



## SECTION 9.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an overview of public and community services provided by the City of Gilroy and other agencies within the planning area. Issues addressed include water supply and delivery, wastewater collection and disposal, storm drainage and flood control, solid and hazardous waste, utilities, law enforcement, fire protection, emergency medical services, and schools.

This chapter is organized into the following sections:

- Introduction (Section 9.1)
- Water Supply and Delivery (Section 9.2)
- Wastewater Collection and Disposal (Section 9.3)
- Storm Drainage and Flood Control (Section 9.4)
- Solid and Hazardous Waste (Section 9.5)
- Utilities (Section 9.6)
- Law Enforcement (Section 9.7)
- Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services (Section 9.8)
- Schools (Section 9.9)

# CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

## SECTION 9.2 WATER SUPPLY AND DELIVERY

This section describes the city of Gilroy sources of supply as well as the distribution system facilities. It includes the groundwater supply capacity, a summary of existing storage reservoirs and booster stations.

### Major Findings

- The City of Gilroy provides water for residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, and fire suppression uses. The City owns, operates, and maintains its own water distribution system.
- The Gilroy water system serves approximately 50,000 residents within the city limits.
- The city of Gilroy relies solely on groundwater for its current supply.
- Gilroy's water demand was 7,322 acre-feet per year (AFY) in 2010. Several users within the city of Gilroy currently receive recycled water, and additional users are planned to connect to the recycled water system. By 2030, water demand is expected to increase to 9,776 Acre Feet per Year (AFY).
- The City has a current total groundwater supply capacity of 18 million gallons per day (Gpd). Water is delivered through a pressurized distribution system with over 134 miles of pipelines, 10 water storage reservoirs, and six pump stations.
- Near term water system capital improvement projects include:
  - 4" Main Replacement, Carmel Street & Broadway Street,
  - 4" Main Replacement, Casey Street, Swanston Lane to Monterey Road, and
  - Miller Avenue 30-inch water main.
- Average per capita water use from 2000 to 2010 was 166 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) in Gilroy. Gilroy set its water use targets at 149 gpcd in 2015 and 133 gpcd in 2020.

### Existing Setting

The City of Gilroy provides potable water service to residential and non-residential customers within the City service area. The City's water system includes a series of groundwater wells that extract water from the underground aquifer and pump into a network of distribution pipelines, which convey water to customers, storage reservoirs and booster stations, which elevate water to higher elevation pressure zones that service additional customers.

### Water Supply Facilities

The City currently uses local groundwater as the sole source of water supply. The City's municipal water system extracts groundwater from underground aquifers through 9 active wells located throughout the City's Pressure Zone 1. Booster stations elevate water from this pressure zone to service higher pressure zones to the west and to the south. The pumping capacities of the City's wells are shown on Table 9-1. The operational capacity of each well, though generally less than its rated design capacity, is deemed a more practical measure of the actual supply capacity. The municipal water system receives only light

chlorination for water quality purposes, and the City routinely tests the wells and the water quality of the active wells is generally considered to be good.

The City's current total supply capacity is estimated at 13,040 gallons per minute (gpm), while the City's firm supply capacity is estimated at 11,235 gpm. The firm supply capacity typically excludes the capacity of the largest well, to account for possible equipment malfunction or other operational emergencies. The City's firm capacity requirement is 1,805 gpm in accordance with the 2004 Water System Master Plan.

Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) is the principal groundwater management agency for Santa Clara County, and the City currently pays a groundwater user fee to SCVWD. The fee serves as a source of funding for operating costs associated with the District's groundwater recharge program, as well as the District's imported water program, which contributes water to the recharge program in the South County.

SCVWD also serves as the major water wholesaler for the County and is the contracting agency for both the State Water Project and the Federal Central Valley Project. Additionally, at the time of preparation of the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), SCVWD was engaged in preliminary discussion for the potential planning of a potable water treatment plant to be located in the South County. Currently, SCVWD owns and operates three such plants in the North County, and sells treated surface water to water retailers.

**TABLE 9-1  
CURRENT GROUNDWATER SUPPLY CAPACITY**

City of Gilroy  
2004

Well No.	Design Head (ft)	Well Capacity		Current Emergency Capacity			Well Power (HP)	Ground Elevation (ft)
		(gpm)	(mgd)	Emergency Generator	(gpm)	(mgd)		
1	235	1,200	1.73	N	0	0.00	150	200
2	219	1,100	1.58	Y	1,100	1.58	100	211
3-02	357	2,300	3.31	Y	2,300	3.31	300	192
4	266	1,200	1.73	Y	1,200	1.73	100	202
5-02	312	1,600	2.30	Y	1,600	2.30	175	196
6	204	1,500	2.16	Y	1,500	2.16	150	189
7	206	1,700	2.45	Y	1,700	2.45	150	196
8	230	2,200	3.17	Y	2,200	3.17	250	188
8A	339	240	0.35	N	0	0.00	75	188
Total Capacity		13,040	18.78					
Firm Capacity <sup>1</sup>		11,235	16.18					

<sup>1</sup> Firm Capacity is total capacity less 1,805 gpm standby requirement per 2004 Water System Master Plan  
Source: Data extracted from 2010 Urban Water Management Plan

# CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

## Groundwater Basin

The city of Gilroy extracts groundwater from the Llagas Subbasin, a part of the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin. The Groundwater Conditions Report, developed by the Santa Clara Valley Water District, indicates that historical water levels were at their lowest during the 1977 drought year, while the highest water levels were experienced during the El Nino year of 1998. Water-level declines over the past several decades are being mitigated by the use of recharge in the form of percolation ponds along the Llagas and Uvas Creeks.

While the previous section addressed the capacity adequacy of the water supply infrastructure, this section focuses on the reliability of the groundwater basin. The City's water supply reliability is evaluated by the availability of water during mild and severe droughts. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) identified the following three conditions for which the supply reliability is evaluated: normal year, single dry year, and multiple dry years. The anticipated groundwater supply reliability and projections of the Llagas Subbasin, during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years, were extracted from the 2010 Urban Water Management Plans prepared by both the city of Gilroy and the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Table 9-2).

A "normal" year is used to approximate average available supply on an annual basis, and is determined by the historical median runoff. The single dry year is defined as the individual year with the lowest usable water supply. Multiple dry years are defined as the three consecutive years with the lowest usable water supply. Multiple dry years are detrimental to the water supply system because of their adverse effect on the levels of local and statewide reservoirs, as well as groundwater levels. Available supply for these conditions is constituted as the minimum historical yields for a running average of three years.

**TABLE 9-2  
GROUNDWATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY OF THE LLAGAS SUBBASIN**

City of Gilroy  
2010

Hydrologic Condition	Base Year	2005 (AFY)	2010 <sup>1</sup> (AFY)	2015 <sup>1,2</sup> (AFY)	2020 <sup>1,2</sup> (AFY)	2025 <sup>1,2</sup> (AFY)	2030 <sup>1,2</sup> (AFY)	2035 <sup>1,2</sup> (AFY)
Projected Population				54,540	59,882	65,224	70,565	75,907
Average	1985	19,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Wet	1983	31,000	33,500	33,500	33,500	33,500	33,500	33,500
Single Dry	1977	7,000	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700	19,700
Multiple Dry	1987-1992	19,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000

Notes:

1. Water supply is assumed at the natural groundwater recharge rate from SCVWD 2010 UWMP Table 3-4.
2. Water supply is assumed to remain constant for respective hydrologic conditions, per 2010 SCVWD UWMP Chapter 10.

## Water Shortage Contingency Planning

According to the Department of Water Resources (DWR), *2013 closed as the driest year in recorded history for many areas of California and current conditions suggest no change in sight for 2014*. In fact, on January 17, 2014, Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. declared a drought state of emergency and directed State officials to take necessary actions. As of April 1, 2014, DWR reported that the fourth snow survey of the season revealed a continuation of California's precipitation deficit during the state's third

consecutive dry water year (October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014). The Governor has recently signed several bills aimed at increasing water conservation, adopting new regulations on groundwater replenishment and measures allowing the use of recycled water and storm water capture for increasing supply availability.

Additionally, the City's 2010 UWMP establishes guidelines for implementing a water shortage contingency plan, and defines stages of mandatory supply reductions in the event of a major loss in supply, such as a sustained drought. As the City is currently utilizing groundwater as their sole source of supply, it is not expected that the City will experience water supply shortages such as surface water dependent suppliers will.

Currently, the City has a four-stage water rationing plan in place to adjust water use with shortage conditions. The stages are based on reduction methods aimed to coincide with water shortage scenarios. In the event a water shortage should occur, combinations of voluntary and mandatory restrictions on water use are planned to be used.

The City's supply capacity is designed to meet maximum day demand (MDD) with an additional standby production well for reliability. The groundwater supply availability is expected to meet the City's projected population, through the 2010 UWMP horizon year of 2035. The population projections are based on an annual growth rate of approximately 1.6 percent, as documented in the 2010 UWMP.

# CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

## Existing Storage Reservoirs

Storage reservoirs are incorporated in the water system to provide water supply for assisting operation during periods of high demand, for meeting fire flow requirements, and for other emergencies, as defined in the City's planning and design criteria.

The City currently operates and maintains 10 storage reservoirs, with a combined total capacity of approximately 14 million gallons. The City's existing storage reservoirs are summarized on Table 9-3.

TABLE 9-3 EXISTING STORAGE RESERVOIRS City of Gilroy 2004				
Reservoir <sup>1</sup>	Reservoir Location	Pressure Zone <sup>2</sup>	Volume <sup>3</sup> (MG)	SHGL <sup>4</sup> (ft)
1A	Welburn Ave at Rancho Real	Pressure Zone 1	3.00	374.0
1B	Santa Teresa Blvd at Miller Ave	Pressure Zone 1	2.00	374.0
1G	Santa Teresa Blvd at Miller Ave	Pressure Zone 1	5.30	374.0
		<i>Zone 1 Total Storage</i>	<i>10.30</i>	
2C-1	Mantelli Dr at Periwinkle Dr	Pressure Zone 2N	0.41	533.5
2C-2	Mantelli Dr at Periwinkle Dr	Pressure Zone 2N	0.41	533.5
		<i>Zone 2 North Total Storage</i>	<i>0.82</i>	
2E-1	South end of Hoylake Court	Pressure Zone 2S	0.71	533.5
2E-2	South end of Hoylake Court	Pressure Zone 2S	0.71	533.5
2F-1	Walton Heath Court	Pressure Zone 2S	0.71	533.5
		<i>Zone 2 South Total Storage</i>	<i>2.13</i>	
3D-1	South end of Periwinkle Drive	Pressure Zone 3	0.41	644.0
3D-2	South end of Periwinkle Drive	Pressure Zone 3	0.41	644.0
		<i>Zone 3 Total Storage</i>	<i>0.82</i>	
		<b>Total Existing Storage Capacity</b>	<b>14.07</b>	

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Reservoir naming convention is a Alpha-Numeric. The first number indicates pressure zone followed by a letter indicating the sequence of construction. A hyphenated name refers to more than one tank residing at the same site.

<sup>2</sup> Zone 2 is divided into two zones, both serving the same hydraulic grade, on either of Hecker Pass Highway west of Santa Teresa Boulevard.

<sup>3</sup> Storage reservoir information provided by City staff; update March 2004.

<sup>4</sup> SHGL – Static Hydraulic Grade Line

Source: 2004 Water System Master Plan

## Existing Booster Stations

The City's existing water system serves lands ranging in elevation from less than 140 feet above sea level in the valley floor to over 540 feet in the south and west foothills. In order to maintain appropriate operating pressures within the service area, multiple pressure zones were created. The desired operation range of each pressure zones ranges between 45 and 100 pounds per square inch (psi).

The majority of the distribution system is located in the relatively flat valley floor, which is comprised of Zone 1. This pressure zone also contains the City's groundwater supply wells.

Water is lifted from the lower zones via booster stations to the south and to the west to service Pressure Zone 2 North, Pressure Zone 2 South, and Pressure Zone 3. Pressure reducing valves (PRVs), constructed at pressure zone interconnections, allow the conveyance of water from the higher foothill zones to lower pressure zones. The City's existing booster stations are summarized on Table 9-4, with their capacities.

Name	Status	Elevation	Serviced Zone		Total Pump Capacity	
			Name	SHGL	(gpm)	(mgd)
Booster Station No. 1 (Rancho Hills Court)	Existing	280	Zone 2N	533.5	1710	2.5
Booster Station No. 2 (Mantelli Drive at Periwinkle)	Existing	540	Zone 3	644	870	1.3
Booster Station No. 3 (Country Club Drive)	Existing	490	Zone 3	644	870	1.3
Booster Station No. 4 (Rancho Hills Drive)	Existing	250	Zone 2N	533.5	1710	2.5
Booster Station No. 5 (Club Drive)	Existing	260	Zone 2S	533.5	1710	2.5
Booster Station No. 6 (Miller Avenue at Santa Teresa Boulevard)	Existing	340	Zone 2S	533.5	1710	2.5

Note: SHGL – Static Hydraulic Grade Line  
Source: 2004 Water System Master Plan

# CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

## SECTION 9.3 WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

This section describes the sewer collection system and the wastewater treatment plant. The City of Gilroy provides sewer collection services to residential, commercial industrial, and institutional customers, and includes approximately 110 miles of pipelines ranging in size between 6 and 33-inches in diameter.

### Major Findings

- The city of Gilroy owns and operates the wastewater collection system that serves residential, commercial, and industrial users throughout the City, and discharges wastewater flows to the South Regional Wastewater Authority (SCRWA) treatment plant located in the southern reach of the City.
- The Gilroy collection system includes about 140 miles of sewer mains. The city has separate sewage and stormwater collection systems.
- The South County Regional Wastewater Authority treatment plant treats flows from the city of Gilroy and the city of Morgan Hill.
- Wastewater at the SCRWA treatment plant is currently treated and discharged to either the recycled water system or to percolation ponds.
- Near term sewer system capital improvement projects include:
  - City-wide repair and rehabilitation
  - SCRWA Wastewater Treatment Plant – Capacity Expansion to 9.6 MGD
  - SCRWA Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion – UV Disinfection System
  - SCRWA Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion – Pond Valves and Spillways
  - SCRWA Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion – North Pump Station

### Existing Setting

The City of Gilroy provides sewer collection services to residential, commercial industrial, and institutional customers, and includes approximately 110 miles of pipelines ranging in size between 6 and 33-inches in diameter. The trunk sewers are comprised of branched pipelines, generally 12-inches in diameter and larger, and convey the collected wastewater flows to the wastewater treatment plant.

Collected sewer flows are generally conveyed south and to the east to the South County Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, which is owned and operated by the South County Regional Wastewater Authority (SCRWA). Gilroy sewer flows are conveyed through three major trunk sewers, one of which also conveys flows from the City of Morgan Hill.

### **Sewer System**

#### ***Trunk Sewers***

The City's 2004 Sewer System Master Plan divides the existing collection system into three major trunks and 13 smaller subtrunks, as described on Table 9-5. Each trunk and subtrunk sewer is given a unique name, which is associated with the street alignment of the sewer.

#### ***Joint Morgan Hill – Gilroy Trunk***

The Joint Trunk begins at the intersection of Monterey Avenue and California Avenue in the City of Morgan Hill and continues south to the City of Gilroy. The Joint Trunk is maintained by a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement between the City of Gilroy and the City of Morgan Hill. The total length of the Joint Trunk is approximately 5.8 miles.

### **Wastewater Treatment**

The South County Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant was constructed in 1990 and, as of 2010, served an estimated average dry weather flow of 6.5 million gallons per day (mgd). The plant serves as a water recycling facility, and provides recycled water to existing customers in the City of Gilroy. Recently, the wastewater treatment plant has upgraded water recycling facilities to increase output from 3 mgd to 9 mgd. Plant effluent that is not recycled and delivered to customers is discharged to percolation ponds.

#### ***Recycled Water System***

While the wastewater treatment facility is operated by SCRWA, Santa Clara Valley Water District owns and operates the recycled water transmission system which delivers recycled wastewater to municipal, commercial, and industrial customers within the city of Gilroy. In 2008, approximately 765 acre-feet of recycled water was distributed to customers through the existing system. Currently, the District is evaluating alternatives to improve the recycled water system, and expand delivery to customers within the service area. The recycled water system consists of over 8 miles of 12-inch and 14-inch distribution pipeline spanning two pressure zones.

