

## 4.17 Utilities and Service Systems

This section describes the existing utilities and service system conditions of the project site, identifies associated regulatory requirements, evaluates potential impacts to utilities and service systems, and identifies mitigation measures related to implementation of the Pacifica Project (project or proposed project) in the City of Oceanside (City). This section analyzes the proposed project's potential impacts on public utilities, including wastewater, water, storm drains, and solid waste disposal.

The following analysis is based on the Drainage Study (Appendix H), and Storm Water Quality Management Plan (Appendix I), prepared by Hunsaker and Associates in 2022. In addition, analysis is based on the Water System Analysis (Appendix M), and Sewer System Analysis (Appendix N) that were prepared for the project by Dexter Wilson Engineering in June 2023.

### 4.17.1 Existing Conditions

#### Domestic Water Supply

The City's Water Utilities Department Water Division provides potable water services to the City through operating and maintaining water treatment, distribution, and metering facilities. The Water Division purchases approximately 85% of the City's water supply from the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) and treats it at the Robert A. Weese Filtration Plant (Weese Plant), which is in the process of being upgraded from a capacity of 25 million gallons per day (mgd) to 37.5 mgd. Mission Basin provides for the remaining water supply through extraction and treatment at the Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility with a capacity of 6.4 mgd (City of Oceanside 2021a).

For potable water service, the project site is located in an area served by the Talone 320 Pressure Zone. Existing water facilities in the vicinity of the project site include 6-inch-diameter water lines in Monica Circle and Macario Drive, and 8-inch-diameter water lines in Macario Drive and Roja Drive, see Figure 4.17-1, Existing Water Facilities. These water lines are served by the Talone 320 Pressure Zone.

In addition to potable water requirements, the project area also requires certain levels for fire hydrant flows. The requirements for fire hydrant flows are detailed in the City's Design and Construction Manual, which identifies the fire flow requirement, absent additional information, for multifamily residential development to be 3,000 gallons per minute (gpm) at 20 pounds per square inch (psi) residual for water system planning purposes.

Under existing conditions, the project site is undeveloped and does not use any potable water. Water service would be provided via new connections to the existing public water system.

#### Wastewater Treatment

In the City of Oceanside, wastewater is collected and treated by the City's Water Utilities Department, Wastewater Division. The Wastewater Division provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services of sewage for the City in accordance with applicable laws and standards. Staff is responsible for operating and maintaining over 450 miles of pipelines and 34 lift stations. The division also owns, operates, and maintains the San Luis Rey Wastewater Reclamation Facility (SLRWRF; originally called the San Luis Rey Wastewater Treatment Plant) and the La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant. The SLRWRF is currently being expanded (secondary treatment capacity expanding from 13.5 million mgd in 2020 to 17.4 mgd in 2045). The City is currently in the process of decommissioning the La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant (secondary treatment is 5.5 mgd) (City of Oceanside 2021a).

Sewer service would be provided to the project site by the City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department via existing public sewer lines. There are two existing gravity sewer lines in Monica Circle and Macario Drive (off site), an existing public lift station located near the existing driveway (on site), and an associated force main in Macario Drive and Roja Drive (off site), see Figure 4.17-2, Existing Sewer Facilities.

### **Storm Drain Facilities**

In San Diego County, stormwater discharges from any development to municipal storm drain systems are regulated by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board. The City is responsible for local administration of storm water management requirements and has developed a Best Management Plan (BMP) Design Manual as a resource document, which is designed to facilitate the implementation of the requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit (City of Oceanside 2021b).

In existing conditions, the project site is currently vacant and was previously the site of the former Pacifica Elementary School. On-site runoff from the northeaster portion of the site drains in a southwest direction and is then captured via existing grate inlets and routed to the existing 24-inch storm drain. The existing 24-inch storm drain runs across the site in a southwesterly direction carrying flows (along with bypassed off-site flows coming from Macario Drive) to do a discharge location in an existing channel. Runoff from the rest of the site is conveyed via surface flow in a southwest direction towards the discharge point.

### **Solid Waste and Recycling**

Waste Management and Agri Service Inc. provide solid waste and recycling services to the City of Oceanside. Waste Management disposes of solid waste collected in the City of Oceanside at the El Sobrante Landfill located at 10910 Dawson Canyon Road, Corona, California 92883 (City of Oceanside 2012). The El Sobrante Landfill has a maximum permitted throughput of 16,054 tons per day with estimated remaining capacity of 143,977,170 tons and projected closure date of January 1, 2051 (CalRecycle 2019). The City adopted and enacted the Zero Waste Strategic Resource Management Plan, which established methods to reach the goal of diverting 75% of solid waste by 2020, working in conjunction with the goals of City Council's adoption of Resolution No. 10-R0636-1, the State of California Assembly Bill (AB) 341 (City of Oceanside 2012).

### **Electricity, Natural Gas, and Telecommunication Facilities**

Electricity would be provided to the site by San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E). SDG&E provides electric services to 3.7 million customers through 1.49 million electric meters located in a 4,100-square-mile service area that includes San Diego County and southern Orange County (SDG&E 2023). According to the California Public Utilities Commission, SDG&E customers consumed approximately 19,045 million kilowatt-hours of electricity in 2020 (CEC 2020).

SDG&E also provides natural gas utility service; however, the project site does not propose to use or connect to any natural gas facilities.

Regarding telecommunication facilities, existing infrastructure is available surrounding the project site that can provide telephone, cable TV, and internet service. These services would be available from a variety of providers.

