide sufficient pressure, upgrades may be needed which would be paid for by the Tribe and the City of Crescent City. This impact is considered less than significant.

The use of raw groundwater to supplement the irrigation water supply is problematic because the Tribe's current existing water right to withdraw water from the State Game Refuge, or from on-site streams, has not been recently exercised. Furthermore, existing shallow wells on the property are abandoned. Drilling of several new wells and pumping from a new well field could have adverse environmental consequences, including interference, overdraft, and seawater intrusion. The only feasible supply of irrigation water is the use of recycled water from the City of Crescent City Wastewater Treatment Plant, treated to meet Title 22 standards. As the City of Crescent City does not currently produce recycled water at the wastewater treatment plant, this impact is considered significant. Mitigation is required.

WASTEWATER SERVICE

Of the several alternatives studied by MWH America, Inc. in 2004, the preferred wastewater treatment alternative is to connect to the Crescent City system. The City of Crescent City would obtain the necessary project approvals needed to construct upgrades to its wastewater treatment plant, lift stations (if needed), and pipelines to the edge of the Rancheria's property (MWH America, Inc., 2004b; **Appendix M**). Alternative B would include construction of on-site wastewater pretreatment and pumping facilities so that wastewater could be pumped to the City system. Facilities would include a grease trap, pH control system, flow measurement device, pump station, and force main. The estimated cost of these facilities would be \$536,600. Please refer to **Section 4.9.1** for a discussion of wastewater service.

SOLID WASTE

Golf course operations may require the use of pesticides and the pesticide containers would be disposed of properly. Otherwise the environmental consequences of solid waste are the same as described under **Section 4.9.1**. No mitigation is required.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

As with Alternative A, increased school enrollment from migrating workers with children would be funded by the incoming workers' property taxes and in-lieu payments to the County made by the Tribe.

RECREATION

As discussed for Alternative A, the recreational activities that would take place at the hotel, conference center, and golf course would not generally conflict with the interpretive programs of the neighboring State and National Parks. No potential adverse impacts are anticipated. No mitigation is required.

ELECTRICITY, NATURAL GAS, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Electricity is available to the project site. The Tribe would pay the costs associated with facility extensions and upgrades. Natural gas is unavailable. As with the Proposed Action, extending telephone and electric service is expected to incur only conventional and usual costs. Energy consumption would be reduced considerably with the removal of the casino facility. No significant impacts to existing utilities are anticipated under this alternative. No mitigation is required.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME

California is one of six states in which, by federal law (Public Law 280), criminal law enforcement on Tribal lands is under jurisdiction of local government police agencies. The

operation of a hotel/convention center and golf course may result in additional law enforcement demands in the area, but demands are expected to be less than under the Proposed Action. No significant impacts to law enforcement services are anticipated as a result of the Non-Gaming Alternative. No mitigation is required.

FIRE PROTECTION

Potential impacts to fire protection services are similar to those identified for the Proposed Action, including potential fire threats associated with construction equipment and vehicles coming in contact with wildland areas. Equipment may create sparks, which could ignite dry grass. The use of power tools and acetylene torches may also increase the risk of fire hazard. Although the cool climate of the area should help reduce hazards, potential impacts still are considered significant and mitigation measures, as described for the Proposed Action in **Section 5.0**, are required.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

A hotel/convention center and golf course have the potential to result in an increased demand for emergency medical services. Impacts to local services under this alternative would be less than significant, however, due to the availability and proximity of nearby service providers and the nature of land uses that would be occurring. Response times would be short. No mitigation is required.