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

**TABLE 9-5  
EXISTING SEWER TRUNKS**

**City of Gilroy  
2013**

<b>Trunk Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Joint Gilroy-Morgan Hill Trunk	The Joint Gilroy - Morgan Hill Trunk starts at the wastewater treatment plant in the City of Gilroy and extends north to the City of Morgan Hill at the Intesection of California Avenue and Monterey Road.
Gilroy Trunk	The Gilroy Trunk starts at the wastewater treatment plant and extends north along the Silacci Way alignment, changing sizes several times to Leavesley Road, where the trunk is an 18-inch.
Southside-Luchessa Trunk	The Southside-Luchessa Trunk begins at the wastewater treatment plant as a 27-inch, and extends west along Southside Drive to Rossi Drive, before continuing north and the west again along Luchessa Avenue.
Third-Princevalle Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Southside-Luchessa Trunk and connects to the trunk at the intersection of Monterey Road and Luchessa Avenue.
Country Club Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Third-Princevalle Subtrunk and connects to the subtrunk at the intersection of Santa Teresa Boulevard and 3rd Street.
Thomas Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Southside-Luchessa Trunk and connects to the trunk at the intersection of Monterey Road and Luchessa Avenue.
Uvas Park Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Third-Princevalle Subtrunk and connects to the subtrunk at the intersection of Princevalle Street and 10th Street.
Eagle Ridge Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Uvas Park Subtrunk and connects to the subtrunk at the intersection of Wren Avenue and Crawford Drive.
Ninth Street Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Gilroy Trunk and connects to the trunk at the intersection of 9th Street and Renz Lane.
Old Gilroy Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Joint Gilroy - Morgan Hill Trunk and connects to the trunk at the intersection of 9th Street and Renz Lane.
Forest-Swanston Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Old Gilroy Subtrunk and connects to the subtrunk at the intersection of Forest Street and Old Gilroy Street.
San Ysidro Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Joint Gilroy - Morgan Hill Trunk and connects to the trunk at the intersection of San Ysidro Avenue and Leavesley Road.
Forest-Murray Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Joint Gilroy - Morgan Hill Trunk and connects to the trunk at the intersection of Forest Street and Leavesley Road.
Leavesley-Church Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Gilroy Trunk and connects to the trunk at the intersection of Leavesley Road upstream of the end of the trunk sewer.
Welburn Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Leavesley-Chuch Subtrunk and connects to the subtrunk at the intersection of Welburn Avenue and Church Street.
Mantelli Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Joint Gilroy - Morgan Hill Trunk and connects to the trunk at the intersection of Mantelli Drive and Wren Avenue.
Santa Teresa-Long Meadow Subtrunk	This subtrunk is tributary to the Mantelli Subtrunk and connects to the subtrunk at the intersection of Santa Teresa Boulevard and Tree Drive.

*Source: 2004 Sewer System Master Plan*

## SECTION 9.4 STORM DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL

### Introduction

This section describes the stormwater drainage system and flood control facilities in the City of Gilroy. The City of Gilroy provides stormwater collection and drainage services to residential, commercial industrial, and institutional land uses and includes approximately 96 miles of pipelines ranging in size up to 84-inches in diameter, and one retention basin located at Las Animas Park.

### Major Findings

- The major storm drainage facilities in Gilroy are owned and operated by the City, and consist of approximately 96 miles of pipelines ranging in size up to 84-inches in diameter. The City also owns and operates a single retention basin located at Las Animas Park.
- The City maintains approximately 150 outfalls that discharge stormwater runoff to canals and creeks that transect the City, generally from west to east. The watercourses ultimately discharge to the Pajaro River.
- The two major creeks that transect the City, the Llagas and Uvas Creek, are dammed upstream of the point of entry to the city limits. The dams act as an unintended flood control mechanism.
- The City continues to enact additional flood control measures, including the PL-566 Channel and Levee Improvements on Llagas Creek and its tributaries, and the Army Corps of Engineers Levee Improvements on Uvas Creek.

### Existing Conditions

The City of Gilroy is bisected by two major watersheds that convey stormwater runoff to smaller creeks that ultimately drain to the Pajaro River: the Uvas Creek Watershed and the Llagas Creek Watershed. Stormwater runoff generally drains from northwest to southeast in the City, with storm drainage pipelines collecting runoff and outfalling to canals or creeks in the City.

### Storm Drainage System

The City of Gilroy provides stormwater collection and drainage services to residential, commercial industrial, and institutional land uses and includes approximately 96 miles of pipelines ranging in size up to 84-inches in diameter, and one retention basin located at Las Animas Park. Additionally, the City maintains over 150 outfalls to local channels and creeks. Due to the close proximity to these creeks and channels, the majority of the storm drainage lines are short in length. A list of the major channels and watercourses are described in the following:

- **Miller Slough.** The Miller Slough is located in the central portion of the City and drains east to the Ronan Channel.
- **Ronan Channel.** The Ronan Channel, also known as PL-566, drains the northern and northwestern portion of the City east to Llagas Creek. This is an improved channel that provides 100-year flood control channel capacity to several smaller channel reaches in the City.

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

- **Princevalle Channel.** The Princevalle Channel provides stormwater drainage for the southern portion of the City, and conveys runoff to the east to Llagas Creek.
- **Llagas Creek.** Llagas Creek is an unimproved natural creek that runs southeast out of the Santa Cruz Mountains and to the Pajaro River.
- **Uvas Creek.** Uvas Creek is an unimproved natural creek that runs southeast out of the Santa Cruz Mountains and to the Pajaro River. A levee paralleling Uvas Creek to the north protects the City from 100-year flood flows.

### Flood Protection

The city of Gilroy is bound to the southwest and to the east by Uvas Creek and Llagas Creek respectively. These creeks originate in the Santa Cruz Mountains and flow in a southeasterly direction through the City before their confluence with the Pajaro River. While not intended for flood control, each creek is dammed and have controlled releases from reservoirs upstream of the City. Chesbro Reservoir controls Llagas Creek and Uvas Reservoir controls Uvas Creek. In addition to the unintentional flood control from the reservoirs, several flood control projects have been completed within the City. These projects consist of: PL-566 Channel and Levee Improvements on Llagas Creek and its tributaries, and the Army Corps of Engineers Levee Improvements on Uvas Creek.

## SECTION 9.5 SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

### Introduction

This section describes the existing (2012) solid waste and hazardous waste disposal services within Gilroy.

### Major Findings

- The City of Gilroy provides weekly garbage collection and disposal services through a Franchise Agreement with Recology South Valley, a private company. Recology also provides weekly collection a variety of recyclables. The Agreement will expire in 2017.
- Waste is briefly held at the San Martin transfer station until it is transported to a landfill or a Material Recovery Facility.
- The Johnson Canyon Landfill accepts solid waste from Gilroy. It is located in Monterey County and is owned by the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority.

### Existing Conditions

#### Solid Waste Collection

The City of Gilroy contracts with Recology South Valley for residential collection of solid waste and recyclables. The Franchise Agreement between the City of Gilroy and Recology South Valley became effective in 1997, and will terminate in 2017. Discussions for extending the contract have not yet begun.

Recology provides Gilroy residents with weekly collection of a variety of recyclables including newspaper, mixed paper, glass jars and bottles, aluminum and steel containers, plastic containers with a resin #1-7, and cardboard. Residential yard trimmings are also collected on a weekly basis along with common household batteries and used motor oil and oil filters, so long as they are properly contained. Since 2005, Gilroy residents have been able to put food scraps, along with grass and clippings, in their yard waste cart. Recology collects a wide variety of bulky household items, including, appliances, furniture, and mattresses. Residents must contact Recology in order to receive a price estimate and to schedule for item collection. From January to April, residents are allowed to recycle large items such as two cubic yards of unpainted or untreated wood, metal appliances, or scrap metal. In April, the Annual Spring Clean Up program allows residents to dispose of seven additional thirty-two-gallon trash bags or seven thirty-two-gallon cans of garbage for curbside collection.

The City of Gilroy participates in the Santa Clara County Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) disposal program. All residents in the city can set up an appointment with the county to dispose of HHW for free. Household hazardous wastes include paints, adhesives, and pesticides, for example.

### **Landfills Serving the City**

Solid waste from the city of Gilroy is dropped at the San Martin Transfer Station, and then transported to a landfill. Recyclables such as paper, cardboard, cans, bottles, and metal are sent to a Material Recovery Facility, where recyclables are sorted, baled, and sold to be recycled and made into new products. Recycling diverts half of all solid waste generated in the city of Gilroy from landfills to other uses. Clean yard waste is transported to South Valley Organics, a compost facility located at Pacheco Pass Landfill, which processes the waste into compost.

Until it closed, waste from the cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill was historically disposed of at Pacheco Pass Landfill. Recology South Valley now procures disposal capacity from a landfill in Monterey County,

Johnson Canyon Landfill. Johnson Canyon Landfill is owned by the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (SVSWA). In September 2013, SVSWA completed a 1.4 megawatt (MW) landfill gas-to-energy (LFGTE) project, which features a state-of-the-art vacuum extraction system and network of wells to capture the gas, convert it to green power, and flare any residue to prevent it from entering the atmosphere. It generates enough clean energy to power nearly 1,000 homes.

Johnson Canyon Landfill is a Class III facility that accepts municipal solid waste from: Salinas, Gonzales, Soledad, Greenfield, King City, Gilroy, Morgan Hill and the eastern portion of Monterey County, as well as a small portion of unincorporated south Santa Clara County. The landfill is located on Johnson Canyon Road, in unincorporated Monterey County two miles northeast of the city of Gonzales. It occupies 162 acres with a permit for refuse fill area of 96.3 acres. Approximately 53 acres of the permitted 96.3 acres have been used for solid waste disposal.

### **Solid Waste Diversion**

In 2012, the city of Gilroy generated 38,968 tons of solid waste disposed of at landfills. As shown in Table 9-6, the City has consistently met the State population target of disposing less than 7.0 pounds of waste per person per day and the employment target of disposing less than 14.7 pounds of waste per person per day since 2008 (set at 50 percent of 1995 levels).

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Like all cities in California, the City of Gilroy must meet the State's waste diversion requirements, commonly referred to as AB 939 requirements. The diversion requirement was originally set at 50 percent, but subsequent legislation has altered the way diversion is calculated; thus, a diversion rate is not commonly cited. The City reports annually to the State agency, CalRecycle, and has continually been in compliance.

**(Note: Waiting on additional information regarding diversion rates)**

TABLE 9-6 HISTORICAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL RATES City of Gilroy 2009-2013						
Year	Total Disposal Rate (tons)	Calculated Disposal Rate (pounds/person/day)				Total Diversion Rate
		Population		Employment		
		Number	Annual Per Capita Rate	Number	Annual Per Employee Rate	
2008	72,678.19	50,947	5.0	18,514	13.7	
2009	42,145.50	51,508	4.5	16,766	13.8	
2010	36,828.76	48,836	4.1	15,455	13.1	
2011	39,046.17	49,391	4.3	16,697	12.8	
2012	38,968.49	50,158	4.3	16,745	12.8	

### Waste Management and Recycling Initiatives

#### *Santa Clara County*

The State of California requires that integrated waste management plans be developed for every county in the state. In Santa Clara County, the agency responsible for preparing that plan is the Recycling and Waste Reduction Commission (RWRC). The RWRC prepared the Santa Clara County Integrated Waste Management Plan to comply with Assembly Bill 939 and more recently Senate Bill 1016. The Plan is the primary tool for waste reduction and recycling programs that are countywide in scope. The Plan sets the countywide goals for reducing waste sent to landfills by 50 percent by 2000 and each year thereafter.

#### *City of Gilroy*

The City requires its waste hauler, Recology, to operate both residential and commercial recycling programs that rely on source-separation efforts by the waste generator. There are currently no sorting operations diverting recyclables out of the collected waste stream. The City also supports special event recycling at Gilroy Gardens and the Garlic Festival. Household hazardous waste is collected through a county-operated collection program that has monthly events at their San Martin facility.

City regulations require recycling of construction and demolition debris (Gilroy Municipal Code Chapter 12, Article 5). Applicants for any covered project are required to recycle or divert at least 50 percent of materials generated for disposal the project. Those applicants for non-covered projects are not required, but are encouraged, to divert at least 50 percent of all project-related construction and demolition waste. Such projects include sites that are 5,000 square feet or less, publicly owned rights of way,

utilities, and roadways. To obtain a certificate of occupancy, applicants must submit to the WMP a Debris Recycling Report demonstrating that they have met the diversion requirement for the project. The report identifies the amounts of all construction and demolition debris generated by the project and the amounts recycled or diverted.

### ***Funding***

The vast majority of funding for Gilroy's diversion programs is a component of the solid waste management rate structure. No City funding is allocated to the program. The City does receive payments from the County to support diversion programs, and these funds are used for oversight and administration. The County funds are the City's portion, based on waste disposal, of a countywide fee collected at landfills. This fee is exclusively collected to support waste diversion programs.

## **SECTION 9.6 UTILITIES**

### **Introduction**

This section summarizes existing (2013) information on the utilities provided in Gilroy by quasi-public and private companies, focusing on electrical and natural gas systems. It also summarizes existing (2013) information on the communications systems utilities provided in Gilroy by public and private companies. Utilities are important services that support the expansion of the city's economic base, serve available developable land, and maintain or increase infrastructure capacity.

### **Major Findings**

- The Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides electrical and natural gas service to the Gilroy planning area.
- In 2011 (most recent) Santa Clara County used about 16,384 gigawatt hours of energy (GWh) or 9.1 kWh per person. By comparison, Alameda and Sacramento Counties, the two counties closest in population to Santa Clara, used 7.2 and 7.5 kWh per capita, respectively.
- As of October 2011, the City of Gilroy was serviced by Llagas and Rucker substations.
- In 2012 PG&E reported that 19 percent of its 2012 electricity sales were produced from renewable sources, such as wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, and hydroelectric. As of 2012, 12 renewable energy projects for PG&E's clean energy portfolio are under construction.
- Santa Clara County is home to 11 oil/gas, six waste-to-energy, and two hydroelectric power generation facilities. Two of these sites are located within the Gilroy planning area – the Calpine Gilroy Peaker and the Calpine Gilroy Cogen, both of which are oil/gas power plants.
- Cellular phone service in Gilroy is available from several national providers, including MetroPCS Wireless, Sprint Nextel Corporation, T-Mobile, and Verizon Communications, Inc. Gilroy also receives cable and broadband services from Charter Communications and MegaPath.
- The City of Gilroy currently (2013) operates a free Wi-Fi network in the Downtown area that uses a standard IEEE 802.11a/b/g setup as well as the 4.9 GHz public safety frequency band. The

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

service, known as “Gilroy Wireless” is open to the public but is also segmented to support City uses such as traffic signal communications and police patrol car workstation connectivity.

- Existing fiber optic cable is in place on 6<sup>th</sup> Street between Egleberry Street and Camino Arroyo and Camino Arroyo between 6<sup>th</sup> Street and Renz Lane.

### Existing Conditions

#### Gas and Electricity

##### *Pacific Gas and Electric*

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides electrical and natural gas service to the Gilroy planning area through State-regulated public utility contracts. The utility company is bound by contract to update its systems to meet any additional demands.

##### Regional Gas and Electricity Service

PG&E provides electricity and natural gas distribution, electricity generation, transportation and transmission, natural gas procurement, transportation, and storage. PG&E provides service within 48 counties in California, with a total service area of approximately 70,000 square miles in northern and central California. The PG&E service area stretches from Eureka in the north to Bakersfield in the south, to the Pacific Ocean in the west, and the Sierra Nevada to the east. The utility has 141,215 circuit miles of electric distribution lines and 18,616 circuit miles of interconnected transmission lines. The utility provides services with 42,141 miles of natural gas distribution pipelines and 6,438 miles of transportation pipelines. PG&E serves approximately 5.1 million electricity distribution customers and approximately 4.3 million natural gas distribution customers.

##### Local Gas and Electricity Service

In 2011, Santa Clara County used about 16,384 GWh of energy or 9.1 kWh per person. By comparison, Alameda and Sacramento Counties, the two counties closest in population to Santa Clara, used 7.2 and 7.5 kWh per capita, respectively.

PG&E owns and operates the Llagas substation located at Renz Street and 10<sup>th</sup> Street near Highway 152 on the eastside of Gilroy (near the Highway Patrol Station). Transmission lines (115 KV) run predominantly around the perimeter of Gilroy with some along Highway 101. These transmission lines are located in dedicated rights-of-way owned by PG&E, which provides for their maintenance. Due to Homeland Security procedures and PG&E’s own policies, PG&E is unable to disclose information about the Rucker substation.

Senate Bill X1-2 signed by Governor Brown in April 2011, requires all electricity retailers in the state including publicly owned utilities, investor-owned utilities, electricity service providers, and community choice aggregators, to adopt new Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) goals of 20 percent of retail sales from renewables by the end of 2013, 25 percent by the end of 2016, and 33 percent by the end of 2020. In 2012 PG&E reported that 19 percent of its 2012 electricity sales were produced from renewable sources, such as wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, and hydroelectric power. As of 2012, 12 renewable energy projects for PG&E’s clean energy portfolio have been under construction.

