4.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the existing utilities and service systems in the vicinity of the Plan Area; addresses potential impacts on the availability and capacity of infrastructure, as well as from the construction of the infrastructure required to serve the uses the Etiwanda Heights Neighborhood and Conservation Plan (EHNCP) would allow. The adequacy of water supplies to meet the demands of the EHNCP are also addressed. The following utility and services are addressed in this section (the service provider is noted parenthetically):

- Domestic and recycled water supply and distribution (Cucamonga Valley Water District [CVWD])
- Wastewater facilities (CVWD)
- Electricity (Southern California Edison [SCE])
- Natural gas (Southern California Gas Company [SoCal Gas])
- Communication systems (Charter Communications and Verizon California, Inc.)
- Solid waste (Burrtec)

Extension of water and sewer service to the Rural/Conservation Area (RCA) is not proposed as part of the EHNCP. These services will be extended to the new neighborhoods proposed in the NA as defined in the EHNCP.

Storm drain infrastructure is discussed in **Section 4.9: Hydrology and Water Quality**. Information presented in this section is based on the following technical reports (**Appendix L: Utility Reports**):

- *SB 610 Water Supply Assessment for the Etiwanda Heights Neighborhood and Conservation Plan*, City of Rancho Cucamonga, California, Administrative Draft, March 9, 2019 (**Appendix L.1**).
- Technical Memorandum, *Etiwanda Heights Neighborhood and Conservation Plan*, *Backbone Water and Wastewater Plan of Service*, March 9, 2019 (**Appendix L.2**).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Regulatory Framework

a. Federal

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) established regulatory requirements for potable water supplies including raw and treated water quality criteria. The CVWD is required to monitor water quality and conform to the regulatory requirements of the CWA.

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA, Health and Safety Code, Sections 116350–116405) is intended to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The Federal SDWA authorizes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to set national standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and man-made contaminants.

b. State

Safe Drinking Water Act

California enacted its own Safe Drinking Water Act, with the California Department of Health Services (DHS) granted primary enforcement responsibility. Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) (Division 4, Chapter 15, "Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations") established DHS authority and provides drinking water quality and monitoring requirements, which are equal to or more stringent than Federal standards.

Recycled Water Regulations

The regulation of recycled water is vested by State law in the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the California Department of Public Health Services (DPH). DPH is responsible for the regulations concerning the use of recycled water. Title 17 (California Water Code, Sections 13500–13556) regulates the protection of the potable water supply through the control of cross-connections with potential contaminants, including recycled water. The established water quality standards and treatment reliability criteria for recycled water are codified in Title 22 of the California Water Code. The requirements of Title 22, as revised in 1978, 1990 and 2001, establish the quality and/or treatment processes required for a recycled effluent to be used for a nonpotable application. In addition to recycled water uses and treatment requirements, Title 22 addresses sampling and analysis requirements at the treatment plant, preparation of an engineering report prior to production or use of recycled water, general treatment design requirements, reliability requirements, and alternative methods of treatment.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act) (California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6, Section 10610 et. seq.) was enacted in 1983. The UWMP Act applies to municipal water suppliers, such as the CVWD, that serve more than 3,000 customers or provide more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (afy) of water. The UWMP Act requires these suppliers to update their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every 5 years to demonstrate an appropriate level of reliability in supplying anticipated short-term and long-term water demands during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

Senate Bill 610

The State of California has enacted laws to ensure the increased water demands are adequately addressed and that a firm source of water supply is available prior to the approval of certain developments. These regulations include the California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.10, Sections 10910-10915 (Water Supply Planning to Support Existing and Planned Future Use) and Government Code Sections 65867.5 and 66473.7. These provisions of the California Water Code and the Government Code seek to promote collaborative planning between local water suppliers and cities and counties. These laws require detailed information regarding water availability to be provided to city and county land use planners prior to approval of land use development projects above defined threshold levels.

The lead agency for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for a proposed project, is required under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines Article 7 and Article 9, to consult with the water agency serving a proposed project and to include in the EIR information provided by the water agency. The City of Rancho Cucamonga requested preparation of a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) by CVWD to provide the required information confirming CVWD has sufficient water supplies to meet the projected demands of the EHNCP in addition to existing and planned future uses. The UWMP is a foundational document for compliance with the California water code and the government Code. The provisions of the California Water Code and the Government Code repeatedly identify the UWMP as a planning document which can be used by a water supplier to meet the standards set forth in both statutes.

