Section 4.19
Utilities and Service Systems

4.19.1 Overview

This section describes the existing utility and service systems that serve the project site, as well as the applicable regulations that govern their use, supply and distribution, and performance. This section also discusses the project's potential to exceed the existing or planned infrastructure and treatment capacities for utilities and service systems.

4.19.2 Existing Conditions

This section describes the geographic setting for the existing utility systems that serve the project study area including water supply, wastewater conveyance and treatment, stormwater conveyance, solid waste generation and disposal, and electrical/natural gas service and availability.

4.19.2.1 Water

Padre Dam Municipal Water District

The project ~~site~~ is ~~located within~~in the water service ~~area~~boundary of the Padre Dam Municipal Water District (PDMWD). The entirety of PDMWD's potable water supply is imported through the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA). SDCWA is one of 24 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California member agencies.

PDMWD currently serves a population over 103,000 persons and provides approximately 38,925 combined water, sewer, and recycled water service connections. ~~The Alpine community constitutes approximately # of those connections. (or a %)~~The 85-square-mile service area is in the eastern section of ~~the county of~~ San Diego County and is divided into two ~~smaller~~ service areas: Western Service Area and Eastern Service Area. The Western Service Area serves potable, wastewater, and recycled water to Santee and parts of El Cajon and the unincorporated community of Lakeside. The unincorporated ~~county~~ communities of Alpine, Blossom Valley, Crest, Dehesa, Flinn Springs, and Harbison Canyon are provided potable water service in the Eastern Service Area. The project is within the Eastern Service Area.

PDMWD's current infrastructure includes approximately 593 miles of water, wastewater, and recycled water pipe; 29 reservoirs; 16 pump stations; four lift stations; a wastewater recycling facility; and additional infrastructure. PDMWD's potable water system consists primarily of water storage facilities with a combined storage capacity of approximately 108.23 million gallons and 393 miles of transmission and distribution water mains (PDMWD 2021). Booster stations are distributed throughout the district area to pump water from lower-pressure zones to higher-pressure zones. Pressure-reducing stations provide the ability to transfer water from higher- to lower-pressure zones to serve customers in different pressure zones.

Future water demand and supply projections are required to be updated every 5 years with the adoption of an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). PDMWD's 2015 UWMP project~~ed~~s the estimated demand of potable water resources until the year 2040 based on coordination with various agencies, including SDCWA, which provide~~s~~d imported water availability and regional water demands and conservation, and the San Diego Association of Governments ~~(SANDAG),~~ which provide~~s~~d the most recent demographic projections (~~currently, the~~ 2050 Regional Growth Forecast Update~~;~~ Series 13). Table 4.19-1 shows PDMWD's existing and projected water demand and estimated supply between 2020 and 2040 under normal weather conditions (PDMWD 2016). PDMWD's UWMP is updated every 5 years, at which time the projected supply and demand of potable water resources is reevaluated for the reasonably foreseeable future (i.e., 20-year planning period).

Table 4.19-1. ~~Padre Dam Municipal Water District –~~ Normal, Single-Year Dry, and Multiple-Year Dry Water Supply and Demand (2020–2040) (acre-feet per year)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Normal Year					
Supply	12,535	16,049	16,230	16,641	16,816
Demand	12,535	16,049	16,230	16,641	16,816
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Single-Year Dry					
Supply	13,257	16,164	16,230	16,461	16,032
Demand	12,535	16,049	16,230	16,461	16,816
Difference	+722	+115	0	0	-784
Multiple-Year Dry (First Year)					
Supply	13,976	16,947	16,651	16,461	--
Demand	12,535	16,049	16,230	16,461	--
Difference	+1,441	+898	+421	0	--
Multiple-Year Dry (Second Year)					
Supply	13,179	16,049	16,230	16,141	--
Demand	12,535	16,049	16,230	16,461	--
Difference	+644	0	0	-320	--
Multiple-Year Dry (Third Year)					
Supply	12,535	15,884	15,589	15,298	--
Demand	12,535	16,049	16,230	16,461	--
Difference	0	-165	-641	-1,163	--

Source: PDMWD 2016, Tables 7-2, 7-3, and 7-8.
[1] PDMWD's UWMP does not contain multiple-year dry projections for 2040.

As shown in Table 4.19-1, future demand would be met by the supply in each 5-year increment through 2040 under normal year conditions. However, insufficient supplies would be available in 2040 under single-year dry conditions, 2035 under multiple-year dry (second year) conditions, and 2025 through 2035 under multiple-year dry (third year) conditions.

4.19.2.2 Wastewater

The Metro Wastewater Joint Powers Authority (JPA) is a ~~s~~State-authorized JPA representing 12 agencies and approximately 800,000 people in the San Diego region. The Metro JPA is a coalition of the municipalities and special districts that share the use of the City of San Diego's wastewater facilities. Its member agencies include the cities of Chula Vista, Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, National City, and Poway; the Lemon Grove Sanitation District; PDMWD and Otay Water District; and the County ~~of San Diego (~~on behalf of the Winter Gardens Sewer Maintenance District and the Alpine, Lakeside, and Spring Valley Sanitation Districts). The Metro JPA is a partner with the City of San Diego contributing one-third of the wastewater flows and $75,000,000 (fiscal year 2019) a year to the San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater System. The Metropolitan Wastewater System, which is owned and operated by the City of San Diego's Public Utilities Department's Wastewater Branch, provides regional wastewater treatment and disposal services for the San Diego region. The Metropolitan Wastewater System serves 16 cities and wastewater districts with a service area of approximately 450 square miles and service population of approximately 2.2 million (Metro JPA 2019). Wastewater districts are generally responsible for providing collection, transmission, and disposal of sewage. Wastewater districts can be classified as dependent sanitation districts or independent sanitation districts. A dependent sanitation district is formed by resolution of the County ~~of San Diego~~ Board of Supervisors (BOS), while independent sanitation districts have their own independently elected Boards of Directors. Unincorporated areas not serviced by wastewater districts typically use septic systems for wastewater disposal. The most common type of septic system found in San Diego County consists of a septic tank connected to leach lines.