On April 24, 2012, PG&E announced a new Green Energy Program to give electric customers an opportunity to purchase 100 percent renewable energy for a small fee. PG&E expects that participating residential customers will pay on average about an additional \$6.00 each month. Program costs will be borne only by customers who volunteer to participate. PG&E has since submitted a proposal to enhance the program by allowing participating customers to directly support projects that generate clean energy within PG&E's service area based on their energy consumption. The energy will be provided by new small- and mid-sized solar projects within PG&E's service area. PG&E expects CPUC approval of the enhanced Green Energy Program by later this year.

### **Generation Facilities**

The California Energy Commission maintains a power plant database of operating power plants in the state by county. Santa Clara County is home to 11 oil/gas, six waste-to-energy, and two hydroelectric power generation facilities. Two of these sites are located within the Gilroy planning area – the Calpine Gilroy Peaker and the Calpine Gilroy Cogeneration, both of which are oil/gas power plants. “Peaker” projects, part of California's goal to prevent future blackouts, are smaller energy facilities that are operated during times of high power demand. The plant, which opened in 2002, produces 141 MW of energy from three combustion turbines. The Calpine Gilroy Cogeneration plant is a gas-fired cogeneration facility. It was opened in 1988 and produces 109 MW of energy from one combustion turbine routed to one heat recovery steam generator, which provides steam to one steam turbine. According to the California Energy Commission, one MW typically powers about 750 homes. The Gilroy Peaker and Cogeneration plants could power 105,750 and 81,750 homes, respectively.

### **Local Energy Regulations**

In 2010, the City of Gilroy adopted the 2010 California Building Code, effective January 1, 2011, in Ordinance 10-17. The Gilroy building code is modeled on the State Code and other State-required energy conserving features. Amendments to the code allows for design flexibility in order to achieve energy efficiency in construction.

The 2010 California Building Codes changed significantly. Changes include the adoption of green building standards which are known as CALGreen. CALGreen is California's first green building standards code and a first-in-the-nation State-mandated green building code. It is formally known as the California Green Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11, of the California Code of Regulations. CALGreen establishes mandatory minimum green building standards and includes more stringent optional provisions known as Tier 1 and Tier 2. Cities and counties, at their discretion, may adopt Tier 1 or Tier 2 or adopt and enforce other standards that are more stringent than the CALGreen Code.

The City of Gilroy enacted three “green” policies through Resolution 09-02, adopted on February 2, 2009. The City recognizes the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED Rating system and Build it Green's GreenPoint system as the official green building standards for commercial and residential development within the City, respectively. A second “green” policy requires that all construction of new city facilities or renovation of facilities of 5,000 square feet or more, excluding the Gilroy public library, meet the LEED Silver rating standard. Construction or renovation at the LEED Silver rating will occur only when deemed financially feasible by the City Council and after the completion of a feasibility study that confirms that the LEED Silver standard can be achieved. The City of Gilroy will also require the completion of a “Green Checklist” for all building applications constructed within the City.

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

As with most communities, Gilroy includes opportunities to supplement or offset the centrally generated grid electricity with distributed generation (small-scale power generation located in close proximity to the load being served). The new Gilroy Library incorporates extensive solar technology and a Santa Clara County Health Center facility was recently retrofitted with a large solar panel array in the parking lot. Other renewable energy sources include biogas, geothermal, and concentrating solar. The South County Regional Wastewater Authority's wastewater plant that digests biosolids anaerobically produces methane that, in turn, could be used to generate power. Gilroy already includes one cogeneration facility. Biogas digester systems may be installed at any type of industry where waste containing organic material is produced. The dominant presence of adjacent agricultural and farming operations highlights the potential of capturing energy from waste organic materials in a biomass-to-energy process.

### **Telecommunications**

Telephone service is available from several national providers, including Verizon, T-Mobile, Metro PCS, and Sprint. Gilroy receives cable and broadband services from Charter Communications, which is the only fiber provider and has the highest levels of speed. In addition to residential customers, Charter is the service provider for business and institutional uses and also provides the Wide Area Network (WAN) for Gilroy City Hall. MegaPath is also a broadband provider but the service is limited to residential users. Compared to the copper cable used by Megapath, the fiber optic cable is preferred and is a more current technology.

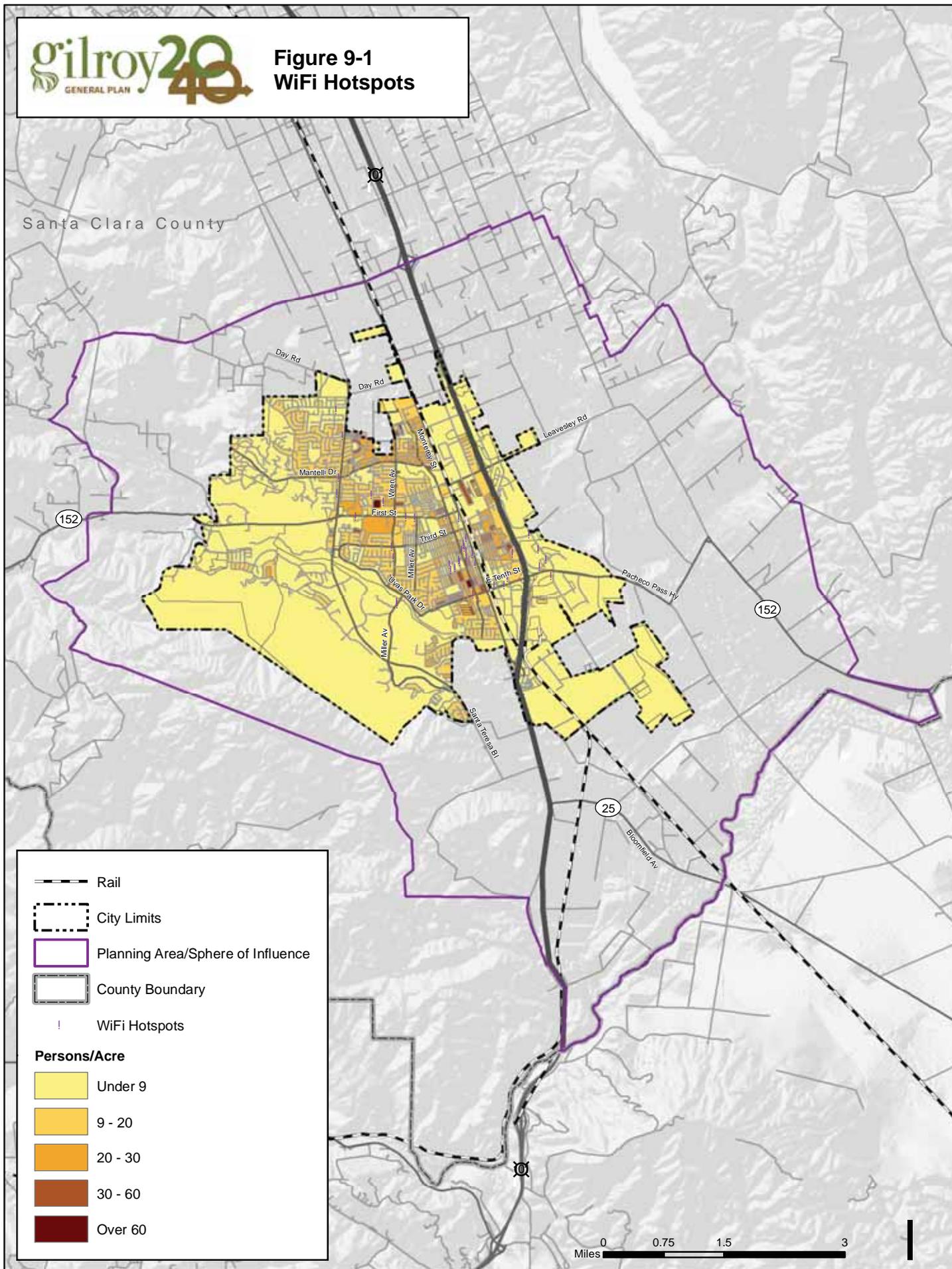
### ***Wireless Network***

Wireless (Wi-Fi) networks allow an electronic device to exchange data wirelessly over a computer network. Networks can be citywide or just accessible in specific hotspots. Many homes have access to their own private Wi-Fi network. Additionally, some businesses provide free or fee-based wireless internet access on their premises. The City of Gilroy currently (2013) operates a free Wi-Fi network that uses a standard IEEE 802.11a/b/g setup as well as the 4.9 GHz public safety frequency band. The City Wi-Fi, which is geared to casual users and not towards business use, is available primarily in the Downtown and along First Street. Nonetheless, this service is a benefit for home-based businesses, visitors, and downtown businesses. The service is also segmented to support City uses such as traffic signal communications and police patrol car workstation connectivity. In the short term, this technology could be used to bring more City facilities online temporarily until more robust technologies such as fiber optic cable is made available. Fiber Optic Communication

Fiber is the fastest form of communications infrastructure, but requires the laying of underground fiber cables as opposed to traditional copper be installed above-ground. Direct connections to fiber optic networks have typically been limited to large urban areas where demand supports the expensive upfront costs of installing the fiber. Broadband providers have generally viewed small towns and rural areas as poor investments due to a limited demand and a dispersed user base.

Charter Communications, the local cable television company, is the City's only fiber. Existing fiber optic cable is in place on 6<sup>th</sup> Street between Egleberry Street and Camino Arroyo and Camino Arroyo between 6<sup>th</sup> Street and Renz Lane.

**Figure 9-1  
WiFi Hotspots**



## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

*This page is intentionally left blank.*

<b>TABLE 9-7 CITY OF GILROY WIFI ACCESS POINTS</b> City of Gilroy 2013	
Las Animas Fire Station	Camino Arroyo at Lindstead (Costco)
Kern at Welburn	Camino Arroyo (near Panda Express)
Santa Teresa at Welburn	Camino Arroyo (near Panera Bread)
Santa Teresa at Mantelli	Chestnut Fire Station
Santa Teresa at Longmeadow	Tenth Street at Chestnut (Subway Restaurant)
Sunrise Fire Station	Tenth Street at Alexander (Wells Fargo Bank)
City Corporation Yard	First Street at Church Street
Sixth Street at Monterey (Old City Hall)	First Street at Wayland (7-Eleven)
Seventh Street at Monterey	First Street at Victoria's Restaurant
Fifth Street at Monterey	First Street at Safeway
Fourth Street at Monterey	First Street at TOGO's Sandwiches
Second Street at Monterey (Bank of America)	Wren at Third Street
Egleberry at Seventh Street (Parking Lot)	Wren at San Miguel
Egleberry at Sixth Street (Parking Lot)	Wren at Wentz
Egleberry at Fifth Street (Parking Lot)	Christmas Hill Park Station (TEEC Building)
Egleberry at Fourth Street (Parking Lot)	Christmas Hill Park at Miller Ave (North Entrance to the park)
Renz (Near Chili's Restaurant)	Parish Way at Ryan Court
Camino Arroyo at Renz (Lowes/Wal-Mart)	Sixth at Dowdy (Police Department)

Source: Access Point locations obtained from the City of Gilroy's website on November 20, 2012 at [http://www.cityofgilroy.org/cityofgilroy\\_files/community/wireless\\_hotspot/Hotspot\\_Locations.pdf](http://www.cityofgilroy.org/cityofgilroy_files/community/wireless_hotspot/Hotspot_Locations.pdf).

**Broadband Services**

Broadband internet service is becoming an increasingly important aspect of community infrastructure. It can be used to promote social and economic development as well as human and technological capacity building. Broadband internet networks are now viewed as basic infrastructure and there is a public interest for communities to ensure that their residents and businesses have readily available access.

Approximately 20 years ago Charter Communications, the local cable television company, provided Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity to Gilroy City Hall and other City government facilities as part of their franchise agreement. Called iNET, this network also serves San Benito County and Gilroy Unified School District. iNET originally utilized copper cable but was migrated to fiber optic cable about ten years ago. Recently State regulations were modified to eliminate the requirement that cable companies provide municipalities with free network access. Consequently the City of Gilroy will lose their free WAN

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

access beginning in 2015 and the City will have to pay monthly access charges it decides to maintain the current WAN infrastructure and service level agreements.

### SECTION 9.7 LAW ENFORCEMENT

#### Introduction

This section describes the general characteristics of existing (2014) law enforcement facilities and services provided within the city of Gilroy by the Gilroy Police Department and its divisions. It identifies the police protection service providers for Gilroy and describes staffing levels, equipment, and jail facilities. It also describes community safety services provided by the Gilroy Police Department and its divisions. It identifies police protection services and describes services calls and dispatch times.

#### Major Findings

- The City of Gilroy Police Department provides police protection services in Gilroy through the following divisions: Administrations Captain, Field Operations Captain, and Special Operations Captain.
- The Police Department employs 60 sworn officers in a staff of 93.
- Based on 2008-2012 data, the City of Gilroy's violent crime rates have been declining while property crime rates have increased. In 2012, Gilroy's violent crime rate was the lowest it had been in five years, whereas the property crime rate was the highest.
- In 2012 the Police Department had a total of 63,770 calls for service created and a total of 45,142 service calls dispatched. Currently, the average response time for all response priorities is approximately five minutes.

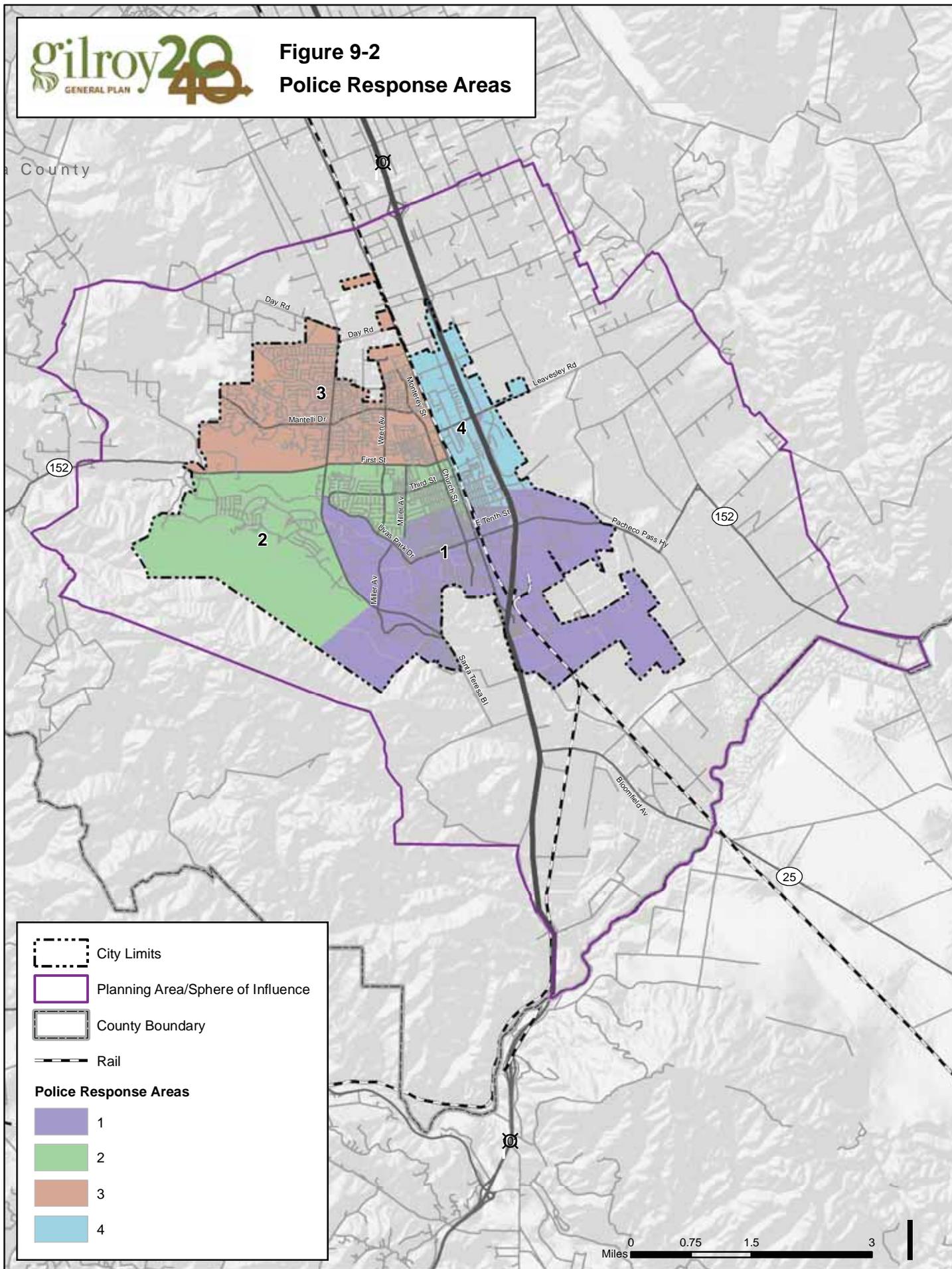
#### Existing Conditions

##### City of Gilroy Police Department

The City of Gilroy Police Department provides police protection services throughout Gilroy. The Police Department operates out of the station located at 7301 Hanna Street. The city is divided into four response areas (see Figure 9-2).