Water Supply Planning Provisions

CVWD's 2015 UWMP (June 2016), was prepared pursuant to California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.55, Section 10608 (Sustainable Water Use and Demand Reduction) and California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6, Sections 10608-10656 (Urban Water Management Planning). The UWMP describes future water demands and future availability of the water supply sources used by CVWD. This UWMP document was used to prepare this WSA.

California Water Code (Sections 10910-10915)

California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6, Section 10631, requires every urban water supplier to identify as part of its UWMP, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier in five-year increments to 20 years. Existing law prohibits an urban water supplier which fails to prepare or submit its UWMP to the Department of Water Resources from receiving financial or drought assistance from the state until the plan is submitted.

California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.10, Sections 10910-10915 requires a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) to provide a description of all water supply projects and programs which may be undertaken to meet total projected water use over the next 20 years to be included with the proposed project. The California Water Code requires a city or county which determines a project is subject to CEQA to identify any public water system which may supply water for proposed developments and to request those public water systems to prepare a specific WSA, including projects with proposed residential projects with an equivalence of 500 or more dwelling units. If the water demands have been accounted for in a recently adopted urban water management plan, the water supplier may incorporate information contained in that plan to satisfy certain requirements of a WSA. The California Water Code requires the assessment to include, along with other information, an identification of existing water supply entitlements, water rights, or water service contracts, relevant to the identified water supply for the proposed project and the quantities of water received in prior years pursuant to those entitlements, rights, and contracts.

Government Code 66473.7

Government Code 66473.7 prohibits approval of a tentative map, or a parcel map for which a tentative map was not required, or a development agreement for a subdivision of property of more than 500 dwelling units, except as identified, including the design of the subdivision or the type of improvement, unless the legislative body of a city or county of the designated advisory agency provides written verification from the applicable public water system that a sufficient water supply is available or, in addition, a specified finding is made by the local agency that sufficient water suppliers are, or will be, available prior to completion of the project. Sufficient water supply is the total water supply available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within a 20-year projection which will meet the projected demand of the Project, in addition to existing and planned future water uses.

Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards

California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Non-residential Buildings was established in 1978 in response to a mandate to reduce the State's energy consumption. These standards are promulgated under California Code of Regulations Title 24 Part 6 and are commonly referred to as "Title 24." The Title 24 standards are periodically updated to reflect new or improved energy efficiency

technologies and methods. The most recent Title 24 standards were updated effective October 2005, with subsequent revisions and amendments. A new development project is required to incorporate the most recent Title 24 standards in effect at the time the building permit application is submitted.

California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939)

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill [AB] 939) established the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and its review, approval, permitting and enforcement authority related to AB 939 requirements; required all counties to prepare an Integrated Waste Management Plan; and required all cities and counties to divert 50 percent of all solid waste from landfills or transformation facilities by January 1, 2000 through source reduction, recycling and compost activities, and established CIWMB.

Solid Waste Disposal Measurement Act of 2008

The purpose of the Solid Waste Disposal Measurement Act of 2008 (Senate Bill [SB] 1016) is to make the process of goal measurement (as established by AB 939) simpler, timelier, and more accurate. SB 1016 builds on AB 939 compliance requirements by implementing a simplified measure of jurisdictions' performance. SB 1016 accomplishes this by changing to a disposal-based indicator—the per capita disposal rate—which uses only two factors: (1) a jurisdiction's population (or in some cases employment) and (2) its disposal, as reported by disposal facilities. Each year Cal Recycle calculates each jurisdiction's per capita (per resident or per employee) disposal rates. If business is the dominant source of a jurisdiction's waste generation, CalRecycle may use the per employee disposal rate. Each year's disposal rate will be compared to that jurisdiction's 50 percent per capita disposal target. As such, jurisdictions will not be compared to other jurisdictions or the statewide average, but they will only be compared to their own 50 percent per capita disposal target. Among other benefits, per capita disposal is an indicator that allows for jurisdiction growth because, as residents or employees increase, report-year disposal tons can increase and still be consistent with the 50 percent per capita disposal target. A comparison of the reported annual per capita disposal rate to the 50 percent per capita disposal target will be useful for indicating progress or other changes over time.