The community of Alpine is served by the San Diego County Sanitation District. This district serves a portion of the Alpine community, the remainder of which (approximately 98%) uses septic systems. ~~[Link this to the paragraph below.]~~

The Alpine Sewer Service Area (SSA), formerly the Alpine Sanitation District, serves the community of Alpine. Based upon a County BOS action in 2011, the Alpine SSA was officially reorganized and annexed into the Spring Valley Sanitation District, which was then renamed the San Diego County Sanitation District. The district provides sewer service to approximately 36,000 customers in the unincorporated ~~areas of the county~~area. The district's sanitary sewer system is composed of approximately 432 miles of sewer lines, 8,200 manholes, eight pump stations, several pressurized force mains, and three wastewater treatment plants (DPW 2021). The Alpine and Lakeside SSAs convey all sewer flows into the City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater System, to be treated at ~~the~~ Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant (PLWTP). The quality of wastewater discharge at PLWTP is regulated by National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. CA0107409. The proposed sewer line option would connect with existing sewer lines within the San Diego County Sanitation District service area.

4.19.2.3 Stormwater Drainage

A stormwater conveyance system, as defined by the County ~~of San Diego~~ Watershed Protection, Stormwater Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance, means "private and public drainage facilities other than sanitary sewers within the unincorporated ~~areas of San Diego County~~area by which urban runoff may be conveyed to receiving waters, and includes, but is not limited to, roads, streets, constructed channels, aqueducts, storm drains, pipes, street gutters, inlets to storm drains or pipes, and catch basins." The stormwater conveyance system is designed to prevent flooding by

transporting water away from developed areas. A majority of the unincorporated area ~~of the county~~, including the community of Alpine where the project is located, is rural land that does not support or require stormwater drainage facilities. ~~[And the drainage goes to ?]~~

4.19.2.4 Solid Waste

Solid waste generated within the Alpine community is collected by the County's franchised waste hauler (EDCO Waste and Recycling Services) and transported to ~~one of several local landfills.~~ a local landfill. The approved waste hauler is allowed to dispose of municipal solid waste at any of the landfills in San Diego County.

San Diego County has four active landfills that accept solid waste: West Miramar Sanitary, Sycamore Canyon, Otay, and Borrego landfills. Table 4.19-2 shows the landfills' permitted remaining capacities and estimated remaining site life. Remaining landfill capacities are based on design limits specific to each landfill site. Site capacity and the maximum daily permitted rate of disposal specific to each site determine the estimated closure dates.

Table 4.19-2. Active San Diego County Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Solid Waste Facility	Permitted Remaining Capacity	Maximum Permitted Capacity	Estimated Remaining Site Life
Miramar Landfill	11,080,871 cubic yards	97,354,735	2031
Sycamore Canyon Landfill	113,972,637 cubic yards	147,908,000	2042
Otay Landfill	21,194,008 cubic yards	61,154,000	2030
Borrego Landfill	111,504 cubic yards	476,098	2046

Source: CalRecycle 2021

~~The~~Because the Sycamore Canyon Landfill is closest to the project site and therefore would be the least expensive in terms of transportation costs, it is anticipated that a majority of project-generated solid waste would be disposed of there. However, project-generated solid waste could also be disposed of at Miramar Landfill, Otay Landfill, and/or Borrego Landfill.

Diversion rates are used to report solid waste disposal in ~~the county~~San Diego County and address Assembly Bill (AB) 341 recycling goals, which include statewide requirements to divert at least 75% of its solid waste from landfill disposal through measures such as source reduction, recycling, and composting (see Section 4.19.3, *Applicable Laws and Regulations*). According to the California Department of Resource Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle's) 2019 Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Summary for San Diego - Unincorporated, the County meets its target population disposal rate of 6.8 pounds per person per day with an annual rate of 5.5 pounds per person per day (CalRecycle 2019a).

4.19.2.5 Electricity and Natural Gas

San Diego County is served by San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E), which provides electricity and natural gas to over 3.6 million customers (i.e., 1.4 million accounts) in ~~the county~~San Diego County and portions of southern Orange County. The utility has a diverse power production portfolio composed of a variety of renewable and non-renewable sources. Energy production typically varies by season and by year. Regional electricity loads also tend to be higher in the summer because the higher summer temperatures drive increased demand for air-conditioning. In contrast, natural gas

loads are higher in the winter because the colder temperatures drive increased demand for natural gas heating. See Table 4.19-~~3provides~~ 3 for a summary of electricity and natural gas use within the SDG&E service area.

Table 4.19-3. Electricity and Natural Gas Consumption in the SDG&E Service Area in 2019

Sector	Electricity (GWh)	Natural Gas (million therms)
Agriculture and Water Pump	355	5
Commercial	10,865	200
Industry	1,342	21
Mining and Construction	395	4
Residential	7,435	304
Streetlight	90	--
Total	20,481	534

Source: CEC 2019a, 2019b.
GWh = gigawatt hours

4.19.3 Applicable Laws and Regulations

4.19.3.1 State

~~Water~~

California Water Plan

The California Water Plan, most recently updated in 2018, is prepared by the California Department of Water Resources. The plan provides a framework for water managers, legislators, tribes, agencies, businesses, academia, stakeholders, and the public to consider options and make decisions regarding California's water future. The California Water Plan, which is updated every 5 years, presents basic data and information on California's water resources including water supply evaluations and assessments of agricultural, urban, and environmental water uses~~, in order~~ to quantify ~~potential gaps~~the gap between water supplies and uses.

The California Water Plan also identifies and evaluates existing and proposed statewide demand management and water supply augmentation programs and projects to address the ~~s~~State's water needs. The California Water Plan provides resource management strategies and recommendations to strengthen ~~and help guide~~ integrated regional water management. The resource management strategies help regions meet future demands and sustain the environment, resources, and economy; involve communities in decision-making; and meet various goals. A resource management strategy is a project, program, or policy that helps local agencies and governments manage their water and related resources. These strategies can reduce water demand, improve operational efficiency, increase water supply, improve water quality, practice resource stewardship, and improve flood management. Additionally, the California Water Plan includes a finance plan that identifies critical priorities for ~~s~~State investment in integrated water management activities.