## 4.17.2 Regulatory Setting

### Federal

#### Federal Clean Water Act

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also known as the Clean Water Act) is the principal federal statute that addresses water resources. The statute employs a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. The broad goal is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water." Section 402 of the Clean Water Act authorizes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program that covers point sources of pollution discharging to a water body. The NPDES program also requires operators of construction sites 1 acre or larger to prepare a stormwater pollution prevention plan for construction activities and obtain authorization to discharge stormwater under a NPDES construction stormwater permit.

#### Federal Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and human-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, states, and water systems work in collaboration to ensure the standards are met.

#### National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Program

The NPDES permit program was established in the Clean Water Act to regulate municipal and industrial discharges to surface waters of the United States. Discharge from any point source is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. Federal NPDES permit regulations have been established for broad categories of discharges, including point-source municipal waste discharges and nonpoint-source stormwater runoff. NPDES permits generally identify effluent and receiving water limits on allowable concentrations and/or mass emissions of pollutants contained in the discharge; prohibitions on discharges not specifically allowed under the permit; and provisions that describe required actions by the discharger, including industrial pretreatment, pollution prevention, self-monitoring, and other activities.

#### Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CCR, Section 268, Subpart D), contains regulations for municipal solid waste landfills and requires states to implement their own permitting programs that include federal landfill criteria. The federal regulations address the location, operation, design, and closure of landfills, as well as groundwater monitoring requirements.

## State

### California Code of Regulations, Titles 14 and 27

Title 14 (Natural Resources, Division 7) and Title 27 (Environmental Protection, Division 2 [Solid Waste]) of the California Code of Regulations govern the handling and disposal of solid waste and operation of landfills, transfer stations, and recycling facilities.

### Assembly Bills 939 and 341: Solid Waste Reduction

The California Integrated Waste Management (CIWM) Act of 1989 (AB 939) was enacted as a result of a national crisis in landfill capacity, as well as a broad acceptance of a desired approach to solid waste management of reducing, reusing, and recycling. AB 939 mandated local jurisdictions to meet waste diversion goals of 25% by 1995 and 50% by 2020, and established an integrated framework for program implementation, solid waste planning, and solid waste facility and landfill compliance. AB 939 requires cities and counties to prepare, adopt, and submit to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) a source reduction and recycling element to demonstrate how the jurisdiction will meet the diversion goals. Other elements include encouraging resource conservation and considering the effects of waste management operations. The diversion goals and program requirements are implemented through a disposal-based reporting system by local jurisdictions under CIWM board (CIWMB) regulatory oversight. Since the adoption of AB 939, landfill capacity is no longer considered a statewide crisis. AB 939 has achieved substantial progress in waste diversion, program implementation, solid waste planning, and protection of public health, safety, and the environment from landfills operations and solid waste facilities.

In 2011, AB 341 was passed, making a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020. AB 341 requires that local agencies adopt strategies that will enable 75% diversion of all solid waste by 2020. This bill requires all commercial businesses and public entities that generate 4 cubic yards or more of waste per week to have a recycling program in place. In addition, multifamily apartments with five or more units are also required to form a recycling program. At least one of the following actions are required:

- Source separate recyclable and/or compostable material from solid waste and either self-haul, subscribe to a recycling program through a waste hauler, and/or otherwise arrange for pick-up of the recyclable and/or compostable materials separately from the solid waste to divert them from disposal.
- Subscribe to a service that includes mixed waste processing alone or in combination with other programs, activities, or processes that divert recyclable and/or compostable materials from disposal and yield diversion results comparable to source separation.
- Property owners of commercial or multifamily complexes may require tenants to source separate their recyclable materials. Tenants must source separate their recyclable materials if required to by property owners of commercial or multifamily complexes.

### Senate Bill 1374: Construction and Demolition Waste Reduction

Senate Bill (SB) 1374 requires that annual reports submitted by local jurisdictions to CIWMB include a summary of the progress made in the diversion of construction and demolition waste materials. In addition, SB 1374 requires the CIWMB to adopt a model ordinance suitable for adoption by any local agency that required 50% to 75% diversion

of construction and demolition waste materials from landfills. Local jurisdictions are not required to adopt their own construction and demolition ordinances, nor are they required to adopt CIWMB's model by default.

### Assembly Bill 1327: California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

AB 1327, which was established in 1991, required CalRecycle to develop a model ordinance for the use of recyclable materials in development projects. Local agencies were then required to adopt the model ordinance, or an ordinance of their own, governing adequate areas for collection and loading of recyclable materials in development projects.

### Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

On September 16, 2014, Governor Jerry Brown signed into law a three-bill legislative package—AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1168 (Pavley), and SB 1319 (Pavley)—collectively known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). SGMA requires governments and water agencies of high- and medium-priority basins to halt overdraft and bring groundwater basins into balanced levels of pumping and recharge. Under SGMA, these basins should reach sustainability within 20 years of implementing their sustainability plans. For critically overdrafted basins, sustainability should be achieved by 2040. For the remaining high- and medium-priority basins, 2042 is the deadline. Through SGMA, the California Department of Water Resources provides ongoing support to local agencies through guidance, financial assistance, and technical assistance. SGMA empowers local agencies to form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies to manage basins sustainably and requires those Groundwater Sustainability Agencies to adopt groundwater sustainability plans for crucial groundwater basins in California.