Assembly Bill 341

On October 6, 2011, Governor Brown signed AB 341 establishing a State policy goal that no less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020, and requiring the CalRecycle to provide a report to the Legislature that recommends strategies to achieve the policy goal by January 1, 2014. The bill also mandates that local jurisdictions implement commercial recycling by July 1, 2012. CalRecycle will review each jurisdiction's commercial recycling program every 2 to 4 years for compliance with AB 341. Businesses and public entities generating 4 cubic yards of trash or more and

multifamily residential dwellings with five or more units are required to establish and maintain recycling service under AB 341.

c. Regional and Local

Cucamonga Valley Water District 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Pursuant to the UWMP Act, described above, CVWD adopts a revised Urban Water Management Plan every 5 years. The current adopted plan is the 2015 UWMP. The 2015 UWMP describes the availability and reliability of water supplies through 2035 for normal, dry and multiple dry year periods. CVWD also prepared a Water System Master Plan in March 2017 to support the development of a capital improvement plan to guide the planning, development, and budgeting of water system-improvement projects required to meet system performance criteria for existing customers, as well as to support anticipated growth.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit/NPDES Permit

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act prohibits the discharge of any pollutant to navigable waters (waters of the U.S.) from a point source unless the discharge is authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In 2002, the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) issued an NPDES Storm Water Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements (Order No. R8-2002-0012) under the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Act for discharges of storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, surface runoff and drainage within the Upper Santa Ana River watershed in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. This permit expired on April 27, 2007 and was administratively extended. Renewal of waste discharge requirements and an NPDES permit for San Bernardino County is in process under Order No. R8-2010-0036, NPDES No. CAS618036.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is within the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana RWQCB and is subject to the waste discharge requirements of the MS4 Permit for San Bernardino and Riverside counties and the proposed permit for San Bernardino County. The County and cities within the County are Co-permittees under the MS4 permit and have legal authority to enforce the terms of the permit in their jurisdictions.

Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code

Chapter 8.17 of the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code contains the City's regulations for residential refuse, recyclables, and green waste collection. Chapter 8.19 contains the City's regulations for commercial waste collection. The regulations set the City's requirements for issuing permits to companies providing collection and disposal services in the City. They also outline the responsibilities of the refuse collection company, including regulations for waste receptacles and collection trucks. Regulations include those for

the storage of refuse, recyclables, and green wastes; the placement of collection receptacles; and the disposal of hazardous wastes.

Section 8.19.280, Construction and Demolition Waste, of the City's Municipal Code, outlines the requirements for diverting construction waste from landfills. Construction and demolition wastes are required to be made available for deconstruction, salvage, and recovery prior to demolition. Further, demolition and construction waste is required to be diverted from going to landfills through the recovery of recycling, reuse, and diversion of 50 to 75 percent of demolition waste tonnage that includes concrete and asphalt; 15 percent of demolition waste tonnage that excludes concrete and asphalt; 50 to 75 percent of roofing waste tonnage; and 50 to 75 percent of construction and remodeling waste tonnage. Recovered and salvaged designated recyclable and reusable materials from the deconstruction phase qualify to be counted in meeting the diversion requirements.

Chapter 17.56 of the City of Rancho Cucamonga Development Code sets landscaping standards for various purposes, including to conserve water. Preliminary and final landscape and irrigation plans are required to be prepared as part of the design review process for compliance with standards that include, but are not limited to, identification of a water budget that includes the estimated water use (in gallons); the irrigated area (in square feet); the precipitation rate and flow rate in gallons per minute; and conceptual locations for trees, shrubs, ground cover, and other vegetation and a corresponding list of planting material by species, quantity, and size.

Chapter 17.82, Water Efficient Landscaping, of the Development Code provides landscape design guidelines that would reduce irrigation demands, promote recycled water use, and minimize irrigation runoff.

