

9 Public Facilities

This chapter focuses on water, sanitation (sewage, storm drainage, and solid waste disposal), public buildings (civic center, library, and museum), cemetery, corporation yard, and quasi-public non-City facilities (hospitals, schools, and colleges). Parks and recreation are discussed in Chapter 5. Water quality is discussed in Section 6.2 of Chapter 6, Natural Resources. Fire safety and police protection are covered in Chapter 10.

City-owned public facilities include the following:

- City Hall
- Police Station
- Fire Station
- Rec Club
- Library
- Museum of Natural History
- Cemetery
- Corporation Yard
- Chautauqua Hall
- Community Center
- Golf Clubhouse
- Building occupied by the Chamber of Commerce

9.1 WATER SUPPLY

Pacific Grove obtains its water supply from surface water in Carmel Valley and from groundwater resources in the Carmel Valley and Seaside Coastal Aquifers. Withdrawals from this system are governed by the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD), a special district created by the State Legislature in 1977 and ratified by local voters in 1978. In creating the MPWMD, the Legislature declared that “there is a need for conserving and augmenting the supplies of water by integrated management of ground and surface water supplies, for control and conservation of storm and waste water, and for promotion of the reuse and reclamation of

water.” Primary responsibilities of the MPWMD include: (1) augmenting water supplies, (2) protecting the Peninsula from the risk of drought impacts, (3) protecting the quality of the Peninsula’s water resources, and (4) protecting the habitats of fish and wildlife. The relationship among these four responsibilities is complex and sometimes contradictory.

Water supplies for the City of Pacific Grove are shared with five other Peninsula municipalities, a portion of the unincorporated area of Monterey County, the Monterey Peninsula Airport District, and vegetation and wildlife. To divide this shared resource, the MPWMD has established an allocation program.

In late 1989, an environmental impact report completed on the MPWMD’s water allocation program concluded that the amount of withdrawals from groundwater had caused adverse environmental impacts and exposed the Monterey Peninsula to water shortages resulting in mandatory water rationing during periods of drought. Accordingly, in January 1990, the MPWMD imposed a moratorium on projects that would increase water use. This moratorium was relaxed slightly in August 1992, when minor residential additions and remodeling were allowed. The ban on new water connections and new construction remained in place until the Paralta well was approved in August 1993.

Limited water supply has direct and obvious implications for the amount of new development that can take place in the City of Pacific Grove. (See Section 2.5 of Chapter 2, Land Use.)

Several projects to generate additional water supply have been explored by the MPWMD. In 1990, a desalination project was proposed, but failed when placed on the ballot. A project to use reclaimed water to irrigate golf courses in Del Monte Forest was completed in 1994. Plans to extend lines to transport irrigation water to Pacific Grove’s golf course and cemetery from Del Monte Forest were under consideration at the time of the adoption of this General Plan. A new dam on the

Carmel River is being planned, with a ballot measure to be placed before the voters in 1995. If approved, the dam will provide sufficient water supplies for the Peninsula through 2010.

9.2 WATER SERVICE

The California-American Water Company (Cal-Am) supplies water to the residents and businesses of Pacific Grove. The water is obtained from the San Clemente and Los Padres Reservoirs on the Carmel River and from a number of wells in Carmel Valley and Seaside. Water enters Pacific Grove along Congress Avenue through a 30-inch steel main that transports it to the Cal-Am pumping facility at Sinex and Eardley Avenues.

All areas of the city below an elevation of 210 feet—the majority of the city—are served by the five million gallon storage tank at Forest Lake in Del Monte Forest. The Eardley Avenue pumping facility lifts water from the 30-inch main to the Withers tanks located in Monterey between Jessie and Devisadero Streets. The four Withers tanks have a total capacity of 900,000 gallons and provide storage for all areas of the city which are at elevations between 200 and 400 feet. Areas with a higher elevation are supplied by the 20,000-gallon Presidio Terrace tank above Bishop Avenue.

The Cal-Am reservoir on David Avenue has not been in the water delivery system for several years. At this time, Cal-Am plans to retire this water storage facility.