The Police Department's mission is to work in partnership with the community to deliver quality public safety services, based on values of respect, integrity, compassion, teamwork, innovation, and accountability. The staff is deployed in three divisions: Field Operations, Special Operations, and Administrations.

**Figure 9-2**  
**Police Response Areas**



0 0.75 1.5 3  
Miles

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

*This page is intentionally left blank.*

### ***Field Operations Division***

The Field Operations Division is comprised of six patrol teams responsible for handling service calls seven days a week, 24 hours a day. The City is currently divided into four beats, or districts, that are routinely patrolled by members of these teams. Each team works 4 days a week, 10 hours per day. Several days a week, the patrol teams overlap to provide maximum coverage answering calls for service during peak-activity periods. A comprehensive study of the department's deployment and staffing schedule will be completed in May 2014. This will likely result in recommendations and implementation of a new schedule to more closely align staffing with changing patterns in calls for service.

Field Operations are supported by the Mounted Enforcement Unit. The Police Department has a Mounted Enforcement Unit, which began in 1993 to address a need to provide crowd control via horses. The Mounted Enforcement Unit has six riders. The Unit works part-time to provide support for ground officers during riot and crowd-control situations. In addition, the officers are used in patrolling downtown, the local parks, the Uvas Creek levee area, and retail stores during busy holiday weekends. The unit also specializes in search-and-rescue and fugitive-recovery operations.

### ***Special Operations Division***

The Special Operations Division oversees the Investigations Unit, the Anti-Crime Team, and the Traffic Unit. The Investigations Unit currently employs five detectives who are responsible for investigating major crimes, such as homicides and sex crimes. The categories of crime that fall within their jurisdiction include: Crimes Against Persons, Property Crimes, Missing Persons, and Sexual Assaults. The detectives typically act as the liaison between the Gilroy Police Department and the District Attorney's Office. The Investigations Unit is also responsible for writing search warrants at the request of the department.

The Gilroy Police Department formed the Anti-Crime Team in 1992 in response to gang violence. The team has a total of eight full-time members, including a sergeant, a corporal, narcotics investigators, an intervention officer, and gang investigators. The team's main responsibility is to investigate gang crimes, graffiti, and narcotic-related crimes.

Under the direct supervision of the Special Operations Captain, the Gang Prevention Coordinator develops, plans, organizes, and promotes gang-related prevention and coordination efforts within South Santa Clara County. The Gang Prevention Coordinator also inventories all available community resources, creates a resource guide for at risk youth and gang members who wish to get out of the gang lifestyle, create partnership agreements with community-based and government organizations, survey youth, creates a strategic plan, and attends/leads regular Gang Task Force meetings. The Gang Prevention Coordinator also regularly interfaces with all City departments, the City executive management team, elected officials, leaders from other community organizations and jurisdictions, as well as the public.

The ultimate goal of the traffic unit is to reduce traffic collisions. This is achieved through geographic and temporal assignment of personnel and equipment and the establishment of preventive patrols to address specific categories of unlawful driving behavior. Traffic enforcement techniques are based on accident data, enforcement activity records, traffic volume, and traffic conditions. The traffic unit provides enforcement efforts toward violations, not only in proportion to the frequency of their occurrence in accident situations, but also in terms of traffic-related needs.

# CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

## Administrative Division

The Administrative Division includes the Communications 911 and Records Units. The City of Gilroy's Communications Center operates out of the police station and oversees the provision of emergency and non-emergency police, fire, and medical and city services to the community. The Center is required to provide for the community in an efficient and professional manner.

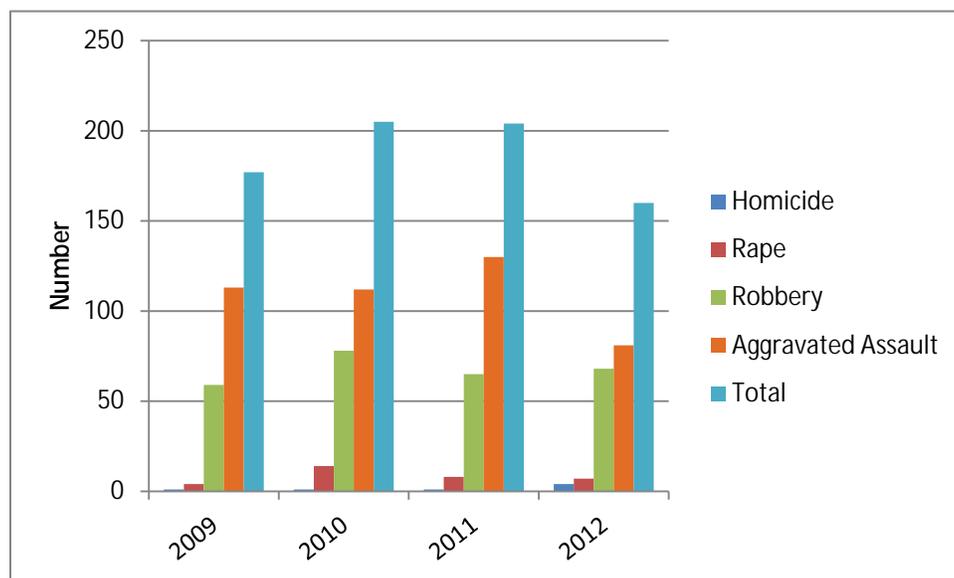
The Records Unit is responsible for Police reports, warrants, subpoenas, property, evidence, bicycle licensing, tow hearings, and interaction with the public in the main lobby. The Police Department does not provide fingerprinting services. Instead, fingerprinting is done electronically through the Sheriff's Department.

## Crime

As shown in Figures 9-3 through 9-5, the city's violent crime rates have declined over the past five years, while property crime rates have increased. The violent crime rates fluctuated between 2009 and 2012, with approximately 160 incidences in 2012. Gilroy's property crime rates experienced a steady decline between the years of 2009 and 2011, but unexpectedly increased to a high of approximately 1,795 incidences in 2012.

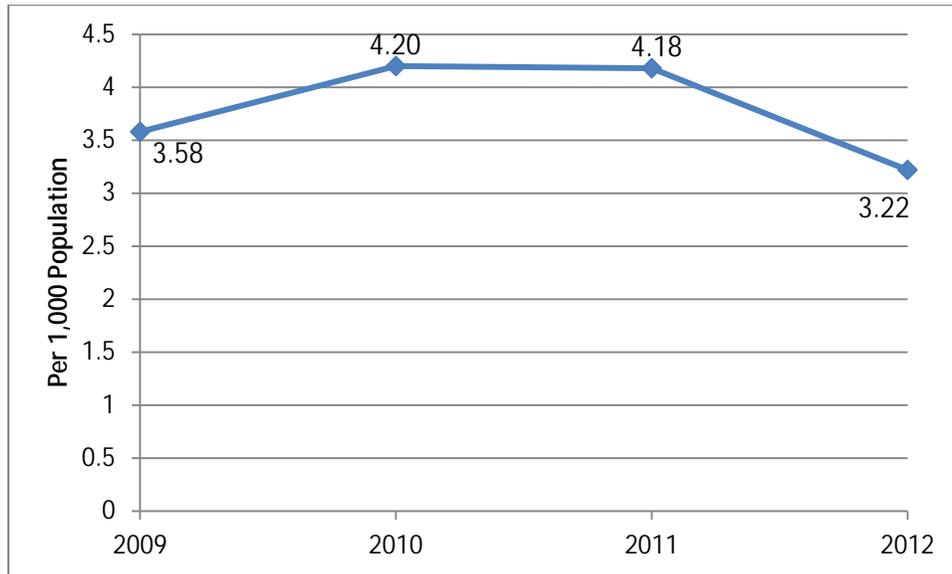
**FIGURE 9-3  
VIOLENT CRIME NUMBERS**

**City of Gilroy  
2009-2012**



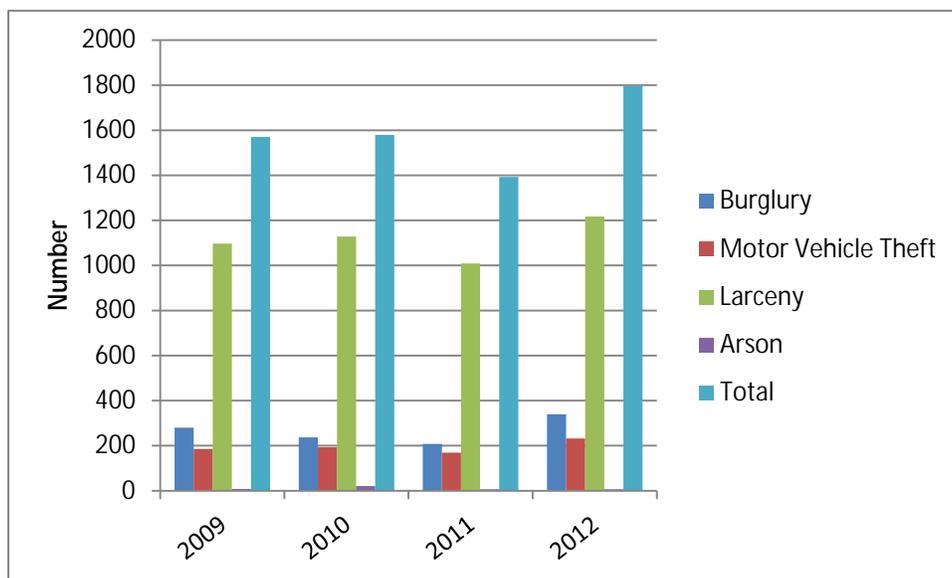
Source: City of Gilroy, April 2014.

**FIGURE 9-4  
VIOLENT CRIME RATE**  
City of Gilroy  
2009-2012



Source: City of Gilroy, April 2014.

**FIGURE 9-5  
PROPERTY CRIME NUMBERS**  
City of Gilroy  
2009-2012

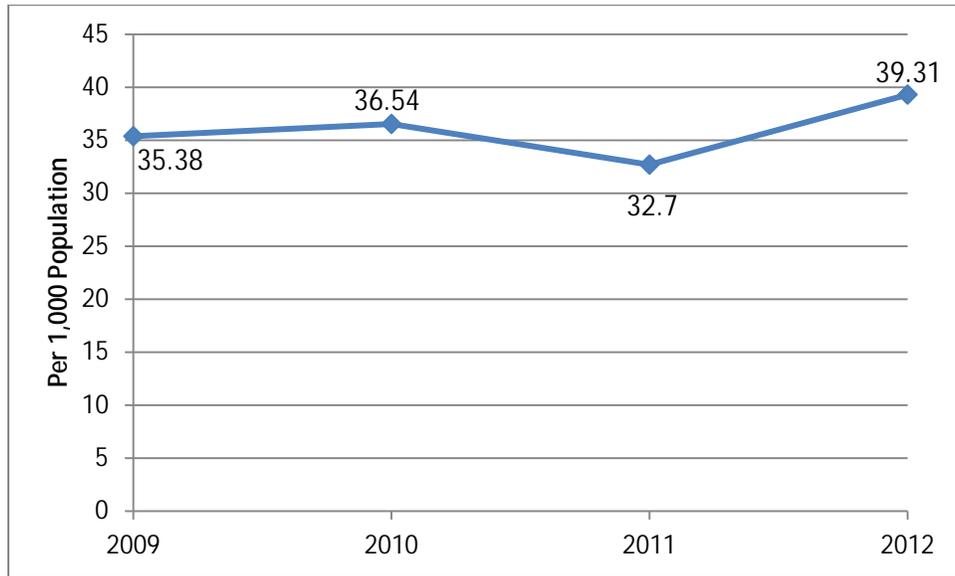


Source: City of Gilroy, December 2013.

# CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

**FIGURE 9-6**  
**PROPERTY CRIME RATE**  
City of Gilroy  
2009-2012



Source: City of Gilroy, December 2013.

Table 9-8 shows a decrease in the ratio of violent crime per 1,000 residents and an increase in the ratio of property crime per 1,000 residents; the overall crime rates citywide have increased over the past four years. Crime rates tended to fluctuate by type; none of the specific crime rates consistently increased or decreased over the four-year period. In 2011, overall crime decreased to 1,597 incidents only to increase to 1,955 incidents in 2012.

**TABLE 9-8  
CRIME STATISTICS**

City of Gilroy  
2010-2012

Crime	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Ratio <sup>1</sup>						
<b>Violent Crime</b>								
Homicide	1	0.02	1	0.02	1	0.02	4	0.08
Rape	4	0.08	14	0.29	8	0.16	7	0.14
Robbery	59	1.19	78	1.60	65	1.33	68	1.37
Aggravated Assault	113	2.29	112	2.29	130	2.66	81	1.63
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>3.58</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>4.20</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>4.18</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>3.22</i>
<b>Property Crime</b>								
Burglary	280	5.67	237	4.85	208	4.26	339	6.82
Motor Vehicle Theft	185	3.75	193	3.95	169	3.46	232	4.66
Larceny	1,097	22.22	1,128	23.10	1,009	20.66	1,217	24.47
Arson	8	0.16	21	0.43	7	0.14	7	0.14
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,570</i>	<i>31.80</i>	<i>1,579</i>	<i>32.34</i>	<i>1,393</i>	<i>28.52</i>	<i>1,795</i>	<i>36.09</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>35.38</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>36.54</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>32.70</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>39.31</b>
Population Estimate	49,374	--	48,821	--	48,839	--	49,735	--

Note:

<sup>1</sup>Per 1,000 residents

Source: City of Gilroy, accessed December 2013.

## Staffing

The Police Department employs 60 sworn officers in a staff of 93. Sworn staff include the Police Chief, three captains, 10 sergeants, eight corporals, and 38 police officers. The City's standard for police personnel is a ratio of officers' available time to conduct proactive police work in relation to their committed time dealing with community generated calls for service. A staffing study is currently under way and should be complete by mid 2014.

In 2012 the Police Department had a total of 63,770 calls for service created and a total of 45,142 service calls dispatched. The Gilroy Police Department has a goal of a five minute or less response time for all Priority E and Priority 1 service calls. Priority E (emergency) is defined as calls for service that are in progress, life threatening, or are a threat to life. Priority 1 is defined as calls for service where something has occurred or is occurring and it needs an immediate public safety response. The Police Department has not identified response time goals for the other call priorities. Currently, the average response time for all response priorities is approximately five minutes.

The City has a formal mutual aid agreement with the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department. In addition, the City has an informal agreement with the City of Morgan Hill Police Department to ensure adequate response to large-scale emergencies and multiple, simultaneous incidents that might exceed the capabilities of the Department's resources, specifically incidents requiring special weapons and

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

tactics. The Department also assigns one officer to the Drug Enforcement Administration, one officer to the Regional Narcotics Task Force, and one officer to the Rapid Enforcement Allied Computer Team.

<b>TABLE 9-9 AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME BY PRIORITY City of Gilroy 2012</b>	
<b>Priority</b>	<b>Average Response Time</b>
Priority E	00:03:28
Priority 1	00:05:03
Priority 2	00:05:24
Priority 3	00:06:18
Priority 4	00:08:05
Priority 5	00:06:75
Priority 6	00:00:31

*Source: David Boles, crime analysis, records, and property manager; Gilroy Police Department, accessed December 17, 2012.*

The Police Department maintains a number of community partnerships. The Police Department collaborates with the Gilroy Unified School District (GUSD). A patrol officer is assigned to Gilroy's schools and acts as a liaison between GUSD and the Gilroy Police Department. The officer's primary responsibility is enforcement for the schools. The officer also coordinates monthly meetings with the vice principals to enhance the communication and collaboration between schools in the area and the Police Department.

The Gilroy Police Department also operates a Volunteers in Policing program in which members of the community volunteer to assist the department in various tasks including traffic control, vehicle abatement, records, graffiti abatement, and street light audits.