### Sanitary Sewer General Waste Discharge Requirements

On May 2, 2006, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a General Waste Discharge Requirement (Order No. 2006-0003) for all publicly owned sanitary sewer collection systems in California with more than 1.0 mile of sewer pipe. The order provides a consistent statewide approach to reducing sanitary sewer overflows by requiring public sewer system operators to take all feasible steps to control the volume of waste discharges into the system in order to prevent sanitary sewer waste from entering the storm sewer system, and to develop a Sewer System Management Plan. The General Waste Discharge Requirement also requires that storm sewer overflows be reported to the State Water Resources Control Board using an online reporting system.

### California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 11

In 2008, the California Building Standards Commission adopted the nation's first green building standards. The California Green Building Standards Code, Part 11 of Title 24, is commonly referred to as CALGreen and establishes minimum mandatory standards as well as voluntary standards pertaining to the planning and design of sustainable site development, energy efficiency, water conservation, material conservation, and interior air quality. The CALGreen standards took effect in January 2011 and instituted mandatory minimum environmental performance standards for all new construction of residential and non-residential buildings. CALGreen standards are updated periodically. The latest version (CALGreen 2019) became effective on January 1, 2020. The Mandatory CALGreen standards pertaining to utilities and service systems include the following (24 CCR Part 11):

- Mandatory reduction in indoor water use through compliance with specified flow rates for plumbing fixtures and fittings.

- Mandatory reduction in outdoor water use through compliance with a local water-efficient landscaping ordinance or the California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.
- Diversion of 65% of construction and demolition waste from landfills.
- Mandatory inspections of energy systems to ensure optimal working efficiency
- Inclusion of electric vehicle charging stations or designated spaces capable of supporting future charging stations

The CALGreen standards also include voluntary efficiency measures that are provided at two separate tiers and implemented at the discretion of local agencies and applicants. CALGreen's Tier 1 standards call for a 15% improvement in energy requirements, stricter water conservation, 65% diversion of construction and demolition waste, 10% recycled content in building materials, 20% permeable paving, 20% cement reduction, and cool/solar-reflective roofs. CALGreen's more rigorous Tier 2 standards call for a 30% improvement in energy requirements, stricter water conservation, 75% diversion of construction and demolition waste, 15% recycled content in building materials, 30% permeable paving, 25% cement reduction, and cool/solar-reflective roofs.

## Local

### City of Oceanside General Plan

The relevant elements of the Oceanside General Plan to utilities and service systems are the Environmental Resource Management Element and the Hazardous Waste Management Element. All other specific plans and programs adopted by the City of Oceanside are consistent with the General Plan and its elements.

#### Environmental Resource Management Element

The Environmental Resource Management Element is designed to conserve natural resources and enforce the principles of conservation, which are the preservation, planned management, and wise utilization of natural resources (City of Oceanside 2002a). The General Plan Environmental Resources Management Element contains the following goals, policies, objectives that are relevant to the project.

#### Natural Resource Preservation

**Goal 1:** Evaluate the state of the environment and formulate a program of planned management, wise utilization, and preservation of our natural resources to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of present and future generations.

To implement the goal set forth for Natural Resource Preservation, the Environmental Resources Management Element identifies several objectives and associated policies related to utilities for the project:

#### Water

1. Plan for an adequate water system based on the projected needs of the City.
2. Investigate sources of local water supplies to reduce dependence on imported water.

#### Community Facilities Element

The City's General Plan Community Facilities Element contains goals, policies, and objectives related to the community's need for utilities and service systems (City of Oceanside 2002b).

## Water and Sewer Systems

**Objective:** To provide an adequate water supply, storage and distribution system, and an adequate sanitary sewer collection and treatment system to serve Oceanside's existing and future growth requirements in an efficient and cost effective manner, while encouraging a more compact and sequenced development pattern through the phased extension of water and sewer systems and while meeting all Federal and State mandated programs.

## Sanitary Sewer Policies

**Policy 5.4** New development shall be responsible for on-site facility improvements required by that development.

## Water Supply Policies

**Policy 5.11** New development shall be responsible for on-site water facilities improvements required by that development.

## Stormwater Management System

**Objective:** To provide adequate stormwater management facilities and services for the entire community in a timely and cost effective manner, while mitigation the environmental impacts of construction of the storm drainage system as well as stormwater runoff.

## Stormwater Management Policies

**Policy 6.1:** The Master Drainage Plan for the City of Oceanside shall establish standards for citywide drainage. Within each major watercourse addressed by the Plan, the City and/or developers shall assure that adequate drainage improvements and facilities are provided to handle runoff when the drainage basin is fully developed to the intensity proposed by the Land Use Element of the General Plan.

**Policy 6.2:** All new development in the City of Oceanside shall pay drainage impact fees to defray that development's proportionate share of drainage facilities serving the basin where the new development is located.

## Hazardous Waste Management Element

The Hazardous Waste Management Element provides overall policy guidance for safe and effective managing of hazardous waste within the City of Oceanside. Items within this element's scope include hazardous waste facilities, pollution prevention, and waste reduction and elimination. There are no formal policies within this element that are applicable to the proposed project.

## Urban Water Management Plan

As required by California Water Code Section 10617, the City of Oceanside is required to complete an urban water management plan (UWMP) every 5 years as an "Urban Water Supplier" (City of Oceanside 2016a). The City of Oceanside adopted the 2015 UWMP in June 2016 and adopted the 2020 UWMP in July 2021. The UWMP describes

current water system services, facilities, supplies, and demands and provides planning guidelines for future projections for water use (City of Oceanside 2021a).

### Water Conservation Master Plan

The 2011 Water Conservation Master Plan makes recommendations for specific water conservation measures to help the City achieve conservation goals set by the Water Conservation Act of 2009 and a reduction of 34 gallons per capita per day by 2020 (City of Oceanside 2016b). The Water Conservation Master Plan is consistent with the UWMP.