Pacific Grove’s primary water distribution system consists of 6-, 8-, and 12-inch pipelines. Secondary distribution includes 4- and 6-inch pipelines, with some 2-inch lines in secondary streets. Through Cal-Am’s water replacement program, most of the 2-inch lines will be replaced with 6-inch lines by 1998. At that time, the majority of the city will have a system of looped 4-, 6-, 8- and 12-inch mains with adequate fire flows and pressures.

GOAL
1 **Maintain an adequate level of service in the City’s water system to meet the needs of existing and future development.**

POLICY 1 Endeavor to ensure an adequate water supply for the city’s future needs.

The city has minimal development potential because there are few vacant parcels of land remaining. An adequate water supply should be provided for the existing vacant parcels, reuse of existing vacant commercial buildings, and some intensification of current uses.

Program A Work with the MPWMD for more equitable future water allocations.

Program B Work with the MPWMD and the Pebble Beach Company to participate in securing reclaimed water for the City’s golf course and cemetery.

POLICY 2 Prioritize available water allocation to best serve the city’s needs, and to accommodate coastal priority uses designated in the Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan (LUP, 4.1.4.1).

POLICY 3 Ensure the provision of adequate fire-flow rates in all new development and remodelings.

POLICY 4 Attempt to provide water for new plantings in designated restoration areas on public property until the plantings are established.

POLICY 5 Promote the retrofitting of public buildings with water conservation features.

POLICY 6 Encourage and assist hospitality-related businesses to actively promote water conservation.

Such measures would include providing water conservation literature to visitors and tourists and installing a full range of water-conserving fixtures.

Program C Continue to participate in water conservation programs, in cooperation with the MPWMD.

Program D Continue to review and periodically update the City’s Internal Water Allocation Plan.

9.3 SEWAGE COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

The City's sewage collection system is a component of the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA), formed in 1971 by the Cities of Monterey and Pacific Grove and the Seaside County Sanitation District to solve water quality problems. MRWPCA has since added the Cities of Seaside, Del Rey Oaks, Sand City, Salinas, the Castroville, Boronda, and Moss Landing County Sanitation Districts, the Marina Coast Water District, the County of Monterey, and Fort Ord to its jurisdiction.

Pacific Grove's sewer system consists of six collection basins and a 282,000 lineal foot network of 6-inch to 18-inch diameter gravity mains connecting to approximately two miles of 12-inch to 16-inch force main along Ocean View Boulevard. The force mains and two pumping stations along Ocean View Boulevard and Sunset Drive are owned and operated by MRWPCA; the City owns the rest of the sewage collection system and is responsible for serving areas within the city limits. The sewage is pumped in an easterly direction toward Monterey, consolidated with sewage from other Monterey Peninsula cities, and treated at the Monterey Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, completed in 1988, before being discharged into Monterey Bay.

The interceptor main and pump stations along Ocean View Boulevard are designed to accommodate the projected peak flow capacity through 2010.

The Monterey Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, where wastewater and sewage from Pacific Grove is conveyed and treated, has an infiltration/inflow problem (groundwater and storm water entering the sanitary sewer system). Infiltration/inflow can overload sewer pipelines, pump stations, and treatment facilities, resulting in inadequate treatment and overflows of raw sewage. In addition to the creation of health hazards, infiltration/inflow is an indicator of a leaking and deteriorating sewage collection system. A 1986 engineering study recommended a long-term management program for the entire MRWPCA system, including Pacific Grove's sewage collection system, which is an older system that will continue to deteriorate with age. Unless properly maintained, defects will continue to develop, allowing more storm water to enter the system.

GOAL 2 Maintain a level of service in the City's sewage collection and disposal system adequate to meet the needs of existing and future development.

POLICY 7 Require the provision of adequate sewer service to all new development in the city.

POLICY 8 Promote the reclamation of waste water for irrigation purposes (specifically, the golf course and cemetery).

POLICY 9 Incrementally repair and/or replace sewer system infrastructure to prevent excessive infiltration/inflow.

POLICY 10 Require the installation of grease traps in all restaurants.

