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2.11 Community Facilities and Services

Community facilities for the Project Area include public utilities and private energy infrastructure, police protection, fire protection and emergency response, health care facilities, education facilities, and parks and recreational facilities. The level of services provided to the Project Area was determined through telephone communications with state, county, individual towns, and school district personnel.

This section explains the existing conditions in Section 2.11.1, the anticipated impacts on these facilities and services in Section 2.11.2, and the proposed mitigation of any significant impacts in Section 2.11.3.

2.11.1 Existing Conditions

Wind power projects do not introduce significant burdens on local community services and facilities. In comparison to residential development and sprawl, the introduction of wind power projects results in a net gain for local communities. This is well researched and documented in a report performed by Ohio State University (Blaine 1998). According to the research, residential development has a net drain on the cost of community services: for every \$1.00 contributed to the local tax base, the cost to the local community is \$1.35.

2.11.1.1 Public Utilities and Private Energy Infrastructure

New York State needs more electricity, and the energy it does have typically comes from fossil fuels. The purpose of the proposed Project is to create a wind-powered energy facility that will provide a significant source of renewable energy to the New York power grid. The need for clean renewable energy in New York comes predominantly from the PSC "Order Approving Renewable Portfolio Standard Policy," issued on September 24, 2004. This Order calls for an increase in renewable energy used in the state to increase to 25 percent (from 19 percent) by the year 2013. This renewable energy policy was identified in the 2002 State Energy Plan (New York State Energy Planning Board 2002), and the Preliminary Investigation into Establishing a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) in New York (NYSERDA 2003). The NYSERDA 2003 preliminary report found that an RPS can be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the wholesale and retail marketplace in New York and that an RPS has the potential to improve energy security and help diversify the state's electricity generation mix.

Public utilities and infrastructure in the Project Area include various overhead and underground facilities. Aboveground components include electric distribution and telephone lines along most of the public roads. Communications towers, including television and radio broadcast antennas and cellular phone communications towers, also occur in and around the Project Area, including one tower over 1,000 feet tall. Underground utilities include gas wells and infrastructure, sewer and water mains, telephone lines, and cable television lines. These utilities are concentrated in the towns and villages in the vicinity of the Project Area (NYSDEC 2006a).

2.11.1.2 Police Protection

The Chautauqua County Office of the Sheriff has police protection jurisdiction in the Project Area. The Office of the Sheriff is based at a station located at 15 East Chautauqua Street in Mayville, approximately 17 miles southwest of the Project Area. The Office of the Sheriff provides services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and officers generally work 6-hour shifts from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., 3 p.m. to 11 p.m., and 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. (Cummings 2007).

2.11.1.3 Fire Protection and Emergency Response

The Project Area is primarily served by two fire departments, Cassadaga Volunteer Fire Department and Forestville Volunteer Fire Department, both of which provide advanced emergency medical technicians (EMT), intermediate care, and ambulance services (NYSDOH 2007). These local fire departments may provide mutual aid to each other in responding to fire and medical emergencies in the Project Area. Depending on the nature and extent of the emergency, additional support may be provided by other nearby departments, chosen based on proximity and response time. For advanced life support, W.C.A. Services, located in Dunkirk, or Fredonia Fire Department, located in Fredonia, provide paramedic care. W.C.A. also provides Star Flight Paramedic Fly Car Service (airlift service by helicopter) out of Buffalo and Jamestown, if needed (Schroeder 2007). Discussed below are those fire departments that have primary service responsibilities to each of the towns affected by the proposed wind facility.

The portion of the Project located south of New York State Route 83 is served primarily by the Cassadaga Volunteer Fire Department, with mutual aid provided by neighboring districts, and is located at 22 Mill Street in the Village of Cassadaga. There are 55 active volunteers who respond to approximately 30 calls annually. The fire department's equipment includes one engine-tanker, two Class A pumper-tankers, one ambulance, and one miscellaneous use fire truck. This department can typically respond to calls in the Project Area south of New York State Route 83 within about 15 minutes (Parker 2008).

The Forestville Volunteer Fire Department is the primary provider of fire and emergency response services to the portion of the Project Area located north of New York State Route 83; mutual aid is provided by neighboring districts. The Forestville Volunteer Fire Department is located at 18 Chestnut Street in the Village of Forestville. There are 49 active role members at the department, including firefighters, fire police, and EMTs. The department responds to approximately 15 to 25 calls per month. The fire department has the following equipment: two pumper-tankers, one tanker, one rescue truck, and one ambulance (Schroeder 2007).