Existing Conditions

a. Regional

Water Supply and Infrastructure

CVWD service area covers approximately 47 square miles (about 30,000 acres), including the incorporated City of Rancho Cucamonga and portion of the City's Sphere of Influence (SOI). CVWD currently serves a population of approximately 200,460 customers, with over 48,000 water connections and 36,000 sewer connections. The District is divided into three major watersheds. Approximately two thirds of the service area drains to Upper and Lower Cucamonga Creek, with the remaining service area draining to Etiwanda Creek and to the Santa Ana River. The Cucamonga Creek eventually confluences with the Santa Ana River, which discharges to the Pacific Ocean.

Water Sources

CVWD's four main sources of water include (1) groundwater from the Chino Basin and Cucamonga Basin, (2) local canyon runoff (surface and subsurface flows), (3) imported surface water delivered through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) via Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA), and (4) recycled water. On average, from 2006 to 2015, imported water accounted for 47 percent, groundwater for 45 percent, canyon/surface water for 7 percent and recycled water accounted for 1.6 percent of District's total water supplied.[1] These water supply sources are discussed further below.

Groundwater

CVWD pumps groundwater from two different water basins: The Chino Basin and the Cucamonga Basin.

CVWD currently operates 12 active groundwater wells in the Chino Basin. CVWD plans to continue operating these wells and will construct replacement wells as necessary to maintain water production capacities required to meet customer demands. CVWD frequently inspects each well and performs routine maintenance and rehabilitation to ensure each well is running efficiently and correctly. According to the 2015 UWMP, CVWD's total pumping capacity in the Chino Basin is 27,017 gallons per minute (GPM). The calculated production capacity is 32,686 acre-feet per year (AFY), which assumes 75 percent of the maximum pumping capacity to account for operation and maintenance downtime. In 2014-2015, the operating safe yield of this basin was established as 54,834 acre-feet (AF), with CVWD's rights defined as 10,011 AF. CVWD is authorized to pump groundwater annually in excess of their rights based on the operating safe yield, subject to payment of an assessment for over-production. This assessment is used to replenish the basin with imported surface water purchased from the IEUA.

CVWD currently has two clusters of wells in the Cucamonga Basin. The Cucamonga Creek Cluster which is a group of 10 wells, and the Alta Loma Cluster, which is a group of 7 wells. The District can utilize up to 9 of the 17 total wells. The remaining 8 wells are not used due to high nitrate and/or DBCP concentrations. According to the CVWD 2015 UWMP, the calculated production capacity is 12,566 AFY, which assumes 75 percent of maximum pumping capacity to account for operation and maintenance downtime. CVWD has the right to produce 15,471 AFY, including the right to divert 3,620 AFY from Cucamonga Creek. Future projections estimate a production rate of 10,000 AFY.

The total groundwater production capacity of the CVWD groundwater wells in the Chino and Cucamonga Basins is 45,252 AFY.

1 CVWD 2015 UWMP.

Surface Water

CVWD's surface water supplies come from streams, springs, and tunnels located within the northern area of the District. These water sources are also referred to as tunnel sources or canyon sources. Surface water sources accounted for 6.5% of the total supply water for CVWD, based on 2006-2015 averages.

CVWD has rights to a total of 6 canyon sources, or tunnel sources of surface water. These are the Cucamonga Canyon, Day/East Canyon, Deer Canyon, Lytle Creek, Smith Canyon Group, and the Golf Course Tunnel. Currently, water is only utilized from three of the six sources: Cucamonga Canyon, Day/East Canyon, and Deer Canyon. Water supplies from the tunnel sources are heavily dependent on precipitation in the region.

In the 2015 UWMP, CVWD defined two projection scenarios: one for normal conditions, at 4,540 AFY, and one for dry conditions, at 2,270 AFY. Production during dry conditions is projected to be half the production during a normal year.

Imported Water

CVWD purchases imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD is the largest wholesaler for domestic and municipal uses in California. MWD owns and operates the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) and is a contractor for water from the California State Water Project (SWP). MWD has 26-member agencies and consisting of 11 water districts, one county water authority, and 14 cities. CVWD purchases water from MWD through the IEUA, which is a member agency of MWD.

Imported water purchases is CVWD's most significant water source and can range from 35-65 percent of the District's water. The average supply imported of water by percent from years 2006-2015 was 46.6%. CVWD has the capacity to accept up to 71 MGD of MWD imported SWP water from IEUA for treatment and distribution. CVWD's Royer-Nesbit Water Treatment Plant is currently not in operation, and the Lloyd Michael Water Treatment Plant can accept up to 60 MGD.