### Zero Waste Strategic Resource Management Plan

In response to the adoption of Resolution No. 10-R0636-1 (City of Oceanside 2010) by the City of Oceanside City Council on August 25, 2010, to divert 75% of waste by 2020 (also aligned with AB 341), the City developed the Zero Waste Strategic Resource Management Plan (Zero Waste Plan). The Zero Waste Plan identifies and recommends strategies for the City to achieve this goal. At the time of the drafting of the Zero Waste Plan, the City of Oceanside had already reached 67% waste diversion, as previously described under Solid Waste and Recycling above (City of Oceanside 2012). The private companies contracted to provide solid waste and recycling services—Waste Management and Agri Service Inc.—are also working in support of the City of Oceanside to achieve this goal.

### City of Oceanside Municipal Code

The City of Oceanside Municipal Code provides various chapters that define requirements for public facilities impact fees as a condition of approval of building permits for development projects. Specifically, Chapter 32C, Section 32C.3, states that “prior to the issuance of a building permit for new construction, including residential and nonresidential development, on any property within the citywide area of benefit established pursuant to this chapter, the applicant for such permit shall pay or cause to be paid any fees established and apportioned pursuant to this chapter for the purpose of defraying the actual or estimated cost of constructing the city’s public facilities” (City of Oceanside 2021c). Public facilities, as defined by the City of Oceanside Municipal Code, are all governmental facilities within the City’s General Plan, including water, sewer, and stormwater systems.

## 4.17.3 Thresholds of Significance

The significance criteria used to evaluate the project impacts to utilities and service systems are based on Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a significant impact related to utilities and service systems would occur if the proposed project would:

1. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or storm water 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, which 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 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, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

#### 4.17.4 Impacts Analysis

*Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

##### Water

As described in Section 4.17.1 above, the City's Water Utilities Department Water Division provides potable water services to the City through operating and maintaining water treatment, distribution, and metering facilities. The Water Division purchases approximately 85% of the City's water supply from the SDCWA and treats it at the Weese Plant which has a current capacity of 25 mgd. Mission Basin provides for the remaining water supply through extraction and treatment at the Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility with a capacity of 6.4 mgd (City of Oceanside 2021a).

Based on the water demand analysis provided in Appendix M, the proposed project would have an average potable water demand of 35,896 gpd. Maximum day demands would be 71,792 gpd or 50 gpm, and maximum peak hour demand would be 107,688 gpd or 75 gpm.

Per the City's requirements, the on-site water system for the project site would be private. The proposed on-site domestic water system would consist of 4-inch looped water mains around the site and down each private drive. Results of the domestic water system analysis indicates the proposed water system is adequate for domestic service. The results show that domestic demand can be achieved on site with a minimum residual pressure of 61 psi and that peak hour domestic demand can be achieved on site with a minimum residual pressure of 60 psi. In addition, the proposed on-site water system would consist of an 8-inch looped fire main, see Figure 4.17-3, Existing and Proposed Water Facilities. Results of the fire protection system analysis indicates the proposed water system would be adequate for fire protection. The results show that 1,500 gpm fire flow can be provided on site with a minimum residual pressure of 45 psi (Appendix M).

Two connections would be made for both domestic service and fire protection service to the site. Domestic and fire connections would be made at the Monica Circle/Macario Drive intersection and at the western terminus of Malaga Drive. The proposed project would upsize the existing 6-inch- diameter water lines in Monica Circle and Macario Drive to 8 inches in diameter in order to meet the City's current design standards.

The project would connect to available existing water utilities with on-site systems to serve the project. The proposed connections to existing water facilities would be designed and constructed in accordance with the guidelines, standards, and approved materials of the City of Oceanside. No relocation or construction of new water facilities would be required to provide adequate service to the project. Construction-related impacts resulting from upsizing of the off-site water lines in Monica Circle and Macario Drive have been included as part of the project and analyzed throughout this environmental impact report and would not result in significant environmental effects; therefore, impacts related to water demand and service would be **less than significant**.

## Wastewater Treatment

As described under Section 4.17.1 above, wastewater is collected and treated by the City's Water Utilities Department, Wastewater Division. The division owns and operates the SLRWRF, which is currently being expanded (secondary treatment capacity expanding from 13.5 mgd to 17.4 mgd in 2045), and the La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant (secondary treatment is 5.5 mgd) which is in the processes of being decommissioned (City of Oceanside 2021a). The project lies in the service area of the SLRWRF, which also provides service for Rainbow Metropolitan Water District and a portion of the City of Vista (City of Oceanside 2021a). The SLRWRF has maximum daily flowrate capacity of 3.0 mgd, and an annual average flowrate of 1.5 mgd (RWQCB 2019).

Based on the sewer generation analysis provided in Appendix N, the proposed project would have an average sewer flow of 22,960 gpd. Based on a peaking factor of 3.5, peak sewer flow generated by the proposed project would be 80,360 gpd.