The Fredonia Fire Department will serve the Project Area if advanced life support is needed and commercial service could not be provided by W.C.A. Services. The Fredonia Fire Department is located at 80 West Main Street in Fredonia, and includes 9 paramedics, 15 basic EMTs, and 2 ambulances (Fredonia Fire Department 2007).

2.11.1.4 Health Care Facilities

Five major hospitals are located in Chautauqua County: Brooks Memorial Hospital; Lake Shore Hospital; Women's Christian Association; WCA Hospital – Jones Memorial Health Center; and Westfield Memorial Hospital (NYSDOH 2007). Brooks Memorial Hospital is the closest hospital to the Project Area, located about 7 miles north-northwest in Dunkirk at 529 Central Avenue. There are 87 physicians on staff at the hospital who provide primary medical care, emergency medicine, coronary/intensive care, surgical care, social work service, patient education, and other specialty services to residents and visitors of Northern Chautauqua County (Brooks Memorial Hospital 2003a). The hospital provides 99 beds for various patient needs, including coronary care (5 beds), intensive care (5 beds), maternity (14 beds), and medical-surgical (75 beds) (Brooks Memorial Hospital 2003b; NYSDOH 2008). Brooks Hospital has one extension clinic, Brooks Memorial Hospital Sports Medicine and Athletic Rehabilitation Center, which provides outpatient physical therapy treatment (Brooks Memorial Hospital 2003b). Several providers of ambulance services are located in Chautauqua County, including the Cassadaga Volunteer Fire Department (advanced EMT, intermediate care), located approximately 6 miles southwest of the Project Area at 22 Mill Street in Cassadaga, and the Forestville Volunteer Fire Department (advanced EMT, intermediate care), located approximately 5.5 miles northeast of the Project Area at 18 Chestnut Street in Forestville (NYSDOH 2007).

2.11.1.5 Educational Facilities

Four public school districts provide educational services to the Project Area: Pine Valley Central; Cassadaga Valley Central; Fredonia Central; and Forestville Central.

Pine Valley Central School District, based in South Dayton (approximately 9 miles east-southeast of the center of the Project Area), serves most of the southeastern portion of the Project Area. The district consists of two schools: Pine Valley Elementary School, located at 7755 New York State Route 83 in South Dayton; and Pine Valley Central Junior-Senior High School, located at 7827 New York State Route 83 in South Dayton. For the 2005–2006 school year, the district served approximately 723 students in grade Kindergarten (K) through 12, including approximately 356 students at the elementary school and 367 at the high school. Pine Valley Central School District provides bus services to all K through 12 students living in the portion of district located within the Project Area.

Fredonia Central School District, based in Fredonia (approximately 6 miles northwest of the center of the Project Area), serves the northwestern portion of the Project Area. The district is comprised of four schools: Fredonia Primary School, Fredonia Elementary School, Fredonia Middle School, and Fredonia High School. All four schools are located at 425 East Main Street in Fredonia. District enrollment for grades K through 12 for 2005–2006 was approximately 1,729 students, including approximately 326 at the primary school, 349 at the elementary school, 422 at the middle school, and 632 at the high school. Fredonia Central School District

provides bus services to all K through 12 students living in the portion of the district located within the Project Area.

The central and northeastern portion of the Project Area is served by Forestville Central School District, based in Forestville (approximately 6 miles northeast of the center of the Project Area). The district includes two schools: Forestville Elementary School, located at 12 Water Street in Forestville, and Forestville Central High School, located at 4 Academy Street in Forestville. For the 2005–2006 school year, district enrollment was approximately 623 students, including approximately 277 students at the elementary school and 346 at the high school. The Forestville Central School District provides bus services to all K through 12 students living in the portion of the district located within the Project Area (NYSTART 2006).

Three post-secondary educational institutions (the State University of New York at Fredonia, Empire State College Fredonia Unit, and Jamestown Community College North County Center) are also located within approximately 10 miles of the center of the Project Area (Chautauqua County Chamber of Commerce 2005).