Program E Prepare, adopt, and implement a sewer maintenance and replacement program.

In addition to problems resulting from ground-water/storm water infiltration, another identified source of sewer line blockage and pump station failure has been grease introduced into the system either from private residences or from restaurants. The City has begun implementing the sewer rehabilitation and cyclic replacement program recommended by the 1986 engineering study.

Program F Actively promote and enforce appropriate industrial pre-treatment standards and source control for toxic materials entering the sewer system.

Program G Develop and implement a grease trap maintenance and inspection program.

Program H Develop and implement a public information program to alert residents to the damage caused by dumping used cooking oil and grease into household drains.

Program I Explore the practicality of a city-wide home grease collection and disposal program.

9.4 STORM DRAINAGE

The City of Pacific Grove has two major drainage basins, each of which drains approximately half the city. The northeasterly basin drains northerly into Monterey Bay. The southwesterly basin drains westerly into the Pacific Ocean. The drainage flows on the surface on private properties and public streets, and in underground culverts. Although no rivers or major streams flow through the city, there are underground springs and sub-surface drainage flows.

With improvements completed in the 1980s, the storm drainage system in Pacific Grove can accommodate all anticipated storm waters. Nevertheless, the City needs to pay continuing attention to the system.

GOAL 3 Accommodate runoff from existing and future development.

GOAL 4 Prevent property damage caused by flooding.

POLICY 11 Maintain an adequate level of service in the City's storm drainage system.

POLICY 12 Upgrade, where practical and economical, existing drainage facilities as necessary to correct localized drainage problems.

POLICY 13 Continue to expand and develop storm drainage facilities to accommodate the needs of existing and planned development.

POLICY 14 Ensure that new development pays its fair share of the costs of drainage system improvements related to that development.

POLICY 15 Promote the private and public use of cisterns to collect rainwater.

POLICY 16 Promote the recovery of usable water from the storm drainage system.

Program J Prepare, adopt, and maintain a drainage facilities program.

Program K Adopt a combination of drainage improvement fees and other mechanisms to fund drainage improvements.

Program L Adopt appropriate ordinances to require that all new construction deliver excess runoff to streets or to drainage easements designed to receive it.

9.5 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

This service is provided by Pacific Grove Disposal Service, a private firm. The City of Pacific Grove is a member of the Monterey Regional Waste Management District (MRWMD). Waste is transported to the MRWMD landfill, located along the Salinas River about two miles north of Marina. Only 60 acres of the 479-acre landfill—in use since 1966—have been filled as of 1994. The landfill is expected to last beyond 2070 through the District's extensive source reduction and recycling programs. The City plans to work with the District and the County to reduce the amount of waste generated at its source. As of 1992, Pacific Grove Disposal has provided a curbside recycling



Residential recycling bins

program which collects aluminum, newspapers, plastics, and glass. State law mandates recycling programs for commercial uses and apartment units beginning September 1, 1993. In July 1993 this deadline was extended to September 1, 1994.

Class I (hazardous) materials are transported to a site in Kettleman City for disposal. Hazardous materials are not a major problem in Pacific Grove since no industrial firms using substantial quantities of hazardous materials are located in the area.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939) requires that each California community shall recycle 25 percent of its waste stream, currently going to the landfills, by 1995, and 50 percent by 2000. This law has been amended to provide for regional approaches to recycling and reuse.

To meet these goals and to maximize efficiency in the development of the required elements and countywide plan, the City of Pacific Grove produced a draft Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and a draft Hazardous Household Waste Element (HHWE) under a joint powers agreement with the Monterey County Integrated Waste Management District. These elements provide the planning process necessary for identifying the waste stream and the programs needed to promote recycling. Both draft elements have been approved by the city council in concept, submitted to the State for comment, and conformed to meet State requirements. Upon final adoption, these elements will become part of the County Integrated Waste Management Plan.

GOAL 5 Provide for the collection and disposal of solid waste, while accomplishing the mandated objectives of the California Integrated Waste Management Act.