4.9.3 ALTERNATIVE C – CASINO, HOTEL, CONFERENCE CENTER, GOLF COURSE, AND PARKING FACILITY

WATER SUPPLY

Alternative C would require both a potable water supply and non-potable supply due to the large volumes of water required to irrigate the golf course. With the addition of a larger casino at Martin Ranch, Alternative C would have the highest total water demand of any of the alternatives. The maximum daily potable water demand is estimated to be 154,000 gpd. The maximum daily non-potable demand for irrigation water would be 1.2 million gallons per day (mgd). Major components of the water supply system within the property would include:

- 3-inch or 4-inch pipeline connection at the property line;
- 12-inch reclaimed water pipeline connection at the property line;
- 3-inch or 4-inch PVC pipeline from connection to on-site storage reservoir;
- 12-inch reclaimed water PVC pipeline from on-site connection to an on-site reclaimed water storage reservoir;
- 7 million-gallon lined and uncovered irrigation reservoir;
- 500,000- to 700,000-gallon buried storage tank or one at-grade reservoir;

- 200 gpm potable booster pump station (10 Hp) and 2,000 gpm fire booster pump station (100 Hp);
- Irrigation system booster pumps;
- Electrical service to operate on-site pump stations – connected load = 125 Hp;
- Emergency diesel generator for power outages.

The City of Crescent City would build 3 miles of potable water main to furnish water for the resort and its other customers. The existing casino facility on Elk Valley Road, which has an average annual demand of 5,500 gpd of BOVCSD water, would close, and this water would become available to general BOVCSD customers. Both the City of Crescent City and BOVCSD have insufficient capacity to furnish the resort with both potable and irrigation water. In addition the City would build a 4-mile long recycled water distribution system to service its customers, including the resort.

The use of raw groundwater to supplement the irrigation water supply is problematic because the Tribe's current existing water right to withdraw water from the State Game Refuge, or from on-site streams, has not been recently exercised. Furthermore, existing shallow wells on the property are abandoned. Drilling of several new wells and pumping from a new well field could have adverse environmental consequences, including interference, overdraft, and seawater intrusion. This is a potentially significant impact on groundwater resources. Mitigation is required.

WASTEWATER SERVICE

Of the several alternatives studied by MWH America, Inc. in 2004, the preferred wastewater treatment alternative is to connect to the Crescent City system. The City of Crescent City would construct upgrades to its wastewater treatment plant, lift stations (if needed), and pipelines to the edge of the Tribe's property (MWH America, Inc., 2004b; **Appendix L**). Alternative C would include construction of on-site wastewater pretreatment and pumping facilities so that wastewater could be pumped to the City system. Facilities would include a grease trap, pH control system, flow measurement device, pump station, and force main. The estimated cost of these facilities would be \$536,600. Please refer to **Section 4.9.1** for a discussion of wastewater service.

SOLID WASTE

Golf course operations may require the use of pesticides and the pesticide containers would be disposed of properly. Otherwise the environmental consequences of solid waste are the same as described under **Section 4.9.1**. No mitigation is required.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

As with Alternative A, increased school enrollment from migrating workers with children would be funded by the incoming workers' property taxes and in-lieu payments to the County made by the Tribe.

RECREATION

As discussed for Alternative A, the recreational activities that would take place at the casino, hotel, conference center, and golf course would not generally conflict with the interpretive programs of the neighboring State and National Parks. No potential adverse impacts are anticipated. No mitigation is required.

ELECTRICITY, NATURAL GAS, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Electricity is available to the project site. The Tribe would pay the costs associated with all facility extensions and upgrades. Natural gas is unavailable. As with the Proposed Action, extending telephone and electric service is expected to incur only conventional and usual costs. No significant impacts to existing utilities are anticipated under this alternative. No mitigation is required.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME

The environmental consequences of the project on law enforcement and crime are the same as those presented in **Section 4.9.2**. No significant impacts to law enforcement services are anticipated as a result of Alternative C. No mitigation is required.

FIRE PROTECTION

Potential impacts to fire protection services are similar to those identified for the Proposed Action, including potential fire threats associated with construction equipment and vehicles coming in contact with wildland areas. Equipment may create sparks, which could ignite dry grass. The use of power tools and acetylene torches may also increase the risk of fire hazard. Although the cool climate of the area should help reduce hazards, potential impacts are still considered significant and mitigation measures, as described for the Proposed Action in **Section 5.0**, are required.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

Impacts to local services under this alternative would similar to those of Alternative B. No mitigation is required.