The State University of New York at Fredonia (SUNY Fredonia), the largest post-secondary institution in Chautauqua County, has a 249-acre campus located at 280 Central Avenue in Fredonia, approximately 6 miles northwest of the center of the Project Area. SUNY Fredonia offers 109 undergraduate and 30 graduate degree programs and has an approximate enrollment of 5,406 students (5,046 undergraduate students, 360 graduate students). Although these students represent every region of New York State, several other states and approximately 15 foreign countries, a large percentage come from Chautauqua County (19 percent of undergraduates and 48.9 percent of graduate students). Approximately 50 percent of undergraduates and 0.03 percent of graduate students live on the SUNY Fredonia campus (Chautauqua County Chamber of Commerce 2005; SUNY Fredonia 2007).

The Empire State College Fredonia Unit is a part of the State University of New York post-secondary program for adults. The program offers an alternative educational option for adults seeking two-year, four-year, and graduate degrees. The Fredonia Unit is located at 112 West Main Street in Fredonia, approximately 6 miles northwest of the center of the Project Area. In association with units at Buffalo, Jamestown, Lockport, and Olean, the Fredonia Unit serves approximately 1,000 students a year. This institution does not have a residential component (Empire State College 2007; Chautauqua County Chamber of Commerce 2005).

The Jamestown Community College North County Center, located approximately 8 miles northwest of the Project Area at 10807 Bennett Road in Dunkirk, is a satellite learning center of Jamestown Community College, which is based approximately 20 miles south of the Project Area in Jamestown. The North County Center provides a full range of the college's credit and non-credit courses, and also provides training to local businesses and industries. The center is

nonresidential, but includes a student lounge, gymnasium, and bookstore, in addition to learning and administrative facilities (Jamestown Community College 2004).

2.11.1.6 Parks and Recreation

The Project Area and vicinity include protected wildlife areas, county recreational areas, and other recreational trails and attractions. These areas include the Boutwell Hill State Forest, the Canadaway Creek Wildlife Management Area, the Earl Cardot Eastside Overland Trail and other various skiing and snowmobile trails, and Arkwright Falls.

Together, the Boutwell Hill State Forest and the Canadaway Creek Wildlife Management Area (CCWMA) comprise the Boutwell Hill Management Unit. The CCWMA makes up the northern portion of this unit, and directly abuts the southeastern portion of the Project Area. The management unit was purchased by New York State in the 1930s, and has been used for timber production, informal outdoor recreational use, and watershed and wildlife protection since that time. The unit extends from Arkwright through the towns of Charlotte and Cherry Creek, covering an area of 5,124 acres. The CCWMA is approximately 2,160 acres of hardwood forest and interspersed conifer plantations, and is managed for multiple uses including production of forest crops, maintenance of a high-quality, diverse wildlife habitat (specifically for ruffed grouse), protection of water quality and aesthetics, and use for recreation (hiking, biking, fishing, hunting, and bird watching). A great blue heron nesting colony and nests of red-shoulder hawks are located within the CCWMA, and the NYSDEC uses the area as a pheasant release site (NYSDEC 2008; NEA 2007).

The Earl Cardot Eastside Overland Trail comprises the eastern portion of the Chautauqua County trail system and covers 19 miles from the Town of Gerry to the Town of Arkwright. The trail crosses private lands and state/county lands, including 8.5 miles of the Boutwell Hill Management Unit. This trail runs along the western edge of the southeastern section of the Project Area, though no portion of this trail traverses the Project Site. Hiking, mountain biking, cross country skiing, and camping are all common uses of the Cardot Trail; however, motorized vehicles are prohibited. A network of approximately 6.2 miles of designated snowmobile and horse trails are also located within the Boutwell Hill Management Area (NYSDEC 2008; Chautauqua County Visitors Bureau 2007a). Extensive networks of snowmobiling trails maintained by local clubs are common throughout Chautauqua County, and additional trails may cross through other portions of the Project Area (Chautauqua County Visitors Bureau 2007b).

Arkwright Falls is another significant recreational/tourist attraction in the vicinity of the Project Area. Located on Chautauqua County land south of New York State Route 83, approximately 1 mile west of the central portion of the Project Area, this tiered waterfall along the Canadaway Creek is 31 feet high. It is a geologic and scenic attraction located in a heavily wooded gorge (Goss 2005).

2.11.2 Anticipated Impacts

The following section describes the anticipated impacts to community facilities and services during both Project construction and operation.

2.11.2.1 Construction

The Project will have minimal impacts to community facilities and services during the construction period due to the temporary nature of the activities and the fact that many of the construction resources to be used on the Project are locally based, as discussed below.