CVWD has a Tier I allocation of 28,369 AFY, and projects to use the full allocation by year 2020. Imported water above CVWD's Tier I allocation shall be MWD replenishment water in the Chino Basin or Tier II imported water. CVWD can elect to purchase Tier II water from IEUA. By year 2020, CVWD expects to import up to 31,605 AF of Tier I and II water.

Recycled Water

CVWD has rights to the recycled water produced from the estimated 14,000 AF of sewer that is treated by IEUA annually. The CVWD projects that 2,000 AFY of recycled water will be direct use and 4,200 AFY will

be received from groundwater recharge. By year 2020 the District assumes use of 1,600 AF of recycled water.

Projected Water Supplies

Table 4.16-1: CVWD Projected Water Supplies presents a summary of CVWD's projected water supply through 2040.

Table 4.16-1
CVWD Projected Water Supplies

		PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY (AF)				
		2020	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**
WATER SUPPLY	**SOURCE**	**Reasonably Available Volume**	**Reasonably Available Volume**	**Reasonably Available Volume**	**Reasonably Available Volume**	**Reasonably Available Volume**
Groundwater	Chino Basin	12,755	13,687	13,859	19,282	19,282
Groundwater	Cucamonga Basin	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	31,605	33,073	35,301	29,878	29,878
Recycled Water	Inland Empire Utilities Agency	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
Surface Water	Cucamonga Canyon	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Surface Water	Deer Canyon	140	140	140	140	140
Surface Water	Day/East Canyon	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
Transfers	To City of Fontana	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		**60,500**	**63,100**	**65,700**	**65,700**	**65,700**

Source: CVWD 2015 UWMP, page 57.

Wastewater Infrastructure and Treatment

Wastewater generated within the CVWD's service area is collected and then treated outside of its service area by IEUA. IEUA provides sewage utility service throughout its 242-square-mile service area, which includes CVWD. CVWD is one of 7 agencies contracted with IEUA for wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal.

The District owns and operates the local sewer systems within its service area. Ultimately, all wastewater generated within the CVWD's service area is conveyed to regional trunk and interceptor sewers, which are owned and operated by the IEUA. From there, the wastewater is treated at facilities the IEUA owns and operates.

IEUA operates four regional water recycling plants spread throughout its service area, Regional Plant No. 1, Regional Plant No. 4, Regional Plant No. 5, and the Carbon Canyon Water Reclamation Facility. Of those facilities, Regional Plant No. 1 (RP-1) and Regional Plant No. 4 (RP-4) serve CVWD. Along with CVWD's sewer flow RP-1 also receives flow from areas of Chino, Fontana, Montclair and Upland whereas RP-4 also serves Fontana. RP-4 began operations in 1997 and was recently expanded to 14 MGD. **Table 4.16-2: Wastewater Treatment Plant Summary** summarizes IEUA's recycled water treatment plants average flow projects for 2015 to 2035.

Table 4.16-2
Wastewater Treatment Plant Summary

Wastewater Treatment Plant	Treatment Level	Capacity	Projected Treatment Plant Flows (MGD)				
			2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Regional Plant No. 1	Tertiary to Title 22 Standards	44	28.3	29.4	30	30.5	32
Regional Plant No. 4	Tertiary to Title 22 Standards	14	9.7	11.4	12	13.5	13.5
Regional Plant No. 5	Tertiary to Title 22 Standards	16.3	9.5	10.4	11	12	13.5
Carbon Canyon Water Reclamation Facility	Tertiary to Title 22 Standards	11.4	7.2	7.4	8	9	10
Total		**85.7**	**54.7**	**58.6**	**61**	**65**	**69**

Source: CVWD 2015 UWMP, page 49.

Electricity, Natural Gas, and Communication Infrastructure

Electricity and Natural Gas

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electrical service to the City. In addition, the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Utility (RCMU) was established to enable the City of Rancho Cucamonga to deal with energy issues at the local level. The recently formed city-owned utility company serves only portions of the City, not including the proposed Plan Area.