POLICY 17 Actively pursue methods of solid waste recycling and reuse, including source reduction, as identified in the waste management planning elements and as recommended by the Citizens' Recycling Advisory Committee as necessary to achieve the goals of the California Integrated Waste Management Act (SM).

Program M Adopt and implement the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and Hazardous Household Waste Element (HHWE) which include components for waste characterization, source reduction, recycling, composting, special waste diversion, education, public information, disposal facility capacity, funding, and the safe use, disposal, and recycling of household hazardous materials.

Program N Continue to require mandatory garbage collection throughout the city and provide for source control of the materials to insure cost-effective recycling programs.

Program O Encourage local recycling facilities available to the public.

Program P Actively support the establishment of a curbside pickup service for yard waste to be composted and made available for use by city residents at a reasonable cost.

9.6 CIVIC CENTER

The buildings which collectively comprise Pacific Grove's Civic Center are located on two City-owned blocks bounded by 17th Street and Laurel, Forest, and Pine Avenues. The City's main administrative operations are located in City Hall at 300 Forest Avenue, a structure dating from 1911. The Police Department is located at 580 Pine Avenue. The Fire Department is at 600 Pine Avenue. The Community Development Department, which formerly operated from a group of converted houses on 16th Street, now demolished, was moved to the Rec Club building when construction was begun on a new Community Development Department building. Construction on the new building was halted at the foundation stage. The Community Development Department, as of this writing, 1994, remains in temporary quarters in the Rec Club building. The Rec Club is located on the corner of 16th Street and Laurel. The building was dedicated to Pacific Grove youth in 1950.

Meetings of the city council were moved from the Council Chamber on the third floor of City Hall to the main meeting and exhibit room of the Museum of Natural History in 1992, in order to assure accessibility to council meetings by disabled persons. The City is currently studying ways to increase Civic Center capacity to accommodate public and staff

needs while complying with required accessibility standards.

POLICY 18 Continue to seek resolution of issues relating to the location of the Community Development Department, city council meetings, and City Hall administrative space.

Program Q Continue to evaluate the space and accessibility requirements of the Community Development Department.

Program R Continue to evaluate the space and accessibility requirements for the City Council Chamber.

Program S Continue to evaluate the space and accessibility requirements of the administrative services located in City Hall.

Program T Restore and maintain the historic City Hall as the anchor for the Civic Center complex.



Pacific Grove City Hall

9.7 LIBRARY

The Pacific Grove Public Library is located at 550 Central Avenue. The library, which is operated by a full-time staff of seven plus 11 part-time employees, maintains a collection of 79,000 volumes and provides reference and information assistance for patrons. An anchor in the civic quarter of the Downtown area, the library is heavily used and is a major cultural resource in the city.

The library was built in 1908 and renovated and expanded in 1978. The library board, however, has concluded that the library will need about 50 percent more space (4,000 to 6,000 square feet) by the late 1990s. This expansion could be accomplished by expanding the existing library or by building a new facility at a different location. The library's building consultant has prepared a report on the space needs and the most efficient method of expanding the library. In November 1992, voters did not approve a bond measure to finance the library expansion. A fund raising campaign has been inaugurated, under the auspices of the Friends of Pacific Grove Library, to raise money from private donations, public funds, and foundation grants for essential repairs, circulation system automation, and eventual building expansion.

GOAL 6 Continue to provide the citizens of Pacific Grove with library services.

POLICY 19 Continue to support the Pacific Grove Public Library in providing services to the city's residents.

Program U Seek funding to implement the Library Master Plan.

9.8 MUSEUM

The Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History is located at the corner of Forest and Central Avenues, Downtown. This outstanding local museum, founded in 1881, includes collections, exhibits, and maps designed to assist in the interpretation of the natural history and native peoples of Monterey County. The facility was expanded in 1985 and is in excellent condition. The museum has a master plan for the development of new exhibits and is accredited by the American Association of Museums.



Pacific Grove Library



Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History

Program V Periodically update the comprehensive plan for the Museum of Natural History and maintain accreditation.

Program W Have a licensed landscape professional prepare a landscape plan using native plants and trees.