2.11.2.1.1 Public Utilities and Private Energy Infrastructure

Short-term impacts during construction of the Project will be limited to minor increases in the demand for fossil fuels and petroleum products necessary for the operation and maintenance of construction equipment, machinery, and vehicles. Energy use would increase as a result of construction personnel traveling to and from the Project Site. However, neither of these represents significant impacts on energy resources. The Project will not result in a significant increase in the demand for utilities such as telephone, water, and sanitary sewer services. New connections to local utilities would be required during construction for the operation of the construction trailers.

Short-term, temporary impacts to existing telephone and electric distribution facilities may occur during the construction phase of the Project. There is a possibility that some overhead electrical distribution lines would have to be temporarily relocated to accommodate public road improvements. Other aboveground electrical lines with insufficient height clearance to accommodate construction equipment would have to be temporarily lowered or raised. The Applicant will prefer to avoid such relocations or adjustments and, if any were necessary, will collaborate with utility owners to reduce impacts to their facilities to the maximum extent practicable.

2.11.2.1.2 Police Protection

The Project will not have significant adverse impacts on the demand for existing police protection. The existing services have adequate personnel and equipment to respond to basic police protection needs during the construction and operation of the Project. The Project could experience vandalism and/or trespass problems that would require involvement of local police. Based on experience with other wind power projects in New York, this is not anticipated to be a likely occurrence. The Applicant will work with the appropriate county, town, and/or local personnel to address any emergency access issues and establish a plan for alternative transportation and emergency evacuation routes, if necessary, during the construction phase. The Applicant may also elect to retain private security services during the construction phase of the Project. Any private security plans would be coordinated with the Chautauqua County Office of the Sheriff as described in the Mitigation Measures in Section 2.11.3.

2.11.2.1.3 Fire Protection and Emergency Response

The Project will not have significant adverse impacts on the demand for existing fire and emergency response services. These existing services have adequate personnel and equipment to respond to basic emergency needs during construction and operation of the Project. However, certain Project-related activities could affect the ability of emergency service providers to perform their duties. For instance, during construction, large vehicles and temporary road closures could block emergency vehicle access to area farms and homes. This is not anticipated to be a significant problem due to the low density, rural character of the Project Area, the general availability of alternate access routes, and correspondence and coordination that would occur between construction managers and the Chautauqua County Office of the Sheriff.

2.11.2.1.4 Health Care Facilities

During construction, the Project should not adversely impact the local health care facilities. At most, any serious injuries during construction are likely to be isolated and handled by routine emergency services.

2.11.2.1.5 Educational Facilities

During construction, the Project would not adversely impact the local school districts or post-secondary institutions. Given the distance of the educational facilities from the Project Area, dust and noise impacts would not be significant. Temporary construction workers would not create significant demand for school district services or facilities. Most of the construction workers employed would be from the surrounding area. Typically, those construction workers from outside of the surrounding area would not relocate children during this short construction period of time, nor would construction workers be more likely to enroll themselves or their children in courses at the institutions of higher learning in the region.

2.11.2.1.6 Parks and Recreation

During construction, the proposed Project would not adversely impact nearby parks and recreational facilities. Construction of the proposed Project would not impede access to or travel along the Earl Cardot Eastside Overland Trail. Dust would be generated during road construction, as well as during clearing activities for the turbine pads and transmission line. Any potential impacts from dust are anticipated to be short-term (temporary) and negligible. Additionally during construction, noise impacts could occur with nearby residences, as well as recreational users of the Cardot Trail. However, projected noise levels resulting from Project construction should meet the noise requirements of the state. Therefore, any potential impacts from noise are anticipated to be short-term (temporary) and negligible. Refer to Section 2.7 for more information. The protection of nearby parks and recreational facilities from spills and erosion will be ensured through the adoption of a SWPPP and SPCC Plan, respectively.

Skiing and snowmobiling are popular recreational activities in the vicinity of the Project Area, and multiple trails may cross through the Project Area; however, construction is not likely to be conducted during a season in which there is snow cover. Thus, construction activities will not impact these winter recreational activities in the Project Area.

Temporary construction workers will not generate a significant demand on parks and recreational facilities as construction schedules often run six days a week. The portion of the construction workers employed from outside of the region would moderately increase competition with recreational users for those temporary lodging facilities, such as hotels and campsites closest to the Project Area. Given the number of accommodations in the Project Area and surrounding communities, potential recreational visitors would not be left without accommodations.