California Water Code

The California Water Code contains provisions that control almost every consideration of water and its use. Division 2 of the California Water Code provides that the State Water Resources Control Board consider and act upon all applications for permits to appropriate waters. Division 6 of the California Water Code controls conservation, development, and use of the ~~s~~State water resources, while Division 7 addresses water quality protection and management.

Senate Bill 610

Senate Bill (SB) 610 (Water Code Sections 10910 and 10912) took effect on January 1, 2002. SB 610 seeks to promote more collaborative planning between local water suppliers and cities and counties. It requires that water supply assessments occur early in the land use planning process for all large-scale development projects.[1] The required assessments must include detailed analyses of historic, current, and projected groundwater pumping and an evaluation of the sufficiency of the groundwater basin to sustain a new project's demands. It also requires an identification of existing water entitlements, rights, and contracts and a quantification of the prior year's water deliveries.

Senate Bill 221

Enacted in 2001, SB 221, which has been codified in the California Water Code beginning with Section 10910, requires that the legislative body of a city or county empowered to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve a subdivision map must condition such approval upon proof of sufficient water supply. The term "sufficient water supply" is defined in SB 221 as the total water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20-year projection that would meet the projected demand associated with the proposed subdivision. The definition of sufficient water supply also includes the requirement that sufficient water encompass not only the proposed subdivision, but also existing and planned future uses including, but not limited to, agricultural and industrial uses. SB 221 requirements do not apply to the general plans of cities and counties, but rather to specific development projects.

California Urban Water Management Act

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt an ~~Urban Water Management Plan (UMWP)~~UWMP every 5 years. The main goal of the UWMP is to forecast future water demands and water supplies under average and dry-year

[1] In accordance with the 2014 CEQA Statute and Guidelines Section 15155, a project is considered to be a "water-demand project" if one of the following definitions applies:

(a) A residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.
(b) A shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space.
(c) A commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space.
(d) A hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms.
(e) An industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.
(f) A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in subdivisions (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E), and (a)(1)(G) of this section.
(g) A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500-dwelling-unit project.

conditions, identify future water supply projects such as recycled water, provide a summary of water conservation best management practices, and provide a single- and multiple-dry year management strategy.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014

On September 16, 2014, the Governor signed three bills—AB 1739, SB 1168, and SB 1319, collectively referred to as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014—to create a framework for sustainable, local groundwater management. The legislation allows local agencies to tailor sustainable groundwater plans to their regional economic and environmental needs. The bills establish a definition of sustainable groundwater management and require local agencies to adopt management plans for the ~~s~~State's most important groundwater basins. The legislation prioritizes groundwater basins that are currently over-drafted and sets a timeline for implementation:

- By 2017, local groundwater management agencies must be identified.
- By 2020, over-drafted groundwater basins must have sustainability plans.
- By 2022, other high- and medium-priority basins not currently in overdraft must have sustainability plans.
- By 2040, all high- and medium-priority groundwater basins must achieve sustainability.

Additionally, the legislation provides measurable objectives and milestones to reach sustainability and a ~~s~~State role of limited intervention when local agencies fail to adopt sustainable management plans. Local water agencies and the County will work together to ensure compliance with this legislation.

Water Conservation Act

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7) was enacted in California in November 2009 and requires that all water suppliers increase their water use efficiency. The act mandates water conservation, measurement, and reporting activities for urban and agricultural water suppliers. The Water Conservation Act requires the ~~s~~State to reduce urban water consumption by 20% by the year 2020. In addition, urban and agricultural water providers are encouraged to report the data to the Department of Water Resources.

~~Solid Waste~~

California Integrated Waste Management Act

In response to reduced landfill capacity, the State ~~of California~~ passed the California Integrated Waste Management Act in 1989. This legislation (generally known by the name of its enacting bill, AB 939) requires cities and counties to reduce the amount of solid waste entering existing landfills through recycling, reuse, and waste-prevention efforts. The purpose of AB 939 is to "reduce, recycle, and re-use solid waste generated in the ~~s~~State to the maximum extent feasible." AB 939 requires jurisdictions to use "integrated waste management"—a variety of waste management practices to safely and effectively handle the municipal solid waste stream with the least adverse impact on human health and the environment.

When first enacted, AB 939 required every city and county in the ~~s~~State to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element in its Solid Waste Management Plan to identify how each

jurisdiction planned to meet mandatory ~~s~~State waste diversion goals of 25% by the year 1995 and 50% by the year 2000. AB 939 also established the California Integrated Waste Management Board, the ~~s~~State agency designated to oversee, manage, and track California's solid waste generation each year.

In order to further the goals of AB 939, statewide strategies to achieve a 75% reduction goal by 2020 were established with the adoption of AB 341 in May 2012. As stated in the legislative text of AB 341, it is the policy goal of the ~~s~~State that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter (Public Resources Code Section 41780.01(a)). AB 341 also establishes the statewide mandatory commercial recycling program, which requires businesses that generate 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week, or multi-family residential dwellings of five units or more, to implement recycling practices during operation to help achieve the statewide diversion goal of 75%.

4.19.3.2 Regional

~~4.19.3.2~~4.19.1.1 ~~Local~~

San Diego County Water Authority Regional Water Facilities Master Plan

The Regional Water Facilities Master Plan evaluates the ability of SDCWA to continue to meet its mission of a safe and reliable water supply to its member agencies by recommending additional regional facilities and improvements to existing facilities to cost-effectively meet SDCWA's mission through the planning horizon. The SDCWA 2013 master plan encompasses a region-wide planning effort incorporating three interrelated components: water demands, water supplies, and facilities. Facility planning begins with estimating future water demands, proceeds to the identification of water supplies and their reliability, and then defines facilities needed to treat and transport the supplies to the points of demand. This planning process is iterative in nature, and computer simulations are employed to model facility alternatives that supplement SDCWA's current water delivery and storage system. The updated master plan follows the same master planning principles as the 2002 plan and defines SDCWA's overall capital improvement process and budget while ensuring maintenance of reliable water supply infrastructure through 2035.