The Museum administers a museum and public visitation at the Point Pinos Lighthouse under an arrangement with the United States Coast Guard. The facility is the oldest continuously operating lighthouse on the Pacific coast, having been placed in operation in 1855. The museum contains rooms with period furnishings, photographs, and antique lighthouse equipment, as well as the original Fresnel lens which came from France and was delivered “around the horn.”

The City desires to continue maintaining and administering the Point Pinos Lighthouse and its properties, should any or all of it be released from government ownership.

POLICY 20 Seek to ensure maintenance of and continued public access to the Point Pinos Lighthouse.

9.9 CEMETERY

The City owns and operates El Carmelo Cemetery, located next to the Municipal Golf Course, east of Asilomar Avenue. City planning efforts for this property are directed toward the most efficient use of the 11-acre cemetery.

POLICY 21 Ensure that the future needs of the cemetery are met in a responsible and cost-effective manner.

9.10 CORPORATION YARD

The City’s Corporation Yard is located on four acres at 2100 Sunset Drive. The yard stores all City vehicles and heavy equipment and is home to the City’s vehicle maintenance operations and gasoline pumps. Holding pens for animals collected by the City’s animal control operations are also located at the Corporation Yard. The yard is adequate to accommodate anticipated needs.

9.11 COMMUNITY CENTER

Built with City funds using the Bertha Strong Trust Fund as collateral, the Community Center serves the public by providing space for many uses, including meeting rooms and community-wide and private functions. It is located on Junipero Avenue at 14th Street and houses the Recreation Department offices. Also see Chapter 5, Section 5.1, Item 15.

9.12 CHAUTAUQUA HALL

See Chapter 5, Section 5.1, Item 24, and Chapter 7, Section 7.2.1.

9.13 PACIFIC GROVE REC CLUB

See Chapter 5, Section 5.1, Item 23.

9.14 GOLF CLUBHOUSE

This facility was built in 1960. It was financed by lease purchase, a method in which private funds were paid back to individuals. The Bertha Strong Trust Fund was used as collateral.

9.15 HOSPITAL

Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula, the only acute care facility on the Peninsula, is located on the Holman Highway in Monterey about two miles south of Pacific Grove. The hospital, which includes the Recovery Center for chemically-dependent persons in downtown Monterey and the Mental Health Center, is a fully licensed and accredited, private, not-for-profit facility. It has a staff of 200 physicians, 350 registered nurses, and 750 other full-time and part-time personnel. The main facility has 172 private rooms along with additional beds for alternative



Robert H. Down Elementary School

childbirth at the Birthing Center. The Recovery Center has 24 beds, and the Mental Health Center has 20 beds for inpatients. The hospital treats about 10,000 inpatients and 100,000 outpatients each year.

9.16 SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The Pacific Grove Unified School District (PGUSD) covers Pacific Grove and part of Del Monte Forest. The district had an enrollment of 2,326 students in September 1994. It operates the David Avenue Kindergarten Center at 1004 David Avenue; two elementary schools, grades 1-5 (Robert H. Down Elementary School at 485 Pine Avenue and Forest Grove Elementary at 1065 Congress Avenue); Pacific Grove Middle School at 835 Forest Avenue (grades 6-8); and Pacific Grove High School at 615 Sunset Drive (grades 9-12). The District's administrative offices are located at 555 Sinex Avenue.

After enrollments declined in the late 1970s, Lighthouse Elementary School (at Lighthouse Avenue and 17 Mile Drive) was closed in 1980. It was leased to the Defense Language Institute (DLI) during the 1980s, but in 1991 it became the center for the Pacific Grove Adult School. According to AMBAG projections, the District's remaining facilities will be adequate to accommodate projected enrollment through the 15-year life of this Plan.

Stanford University operates the Hopkins Marine Station (HMS), located in Pacific Grove off Ocean View Boulevard near Dewey Avenue. HMS occupies about 11 acres and approximately one mile of shoreline on the exposed rocky headland variously called Mussel, Cabrillo, or China Point. HMS is a marine biology research facility which operates as a branch of the Biological Sciences Department of Stanford. Founded in 1892, it was the first marine laboratory established on the American Pacific Coast. It is staffed by a resident faculty of nine scientists and a full-time support staff of 17. It provides year-round facilities for visiting investigators and graduate students working toward advanced degrees. As of spring 1994, there were 30 graduate students at HMS. Undergraduate courses are also offered during the spring and summer quarters for between 30 and 60 undergraduates.