According to the California Energy Commission, SCE consumed approximately 84,292 million kilowatts per hour (kWh) of electricity in 2017.[2]

The Southern California Gas Company (SCGC) provides natural gas service to Rancho Cucamonga and is the nation's largest natural gas utility provider with more than to 21.8 million consumers through 5.9 million meters in more than 500 communities.[3] The SCGC service area covers most of central and southern California (20,000 square miles in total). As a public utility, SCGC is under the jurisdiction of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) which regulates natural gas rates and natural gas services, including in-state transportation over the utilities' transmission and distribution pipelines system, storage, procurement, metering, and billing.[4] Most of California's natural gas supply comes from out of the state.

California consumers received 9 percent of their natural gas from basins that are located within the state. The remaining 81 percent is obtained from sources outside of the state: 35 percent from the southwest, 16 percent from Canada, and 40 percent from the Rocky Mountains.[5] According to the California Energy Commission, in 2017 the County of San Bernardino consumed approximately 49.3 billion cubic feet of natural gas.[6]

Communication Systems

Telephone service to the City is provided by Verizon California, Inc. which offers both FIOS and Verizon Plus to residents and businesses within the City. Charter Communications provides cable television and high-speed internet services to Ranch Cucamonga and the surrounding area.

Solid Waste

Solid waste disposal services in the City are provided by the commercial vendor Burrtec. Solid waste collected from the City is hauled to the West Hills MRF in Fontana and is then transported to one of four landfills including El Sobrante (in Corona), Badlands (in Moreno Valley), Mid Valley (in Fresno) and

2 California Energy Commission, California Energy Consumption Database, ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbyutil.aspx (accessed March 2019).
3 Southern California Gas Company, "Company Profile," http://www.socalgas.com/about-us/company-info.shtml (accessed February 2019).
4 California Public Utilities Commission, "Natural Gas and California," http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/natural_gas/ (accessed February 2019).
5 California Public Utilities Commission, "Natural Gas and California," http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/natural_gas/ (accessed February 2019).
6 California Energy Commission, Energy , http://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx (accessed February 2019)

Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF, in Long Beach).[7] In 2017, the City of Rancho Cucamonga had a solid waste disposal amount of 152,898.59 tons.[8]

To attain the goals of AB 939, the City implemented a series of programs with local businesses and public agencies for recycling materials that significantly decreased the amount of waste the City sends to landfills. In addition to the existing recycling programs, one of the basic principles of "Green Building," is to use recycled and reused materials in new construction. Construction and building demolition debris produce large quantities of solid waste, much of which can be recycled or processed for reuse.

b. Plan Area and Surrounding Area

Water Supply and Infrastructure

The CVWD 2015 UWMP addresses water demands based on the population projection in the City of Rancho Cucamonga General Plan. The EHNCP includes approximately 305 acres currently within the City of Rancho Cucamonga and 4,088 acres in the City's Sphere of Influence (SOI) proposed for annexation to the City. The City's General Plan would allow development of up to 660 residential units with an associated population of approximately 2,000 persons on the 305 acres currently within the City. The General Plan also projects development of 1,057 units in the City's SOI with an associated population of 3,400. The 4,088 acres proposed for annexation accounts for 31% of the 5,927 acres located in the City's SOI. Based on this percentage, the portion of the projected growth associated with the annexation area would be approximately 1,055 persons. The total population growth projected in the City's General Plan for the portion of the EHNCP in the City and portion of the SOI proposed for annexation is approximately 3,055 persons. The total increase in the City's population that would be associated with the EHNCP is 9,090, approximately 6,035 persons above the projections in the City's General Plan for the EHNCP. As the CVWD 2015 UWMP is based on the City's General Plan, this increase in population of 6,350 is also not accounted for in the CVWD UWMP.

The CVWD 2017 Water System Master Plan identifies and plans for the development of up to 3,000 residential units in the EHNCP Area, with a demand of 1,408 AFY, based on a per capita water demand factor.

Currently no water is supplied to the Plan Area. Potable water will be provided to the Neighborhood Area (NA) by the CVWD. As shown in **Figure 4.16-1: Cucamonga Valley Water District Boundary**, the NA is located within the boundaries of CVWD. The closest existing water distribution infrastructure is located

7 Phone Conversation with Albert Vargas, Division Manager at Burrtec Waste Industries.

8 Cal Recycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Summary (2007-Current), https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/DiversionProgram/JurisdictionDiversionPost2006.

along the east, west, and south side of the NA, which contains 16-inch mains in Milliken Avenue, Banyan Street, and Wilson Avenue. As shown in **Section 2.0: Project Description, Figure 2.0-14: Existing/Conceptual Water Network,** both on- and off-site water distribution system will be provided as part of the Plan.