San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

The 2019 San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Plan provides a mechanism for~~:~~ (1) coordinating, refining, and integrating existing planning efforts within a comprehensive, regional context; (2) identifying specific regional and watershed-based priorities for implementation projects; and (3) providing funding support for the plans, programs, projects, and priorities of existing agencies and stakeholders. The 2019 plan includes information from planning documents and from planning studies, workshops, and workgroups conducted to address region-specific issues. The plan allows regional stakeholders to revisit the plan's goals, objectives, and priorities. The goals are as follows:

1. Improve the reliability and sustainability of regional water supplies.
2. Protect and enhance water quality.
3. Protect and enhance our watersheds and natural resources.

4. Enhance resiliency to climate change for local water resources.
5. Promote and support sustainable integrated water resource management.

In order to achieve the goals, the following ten objectives have been adopted:

1. Encourage the development of integrated solutions to address water management issues and conflicts.
2. Maximize stakeholder and community involvement and stewardship of water resources, emphasizing education and outreach.
3. Effectively obtain, manage, and assess water resources data and information.
4. Further ~~the~~ scientific and technical foundation~~s~~ of water management.
5. Develop and maintain a diverse mix of water resources, encouraging their efficient use and development of local water supplies.
6. Construct, operate, and maintain a reliable and resilient infrastructure system.
7. Enhance natural hydrologic processes to reduce the effects of hydromodification and encourage integrated flood management.
8. Effectively reduce sources of pollutants and environmental stressors to protect and enhance human health, safety, and the environment.
9. Protect, restore, and maintain habitat and open space.
10. Advance water-based enriching experiences.

Padre Dam Municipal Water District Urban Water Management Plan

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act requires that each urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers, or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, must prepare, update, and adopt a UWMP at least once every 5 years. This law applies to PDMWD. The intent of an UWMP is to present information on water supply, water usage, recycled water, and water use efficiency programs in a respective water district's service area. A UWMP also serves as a resource for planners and policy makers over a 25-year timeframe. PDMWD updates its demand forecasts and supply needs based on the most recent San Diego Association of Governments forecast approximately every 5 years. The most current supply and demand projections are contained in the 2015 UWMP, which was adopted in October 2016. The 2015 UWMP states that all future water demands will have available water supplies for the predicted service areas during a normal water year scenario; however, water shortages are identified during single-dry-year and multiple-dry-year scenarios.

4.19.3.3 Local

County of San Diego General Plan Policies

The general plan includes goals and policies applicable to utilities and service systems within the Land Use, Housing, and Conservation and Open Space elements.

Land Use Element

Goal LU-6 is for a development-environmental balance and is accomplished by policies LU-6.5 and LU-6.9, which ensure that development minimizes the use of impervious surfaces and incorporates other low-impact development techniques as well as a combination of site design, source control, and stormwater best management practices; and require development to conform to the natural topography.

Goal LU-8 applies to aquifers and groundwater conservation and is accomplished through policies LU-8.1 and LU-8.2, which require land use densities in groundwater-dependent areas to be consistent with the long-term sustainability of groundwater supplies and require development to identify adequate groundwater resources in groundwater-dependent areas.

Goal LU-13 applies to adequate water quality, supply, and protection and is accomplished by policies LU-13.1 and LU-13.2, which coordinate water infrastructure planning with land use planning to maintain an acceptable availability of a high-quality, sustainable water supply and require new development to identify adequate water resources.

Goal LU-14 applies to adequate wastewater facilities and is accomplished through policies LU-14.1 through LU-14.4, which require coordination with wastewater agencies and districts during the preparation or update of wastewater facility master plans and/or capital improvement plans to provide adequate capacity and ensure consistency with the County's land use plans; require that development provide for the adequate disposal of wastewater concurrent with the development and that the infrastructure is designed and sized appropriately to meet reasonably expected demands; and require wastewater treatment facilities serving more than one private property owner to be operated and maintained by a public agency. In addition, the policies prohibit sewer facilities that would induce unplanned growth.

Conservation and Open Space Element

Conservation and Open Space Element goal COS-4 is in regard to water management and is a balanced and regionally integrated water management approach to achieve the long-term viability of the ~~county's~~unincorporated area's water quality and supply. This is accomplished through policies COS-4.1 through COS-4.4, which maximize stormwater filtration and/or infiltration in areas that are not subject to high groundwater by maximizing the natural drainage patterns and the retention of natural vegetation and other pervious surfaces; require development to reduce the waste of potable water through use of efficient technologies and conservation efforts; require efficient irrigation systems; maximize stormwater filtration and/or infiltration in areas that are not subject to high groundwater by maximizing the natural drainage patterns and the retention of natural vegetation and other pervious surfaces; and require land uses with a high potential to contaminate groundwater to take appropriate measures to protect water supply sources.

Goal COS-5 is for the protection and maintenance of water resources and is accomplished through policies COS-5.2 and COS-5.5, which require development to minimize the use of directly connected impervious surfaces and to retain stormwater runoff caused from the development footprint at or near the site of generation, and require development projects to avoid impacts on the water quality in local reservoirs, groundwater resources, and recharge areas; watersheds; and other local water sources.

Goal COS-14 is for sustainable land development and is accomplished through policy COS-14.7, which encourages development projects that use energy recovery, photovoltaic, and wind energy.

Goal COS-15 is for sustainable architecture and buildings and is accomplished through policies COS-15.1 through COS-15.5, which require that new buildings be designed and constructed in accordance with "green building" programs that incorporate techniques and materials that maximize energy efficiency; promote and develop standards for the retrofit of existing buildings to incorporate architectural features, heating and cooling, water, energy, and other design elements that improve their environmental sustainability and reduce greenhouse gases; require all new County facilities and the renovation and expansion of existing County buildings to meet identified "green building" programs; require new development to reduce the energy impacts from new buildings; and encourage energy conservation and efficiency in existing development through energy efficiency audits and adoption of energy saving measures.