4.9.4 ALTERNATIVE D – ENDERTS BEACH DEVELOPMENT

WATER SUPPLY

Alternative D, located at a different site away from the Martin Ranch property, would only require a potable water supply with water demands similar to those of Alternative A at Martin Ranch. Like Alternative A, the development at Enderts Beach would have very low requirements for resort landscaping. The maximum daily potable water demand at Enderts Beach would be about 154,000 gpd.

Water would be provided by the City of Crescent City's expansion of services to other customers in the area, including the Elk Valley Rancheria. The point of connection would be at the edge of the Enderts Beach property. The BOVCSD supply option is infeasible. The use of groundwater at Enderts Beach for the potable water supply is infeasible (MWH America, 2004a; **Appendix L**).

The City of Crescent City has excess capacity to furnish the resort with water (MWH America, 2004a; **Appendix L**). This is a less than significant impact on local water supply. No mitigation is required.

WASTEWATER SERVICE

Of the several alternatives studied by MWH America, Inc. in 2004, the preferred wastewater treatment alternative is to connect to the Crescent City system. The City of Crescent City would obtain the necessary project approvals needed to construct upgrades to its wastewater treatment plant, and pipelines to the edge of the Rancheria's property at Enderts Beach (MWH America, Inc., 2004b; **Appendix M**). Please refer to **Section 4.9.1** for a discussion of wastewater service.

SOLID WASTE

Solid Waste environmental consequences are the same as described under **Section 4.9.1**. No mitigation is required.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

As with Alternative A, increased school enrollment from migrating workers with children would be funded by the incoming workers' property taxes and in-lieu payments to the County made by the Tribe.

RECREATION

The Enderts Beach property is located immediately adjacent to Redwoods State and National Park. Development of the 22± acre property would introduce an urban land use in close proximity to public recreation lands. The development could adversely affect the recreational experience of park users by generating noise, traffic, and new nighttime light and glare, and by

changing the visual character of the area. Visitors traveling north on Enderts Beach Road from Highway 101 south of the property would share the road with a percentage of drivers also using this route to reach the casino/hotel. However, potential impacts are considered less than significant due to the small percentage of overall casino patrons that are expected to take Enderts Beach Road to the property (through the park from the south) and the small size of the project parcel. Public access to the Pacific coast would not be affected by the design of the project and no public access from Enderts Beach Road currently exists through the property. The project also has the potential to increase public access to the coast, by offering access and improving the encroachment onto Enderts Beach Road. No mitigation is required.

ELECTRICITY, NATURAL GAS, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Electricity is available from Pacific Power and Light (PacifiCorp). A power line and pole, which served an abandoned home, currently exists on the subject property along the existing access road. There is no natural gas service available. Verizon Communications provides telephone service, which is available on site. No significant adverse impacts to existing utilities are anticipated. No mitigation would be required.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME

The environmental consequences of the project on law enforcement and crime are the same as those described in **Section 4.9.2**. No significant impacts to law enforcement services are anticipated as a result of Alternative D. No mitigation is required.

FIRE PROTECTION

The environmental consequences of the project on fire protection are the same as those described in **Section 4.9.2**. No significant impacts to fire protection services are anticipated as a result of Alternative D. No mitigation is required.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

The environmental consequences of the project on emergency medical service are the same as **Section 4.9.2**. No significant impacts to law enforcement services are anticipated as a result of Alternative D. No mitigation is required.

4.9.5 ALTERNATIVE E – NO ACTION

PUBLIC SERVICES

Under the No-Action Alternative, there would be no need to immediately extend or upgrade services to a project site, and thus no service impacts are anticipated under this alternative. Ultimate development of each site would eventually require the expansion of existing public services provided to the area.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

No additional demand would be placed on existing public health and safety services under the No-Action Alternative.