The minimum sewer lateral size per the City's Design and Construction Manual is 4 inches. The proposed project would include construction of a public and private gravity collection system on site that would flow to a new public sewer lift station in the southwest corner of the project site. An existing public lift station located (on site) at the corner of Monica Circle and Macario Drive and the associated force main in Macario Drive and Roja Drive would be decommissioned, abandoned, and removed, and the new public lift station would be upsized to accept the existing flows, which have an average flow of 15,810 gpd and a peak flow of 55,335 gpd. Existing flows will be conveyed through new public lines that will run through the project's internal roadway system within a public utility easement. The new lift station would pump eastward through a public force main to the existing 8-inch public gravity sewer stub at Malaga Drive, see Figure 4.17-4, Existing and Proposed Sewer Facilities. The 8-inch sewer in Malaga Drive will be either CIPP lined or replaced. As described in Appendix N, it is determined that with the addition of sewer flows generated by the proposed project, the existing sewer system would still operate within the City's standards. The proposed sewer lines within the project site would be sufficient. Downstream, offsite, in the vicinity of the North Redondo Drive and North River Road intersection a segment of the existing gravity sewer system will be realigned and potentially upsized. Construction of the new lift station on site has been included as part of the project, and potential impacts have been analyzed within this EIR.

The proposed sewer system would be designed and constructed in accordance with the guidelines, standards, and approved materials of the City, and no relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities would be required as a result of project implementation. Therefore, impacts related to wastewater demand and service would be **less than significant**.

## Storm Water Drainage

The proposed project would install dual storm drain systems (pipes, inlets, catch basins, brow ditches, and cleanouts). One of the dual systems is an 18-inch storm drain system necessary to collect and convey the 100-year runoff (on-site and comingled off-site flows) through the project site to a proposed biofiltration basin. This storm drain system would also address water quality, hydromodification, and peak flow attenuation. The second dual system would be a 24-inch bypass storm drain system, which is necessary to replace the existing 24-inch storm drain that runs through the site and conveys on-site and off-site flows to the existing western channel.

On-site runoff would be conveyed via street curb and gutter systems, to be captured by proposed inlets and routed via the proposed storm drain system to the biofiltration basin. The biofiltration basin would treat on-site and comingled off-site runoff, attenuate peak flows, and aid in addressing flow control hydromodification requirements.

The project's source control measures would include prevention of illicit discharges, storm drain stenciling, and protection of outdoor materials storage areas and trash storage areas. The project would be required to provide for ongoing implementation and maintenance of these features in accordance with the Storm Water Quality Management Plan (Appendix I).

The existing municipal storm drain system has sufficient conveyance capacity to accept the proposed runoff from the site that would be reduced by the proposed underground detention basin. The Drainage Study calculates existing and proposed stormwater runoff conditions by reviewing time of concentration, peak intensity, and peak flowrate of stormwater. Although there would be an overall increase in runoff from the project site due to project development, with implementation of the proposed underground detention basin, on-site runoff would be less than the existing rate (Appendix H). Implementation of the proposed underground detention basin would reduce peak runoff flowrate to below existing conditions, and no negative effects to downstream waterways are anticipated as a result of the increased flow during the peak of the 100-year storm (Appendix I). Therefore, the project would not contribute runoff that would exceed existing capacity of storm drain facilities, and no new or expanded facilities would be required offsite. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

### **Electric Power, Natural Gas, and Telecommunication Facilities**

The proposed project would connect to existing SDG&E infrastructure for electricity and is estimated to consume approximately 696,446 kilowatt-hours of electricity annually. The project would meet the Title 24 and CALGreen standards to reduce energy demand and increase energy efficiency. Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations outlines energy efficiency standards for residential and nonresidential buildings based on a state mandate to reduce California's energy demand. Specifically, Title 24 addresses a number of energy efficiency measures that impact energy used for lighting, water heating, heating, and air conditioning, including the energy impact of the building envelope such as windows, doors, skylights, wall/floor/ceiling assemblies, attics, and roofs.

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the reduction of substantial amounts of local or regional energy supplies compared to existing conditions. The resultant increase in energy demand would not exceed the available capacity of SDG&E servicing infrastructure to the site or beyond.

The project would not use or expand any natural gas facilities. Natural gas connection is not proposed as part of the project.

The project would connect to telecommunication facilities in the surrounding area, and residences would have the option of using a variety of different providers to serve their needs. No new or expanded telecommunication facilities would be required.

Impacts associated with electricity, natural gas, and telecommunication facilities would be **less than significant**.

### ***Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?***

As previously stated, the City's Water Utilities Department Water Division purchases approximately 85% of the City's water supply from the SDCWA and treats it at the Weese Plant, which has a current capacity of 25 mgd. Mission Basin provides for the remaining water supply through extraction and treatment at the Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility with a capacity of 6.4 mgd (City of Oceanside 2021a).

The existing public water system would provide the necessary flow and pressure for the proposed project and for fire flow to the project site. Considering the capacity of the City's existing facilities, water demand generated by project implementation is expected to be adequately served.

Citywide water supply planning is completed via the UWMP (City of Oceanside 2021a). The project requires a General Plan and Zoning code amendment, and therefore water demand based on the project site being developed with residential land uses was not considered in the City and regional water supply documents. The project site currently has a General Plan land use designation of Civic Institutional (CI), which was the land use identified in the City's UWMP. Based on this designation, institutional uses would result in an average daily water demand of 1,675 gallons per acre per day, for a total of 24,371 gpd. It was estimated that the proposed project would have an average potable water demand of 35,896 gpd. Therefore, compared to what was assumed in the UWMP, the proposed project would only increase water demand on the project site by 11,525 gpd. While the proposed project would result in an increase in water demand compared to the existing land uses and to what was assumed in the 2020 UWMP, the City has sufficient water supplies from available entitlements and resources to serve the proposed project.