Goal COS-17 applies to sustainable solid waste management and is accomplished through policies COS-17.1 through COS-17.8, which reduce greenhouse gas emissions and future landfill capacity needs through reduction, reuse, or recycling of all types of solid waste that is generated; require recycling, reduction, and reuse of construction and demolition debris; require landfills to use waste management and disposal techniques; encourage composting throughout the ~~county~~unincorporated area; require that all new land development projects include space for recycling containers; improve ~~the county's~~San Diego County's rate of recycling by expanding solid waste recycling programs; and continue programs to educate industry and the public regarding the need and methods for waste reduction, recycling, and reuse.

4.19.4 Project Impact Analysis

4.19.4.1 Methodology

Impacts on utilities (wastewater, water, stormwater, solid waste, and electricity) that are possible with project implementation were assessed using varying methods depending on the utility service, and generally include a comparison of the project-related demand against existing supply and storage capacities. Any need for physical improvements to the existing infrastructure would be considered part of the project, and any potential impacts from these improvements are evaluated within this section and the other applicable resource sections. Sources of demand for utilities at the project site include temporary employees for construction of the project, long-term employees during project operations, and project operations in general. Specific methods for analyzing each utility service are provided below.

Wastewater

Impact assessments of wastewater systems or sewers generally include a comparison of the project-related wastewater flow generation to the existing and projected wastewater treatment capacity of the treatment plant serving the site, in this case the PLWTP, as well as the capacity of onsite or offsite wastewater infrastructure. The analysis then considers whether the construction of new or expanded wastewater facilities could cause significant environmental effects. Table 4.19-4 provides the projected wastewater demand for the project using generation rates identified in the Alpine SSA and Lakeside SSA Sewer Master Plan Update (Atkins 2011). Generation rates used are based on

institutional land use as a conservative approach to develop an estimated amount of wastewater that would be produced as a result of implementing the project.

Table 4.19-4. Projected Wastewater Demand for the Project

Land Use	Acres	Wastewater Generation Rate (gallons/acre/day)	Projected Wastewater Demand (gallons/day)
Landscape	17.1	500	8,550
~~Concession Building~~	~~0.03~~	~~500~~	~~15~~
Admin/Multi-Use Building	0.05	500	25
Restrooms	0.05	500	25
Recreational Vehicle Host Site	0.03	500	15
Total			8,~~630~~615
Annual Total			3,~~149,950~~144,475

~~Source: Prowant pers. comm.,~~Source: Atkins 2011.

Water

Impacts on existing water systems generally include a comparison of the project-related water demand as it relates to available supply and the sufficiency of the existing water infrastructure to support that demand. As mentioned, California Water Code Section 10910 requires city and county lead agencies to request that water purveyors prepare water supply assessments for certain projects subject to CEQA.

The future water demand for the project, including the proposed administration, volunteer pad, and public restrooms, water fountains, irrigation, volunteer pad, and administrative building, were developed by project contractors based on landscaping areas and number of restrooms provided by County DPR. Table 4.19-5 provides the projected ~~daily and~~ annual water demand for the project.

Table 4.19-5. Projected Water Demand for the Project

Land Use	Square Fee~~d~~t	Water Use (gallons/year)
Landscape Irrigation	744,961	13,846,272.8
Admin/Rec building	2,000	200,000
Restrooms	2,000	1,588,500
Recreational Vehicle Host Site	1,200	36,500
Community Garden	5,000	800,000
Total		16,471,272.8

~~Source: Prowant pers. comm..~~
Source: Atkins 2011.

Solid Waste

Impacts associated with solid waste generally involve an estimation of construction- and operations-related solid waste generation compared to the capacity of the landfills serving the project area. The existing solid waste generation for the project was calculated based on waste generation rates from the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Solid waste projections for components of the project were calculated based on waste generation rates for various types of uses identified by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CalRecycle 2019b).

Summaries of the projected daily solid waste generation for the project components are provided in Table 4.19-6.

Table 4.19-6. Projected Daily Solid Waste for the Project

Project Component	Use	Square Footage	Generation Rate	Amount of Waste (pounds/day)
Volunteer pad	Hotel	1 volunteer pad	2 pounds/space/day	2
Admin/Rec building	Public/ Institutional	2,000	0.007 pound/square foot/day	14
Restrooms	Public/ Institutional	2,000	0.007 pound/square foot/day	14
~~Concession Building~~	~~Public/ Institutional~~	~~1,500~~	~~0.007 pound/square foot/day~~	~~10.5~~
Dog Park		108,900	0.007 pound/square foot/day	762.3
Equestrian Staging		20,000	0.007 pound/square foot/day	140
Bike ~~Park~~Skills Area		20,000	0.007 pound/square foot/day	140
~~Skate~~All-Wheel Park		20,000	0.007 pound/square foot/day	140
Sports Fields (including baseball, ~~soccer/~~multi-use, softball, tennis court, and basketball court)		253,900	0.007 pound/square foot/day	1,777.3
Total Projected Pounds/Day				~~3,000.1~~2,849.6

4.19.4.2 Thresholds of Significance

Appendix G of the ~~State~~ CEQA Guidelines

For the purposes of the analysis in this Final EIR, and in accordance with Appendix G of the ~~State~~ CEQA Guidelines, significant environmental impacts are assessed by determining if the project would:

1. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.
2. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.
3. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.
4. Generate solid waste in excess of ~~s~~State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.

5. Comply with federal, ~~s~~State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance

The County ~~of San Diego~~ does not have specific guidelines for determining significance for utilities and service system impacts.

4.19.4.3 Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Threshold 1: Implementation of the project would require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.

County Park and Trails

Impact Discussion

Water

Construction

Construction of the project would involve the development of an approximately 25-acre active park in an undeveloped area. Water would be required during construction of the project for activities such as dust suppression, the mixing of concrete, light washing of equipment and tools consistent with water quality regulations, and for drinking water for construction workers. Water usage during construction would be temporary and could be used for dust suppression, equipment washing, and other activities. PDMWD's UWMP does not include assumptions for construction water use.

Operation

Implementation of the project would introduce ~~an onsite ranger, two~~a live-on volunteer, maintenance staff, and a ~~volunteer~~park ranger to help with maintenance and management of the property along with visitors and local residents to the project site, which would result in an additional water demand. Water service is currently not provided to the existing site. As such, the project would be connected to water conveyances within South Grade Road and increased demand on existing water conveyance facilities that would serve future development would occur. A detailed analysis of impacts of the project on water supply is provided below in Threshold 2.