### **Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department**

Some portions of the Gilroy Planning Area include unincorporated areas that are under the jurisdiction of the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Department is divided into three major bureaus: Field Operations, Support Services, and Administrative Services. The unincorporated areas surrounding Gilroy are patrolled by units from the South County Sub-Station located at 80 West Highland Avenue in San Martin. The Headquarters Patrol Division operates out of the County of Santa Clara Office of the Sheriff located at 55 West Younger Avenue in San Jose. The Court Security Division is the largest division in the Sheriff's Office and is responsible for providing security to all Superior Courts in Santa Clara County. The Sheriff's Department employs 1,800 staff including 586 full-time sworn, badge officers.

## California Highway Patrol

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) provides traffic safety and enforcement services on unincorporated roadways and State highways. CHP is also responsible for:

- assisting in emergencies exceeding local capabilities;
- providing disaster and lifesaving assistance;
- truck and bus inspections;
- air operations (both airplanes and helicopters);
- vehicle theft investigation and prevention;
- protecting State property and employees, the Governor, and other dignitaries; and
- public education on driver safety issues.

Gilroy is located in the Coastal Division. CHP operates one of eleven area offices at 740 Renz Lane in Gilroy. The Coastal Division also includes one resident post, two commercial vehicle inspection stations, and three communication/dispatch centers. The Coast Division employs 530 uniformed officers and 162 non-uniformed officers.

## SECTION 9.8 FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

### Introduction

This section describes the existing (2013) structural and urban fire protection services in Gilroy, as well as responsible agencies and fire prevention measures currently in place. It discusses the organization, staffing, and resources of the Gilroy Fire Department.

### Major Findings

- The Gilroy Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency response services to a 16.2 square mile area..
- The Fire Department Operations Division provides Emergency Response command and management for three assigned 24 hour shift platoons.
- The Gilroy Fire Department maintains three operating stations. Each station houses a fire engine staffed with a crew of three, including one Captain, one Fire Engineer, and one firefighter/paramedic.
- Each Gilroy Fire Department fire company has at least one paramedic that provides Advanced Life Support (ALS) services. The 911 ambulance provider for Santa Clara County, including Gilroy, is Rural/Metro.

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

- The Fire Department protects over 50,000 residents within the city limits with 40 sworn personnel. The Department currently maintains a 0.74 staffing ratio, which is less than its goal of 1.0 firefighter per 1,000 residents.

### Existing Conditions

The City of Gilroy Fire Department (GFD) is an “all risks” department that responds to fires of all types, emergency medical incidents, rescue situations of any time, hazardous conditions and other related emergencies such as public assistance and water removal. GFD’s mission is to protect the lives, property and environment of the Gilroy community by employing the latest fire, rescue, emergency medical service and prevention technologies in a spirit of teamwork and integrity. The Department includes three divisions: Operations, Training and EMS, and Administration.

### Operations Division

The Operations Division under the Fire Chief provides Emergency Response command and management for three assigned 24-hour shift platoons. The Operations Division is responsible for the planning, organization, and direction of the Fields Operations Division to ensure operational readiness and effective response of all emergency response resource. The operational responsibilities of the Department stated above are supported by the Administrative Division and the Training and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Division. In addition, the Department provides fire prevention and life safety services to the community through the fire inspection program and a community public education program.

### Training and EMS Division

The Training and EMS Division is responsible for ensuring that emergency response personnel are well trained and are able to provide a response force that effectively responds to an the emergency. The Division goal is to provide for the safety of the community as well as for the firefighters. The EMS Division ensures that personnel maintain appropriate skills training and certifications and serve as the liaison to the County-wide emergency medical services program to maintain Gilroy’s support and participation in the partnership.

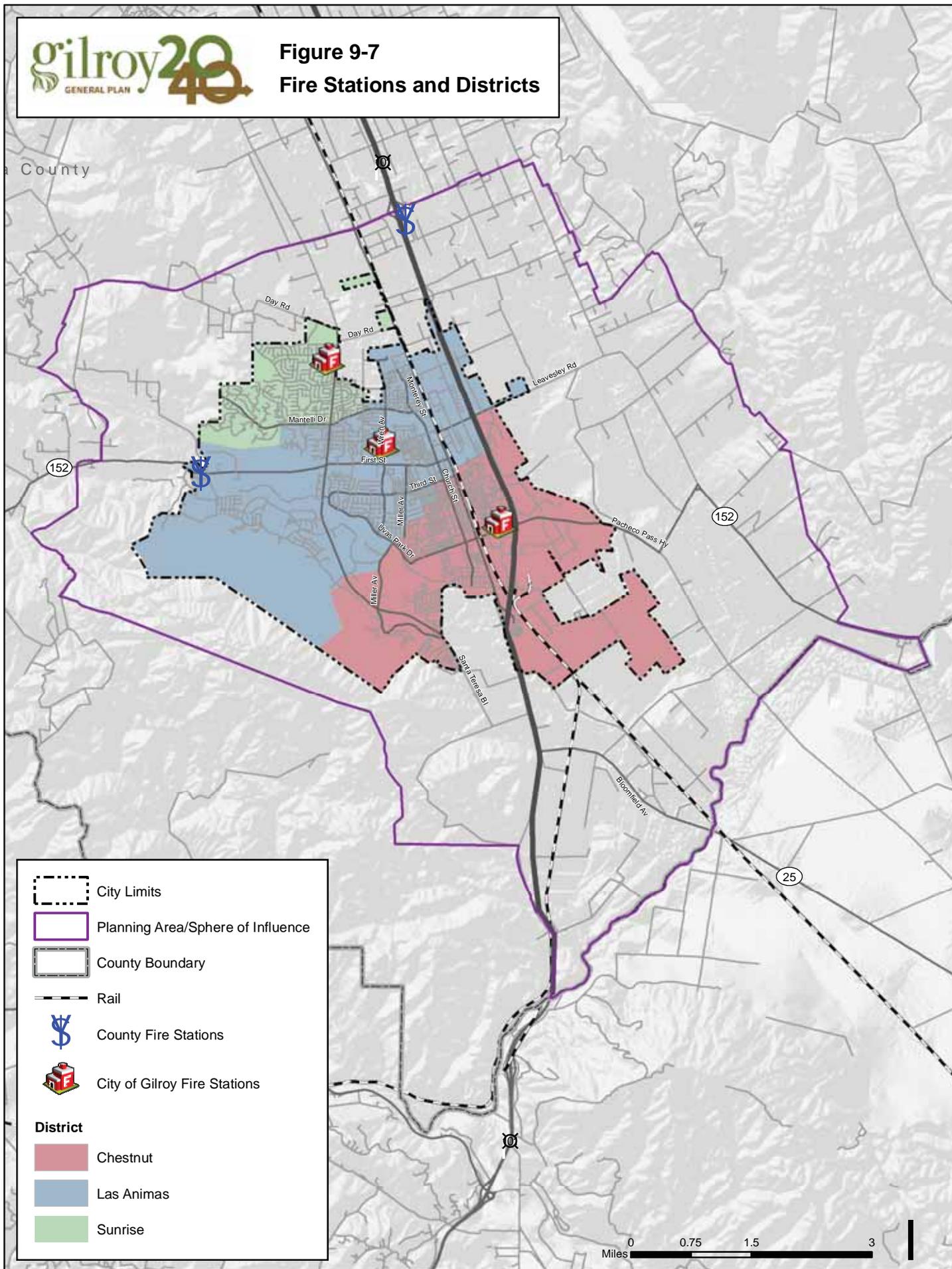
### Administrative Division

Administration provides management oversight to the Fire Department, while also planning and directing the current and future activities of the Department. Additionally, Administration supports the organization with services such as planning, statistical analysis, records management, and department level support for purchasing, accounts payable, timekeeping. It is also responsible for a variety of human resource functions such as recruitment, hiring, testing promoting, performance evaluation, and discipline.

### Facilities

The Gilroy Fire Department has three fire stations. Existing stations and their response areas are shown in Figure 9-7. The three operating stations maintained by the Department are: Fire Station 1-Chestnut Station: 7070 Chestnut Street; Fire Station 2-Las Animas Station: 8383 Wren Avenue; Fire Station 3-Sunrise Station: 880 Sunrise Drive.

**Figure 9-7  
Fire Stations and Districts**



## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

*This page is intentionally left blank.*

Additionally, the Department is planning for a new station in the southwest are of Gilroy when sufficient development impact fees have been collected to fund construction.

Three Fire Engines are staffed on a daily basis, one at each Station. All engines are staffed with three-person companies. There is at least one certified firefighter/paramedic on each apparatus that provides Advanced Life Support (ALS). Additionally, each of the 24 hour operations shifts has an on-duty Battalion Chief to provide incident command at emergencies and to manage the day-to-day operations of each work shift.

The Fire Department also maintains additional specialized apparatus resources that can be staffed on an “as needed” basis. An aerial ladder truck can be placed in service instead of an engine, or it can be placed in service using call-back personnel or paid call firefighters. Wildland fire apparatus are placed in service as companion vehicles to the engine companies during wildland fire season.

### **Staffing**

Currently (2013), the Gilroy Fire Department employs 41 authorized full-time staff members, of which 40 are sworn firefighters. Staff members include: one Fire Chief, three Division Chiefs, ten fire captains, nine fire engineers, 17 firefighters, and one secretary.

The Fire Department maintains a ratio of 0.74 firefighters per 1,000 residents with a goal of one firefighter per 1,000 residents. With a city population of 54,416, the Gilroy Fire Department would need 15 additional firefighters or 55 firefighters total in order to reach the City’s standard for personnel.

### **Emergency Response**

Emergency Response Operations services to the community are provided through the three fire stations: Chestnut, Las Animas, and Sunrise. Emergency Response is a 24 hour service 365 days a year staffed by three rotating 24 hour shifts. Dispatching is provided by the Gilroy Police Department; EMS calls are transferred to Santa Clara County Communications, which uses emergency medical dispatch (EMD) protocol and provides transport dispatch.

In 2012, the Fire Department responded to 4,099 calls for service. Approximately 2,416 calls required emergency medical services. In the City of Gilroy, four fire engines (three from Gilroy and one from the South Santa Clara County Fire Protection District) and two Battalion Chiefs are dispatched as a first alarm assignment to structure fires; they are all dispatched at once. In 2012, GFD saved approximately \$6,200,000 in property value through aggressive firefighting and preventive efforts.

The guideline established by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) for fire response times is six minutes at least 90 percent of the time, with response time measured from the 911-call time to the arrival time of the first-responder at the scene. The Gilroy Fire Department meets or exceeds the recommendations of the NFPA. The Department response goal is to arrive on the scene of emergency calls for service within five minutes 75 percent of the time and within eight minutes 95 percent of the time.

The Santa Clara County EMS agency has established a 90 percent compliance standard for medical emergency calls. All participating providers must meet the response time criteria set forth by the Santa Clara County EMS agency, including the Gilroy Fire Department. The County goal is to have a paramedic

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

on scene within eight minutes, to which GFD's performance for 2013 ranged from a high of 98.6 percent of the time to a low of 95 percent of the time. The Gilroy Fire Department reports out monthly on performance.

The Insurance Services Office (ISO) provides rating and statistical information for the insurance industry in the United States. To do so, ISO evaluates a community's fire protection needs and services, and assigns each community evaluated a public protection classification rating. The rating is developed as a cumulative point system, based on the community's fire-suppression delivery system, including fire dispatch (operators, alarm dispatch circuits, telephone lines available), fire department (equipment available, personnel, training, distribution of companies, etc.), and water supply (adequacy, condition, number, and installation of fire hydrants). Insurance rates are based upon this rating. The lowest rating is a Class 10, while the best rating is a Class 1. Based on the type and extent of training provided to fire-company personnel and the City's existing water supply, Gilroy currently has a Class 4 ISO rating.

Mutual aid and automatic aid agreements are maintained with several agencies. In 2012 the City received mutual/automatic aid 136 times and provided aid 356 times. By far the majority of aid responses received and provided were with the South Santa Clara County Fire District (SSCCFD). The District has engines located strategically at Gilroy Gardens, Masten and 101, and a third at Watsonville and Monterey. This agreement ensures rapid response from the closest engines and the covering of responses adjacent to the city when one or the other engines are busy on other emergency calls.

The Santa Clara County Local Fire Service and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan includes: CAL FIRE, Santa Clara County Fire Department, Morgan Hill Fire Department, Gilroy Fire Department, Milpitas Fire Department, Moffett Field Fire Department, Mountain View Fire Department, Palo Alto Fire Department, San Jose Fire Department, Santa Clara Fire Department, South Santa Clara County Fire District, and Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety. The Santa Clara County Fire Chiefs Association has agreed on a process that will allow agencies to provide minimum coverage in their jurisdictions, when their own resources are depleted. This process provides for mutual aid units to move into neighboring jurisdictions to help provide continued fire and EMS coverage.

The City of Gilroy is also a member of the California Master Mutual Aid System. The California Master Mutual Aid Agreement establishes a formal process where jurisdictions can give and receive fire or emergency assistance to other members within their mutual aid region whenever it is needed. The city of Gilroy is within the Mutual Aid Region II or the Coastal Region.

Gilroy Firefighters have Emergency Medical Training (EMT) and can provide the first response to medical emergencies. Twenty-one firefighters are licensed paramedics. Paramedics contracted by the county serve the entire county and provide services to the City under contract. The county 911 ambulance provider provides paramedic transport services to area hospitals. The 911 ambulance provider for Santa Clara County is Rural/Metro. Mobile Area Routing and Vehicle Location Information System (MARVLIS) is a product of Bradshaw Consulting Services (BCS). Rural/Metro has contracted with BCS to use MARVLIS for real-time communications and deployment.

Certain medical emergencies or trauma patients are required by county policy to be seen at a facility that can meet their needs. The regional trauma hospitals are Valley Medical Center, Regional Medical Center, and Stanford Hospital. The local hospital is St. Louise Hospital; ambulance service is also provided to emergency departments at O'Conner and El Camino Hospitals.

The primary Emergency Operations Center for the city of Gilroy is in the Gilroy Police Department Building. The City has an emergency preparedness program that informs community leaders how to organize neighborhood-level disaster-preparation or disaster response teams. Other programs such as training sessions for citizens, city emergency-response-groups, and annual outreach events are organized and administered by the Gilroy Fire Department.

## SECTION 9.9 SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES

### Introduction

This section describes the existing (2013) general characteristics of school, library, and other educational facilities in Gilroy. It describes the public and private schools currently (2013) in operation in Gilroy and provides information regarding library programs, collections, staffing, funding, and services provided in the city.

### Major Findings

- The city of Gilroy is served by the Gilroy Unified School District (GUSD). In addition, there are five private schools in Gilroy and one charter school. Gavilan College provides community college level education services.
- GUSD has eight elementary, three middle, and four high schools within the Gilroy Planning Area with a total enrollment of 11,571 in 2012.
- From 2007-2010, GUSD experienced a steady increase in student enrollment. Projections indicate that overall GUSD enrollment will increase to approximately 17,670 between 2015 and 2020.
- The 2010 GUSD Facilities Master Plan projected a need for a total of 41 classrooms over a period of 5 to 10 years in order to keep class sizes consistent with the current averages. In 2013, two GUSD schools were reported to be overcrowded.
- Gilroy Prep is the only public charter school in Gilroy, with 300 kindergarten through eighth grade students.
- There are five private schools in Gilroy: two elementary/middle schools, one middle/high school, and two combination elementary/middle/high schools. In 2012, a total of 732 students were enrolled in these private schools.
- The Gilroy Library is part of the Santa Clara County Library system. A new library, located at 350 W. Sixth Street, was completed on April 28, 2012.
- The Gilroy Library collection has more than 174,197 items including books, periodicals, and other publication formats such as DVDs, Playaways, audiobooks, and book club kits. The library offers a wide variety of electronic resources and services including extensive online databases and downloadable books and music. The library has a capacity of nearly 265,000 volumes.
- The Santa Clara County Library provides services to the cities of Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill and Saratoga, as well as unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County. All other cities operate their own library system.

# CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

## Existing Conditions

### Schools and Education

The City of Gilroy is served by the Gilroy Unified School District, while a public charter school and private schools provide additional education opportunities. Gavilan College, located in the southern area of the city, provides community college education in the liberal arts and sciences, as well as pre-professional business, vocational, and technical fields. Table 9-10 lists the District schools, their corresponding facility capacities, and student enrollment as of the 2012-2013 school year. See Figures 9-8 and 9-9 for the school locations and District boundary.