SDCWA's supply reliability analysis found that there would be reliable supplies for all years in a normal year, single-dry year scenario, and all 5 years of a multi-dry year scenario for 2025 through 2045. This analysis was completed using a conservative methodology that only considered member agencies' "verifiable" local supplies, in addition to SDCWA's supply projections and share of Metropolitan Water District supplies (City of Oceanside 2021a). Supply availability during dry conditions varies depending on the type of supply being considered. In SDCWA's analysis, groundwater and recycled water supplies are considered reliable under all scenarios, while availability of surface water supplies would decrease in the single and multiple dry-year scenarios. As demand increases under dry conditions and local supply availability decreases, member agency purchases from SDCWA would increase. SDCWA's analysis found that there would be sufficient supplies available through local and imported sources, or from storage, to meet demands across all of its member agencies in all years of each scenario (SDCWA 2021a).

The City has also developed the Oceanside Water Conservation Master Plan (City of Oceanside 2016b), that further ensures water availability to the City during drought years. Additionally, the project would include water conserving landscaping along with efficient irrigation design consistent with the City's water planning efforts. Additionally, the SDCWA has developed a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (SDCWA 2021b) as well that identifies ways in which the region can reduce water consumption during catastrophic events and in drought years. As part of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the Drought Ordinance established six drought stages of actions that can be taken to reduce water demand up to 50% or more. As the project is located within the City's service area, the project would adhere to water conservation measures imposed by the City.

It has been determined that sufficient water supply would be available to serve the project during normal, dry, and multiple dry years, and therefore, impacts related to water supply are considered to be **less than significant**.

***Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which 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?***

As described above, wastewater is collected and treated by the City's Water Utilities Department, Wastewater Division who own and operate the SLRWRF, which is currently being expanded (secondary treatment capacity expanding from 13.5 mgd to 17.4 mgd in 2045), and the La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant (secondary treatment is 5.5 mgd), which is currently being decommissioned (City of Oceanside 2021a). The project lies in the services area of the SLRWRF, which has a current treatment capacity of 3.0 mgd (City of Oceanside 2021a).

The project site is surrounded by existing sewer facilities that adequately serve existing development within the area. The peak daily flow for the project is determined to be 22,960 gpd. Based on SLRWF's maximum daily flowrate capacity of 3.0 mgd, the project's increase in average sewer flow would represent 0.8% of total treatment capacity. SLRWF has an average annual flowrate of 1.5 mgd; thus, the facility has 1.5 mgd of remaining capacity. Based on existing facility capacity, estimated sewer generation from the project is expected to be adequately accommodated by the SLRWF in addition to their existing commitments. The City of Oceanside, as the provider of wastewater facilities, would confirm availability of adequate wastewater treatment capacity, prior to approval of the proposed project.

As described in Appendix N, with the addition of sewer flows generated by the proposed project, the existing sewer system would still operate within the City's standards. The proposed sewer system connection would adequately serve the project, and the City would confirm availability of adequate treatment capacity prior to approval of the proposed project. Impacts related to wastewater service would be **less than significant**.

***Would the project generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?***

Solid waste collection and disposal is provided by the City through Waste Management of North County, a private company under franchise agreement with the City. Solid waste collected in the City goes through Palomar Transfer Station in Carlsbad, which is owned and operated by Republic Industries, before traveling to the final destination of El Sobrante Landfill in Riverside County. The El Sobrante Landfill is located east of Interstate 15 and south of the City of Corona, at 10910 Dawon Canyon Road in unincorporated Riverside County. The El Sobrante Landfill has a maximum permitted throughput of 16,054 tons per day, with an estimated remaining capacity of 143,977,170 tons and projected closure date of January 1, 2051 (CalRecycle 2019).

The solid waste generated during construction would primarily consist of discarded materials and packaging generated by the construction process. The proposed project would adhere to California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) Section 5.408.1, which requires a minimum of 65% of non-hazardous construction waste to be recycled or salvaged for reuse. Additionally, the project site is currently vacant, and no buildings would be demolished during construction, further minimizing waste generated during construction. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would not generate solid waste in excess of applicable standards or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure.

Operation of the proposed project would result in ongoing solid waste generation at the site. As previously stated, waste from the project would be transported to the El Sobrante Landfill. The proposed project includes 164 multi-family residential units. The anticipated operational solid waste generation from the proposed project was estimated using CalRecycle's Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates (CalRecycle 2019). It is estimated that the project (164 units) would generate approximately 2,006 pounds of solid waste per day (12.23 pounds per household). This does not consider any waste diversion through recycling. The project would be required to comply with applicable state and local regulations related to solid waste, waste diversion, and recycling at the time of development. No demolition activities are required prior to construction that would generate additional construction-related waste. El Sobrante Landfill's daily throughput and estimated remaining capacity is expected to sufficiently serve the proposed project's estimated daily waste. Additionally, the project would participate in the City's recycling programs, which would further reduce solid waste sent to El Sobrante Landfill. For these reasons, the project would result in **less-than-significant** impacts related to solid waste.

***Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?***

As previously stated, implementation of the project would not generate solid waste in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure. The project would comply with Chapter 13 of the City Municipal Code requiring residents and businesses to separate all recyclable material from other solid waste. The project would also comply with California AB 341 directing mandatory recycling for all business generating four or more cubic yards of waste and multifamily projects with five or more units. Additionally, the project would comply with California AB 1826, which requires public entities and multifamily projects to recycle organic waste. The proposed project would comply with the state and City regulations, providing enclosures with adequate space for collection, storage, and separation of all recyclable materials in full compliance with City standards. This includes food waste, food-solid paper, green waste, landscaping and pruning waste, and non-hazardous wood waste. Therefore, the proposed project would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Project impacts related to solid waste would be **less than significant**.