Water demand would increase as a result of new uses including restrooms, drinking fountains, volunteer facilities, and other recreational and visitor-serving uses including the administrative/ multi-purpose room. To accommodate the additional water demand, new or expanded water conveyance infrastructure (i.e., new, upgraded, relocated, or expanded water lines into the project site) would potentially be installed. A water study would be required to confirm water infrastructure would have sufficient capacity to convey water to the project site. Installation of new or expanded water pipelines to serve specific future development could result in impacts associated with ground-disturbing activities (**Impact-UTIL-1**). Therefore, the project would potentially require

or result in relocation or construction of new or expanded water facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant effects.

Wastewater

An onsite connection to an existing sewer line is one of the two options available for sewage disposal at the proposed site. This option would consist of connecting to the existing sewer line within Tavern Road, west of the project site, or the existing sewer line within the northern portion of South Grade Road near the intersection with Alpine Boulevard. The existing sewer line is served by the San Diego County Sanitation District. Wastewater would be processed and sanitized at the PLWTP. As discussed under Section 4.19.2.2, *Wastewater,* the PLWTP currently meets the wastewater discharge requirements of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit. Wastewater treatment requirements for the project would be based on all applicable ~~s~~State and federal regulations and policies including the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and would include limitations on effluent discharge and receiving water. In general, effluent discharge requirements include specifications for adequate disinfection treatment and limitations on radioactivity, pollutant concentrations, sediments, pH, temperature, and toxicity.

The onsite sewer treatment system is the second option for disposal of sewage associated with the project. The system would be in the northern portion of the project site, north of the equestrian staging area. Two septic tanks are proposed, one of which would be near the restroom in the southern portion of the project site with a capacity of 1,500 gallons and a main tank near the restroom in the northern portion of the project site with a capacity of 15,000 gallons. It is anticipated that the proposed septic system would have a capacity of 5,000 gallons per day. Implementation of an onsite sewer treatment system would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities.

Construction

Construction of the project would involve excavation and grading, filling and compaction, and construction of above-ground amenities and buildings. Construction of the project is anticipated to require a daily maximum of approximately 36 construction workers on the site. During construction, it is anticipated that portable temporary restroom facilities would be brought to the site for construction workers. Wastewater generated at the portable restroom facilities would not be disposed of at the project site but would be hauled away and disposed of at an appropriate facility in accordance with Regional Water Quality Control Board regulations. No wastewater treatment facilities, infrastructure improvements, or other expansions would be required as a result of project construction.

Operation

Operation of the project components would generate wastewater consistent with that of ~~typical~~ public recreational facility uses. During project operations, wastewater generation at the project site would increase from existing conditions because the project site is currently undeveloped. The additional projected wastewater generated as a result of implementation of the project is approximately 8,~~630~~615 gallons per day. The PLWTP has a daily wastewater treatment capacity of 240 million gallons per day (mgd) and a peak wet-weather capacity of 432 mgd. In 2015, the measured wastewater collected was 136.2 mgd, which leaves an available capacity of approximately 104 mgd if this trend continues. The additional generation of 8,~~630~~615 gallons per day of wastewater associated with the project represents 0.000062% of the PLWTP's remaining annual

treatment capacity, which is an insubstantial amount relative to the remaining treatment capacity. Therefore, the projected wastewater generated with implementation of the project would not exceed the capacity of the PLWTP and no wastewater treatment facilities, infrastructure improvements, or other expansions would be required as a result of project construction.

Stormwater Facilities

The project would result in an increase of 7.8 acres in impervious surfaces compared to existing conditions. However, project components including stormwater retention basins, landscaped areas, and berms would infiltrate and capture runoff such that an increase in impervious surfaces would not require new or expanded stormwater facilities. Similar to existing conditions, stormwater runoff would continue to infiltrate the pervious surfaces. The project would not require new or expanded stormwater facilities, the construction of which could result in physical impacts on the environment.

Electricity, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications Facilities

The project would result in an incremental increase in electricity demand. It is anticipated that construction and operation of the project would require new points of connection for electricity from the existing utility lines. All existing utilities that the project would connect to are adequately sized to serve the project without the need to expand. Photovoltaic panels would be installed in the parking lots for lighting throughout the proposed park. Furthermore, the project site and surrounding areas are currently served by existing utility infrastructure. The project would not require the use of natural gas or telecommunications service. The project would not extend any utility or service system into undeveloped areas that are currently unserved by utilities.

Impact Determination

Impact-UTIL-1: Operation of the Project Has the Potential to Require New or Expanded Water Facilities. Operation of the project would increase demand on water infrastructure serving the project site, potentially requiring the relocation or construction of new or expanded water facilities to serve proposed uses. Construction of these facilities could result in physical impacts on the environment. Therefore, impacts are considered to be significant.

Mitigation Measures

For **Impact-UTIL-1**:

> **MM-UTIL-1: Complete Water Study to Assess Water Infrastructure Capacity.** Prior to issuance of a building permit, County DPR shall coordinate with PDMWD to assess the capacity of existing water infrastructure that would serve the project site and, if it is determined that insufficient capacity exists to serve the project, the project proponent shall implement the necessary improvements prior to operation of the project, as determined by PDMWD. Should it be determined that the project would result in the need for new or expanded water facilities, the project proponent shall analyze the potential environmental effects of the improvements in accordance with CEQA.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of **MM-UTIL-1** would require County DPR to conduct a water study to assess the capacity of existing water facilities, and, in the event insufficient capacity exists to serve the project,

requires County DPR to construct the necessary improvements prior to issuance of a building permit. Implementation of **MM-UTIL-1** would ensure construction of sufficient water infrastructure; therefore, **Impact-UTIL-1** would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Open Space~~/Preserve~~

Impact Discussion

The proposed open space~~/preserve~~ component would not result in the generation of any water, wastewater, stormwater, electricity, or telecommunication demands. The approximately 70 acres of the project site would remain undeveloped, similar to existing conditions. Therefore, implementation of the proposed open space~~/preserve~~ component would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Impact Determination

Implementation of the proposed open space~~/preserve~~ component would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects. No impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

No impact would occur.