The NA is within three major pressure zones: Zone 6, Zone 5, and Zone 4 as shown in **Figure 2.0-14**. Zone 6 is north of the proposed homes, Zone 5 is generally north of Wilson Avenue and Zone 4 is Generally south of Wilson Avenue.

Wastewater Infrastructure and Treatment

The wastewater purveyor for the NA will be CVWD. The closest existing sewers occur along the southeastern and southwestern edge of the NA. To the east, an existing 8 to 12-inch sewer line extends along Day Creek Boulevard. To the west, as shown in **Section 2.0: Project Description**, **Figure 2.0-15: Conceptual Wastewater Network,** an existing 10-inch sewer line extends along Milliken Avenue to the NA Boundary. To the south, an existing 8-inch sewer extends to the NA Boundary in Rochester Avenue.

Electricity, Natural Gas, and Communication Infrastructure

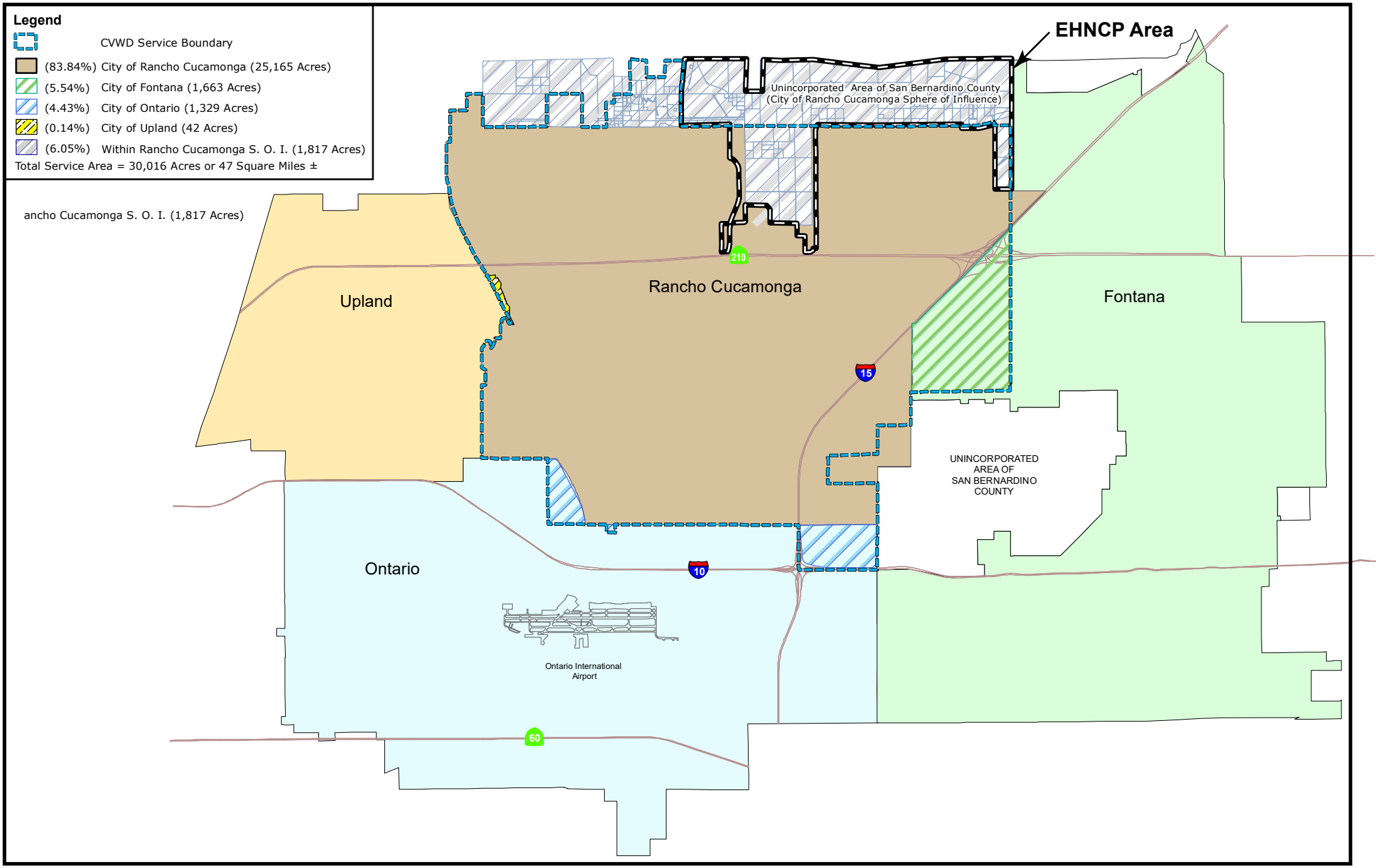
Electricity and Natural Gas

Electricity would be provided to the EHNCP Area by SCE. SCE's facilities include high-voltage transmission lines, which range up to 115 kilovolts (kv) in Rancho Cucamonga, and lower voltage distribution lines, typically gauged at about 12 kv in the City and Sphere of Influence, which provide electricity to individual residences and other users. Power lines consist of high-voltage transmission lines along the easterly boundary of the EHNCP Area and lower distribution lines along the EHNCP perimeter: along Wilson Avenue, Milliken Avenue, and Banyan Street as shown in **Section 2.0: Project Description**, **Figure 2.0-16: Conceptual Dry Utilities Network**.

Gas service to the EHNCP Area would be provided by SoCal Gas. Existing 6-inch gas mains are available along the EHNCP perimeter: along Wilson Avenue, Milliken Avenue, and Banyan Street as shown in **Section 2.0: Project Description, Figure 2.0-16**.

Communication Systems

Verizon would offer FIOS and Verizon Plus to the NA. Telephone lines are available along the EHNCP perimeter: along portion of Milliken Avenue and Banyan Street as shown in **Section 2.0: Project Description**, **Figure 2.0-16**. Charter would provide cable television and high-speed internet. As shown in Charter Spectrums Availability Map, approximately 95.1% of San Bernardino County has availability to



SOURCE: Cucamonga Valley Water District - Oct 2016

FIGURE **4.16-1**