### 4.17.5 Cumulative Analysis

As with public services, cumulative impacts to utilities and services systems would result when projects combine to increase demand for utilities and service systems such that additional facilities must be provided or expanded. As with many other environmental issue areas, impacts to utilities may be less than significant at a project level, but when combined with other projects, effects could lead to a cumulative impact. The proposed project, in combination with cumulative projects, would result in an increase in water demand, wastewater generation, solid waste generation, and electricity consumption. The proposed project would not result in a cumulative impact related to natural gas because the proposed project does not include connection or use of natural gas.

All cumulative projects would be required to assess whether adequate infrastructure exists to serve the demand generated, and whether additional or expanded water infrastructure would be required. All projects would be required to construct water or wastewater infrastructure improvements in order to adequately serve the projects, if necessary. Individual assessments of water and wastewater services would be prepared, and mitigation would be provided if necessary to reduce a potential cumulative impact.

The proposed project would increase peak runoff flows from the project site. However, the proposed drainage system would be designed in accordance with City requirements to accommodate predicted peak flows from the project site such that runoff would not exceed the existing or planned stormwater drainage systems. By incorporating stormwater drainage and water quality treatment systems, the proposed project would not contribute individually significant amounts of stormwater into the existing systems and therefore, would not contribute to a cumulative impact.

Regarding solid waste, the El Sobrante Landfill's daily throughput and estimated remaining capacity is expected to sufficiently serve the proposed project's estimated daily waste. The proposed project would participate in the City's recycling programs, which would further reduce solid waste sent to El Sobrante Landfill. During both construction and operation, the proposed project would comply with the City's Solid Waste and Recycling Code (Chapter 13 of the City's Municipal Code) by separating recyclables from solid waste. The proposed project would also be required to comply with required solid waste and recycling measures as provided in the California Green Building Standards Code. The proposed project would not contribute significant amounts of solid waste, which would result in the exceedance of landfill capacity.

Overall, cumulative impacts associated with utilities and service systems would be **less than significant**.

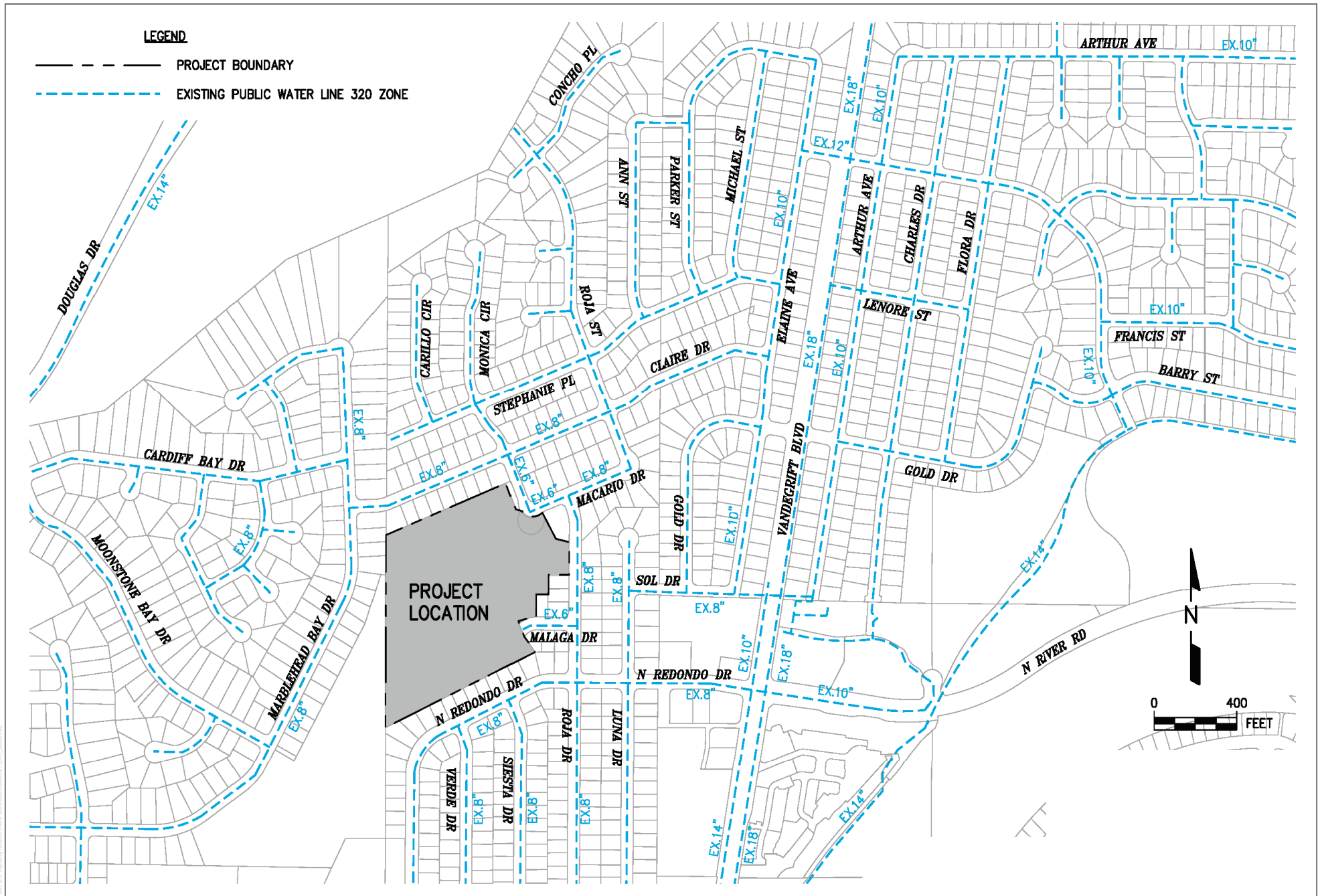
#### 4.17.6 Mitigation Measures

Impacts related to utilities and service systems as a result of project implementation are determined to be less than significant, and therefore no mitigation measures are required.