Threshold 2: Implementation of the project would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

County Park and Trails

Impact Discussion

Construction

Water would be required during construction of the project for activities such as dust suppression, the mixing of concrete, light washing of equipment and tools consistent with water quality regulations, and construction worker water usage. During construction this usage would be temporary, and could be used for dust suppression, equipment washing, and other activities.

Operation

Implementation of the project would introduce ~~an onsite ranger, two~~a live-on volunteer, maintenance staff, and a ~~volunteer~~park ranger to help with maintenance and management of the

property along with visitors and local residents to the project site, which would require an additional 50.5 acre-feet per year of water. The total water demands associated with the project were not included in UWMPs previously prepared for PDMWD. In addition, the total water demands have not been specifically included in SDCWA's 2015 UWMP. County DPR received a water availability letter from PDMWD that confirmed water demands associated with the project would be met. However, a water supply assessment would be required to ~~conclude~~confirm PDMWD would be able to provide adequate water supplies for operation of the proposed park during the life of the park and/or identify needed improvements that would allow the water system to supply the project. (PDMWD 2021).

As noted, the project would require an additional 50.5 acre-feet per year of water. Water use would be reduced through water conservation measures. PDMWD would continue to implement existing water conservation measures identified in its UWMP, as required by the Water Conservation Act of 2020. The project would incorporate water-efficient design measures, including drought-tolerant landscaping, into the project design to help reduce overall water demands within the PDMWD service area. Landscape design would include the installation of drought-tolerant native plants to reduce water demands for irrigation. Furthermore, water demand for irrigation would decrease over time as vegetation root systems are established.

Although water conservation measures would be included in project design, sufficient water supplies would need to be confirmed by PDMWD prior to issuance of a building permit. A water supply assessment would be required to conclude PDMWD would be able to provide adequate water supplies for operation of the proposed park during the life of the park. The project would potentially result in a substantial increase in water demand that may exceed the water supplies available from existing entitlements and resources (**Impact-UTIL-2**). Therefore, the project would potentially have insufficient water supplies available from PDMWD to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

Impact Determination

Impact-UTIL-2: Insufficient Water Supplies Available to Serve the Project During Operation. Due to the potential increase in water demand as a result of implementation of the project, PDMWD cannot guarantee that at some point in the future, supply of imported water would not be diminished. Therefore, given this uncertainty regarding available water supply, which is necessary for operation of the project, potential impacts are considered to be significant.

Mitigation Measures

For **Impact-UTIL-2**:

> **MM-UTIL-2**: **Confirm Water Supply Availability for Development of the Project Prior to Issuance of Building Permits.** Water availability shall be confirmed prior to issuance of building permits. The confirmation of water availability by PDMWD shall be provided in written form by PDMWD.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of **MM-UTIL-2** would ensure coordination with PDMWD, and implementation of **MM-UTIL-2** would ensure sufficient water supplies are available prior to construction. Therefore,

Impact-UTIL-2 would be reduced to a less-than-significant level by requiring confirmation of water availability.

Open Space~~/Preserve~~

Impact Discussion

The proposed open space~~/preserve~~ component would not require the use of any water. The approximately 70 acres of the project site would remain undeveloped, similar to existing conditions. Therefore, implementation of the proposed open space~~/preserve~~ component would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

Impact Determination

Implementation of the proposed open space~~/preserve~~ component would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. No impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

No impact would occur.

Threshold 3: Implementation of the project would result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

County Park and Trails

Impact Discussion

Construction

Construction of the project would involve excavation and grading, filling and compaction, utility installation, and construction of above-ground amenities and buildings. Construction of the project is anticipated to require a daily maximum of approximately 36 construction workers on the site. During construction, it is anticipated that portable temporary restroom facilities would be brought to the site for construction workers. Wastewater generated at the portable restroom facilities would be hauled away to an authorized sanitation cleaning facility that would treat the waste safely and sanitarily. Waste would be removed in accordance with Regional Water Quality Control Board regulations. Construction of the project is not anticipated to generate substantial amounts of wastewater. Therefore, wastewater treatment providers would have sufficient capacity to serve the project during construction.

Operation

Operation of the project would increase wastewater generation at the site from existing conditions. Implementation of the project would result in an additional 8,~~630~~615 gallons per day of wastewater from the introduction of new visitors to the recreation facility. As previously discussed, the additional generation of 8,~~630~~615 gallons per day represents 0.000062% of the PLWTP's remaining annual treatment capacity, which is an insubstantial amount relative to the remaining treatment capacity. Therefore, the project's projected wastewater generation would not exceed the capacity of the PLWTP. Because wastewater generated by the project would be treated within the permitted capacity of the PLWTP, wastewater treatment providers would have sufficient capacity to serve the project during operations.

Impact Determination

Implementation of the project would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant.

Open Space~~/Preserve~~

Impact Discussion

The proposed open space~~/preserve~~ component would not result in the generation of wastewater. The approximately 70 acres of the project site would remain undeveloped, similar to existing conditions. Therefore, wastewater treatment providers would have sufficient capacity to serve the project following implementation of the proposed open space~~/preserve~~ component.

Impact Determination

Implementation of the proposed open space~~/preserve~~ component would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. No impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

No impact would occur.

Threshold 4: Implementation of the project would not generate solid waste in excess of ~~s~~State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.

County Park and Trails and Open Space~~/Preserve~~

Impact Discussion

Construction

No demolition would occur during construction of the project. Construction of the project would occur over a 16-month period and has the potential to generate solid waste, including wood, cardboard, metals, plastics, concrete, and other building materials. Specific amounts of construction solid waste are unavailable. However, construction of the project would be required to comply with applicable waste diversion requirements, including AB 939, which mandates that projects requiring building permits pay a refundable waste diversion deposit and divert at least 50% of their debris by recycling, reusing, or donating usable materials. Compliance with these applicable regulations would ensure that solid waste generated by construction activities occurring under the project would not be in excess of ~~s~~State or local standards.