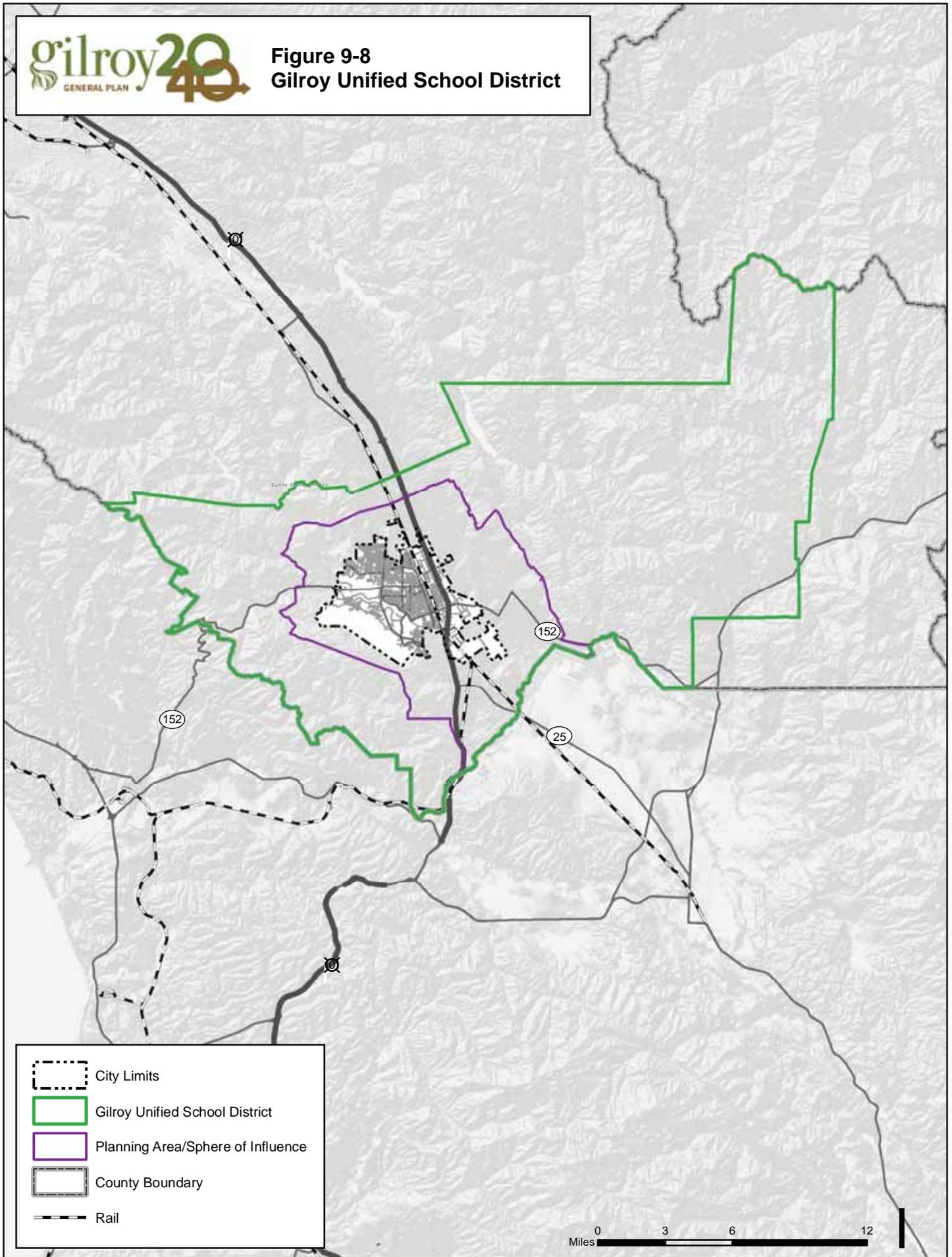
<b>TABLE 9-10</b>			
<b>GILROY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHOOLS</b>			
<b>Gilroy Planning Area</b>			
<b>2012-2013</b>			
	<b>Address</b>	<b>Facility Capacity</b>	<b>Total Enrollment<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Elementary Schools</b>			
Antonio Del Buono	9300 Wren Avenue	700-750	645
El Roble	930 Third Street	700-750	572
Eliot	475 Old Gilroy Street	700-750	536
Glen View	600 West Eighth Street	700-750	624
Las Animas	6550 Cimino Street	700-750	775
Luigi Aprea	9225 Calle Del Rey	700-750	709
Rod Kelley	8755 Kern Avenue	700-750	773
Rucker	325 Santa Clara Avenue	700-750	502
<b>Total Elementary</b>		<b>6,300-6,750</b>	<b>5,133</b>
<b>Middle Schools</b>			
Ascencion Solarsano	7121 Grenache Way	850-900	955
Brownell	7800 Carmel Street	850-900	956
South Valley	385 I.O.O.F Avenue	850-900	703
<b>Total Middle School</b>		<b>2,550-2,700</b>	<b>2,614</b>
<b>High Schools</b>			
Christopher	850 Day Road	1,800-2,300	1,681
Dr. TJ Owens Gilroy Early College Academy	5055 Santa Teresa Blvd.	400	223
Gilroy	750 West Tenth Street	1,800-2,300	1,388
Mount Madonna Continuation	8750 Hirasaki Court	200	281
<b>Total High School</b>		<b>4,200-5,200</b>	<b>3,573</b>
<b>District Total</b>		<b>13,050-14,650</b>	<b>11,323<sup>2</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup>2012-2013 School Year

<sup>2</sup>Does not include Gilroy's Charter School, Gilroy Prep (enrollment 242), nor does it include the District Non-Public Non-Sectarian Schools (enrollment 6).

Source: Gilroy Unified School District, 2013: Gilroy Unified School District Facilities Master Plan 2002-2027, updated December 2007; DataQuest< <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>>, accessed December 11, 2013.

**Figure 9-8  
Gilroy Unified School District**

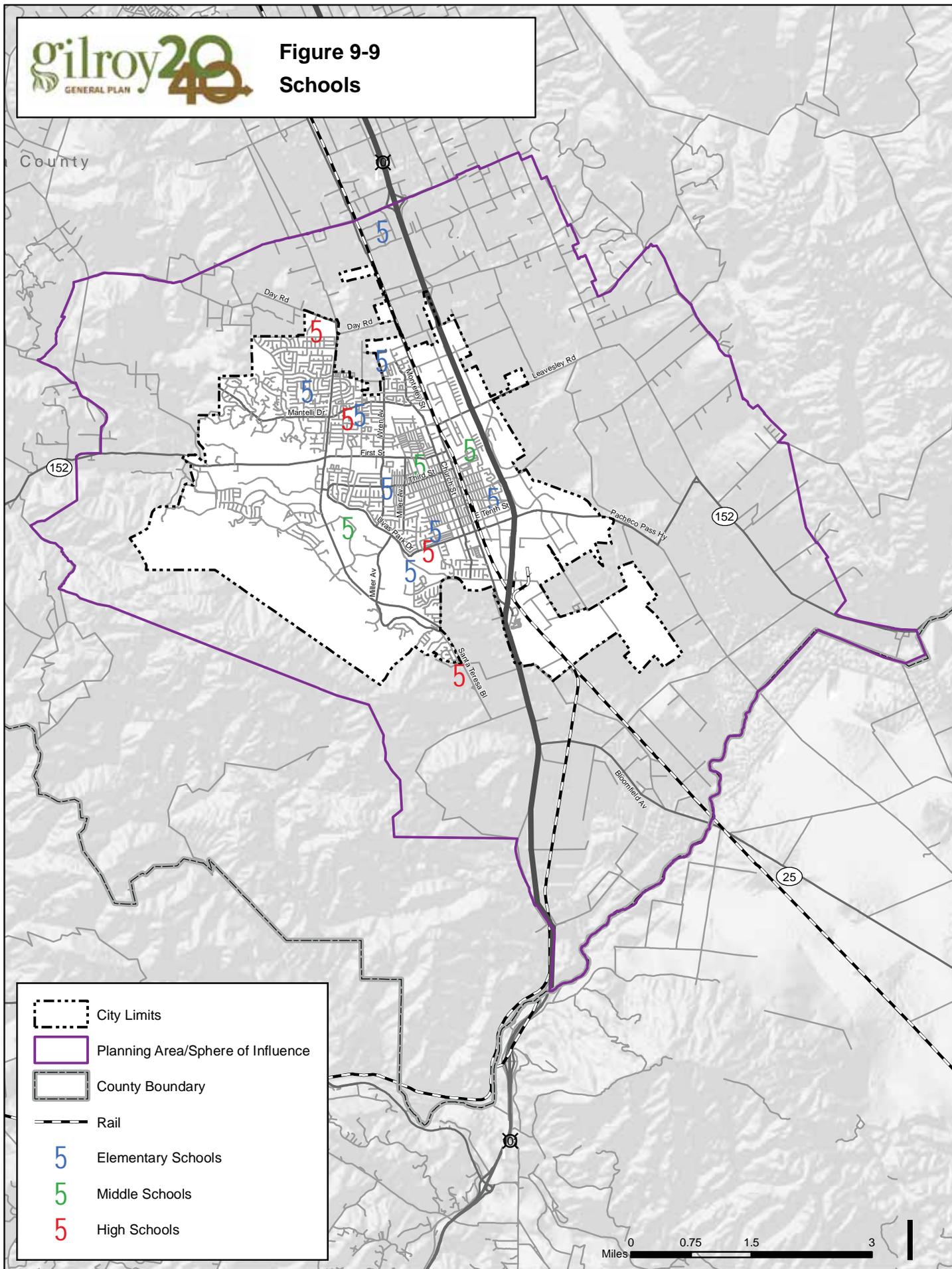


## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

*This page is intentionally left blank.*

**Figure 9-9  
Schools**



## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

*This page is intentionally left blank.*

## ***Gilroy Unified School District***

### **Enrollment and Capacity**

The Gilroy Unified School District (GUSD) boundaries include the city of Gilroy and adjacent unincorporated areas in Santa Clara County. According to the National Center Education Statistics, the District, in the 2012-2013 school year, employed about 749 persons, including 462 teachers. Since the 2000-2001 school year, GUSD has experienced a significant increase in enrollment as the city of Gilroy continues to grow. As shown in 9-10, district enrollment has steadily increased in the last 12 years.

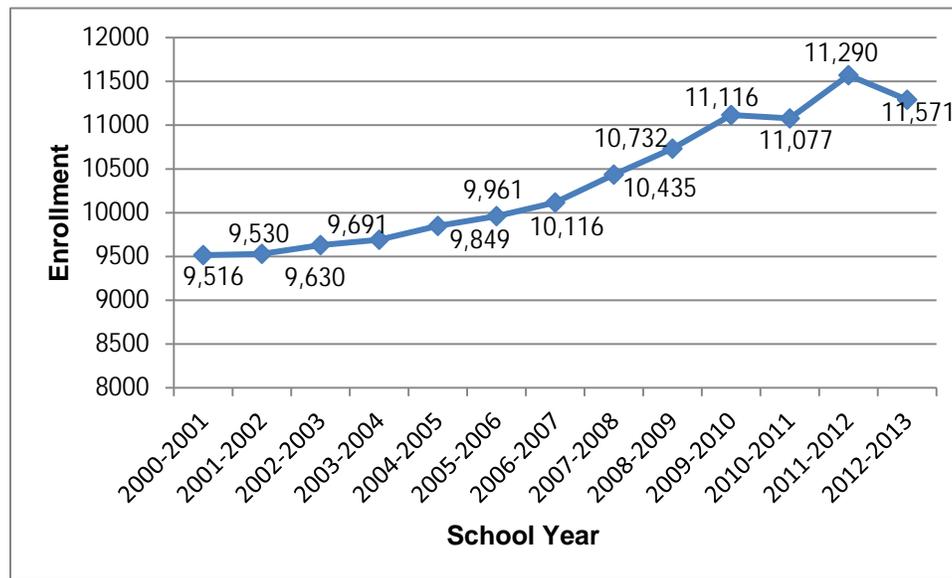
GUSD 2012-2013 enrollment is 5,378 elementary students, 2,617 middle school students, and 3,576 high school students for a total enrollment of 11,571 K-12 students. Existing school building capacity is calculated on a teaching station basis by which all permanent classrooms are counted. Portable classrooms are also counted, but only up to the amount of portable classrooms that equals 25 percent of the number of permanent classrooms. Using this measure of school capacity, the District has existing school building capacity for 12,454 K-12 students.

Based on a study of historical building activity and recent City projections for new home construction, approximately 745 new housing units are expected to be constructed within the District over the next five years (2013-2017). A student generation rate analysis conducted by GUSD of newly constructed residential units found that each new single-family detached home generates an average of 0.56 K-12 students, while each new multifamily unit generates an average of 0.20 K-12 students. Over the next five years, 417 new K-12 students are expected from the projected 745 new housing (224 elementary, 89 middle, and 104 high school students). The 2012 Level 1 Developer Fees Justification Report assumes that no new multifamily units will be constructed during the five-year time period.

GUSD has eight elementary schools, three middle schools, two high schools, one continuation high school, and a community day school. Historically, the District's overall attendance rate has been 95 percent. The 2002-2027 Facilities Master Plan recommends that student populations should range from 700-750 students for elementary schools, 850-900 students for middle schools, and 1,800-2,300 students for high schools. Rod Kelly Elementary and Mount Madonna Continuation High School are the only schools at full capacity. Overcrowding is both a function of facility space and staffing ratios; GUSD's elementary sites are reaching full capacity with the current level of enrollment and staffing ratios.

# CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

**FIGURE 9-10**  
**GILROY SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT**  
Gilroy School District  
2000-2013



Source: DataQuest< <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>>, accessed December 11, 2013

## **Construction of New Facilities**

The 2010 GUSD Facilities Master Plan identified a significant need to repair, modernize, and upgrade older school facilities and provide appropriate space for all of the activities that occur at schools. GUSD is pooling bond funds, State funds, and District fees to meet these challenges. Gilroy residents passed Measure P in the fall of 2008, which is a general obligation bond authorizing \$150 million for school improvements. As of March 2013, GUSD had completed renovations and construction at six schools: Brownell Middle School, Gilroy High School, Christopher High School, Glen View Elementary School, Las Animas Elementary School, and Rod Kelley Elementary School. Current and future projects include: installation of kitchen equipment at Rod Kelley Elementary School, installation of kitchen equipment and multipurpose room occupancy improvements at Rucker Elementary School, construction of a track and field at Christopher High School, and general construction at Gilroy High School.

The GUSD Board has decided to surplus two properties: the former Las Animas Elementary Site (on Wren Ave.) and the land known as "The Grove" (along Santa Teresa Blvd.), which was identified as a potential site for a future elementary school. The District continues to explore options for these properties, including sale, exchange of properties, and ground lease.

GUSD prepared a Level I Developer Fees Justification Report in November 2012 to support establishing Level I developer fee rates. Fees were established by the District in December 2012. The Level 1 rates are: \$3.20 per square foot for residential and \$0.51 per square foot for commercial. Fees are updated by the State Allocation Board every two years. The most recent update was in January 2014. To take advantage of the new rate, a Justification Study would have to be conducted, and the Governing Board would have to adopt the new rates in a public meeting.

**Public Charter School**

There is one charter school located within the city of Gilroy at 277 IOOF Avenue. Charter schools operate within the framework of California State law to create a charter that outlines the school's governing structure, mission, methods of assessment, student outcomes, and goals. Charter schools function like a small independent school district and accept students across neighborhoods and districts. Gilroy Prep School, the city's only charter school, serves kindergarten through the eighth grade. In 2012, a total of 242 students were enrolled in Gilroy Prep. The school will continue to add a grade each year until 540 students are enrolled in 2018.

**Private Schools Serving the Community**

Private schools provide educational services based on individually set criteria (e.g., academic performance, religious affiliation). There are five private schools located within the city of Gilroy: two elementary/middle schools, one middle/high school, and two combination elementary/middle/high schools. In 2012, 732 students were enrolled in private schools. Table 9-11 summarizes the location, grades, and enrollment of Gilroy private schools.

TABLE 9-11 PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT City of Gilroy 2012-2013			
School	Grades	Address	Enrollment
Anchor Point Christian School/High School	7-12	2220 Pacheco Pass Highway	112
Pacific West Christian Academy	K-8	1575 A Mantelli Drive	301
Phoenix NPS/Rebekah Children's Services	K-12	290 I.O.O.F Avenue	15
St. Mary	K-8	7900 Church Street	288
Yorktown Academy	K-12	7015 Yorktown Drive	16
<b>Total</b>			<b>732</b>

Source: California Department of Education. Private School Directory 2012-2013. <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/si/ps/>, December 11, 2013

**Colleges and Universities**

**Gavilan College**

Gavilan College is a community college that was originally established in 1919 as San Benito County Junior College. It became Gavilan College in 1963 when the Gavalin Community College District was formed. The campus covers about 150 acres and is located in the south of Gilroy. The college offers 70 programs in vocational, academic, and technical education, leading to an Associate of Arts or Associate of Science degree, as well as 58 certificate programs. Enrollemnt for the 2012-2013 academic year was 11,377.