2.11.2.2 Operation

The Project will not place an undue burden on community facilities and resources during operation, as discussed below.

2.11.2.2.1 Public Utilities and Private Energy Infrastructure

Impacts to existing utility distribution facilities are not anticipated as a result of Project operation and maintenance. The Project would not result in any significant adverse long-term impacts to local utilities and energy resources. The operational Project would require limited amounts of electricity, mainly for the operations and maintenance facilities, as well as a source of backup power at the Project substation, and fuel for 8 to 12 on-site service vehicles, typically vans or pickup trucks. However, this impact would be completely offset by the generation of wind energy. Local fuel suppliers and utilities have sufficient capacity available to serve the Project's needs, especially with the input of the new wind-powered generation. As a result, no significant improvements to the existing energy supply system would be necessary, other than those interconnection-related improvements contemplated in the existing Project plan and possibly back-up power from the local utility to supply power to substation instruments in the event of an outage of the main grid lines or power lines to the operations and maintenance facility. In addition, this wind farm would advance New York State's goal of having 25 percent of the State's power provided by renewable sources by 2013 (NYSERDA 2003). Additionally, the proposed Project will preserve recreational areas and create a new source of clean renewable energy with zero emissions.

2.11.2.2.2 Police Protection

During operation of the proposed Project, the need for police protection is expected to be minimal.

2.11.2.2.3 Fire Protection and Emergency Response

Local fire departments do not have the specialized equipment necessary to respond to a fire in one of the turbines, and while an effective method for extinguishing a turbine fire from the ground does not exist, the events do not last long enough to warrant attempts to extinguish the fire from the air (Power Naturally 2004). Construction and maintenance personnel will be trained and would have the equipment to deal with emergencies that may occur at the Project Site (e.g., tower rescue, working in confined spaces, high voltage) and the Applicant will design emergency response and safety plans in coordination with the local emergency service responders prior to construction or operations of the Project. Further details regarding fire response are presented in Section 2.10 Public Safety.

2.11.2.2.4 Health Care Facilities

No significant public health or safety problems requiring local emergency service providers are anticipated to result from Project operation. The wind turbines would be located at least 1,000 to 1,200 feet from existing residences based on each town's local laws. Nevertheless, operation of the proposed Project could result in accidents that result in personal injury and/or property damage, as discussed in Section 2.10 Public Safety. Local emergency service providers have experience in responding to fire and accidents in remote locations.

2.11.2.2.5 Educational Facilities

The Project is not anticipated to result in a significant increase in the demand on educational facilities, and no noise impacts or shadow flicker impacts are expected to occur at the nearby schools and colleges. The operating Project would require 10 to 15 full-time employees, who may send children to area schools and may thereby generate the need for additional bus or other school-related services. The existing educational facilities have sufficient capacity to accommodate families to the area. Transportation planning for construction would take into account school bus routes and schedules, but this planning cannot occur until very close to construction as school bus routes may change each year.

2.11.2.2.6 Parks and Recreation

The operational Project is not anticipated to have an adverse impact upon the recreational uses within and near the Project Area. No transportation, noise, dust, or shadow flicker issues are expected to occur given their distance from the Project Area. During operation of the Project, competition for lodging and recreational services is not anticipated. People who are curious about wind farms may come to visit the Project. In turn, this could lead to more use of the recreational activities in the area. However, based on experiences at other New York State wind farms, this potential increase in tourist traffic should not tax existing amenities.

Skiing, snowmobiling, and hiking are popular recreational activities in the vicinity of the Project Area and multiple trails may cross through the Project Area.

2.11.3 Mitigation Measures

The following presents the mitigation measures proposed by the Applicant to curb the anticipated impacts from construction and operation of the Project.

2.11.3.1 Construction

Mitigation methods for construction-related impacts to community facilities and services are described herein.

2.11.3.1.1 Public Utilities and Private Energy Infrastructure

Adding up to 79.9 MW of new generation capacity to the New York State grid will be a positive impact, since the state needs this power. This source of power is renewable and includes benefits to the environment such as clean air and local socioeconomic improvement. Additionally, the proposed Project will help the state meet its renewable energy goal.