Therefore, because a substantial majority of the construction materials would be recycled or reused instead of being disposed of in a local landfill, and the local landfill has available capacity for the remaining solid waste, the project would not generate solid waste in excess of ~~s~~State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.

Operation

Diversion rates are used to report solid waste disposal in ~~the county~~San Diego County and to address AB 939 recycling goals, which require each county in the ~~s~~State to divert at least 50% of its solid waste from landfill disposal through measures such as source reduction, recycling, and composting (see Section 4.19.3, *Applicable Laws and Regulations*). CalRecycle replaced the California Integrated Waste Management Board as the department in charge of reviewing a jurisdiction's progress in meeting the Integrated Waste Management Act requirements. According to CalRecycle's 2019 Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Summary for San Diego - Unincorporated, the County meets its target population disposal rate of 6.8 pounds per person per day with an annual rate of 5.5 pounds per person per day (CalRecycle 2019a).

State law AB 939 requires that local county agencies must prepare and implement Integrated Waste Management Plans, which must include a Siting Element (California Legislative Information 2020). The Siting Element must include a projection of the amount of disposal capacity needed to accommodate the solid waste generated within the local jurisdiction for a 15-year period. The San Diego County Integrated Waste Management Plan Countywide Summary Plan contains the Countywide Siting Element, which outlines a combination of strategies including existing, proposed, and tentative landfills or expansions; increased diversion efforts; and out-of-county transport of solid waste to serve all jurisdictions in ~~the county~~San Diego County for at least 15 years of disposal capacity. The August 2017 Five-Year Review Report, approved by CalRecycle in 2018, updated the

planning for 15 years of countywide landfill disposal capacity (CalRecycle 2019b). The Five-Year Review Report provides estimates for available landfill capacity within San Diego County for the ~~s~~State-mandated 15-year period, with the last permitted landfill in ~~the county~~San Diego County projected to close in 2059. The Five-Year Review Report indicates, given several different possible scenarios, ~~the County of~~ San Diego County has sufficient landfill capacity to accommodate disposal for the next 15 years. Given this conclusion, there would be sufficient capacity at a permitted landfill in the region for disposal of solid waste generated by the project in the 15-year timeframe.

Once operational, the project would result in a generation of approximately 1,~~095.036.5~~040,104 pounds, or ~~590.3~~613.6 cubic yards, of solid waste per year. Sycamore Canyon Landfill is closest to the project site and, as shown in Table 4.19-2, has a permitted remaining capacity of 113,972,637 cubic yards. The project's annual operational contribution of solid waste would be 0.009% of the landfill's remaining capacity. This represents a conservative estimate because all project components would be required to comply with applicable waste diversion requirements. Furthermore, the project would comply with 2011 General Plan Update policies that would further reduce the potential for the project to generate solid waste in excess of standards or capacity by requiring new infrastructure, facilities, and services prior to development; diversion of solid waste from landfills; and siting of new solid waste management facilities in a manner that minimizes environmental impacts and encourages composting.

As such, Sycamore Canyon Landfill could sufficiently accommodate solid waste generated under the project. Therefore, implementation of the project would not generate solid waste in excess of ~~s~~State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.

Impact Determination

Implementation of the project would not generate solid waste in excess of ~~s~~State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant.

Threshold 5: Implementation of the project would comply with federal, ~~s~~State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

County Park~~ and~~, Trails, and Open Space~~/Preserve~~

Impact Discussion

No demolition would occur during construction of the project. Therefore, construction activities associated with the project would not result in generation of solid waste. As noted above under

Threshold 4, diversion rates are used to report solid waste disposal and to address AB 939 recycling goals. As discussed above, the County meets its target population disposal rate of 6.8 pounds per person per day with an annual rate of 5.5 pounds per person per day (CalRecycle 2019a). Operation of the project would be required to continue to comply with AB 939. Therefore, operation of the project would comply with federal, ~~s~~State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Impact Determination

Construction and operation of the project components would not conflict with federal, ~~s~~State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant.

4.19.5 Summary of Significant Impacts

Table 4.19-7. Summary of Significant Utilities and Service Systems Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Summary of Potentially Significant Impact(s)	Summary of Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Rationale for Finding After Mitigation
Impact-UTIL-1: Operation of the Project Has the Potential to Require New or Expanded Water Facilities~~.~~ ~~Operation of the project would increase demand on water infrastructure serving the project site, potentially requiring the relocation or construction of new or expanded water facilities to serve proposed uses. Construction of~~	~~**MM-UTIL-1: Complete Water Study to Assess Water Infrastructure Capacity. Prior to issuance of a building permit, County DPR shall coordinate with PDMWD to assess the capacity of existing water infrastructure that would serve the project site and, if it is determined that insufficient capacity exists to serve the project, the project proponent shall implement the necessary improvements prior~~	Less than Significant	Implementation of **MM-UTIL-1** would require County DPR to conduct a water study to assess the capacity of existing water facilities, and, in the event insufficient capacity exists to serve the project, requires County DPR to construct the necessary improvements prior to occupancy and operation of the project. Therefore, implementation of **MM-UTIL-1** would ensure construction of sufficient water infrastructure and reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Summary of Potentially Significant Impact(s)	Summary of Mitigation Measure(s)	Level of Significance After Mitigation	Rationale for Finding After Mitigation
~~these facilities could result in physical impacts on the environment.~~	~~to operation of the project, as determined by PDMWD. Should it be determined that the project would result in the need for new or expanded water facilities, the project proponent shall analyze the potential environmental effects of the improvements in accordance with CEQA.~~**MM-UTIL-1: Complete Water Study to Assess Water Infrastructure Capacity**		
Impact-UTIL-2: Insufficient Water Supplies Available to Serve the Project During Operation~~. Due to the potential substantial increase in water demand as a result of implementation of the project, sufficient water supplies may not be available to serve the project during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.~~	**MM-UTIL-2**: **Confirm Water Supply Availability for Development of the Project Prior to Issuance of Building Permits**~~.~~	Less than Significant	Implementation of **MM-UTIL-2** would require would ensure sufficient water supplies are available prior to issuance of a building permit. Therefore, **Impact-UTIL-2** would be reduced to a less-than-significant level by requiring confirmation of water availability.