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

### **Libraries**

#### ***City of Gilroy Library***

The new Gilroy Library opened on April 28, 2012. It is located at 350 W. Sixth Street and is 55,000 square feet, nearly four times the size of the original library. The City of Gilroy owns the library building and the Santa Clara County library operates and provides library services. The Gilroy library collection has more than 174,197 items including books, periodicals, and other formats such as DVDs, Playaways, audiobooks, and book club kits. The library offers a wide variety of electronic resources and services including extensive online databases and downloadable books and music. The new library was built to hold a capacity of nearly 265,000 volumes.

The Gilroy Library Commission is comprised of five members and serves as an advisory and liaison body to the Gilroy City Council, the Gilroy community, and the Santa Clara County Library District. The Commission is appointed by the City Council and each member serves a four-year term. The group meets monthly with the County Librarian and the Gilroy Community Librarian.

#### **Library Services**

The Gilroy Library offers a variety of services and community outreach programs. The Library offers online one-on-one homework assistance and skill building in a wide variety of subjects for youth third graders or older. English as well as Spanish speaking tutors are available Monday through Sunday from 1:00 to 10:00 PM. The Library also offers a reading program, which trains volunteers and matches them with adults wishing to improve their reading skills. Adults are also offered language learning and test preparation services.

The Library partners with PlaneTree, an independent, nonprofit community service that provides health information to the public. Librarians and volunteers work one-on-one with individuals seeking health and medical information by using credible and trustworthy online sites, professional-level health and medical texts, and various magazines and medical journals.

Individuals with a full access Santa Clara County Library District card have access to Discover & Go, a new virtual museum pass program. Discover & Go allows cardholders to reserve admission to more than 25 museums and cultural venues throughout the greater Bay Area.

#### **Library Facilities**

The original Gilroy library was constructed in 1975 when the city's population was 15,589. In 2000 the City Council appointed a Library Expansion Committee to develop a Master Plan for a new library. The Master Plan projected the demands created by a growing city population and determined that a facility of 53,500 square feet was needed in order to meet the projected 2020 population of 69,500. The new library will provide roughly 0.65 to 0.75 square feet per capita by the year 2020. The Master Plan also recognizes that limited additions will be necessary to continue to meet the space demands beyond 2020.

In November, 2008, Gilroy voters approved bond funding in the amount of \$37 million to complete the design and construction of the new library. The library was completed under budget at \$34 million, \$3

million less than estimated. Library circulation, computer use, program attendance, volunteer hours, and new registrations have all significantly increased at the new library.

### **Santa Clara County Library District**

The County Library provides services to nine cities and the unincorporated County areas, including: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill and Saratoga, as well as unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County. All other cities have their own library system. In 2013, the County Library circulated 9,717,966 items to 3,257,843 visitors with 1,921,825 items in the collection. The County Library does not own any facilities. All of the library facilities are located within cities and each city owns their respective library buildings.

## **REGULATORY SETTING**

### **Federal**

#### **Clean Water Act**

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in the United States. The statute employs a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. The Clean Water Act (CWA) was amended in 1972 to provide that the discharge of pollutants to water of the United States from any point source is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The 1987 amendments to the CWA added Section 402(p), which establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial stormwater discharges, including discharges associated with construction activities, under the NPDES program.

Section 303 of the CWA requires states to adopt water quality standards for all surface water of the United States. Where multiple uses exist, water quality standards must protect the most sensitive use. Water quality standards are typically numeric, although narrative criteria based on biomonitoring methods may be employed where numerical standards cannot be established or where they are needed to supplement numerical standards. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) are responsible for ensuring implementation and compliance with the provisions of the Federal CWA.

#### **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for developing and enforcing regulations that implement environmental laws enacted by Congress. EPA is responsible for researching and setting national standards for a variety of environmental programs, and delegates to states and tribes the responsibility for issuing permits, monitoring, and enforcing compliance.

In 1990 the EPA published final regulations that establish stormwater permit application requirements. The regulations, also known as Phase I of the NPDES program, provide that discharges of stormwater to waters of the United States from construction projects that encompass five or more acres of soil disturbance, are effectively prohibited unless the discharge complies with a NPDES permit. Phase II of the NPDES program expands the requirements by requiring operators of small Municipal Separate Storm

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

Sewer Systems (MS4) in urbanized areas and small construction sites to be covered under an NPDES permit, and to implement programs and practices to control polluted stormwater runoff.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Wastewater Management (OWM) supports the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) by promoting effective and responsible water use, treatment, disposal, and management, and by encouraging the protection and restoration of watersheds. The OWM is responsible for directing the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, pretreatment, and municipal bio-solids management (including beneficial use) programs under the Clean Water Act. The OWM is also home to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, the largest water quality funding source, focused on funding wastewater treatment systems, non-point source projects, and estuary protection.

### **The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System**

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System is the NPDES Program directed at stormwater has been implemented in two phases, and has permits under three categories of potential pollutant sources. Construction projects may choose to obtain individual NPDES permits or coverage under a State General Permit. All dischargers are subject to narrative effluent limitations. There are General Permits for 10 categories of industrial activities. All permit holders are required to implement BMPs under a site-specific SWPPP, and to conduct monitoring and annual reporting. An individual municipal permit is tailored for a specific discharge and a general municipal permit is developed and issued by a State or Regional Water Quality Control Boards to cover multiple facilities within a specific category.

### **Title 40 of the CFR**

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 258 (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act RCRA, Subtitle D) contains regulations for municipal solid waste landfills and requires states to implement their own permitting programs incorporating the Federal landfill criteria. The Federal regulations address the location, operation, design, groundwater monitoring, and closure of landfills.

### **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission**

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is an independent agency that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. FERC reviews proposals to build liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals and interstate natural gas pipelines, and licenses hydropower projects. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 gave FERC additional responsibilities, including: promoting the development of a strong energy infrastructure; open access transmission tariff reform; and preventing market manipulation.

### **Federal Communications Commission**

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable in the United States. The FCC was founded through the Communications Act of 1934 and operates as an independent agency overseen by the United States Congress. The Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 put in place a process for establishing, operating, overseeing, and terminating FCC advisory committees for specific aspects of communications. The FCC is made up of six separate bureaus: Consumer and Governmental Affairs, Enforcement, Media, Public Safety and Homeland Security, Wireless Telecommunications, and Wireline Competition. Together,

these bureaus are responsible for adopting and modifying rules/regulations that govern business practices. These can include interpretive rules, policy statements, substantive legislative rules, and organizational/procedural rules.

### **State**

#### **California Department of Public Health**

A major component of the California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management is the Drinking Water Program (DWP), which regulates public water systems. Regulatory responsibilities include enforcement of Federal and State Safe Drinking Water acts, regulatory oversight of approximately 8,700 public water systems, oversight of water recycling projects, issuance of water treatment permits, and certification of drinking water treatment and distribution operators. Other functions include supporting and promoting water systems security, providing support for small water systems and for improving technical, managerial, and financial (TMF) capacity, and providing subsidized funding for water system improvements under the State Revolving Fund (SRF) and Proposition 50.

#### **California Department of Water Resources**

The California Department of Water Resources is responsible for preparing and updating the California Water Plan, which is a policy document that guides the development and management of State water resources. The plan is updated every five years to reflect changes in resources and urban, agricultural, and environmental water demands. The California Water Plan suggests ways of managing demand and augmenting supply to balance water supply with demand.

#### **California Safe Drinking Water Act**

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in coordination with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), is the main Federal law that ensures the quality of drinking water. Under SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. In 1996 Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to emphasize sound science and risk-based standards, small water supply system flexibility and technical assistance, community-empowered source water assessment and protection, public right-to-know, and water system infrastructure assistance, through a multi-billion-dollar Federal revolving loan fund.

#### **California Water Code**

The California Water Code, a section of the California Code of Regulations, is the governing law for all aspects of water management in California.

#### **Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Governmental Reorganization Act of 2000**

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Governmental Reorganization Act of 2000 requires each California Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) to conduct municipal service reviews for specified public agencies under their jurisdiction. One aspect of municipal service review is to evaluate an agency's

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

ability to provide public services within its ultimate service area. A municipal service review is required before an agency can update its sphere of influence.

### **Senate Bills 610 and 221, Water Supply Assessment and Verification**

Senate Bills (SB) 610 and 221 amended State law, effective January 1, 2002, to improve the link between the information on water supply availability and certain land use decisions made by cities and counties. Both statutes require detailed information regarding water availability to be provided to city and county decision-makers prior to approval of specified large (greater than 500 dwelling units) development projects. Both statutes also require this detailed information to be included in the administrative record that serves as the evidentiary basis for an approval action by the city or county on such projects. Under SB 610 water assessments must be furnished to local governments for inclusion in any environmental documentation for certain projects as defined in Water Code 10912 subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under SB 221 approval by a city or county of certain residential subdivisions requires an affirmative written verification of sufficient water supply.

### **Senate Bill 7x7 Statewide Water Conservation**

In November 2009 the California State legislature passed and the Governor approved a comprehensive package of water legislation, including Senate Bill (SB) 7x7 addressing water conservation. In general SBx7-7 requires a 20 percent reduction in per capita urban water use by 2020, with an interim 10 percent target in 2015. The legislation requires urban water users to develop consistent water use targets and to use those targets in their UWMPs. Gilroy's most recent UWMP was prepared in 2010; the next UWMP will be prepared in 2015.

### **State Water Resources Control Board**

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), in coordination with nine RWQCBs, performs functions related to water quality, including issuance of wastewater discharge permits (NPDES and WDR) and other programs regulating stormwater runoff, and underground and above-ground storage tanks.

The CCRWQCB requires all wastewater collection and disposal providers to prepare both a Long-Term Wastewater Management Plan (LTWMP) according to wastewater requirements, and a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) according to the Statewide General Order Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (WQO No. 2006-003-DWQ), which was adopted in 2006 and requires wastewater collection and service providers to report all sanitary sewer overflows and management plans for all sanitary sewer systems.

### **Title 22 of California Code of Regulations**

Title 22 regulates the use of reclaimed wastewater. In most cases only disinfected tertiary water may be used on food crops where the recycled water would come into contact with the edible portion of the crop. Disinfected secondary treatment may be used for food crops where the edible portion is produced above ground and will not come into contact with the secondary effluent. Lesser levels of treatment are required for other types of crops, such as orchards, vineyards, and fiber crops. Standards are also prescribed for the use of treated wastewater for irrigation of parks, playgrounds, landscaping and other

non-agricultural irrigation. Regulation of reclaimed water is governed by the nine RWQCBs and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

### **Urban Water Management Planning Act**

In 1983 the California Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code Section 10610–10656). The Act states that every urban water supplier that provides water to 3,000 or more customers, or that provides over 3,000 acre-feet (AF) annually, should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. The Act requires that urban water suppliers adopt an urban water management plan at least once every five years and submit them to the Department of Water Resources. Noncompliant urban water suppliers are ineligible to receive funding pursuant to Division 24 (commencing with Section 78500) or Division 26 (commencing with Section 79000), or receive drought assistance from the State until the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is submitted and deemed complete pursuant to the Urban Water Management Planning Act. Gilroy's most recent UWMP was prepared in 2010; the next one will be prepared in 2015.

### **California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle; formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board)**

CalRecycle oversees, manages, and monitors waste generated in California. It provides limited grants and loans to help California cities, counties, businesses, and organizations meet the State waste reduction, reuse, and recycling goals. It also provides funds to clean up solid waste disposal sites and co-disposal sites, including facilities that accept hazardous waste substances and non-hazardous waste. CalRecycle develops, manages, and enforces waste disposal and recycling regulations, including AB 939 and SB 1016, both of which are described below.

### **Assembly Bill 939**

Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939) (Public Resources Code 41780) requires cities and counties to prepare integrated waste management plans (IWMPs) and to divert 50 percent of solid waste from landfills beginning in calendar year 2000 and each year thereafter. AB 939 also requires cities and counties to prepare Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRRE) as part of the IWMP. These elements are designed to develop recycling services to achieve diversion goals, stimulate local recycling in manufacturing and stimulate the purchase of recycled products.

### **Senate Bill 1016**

Senate Bill (SB) 1016 requires that the 50 percent solid waste diversion requirement established by AB 939 be expressed in pounds per person per day. SB 1016 changed the CalRecycle review process for each municipality's integrated waste management plan. After an initial determination of diversion requirements in 2006 and establishing diversion rates for subsequent calendar years, the Board reviews a jurisdiction's diversion rate compliance in accordance with a specified schedule. Beginning January 1, 2018, the Board will be required to review a jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and hazardous waste element once every two years.

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

### **California Public Utilities Commission**

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is a State agency that regulates privately-owned telecommunications, electric, natural gas, water, railroad, rail transit, passenger transportation, and in-state moving companies. The CPUC is responsible for assuring California utility customers have safe, reliable utility services at reasonable rates while also protecting utility customers from fraud. The CPUC regulates the planning and approval for the physical construction of electric generation, transmission, or distribution facilities; and local distribution pipelines of natural gas. The CPUC also regulates rates and charges for basic telecommunication services, such as how much you pay for the ability to make and receive calls.

### **Renewables Portfolio Standard**

The Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) program was established in 2002 by SB 1078 and later accelerated by Executive Order S-14-08. RPS requires an annual increase in renewable energy generated by electric utilities equivalent to at least 1 percent of sales, with an aggregate goal of 20 percent by 2010 (which was accomplished), 25 percent by 2016, and 33 percent by 2020. The CPUC is tasked with implementing the RPS through entities like the California Energy Commission.

### **California Energy Commission**

The California Energy Commission (CEC) is California's primary energy policy and planning agency. Created in 1974, the CEC is charged with six major responsibilities:

- Energy forecasting;
- Promoting energy efficiency and conservation through the appliance and building efficiency standards;
- Financially supporting public interest energy research;
- Developing green energy resources and technologies for buildings, industry, and transportation;
- Licensing large thermal power plants; and
- Planning for State response to energy emergencies.

AB 1890 (1996) restructured California's electricity market to open the generation of electricity to competition (transmission and distribution systems remain a regulated monopoly). AB 1890 requires utilities to purchase electricity from the wholesale market. AB 1890 gives customers of investor-owned utilities the ability to choose who provides their electricity.

### **California Government Code 4216.9 Protection of Underground Infrastructure**

The responsibilities of persons excavating in the vicinity of underground utilities are detailed in Section 1, Chapter 3.1 "Protection of Underground Infrastructure," Article 2 of California Government Code 4216.9. This law requires that an excavator must contact a regional notification center at least two days prior to excavation of any subsurface installation. Underground Service Alert will notify the utilities that may have buried lines within 1,000 feet of the project. Representatives of the utilities are required to mark the specific location of their facilities within the work area prior to the start of project.

### **California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training**

The California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) advocates for, exchanges information with, sets selection and training standards for, and works with law enforcement and other public and private entities. POST was established by the Legislature in 1959 to identify common needs that are shared by representatives of law enforcement.

### **California Emergency Management Agency (CAL EMA)**

CAL EMA serves as the lead State agency for emergency management in California. CAL EMA coordinates the State response to major emergencies in support of local government. It is also responsible for collecting, verifying, and evaluating information about the emergency, facilitating communication with local government and providing affected jurisdictions with additional resources when necessary. If necessary, CAL EMA may task State agencies to perform work outside their day-to-day and statutory responsibilities.

The primary responsibility for emergency management resides with local government. Local jurisdictions first use their own resources and, as they are exhausted, obtain more from neighboring cities and special districts, the county in which they are located, and other counties throughout the state through the Statewide Mutual Aid System. In California, the Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) provides the mechanism by which local government requests assistance. CAL EMA serves as the lead agency for mobilizing the State's resources and obtaining Federal resources; it also maintains oversight of the State's mutual aid system.

### **California Code of Regulations**

The California Code of Regulations, Title 5 Education Code, governs all aspects of education within the state.

## **Local**

### **Santa Clara Valley Water District**

Santa Clara Valley Water District is the largest dual purpose water and flood management special district in California. The District partners with local communities and Santa Clara County to maintain local rivers and watersheds, and has completed a Comprehensive Water Resources Management Plan, which identifies ways to ensure the health of waterways in Santa Clara County.

### **City of Gilroy Municipal Code**

The City of Gilroy Municipal Code includes regulations related to energy service:

- Through Ordinance 10-17, the City of Gilroy adopted the 2010 California Building Code including the 2010 California Green Building Standards Code, effective January 1, 2011.
- City of Gilroy Municipal Code Chapter 26B, Articles III and IV, establish a tax upon every electricity and gas service customer at the rate of five percent of the charges made for such services.