The Monterey Peninsula is also home to several other educational institutions that provide benefit to the citizens of Pacific Grove:

Monterey Peninsula College (MPC) is a fully accredited publicly-supported two-year community college. MPC, which was established in 1947, is located on an 87-acre hillside in Monterey. The campus serves approximately 11,000 day and evening students per semester.

The Monterey Institute of International Studies (MIIS) is an independent, nonprofit, upper division and graduate college which prepares graduates for careers in international business and government. MIIS is located in Monterey and has an enrollment of approximately 770 students.

The U.S. Naval Postgraduate School occupies the old Del Monte Hotel in Monterey and has an enrollment of over 1,700. U.S. Naval officers and other U.S. and allied military officers attend this school, which offers studies leading to both undergraduate and graduate degrees, including the Ph.D.

The Defense Language Institute, located in the Presidio of Monterey on Pacific Grove's eastern border, conducts full-time resident language training for United States military personnel and selected employees of the federal government. With an expansion completed in 1987, DLI has a full-time enrollment capacity of 4,080 students. Many DLI staff members and students live in Pacific Grove.

The official closing date of Fort Ord was September 30, 1994. As part of the conversion of Fort Ord from military to civilian use, in July 1994 land and buildings were transferred to the University of California system for a research center, and to the California State University system for a new campus, the California State University Monterey Bay. The new campus will eventually accommodate 25,000 full-time students and will employ approximately 3,000 faculty and staff members. Pacific Grove is part of the Fort Ord Reuse Agency (FORA), a joint powers agency.

POLICY 22 Be supportive of the Pacific Grove Unified School District and other Peninsula academic institutions.

POLICY 23 Recognize the value to the community of the DLI and the Naval Postgraduate School, and actively support maintaining the DLI and the Naval Postgraduate School in their present locations.

9.17 PLANNING FOR NEW AND EXPANDED FACILITIES

Pacific Grove, like virtually every other community in California, is confronted with difficult choices each year in terms of which capital projects to fund. The needs are always greater than the revenues available. Most major capital projects require funding from several sources and over several budget years.

The City needs to develop a comprehensive framework, such as a capital improvements program, to set priorities, establish schedules, and identify funding sources for various improvements. An important aspect of achieving such a program will be the identification of new local sources of funds to help pay for the needed facilities.

Any future expanded public facilities to be built in Pacific Grove, whether City or regionally owned, will continue to follow the City's permit process to protect the interests of the City and its residents.

GOAL 7 Promote efficiency and convenience in the siting of public facilities, while minimizing adverse effects on surrounding development.

POLICY 24 Designate adequate, appropriately located land for City, County, School District, and other public facilities.

POLICY 25 Encourage the use of building and landscaping materials that will make public facilities compatible with neighboring properties.

POLICY 26 Ensure that new development pays appropriate development fees to offset any increased burden on public facilities and services.

POLICY 27 Promote joint-use of public facilities and agreements for sharing costs and operational responsibilities among public service providers. (See Chapter 5, Parks and Recreation, Policy 3.)

POLICY 28 Plan for facilities needed to meet the service requirements of the City.

Program X Prepare and maintain a multi-year capital improvements program (CIP).

POLICY 29 Provide public rest rooms in appropriate business and recreational areas as funding becomes available.

Program Y Seek funding for the construction of new rest room facilities and the upgrading of existing facilities.

POLICY 30 Make all City-owned facilities, buildings, and programs equally and reasonably accessible to all residents and visitors.

Program Z Obtain input from appropriate staff and ADA-related committees.

ADA stands for the Americans with Disabilities Act, which went into effect in 1992.

9.17.1 Accessibility for the Disabled

GOAL
8 Assure accessibility to City-owned facilities, programs, and buildings.