To protect local utilities and utility services, including aboveground electrical lines and/or poles, and buried natural gas lines and wells, the Applicant will meet with the corresponding utility entities to review the Project components and Project construction schedule, identify crossing methodologies, and develop any utility relocation plans that may be required. Prior to construction, buried utilities would be identified by the contractor using Protection of Underground Facility procedures (16 NYCRR Part 753) and in accordance with the Dig Safely New York Program.

2.11.3.1.2 Police Protection

Construction of the proposed Project will not have a significant impact on police protection and facilities; therefore, no mitigation is needed. However, the Applicant will develop plans in coordination with the local police forces prior to construction to ensure public safety.

2.11.3.1.3 Fire Protection and Emergency Response

Construction of the proposed Project will not have a significant impact on fire protection and emergency services. To address concerns of the local fire departments regarding inexperience with the components of the new wind facility, during construction of the wind power facility, the Applicant will maintain an appropriate level of preparedness and equipment for emergency rescue operations involving the nacelle and tower. Additionally, the appropriate personnel involved with the Project will meet with the local emergency service personnel (e.g., police, fire, ambulance, and health care) to review and discuss the planned construction process. During this meeting, the Project representative will review with the local personnel the important details involved with Project construction, including the unique construction equipment, the overall construction process, and construction scheduling. During this meeting, all hazardous materials that may be present during construction and/or operation will be discussed.

Prior to construction of the Project, the Applicant would have established with the appropriate county, town, and/or local official, a coordinated emergency response plan to be followed by all emergency response personnel in case of an emergency at the Project. This Fire Protection and Emergency Response Plan will be developed for the Project to ensure the safety of employees and local residents, visitors, and their property. Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant will present, review, and finalize this plan in cooperation with local fire departments. The plan cannot be created until after the SEQR process is complete, because various aspects of the plan will depend upon permit conditions contained in authorizations that cannot be issued until a FEIS has been accepted. Further discussion regarding public safety is provided in Section 2.10 of this DEIS.

2.11.3.1.4 Health Care Facilities

Construction of the proposed Project will not have a significant impact on health care facilities, and therefore, no mitigation is required.

2.11.3.1.5 Educational Facilities

Construction of the proposed Project will not have a significant impact on educational facilities. Transportation planning for construction would take into account school bus routes and schedules, but this planning cannot occur until very close to construction as school bus routes may change each year. As described in more detail in Section 2.8, Traffic and Transportation, prior to construction, the Applicant will prepare a construction traffic and transportation plan in coordination with the local schools to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to address any overlaps of school bus routes and Project construction traffic.

2.11.3.1.6 Parks and Recreation

Construction of the proposed Project will not have a significant impact on parks and recreation. Mitigation measures would include keeping dust to a minimum. Dust would be controlled during the construction period by watering. Additionally, the Applicant will keep the construction as brief as possible.

The Applicant will meet with local landowners and recreational clubs within the Project Area to explain the potential risks and hazards associated with construction activities to those utilizing the recreational areas within the Project Site.

2.11.3.2 Operation

Mitigation measures to minimize and avoid Project impacts to community facilities and services during operation are presented below.

2.11.3.2.1 Public Utilities and Private Energy Infrastructure

Operation of the proposed Project will not have a significant impact on public and private utilities.

2.11.3.2.2 Police Protection

Operation of the Project will not have a significant impact on police protection and would not require mitigation.

2.11.3.2.3 Fire Protection and Emergency Response

Operation of the proposed Project will not have a significant impact on fire protection and emergency services. During operation of the wind facility, the Applicant will maintain an appropriate level of preparedness, including a Fire Protection and Emergency Response Plan, and equipment for emergency rescue operations involving the nacelle and tower as stated above.

2.11.3.2.4 Health Care Facilities

Operation of the Project will not have a significant impact on health care facilities and will not require mitigation.

2.11.3.2.5 Educational Facilities

Operation of the proposed Project will not have a significant impact on educational facilities.

2.11.3.2.6 Parks and Recreation

Because the proposed Project operation will not create air emissions, the Project will have no impacts on air quality during the operational period. Consequently, operation of the Project is not anticipated to adversely impact most recreational uses within and near the Project Area, and thus will not require mitigation.

Potential impacts to recreational areas in the Project Area will be mitigated by the Applicant through meetings with local landowners and recreational clubs with locations within the Project Site to explain the risks of ice shedding and proper safety precautions.