#### 4.17.7 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No substantial impacts related to utilities and service systems were identified; therefore, no mitigation measures are required. Impacts related to utilities and service systems would be **less than significant**.

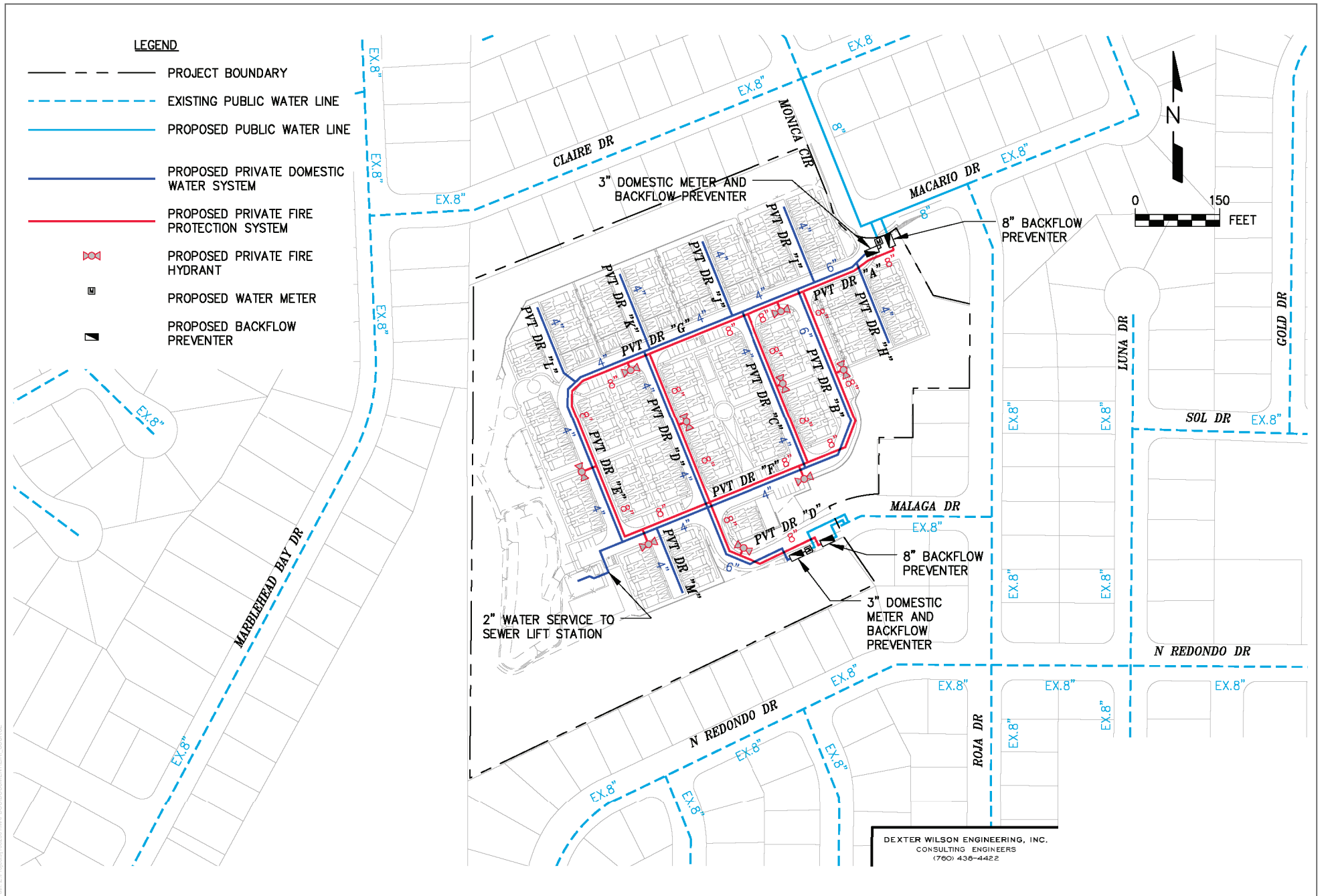
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SOURCE: Dexter Wilson Engineering 2022

**FIGURE 4.17-1**  
Existing Water Facilities  
Pacifica Project EIR





SOURCE: Dexter Wilson Engineering 2023

**FIGURE 4.17-3**  
Existing and Proposed Water Facilities



SOURCE: Dexter Wilson Engineering 2023

**FIGURE 4.17-4**  
Existing and Proposed Sewer Facilities

# Table of Contents

<b>SECTION</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
4.17 Utilities and Service Systems.....	4.17-1
4.17.1 Existing Conditions.....	4.17-1
4.17.2 Regulatory Setting .....	4.17-3
4.17.3 Thresholds of Significance .....	4.17-8
4.17.4 Impacts Analysis .....	4.17-9
4.17.5 Cumulative Analysis.....	4.17-14
4.17.6 Mitigation Measures.....	4.17-15
4.17.7 Level of Significance After Mitigation .....	4.17-15

## **FIGURES**

NO TABLE OF FIGURES ENTRIES FOUND.

## **TABLES**

NO TABLE OF FIGURES ENTRIES FOUND.