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

- City of Gilroy Municipal Code Chapter 26C.5, through voter approval of Measure A, imposes a tax upon every person in the city using communication services at the rate of 4.5 percent of the charges made for such services
- Pursuant to Resolution 09-02, passed and adopted February 2, 2009, the City of Gilroy requires new City facilities or renovations of facilities of 5,000 square feet or more, with the exception of the City of Gilroy library, to be constructed or renovated at the LEED Silver rating standard if feasible.
- City of Gilroy Municipal Code, Chapter 30, Article 35 requires wireless telecommunications service providers to apply for a permit for the erection or installation of a wireless telecommunications facility.
- Chapter 26A .3 requires the removal of transmission poles, overhead wires, and associated overhead structures and underground installation of wires and facilities for supplying electric, communication, or similar or associated services if the City Council finds the public necessity, health, and safety at risk. The Council can declare the designated area an underground utility and order removal and underground installation.

### KEY TERMS

The following key terms used in this chapter are defined as follows:

**Acre-foot.** An acre-foot (AF) is the volume of water required to cover one acre of land (43,560 square feet) to a depth of one foot. One acre-foot is equal to 325,851 gallons or 1,233 cubic meters. Historically, an acre-foot represents the amount of water typically used by one family during a year.

**Antenna.** Any system of wires, poles, rods, reflecting discs, or similar devices used for the transmission or reception of electromagnetic waves when such system is either external to or attached to the exterior of a structure.

**Cellular Telephone.** A mobile telephone operated through a cellular radio network.

**Certificated School Employee.** A certificated school employee is an employee of a school district who is in a position requiring a teaching certificate from the State Department of Education. Classified school employees include teachers, student services personnel, principals, assistant principals, program directors, and coordinators.

**Charter School.** A tax-supported school established by a charter between a granting body (i.e., school board) and an outside group (e.g., teachers and parents). Charter schools operate within the framework of California State law (Education Code §47605-47608) to create a charter that outlines the school's governing structure, mission, methods of assessment, student outcomes, and goals. Charter schools function as small independent school districts and accept students based on criteria established in the school charter.

**Classified School Employee.** A classified school employee is an employee of a school district who is in a position not requiring a teaching certificate from the State Department of Education. Classified school employees include employees in such positions as teaching assistants, teacher's aides, pupil services

aides, library aides, school secretaries, custodians, bus drivers, and cafeteria workers. The numbers of classified staff members do not include preschool, adult education, or regional occupational center or program classified employees.

**Co-location.** Wireless telecommunications facility comprising a single telecommunications tower, monopole, or building supporting antennas owned or used by more than one telecommunications carrier. Co-location shall also include the location of wireless telecommunications facilities with other facilities such as water tanks, light standards, and other utility facilities and structures.

**Digital Subscriber Line.** A digital subscriber line (DSL) is internet technology that uses existing two-wire copper telephone wiring to deliver high-speed data services at speeds greater than basic internet dial-up.

**Disinfection.** Disinfection is a process following secondary or tertiary treatment that typically involves the use of chlorine or ultraviolet (UV) radiation to destroy bacteria and other pathogens.

**Disposal Site.** The place, location, tract of land, area, or premises in use, intended to be used, or which has been used for the disposal of solid wastes.

- A Class I disposal site may include a landfill, waste pile, surface impoundment, or land treatment unit for hazardous waste. A Class I landfill must have a variance permit from CalRecycle and is regulated by the Enforcement Agency (EA).
- A Class II disposal site may include a landfill, waste pile, surface impoundment, or land treatment unit for designated waste which threatens water quality. A Class II disposal site must have a solid waste facilities permit from CalRecycle and is regulated by the Enforcement Agency (EA).
- A Class III disposal site is a landfill that accepts non-hazardous resources such as household, commercial, and industrial waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations. A Class III landfill must have a solid waste facility permit from CalRecycle and is regulated by the Enforcement Agency (EA).

**Diversion.** The amount of solid waste that is prevented from being deposited into a landfill and instead is able to be reused or recycled as another product. Diversion is typically expressed as a percentage of total solid waste.

**Drainage.** Drainage includes the surface or subsurface features or structures that collect and remove excess rainfall runoff or high groundwater.

**Drainage Channel.** A drainage channel is an open channel such as a swale, constructed channel, or natural drainage course that conveys, stores, and/or treats runoff.

**Easement.** A limited right to make use of a property owned by another; for example, a right of way across the property for an electricity or gas line.

**Effluent.** Effluent is treated wastewater that is discharged from a wastewater treatment facility.

**Electricity.** A natural phenomenon, either through lightening or the attraction and repulsion of protons and electrons to create friction, that in turn forms an electric current or power.

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

**Emergency.** The actual or threatened existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons or property.

**Emergency Services.** The preparation and carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which the military forces are primarily responsible.

**Fiber Optic Cable.** A cable containing multiple optical fibers. The individual fibers are coated with flexible, transparent glass or plastic and contained in a cable tube suitable to the environment where the cable is being deployed. The fibers transmit light between the two ends of the cable, allowing for high speed transmission of information over long distances.

**Flood.** A flood is a temporary rise in flow rate and/or stage (elevation) of any watercourse or stormwater conveyance system that results in runoff exceeding normal flow boundaries and inundating adjacent, normally dry areas.

**Flood Control.** Flood control includes regulations and practices that reduce or prevent the damage caused by stormwater runoff.

**Gallons per minute.** Gallons per minute (gpm) is used in quantifying water use.

**General Permit.** A general permit is a permit issued under the NPDES program to cover a certain class or category of stormwater discharges. These permits reduce the administrative burden of permitting stormwater discharges.

**Gigawatt hours.** Gigawatt hours (GWh) are a unit of measurement for electricity equal to one thousand megawatt hours or one billion watt hours.

**Groundwater.** Groundwater is water that occurs beneath the land surface, specifically within pore spaces of saturated soil, sediment, or rock formations. Groundwater does not include moisture held by capillary action in the upper, unsaturated areas of aquifers.

**Insurance Services Office (ISO) Rating.** Rating and statistical information for the insurance industry based on a community's fire-suppression delivery system, including fire dispatch, fire department, and water supply. Insurance rates are set using this rating, which is based on a scale from Class 1 to Class 10, where Class 1 is the best score. The Gilroy Fire Department maintains an ISO rating of 4.

**Internet.** A network that links computer networks all over the world by satellite and telephone, connecting users with service networks such as e-mail and the World Wide Web.

**Kilowatt hours.** A unit of measurement for electricity equal to one thousand watt hours.

**Kilovolt.** A unit of potential equal to 1,000 volts.

**Levee.** A levee is a dike or embankment constructed to confine flow to a stream channel and to provide protection to adjacent land. A levee designed to provide 100-year flood protection must meet FEMA standards.

**Lift Station.** A lift station is a pumping facility that conveys wastewater flow from an area that would not naturally drain to the wastewater treatment plant, or into the gravity sewer system for delivery and treatment. (Mintier Harnish)

**Megawatt hours.** A unit of measurement for electricity equal to one thousand kilowatt hours or one million watt hours.

**Million Gallons of Water Per Day.** Million gallons per day (mgd) is used in quantifying water consumptions. One mgd equals 133,680.56 cubic feet per day, 1.5472 cubic feet per second, or 3.0689 acre-feet per day.

**Natural Gas.** A hydrocarbon gas mixture that is widely used as an energy source in a variety of applications, including heating buildings, fueling vehicles, and generating electricity.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.** The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) is the surface water quality program authorized by Congress as part of the 1987 Clean Water Act. This is EPA's program to control the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit.** A National Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is the regulatory document that defines the discharge requirements, monitoring requirements, and operational requirements for a particular wastewater treatment facility or other discharger to surface water.

**One-Hundred Year Flood.** The one-hundred year (100-year) flood is a flood event that has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year.

**Operational Area.** The Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) established operational areas, which correspond with county boundaries, to coordinate mutual aid and emergency operations. The Operational Area acts as a link between local and State governments to communicate and coordinate aid during emergency events.

**Organics.** Discarded materials that will decompose and/or that the City Municipal Code permits, directs, and/or requires generators to separate from solid waste and recyclable materials for collection in specially-designated containers for organic materials collection. Organic materials include yard trimmings, food scraps, and food-soiled paper.

**Power Plants.** Sources for generating electricity.

**Private Hauler.** Any privately-owned waste hauler that collects, disposes, or destroys, or any combination thereof, garbage, waste, or debris.

**Public Right-of-Way.** All public streets and utility easements, owned by the City, but only to the extent of the City's right, title, interest, or authority to grant a license to occupy and use such streets and easements for telecommunications facilities.

**Recycling.** The process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials that would otherwise become solid waste, and returning them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

material for new, reused, or reconstituted products that meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace.

**Renewable Energy.** Energy that comes from natural resources that are naturally replenished, such as solar, wind, rain, tides, geothermal, and biomass sources.

**Response Time.** The total amount of time it takes for a fire, police, and/or emergency medical service (EMS) unit to respond to a call, from the time when the emergency call is placed to 911 to the time that the unit arrives on scene. Response times are typically broken into three components:

- Call-handling time which includes the time of the call to 911 until the time that Communications dispatches fire, police, and/or EMS units.
- Turnout time which includes the time that Communications dispatches a fire, police, and/or EMS unit until the time that the unit responds and is en route to the scene.
- Travel time which includes the time that the fire, police, and/or EMS unit responds until the time that the unit arrives on scene.

**Runoff.** Runoff is drainage or flood discharge that leaves an area as surface flow or as pipeline flow.

**Sanitary Sewer.** Sanitary sewer includes pipes, pump stations, manholes, and other facilities that convey untreated (raw) wastewater from various sources to wastewater treatment facilities.

**School Developer Fees.** Fees levied on new development by school districts as established by Proposition 1A and SB 50 and determined by the State Allocation Board.

- Level I fees are set at rates of \$3.20 per square foot of new residential and \$0.51 per square foot for commercial and industrial development. A fee of \$3.20 per square foot also applies to any additions to existing residential development. Additions of less than 500 square feet are exempt from this fee.
- Level II fees are additional fees on new development set by individual school districts to generate one-half of the cost of providing new school facilities. Use of Level II fees assumes that the State will provide the other half of the cost of new schools through the issuance of general obligation bonds.
- Level III fees are additional fees on new development set by individual school districts to generate 100 percent of the cost of providing new school facilities allowed in the event that the State does not have funding available. The district must, however, refund these funds when general obligation funds from the State do become available.

**Solid Waste.** Non-hazardous solid discarded items from households and businesses. Solid waste includes primarily waste paper and food organic waste. Other common waste items are plastic, cloth, metal cans, and yard trimmings.

**Stormwater.** Stormwater is precipitation that accumulates in natural and/or constructed storage and stormwater systems during and immediately following a storm event.

**Stormwater Facilities.** Stormwater facilities are systems such as watercourses, constructed channels, storm drains, culverts, and detention/retention facilities that are used for conveyance and/or storage of stormwater runoff.

**Storm Drainage System.** The stormwater system includes the entire assemblage of stormwater facilities located within a watershed.

**Telecommunications Facility.** A wireless facility that transmits and/or receives electromagnetic signals. It includes antennas, microwave dishes, horns, and other types of equipment for the transmission or receipt of such signals, telecommunications towers, or similar structures supporting said equipment, equipment buildings, parking area, and other accessory development.

**Telecommunications Tower.** A structure more than 10 feet tall, built primarily to support one or more telecommunications antennas.

**Transmission and Distribution Lines.** Distribution networks for electricity and natural gas.

**Wastewater.** Wastewater is sewage (either treated or untreated) from residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sources.

**Wastewater Collection System.** A wastewater collection system is the totality of the pipes, pump station, manholes, and other facilities that convey untreated (raw) wastewater from the various sources to a wastewater treatment facility.

**Waste Discharge Requirements.** Waste discharge requirements are issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) to govern wastewater discharges to land.

**Watercourse.** A watercourse is a lake, stream, creek, channel, stormwater conveyance system, or other topographic feature, over which stormwater flows at least periodically.

**Watershed.** A watershed is a geographical area which drains to a specified point on a water course, usually a confluence of streams or rivers (also known a

**Watt.** An electrical unit of power equal to the rate of energy transfer produced in a circuit by one volt acting through a resistance of 1 ohm; a unit of measurement of resistance.

**Wi-Fi.** A technology that allows an electronic device to exchange data wirelessly over a computer network.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Reports/Publications

Gilroy Communications Master Plan – Phase 1. Prepared for The City of Gilroy. 2012.

Gilroy, City of. Municipal Code.

Gilroy, City of. City of Gilroy Police Department Special Operations Division Gange Prevention Coordinator. 2012.

## CHAPTER 9. PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

---

Gilroy Unified School District. Gilroy Unified School District Facilities Master Plan 2002-2007. Updated December 13, 2007.

Gilroy Unified School District. Facilities Updates. December 12, 2013.

Gilroy Unified School District. Level 1 Developer Fees Justification Report. 2012.

Gilroy Unified School District. Measure P Projects. March 13, 2013.

Santa Clara County Local Agency Formation Commission. Final Service Review. 2012.

Santa Clara County Local Agency Formation Commission. Countywide Fire Service Review. 2010.

Santa Clara County Local Agency Formation Commission. Santa Clara County Library Service Area. 2006.

### Websites

The California Energy Commission. California Power Plants.  
<http://www.energyalmanac.ca.gov/powerplants/>, December 6, 2013.

California Department of Education. <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/dc/cb/>, December 5, 2013.

DataQuest-Enrollment by Grade for 2012-2013. <http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>, November 18, 2013.

Federal Communications Commission. <http://www.fcc.gov/>, January 9, 2013.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. <http://www.ferc.gov/>, January 9, 2013.

Gavilan College. <http://www.gavilan.edu/>, November 19, 2013.

Gilroy, City of. <http://www.cityofgilroy.org/cityofgilroy/>, November 8, 2013.

Gilroy, City of. Fire Department. [http://www.ci.gilroy.ca.us/cityofgilroy/city\\_hall/fire/default.aspx](http://www.ci.gilroy.ca.us/cityofgilroy/city_hall/fire/default.aspx), November 14, 2013.

Gilroy, City of. Police Department. [http://www.ci.gilroy.ca.us/cityofgilroy/city\\_hall/police/default.aspx](http://www.ci.gilroy.ca.us/cityofgilroy/city_hall/police/default.aspx), November 12, 2013.

Gilroy Unified School District. <http://www.gusd.k12.ca.us/>, November 15, 2013.

Gilroy Unified School District. Facilities Master Plan. <http://mpap.gusd.k12.ca.us/>, November 19, 2013.

National Center for Education Statistics.  
[http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/districtsearch/district\\_detail.asp?Search=1&details=1&InstName=gilroy+unified&DistrictType=1&DistrictType=2&DistrictType=3&DistrictType=4&DistrictType=5&DistrictType=6&DistrictType=7&NumOfStudentsRange=more&NumOfSchoolsRange=more&ID2=0615180](http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/districtsearch/district_detail.asp?Search=1&details=1&InstName=gilroy+unified&DistrictType=1&DistrictType=2&DistrictType=3&DistrictType=4&DistrictType=5&DistrictType=6&DistrictType=7&NumOfStudentsRange=more&NumOfSchoolsRange=more&ID2=0615180), November 18, 2013.

Pacific Gas and Electric. [http://www.pgecorp.com/corp\\_responsibility/pdf/PGE\\_CRSR\\_2011.pdf](http://www.pgecorp.com/corp_responsibility/pdf/PGE_CRSR_2011.pdf), November 8, 2013.

Pacific Gas and Electric. <http://www.pge.com/greenoption/>, November 8, 2013.

Pacific Gas and Electric. [http://www.pgecorp.com/sustainability/bu05\\_renewable.jsp](http://www.pgecorp.com/sustainability/bu05_renewable.jsp), November 8, 2013.

Santa Clara County Library District. <http://www.sccl.org/locations/hours-and-locations/gilroy/news>, November 19, 2013.

Santa Clara County Office of the Sheriff.  
<http://www.sccgov.org/sites/sheriff/Pages/Home%20Page.aspx>, November 14, 2013.

Santa Clara County Mutual Aid Plain. <http://santaclaracounty-xsc.org/map/>, November 13, 2013.

Silicon Valley Energy Map. <http://www.svenergymap.org/>, November 8, 2013.

### **Persons Consulted**

Anderson, Alan, Fire Chief. Gilroy Fire Department. December 6, 2013.

Barbieri, Nonie, Office Assistant II. Gilroy Police Department. December 6, 2013.

Meza, Alvaro, Assistant Superintendent. Gilroy Unified School District. December 11, 2013.

Eulo, Anthony, Program Administrator. Gilroy Community Services Department. February 4, 2014.