Meridian Consultants

Cucamonga Valley Water District Boundary

072-004-18

cable through Charter Spectrum.[9] Facility maps have not been provided, it is reasonable to assume that there are facilities existing along the EHNCP perimeter that could serve as the point of connection.

Solid Waste

Solid waste from the EHNCP Area would be collected by Burrtec. Solid waste collected from the City is hauled to the West Hills MRF in Fontana and is then transported to one of four landfills including El Sobrante (in Corona), Badlands (in Moreno Valley), Mid Valley (in Fresno) and Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF, in Long Beach).[10] Commingled recyclable materials are transported to Burrtec's material recovery facility in Escondido.

By 2006 (the most recent year a CIWMB-approved diversion rate is available), Rancho Cucamonga diverted 57 percent of its waste from landfills through recycling and reuse. In 2008, the California State Senate passed Senate Bill 1016 (SB 1016) that builds upon AB 939. Instead of looking at diversion rates for cities and counties, the new law requires jurisdictions to report waste generation factors based on disposal weight, as report by disposal facilities, and reported population and employment data. The City's General Plan has a target of 6.8 pound per person per day target for residents of the City. In 2016 and 2017 actual numbers were 4.6 and 4.8 pounds per person per day for residents.[11]

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Methodology

The proposed EHNCP's potential impact on water supply, wastewater, electricity, natural gas, communication systems and solid waste was determined by evaluating the EHNCP's projections against the available resources. As mentioned, a Water Supply Assessment and Backbone Water and Wastewater Plan of Service were prepared for the proposed Project. These reports were both utilized in assessing potential impacts from the proposed EHNCP.

9 Charter Spectrum Availability Map, https://broadbandnow.com/Charter-Communications, Accessed March 2019.
10 Phone Conversation with Albert Vargas, Division Manager at Burrtec Waste Industries.
11 Cal Recycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Summary (2007-Current), https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/DiversionProgram/JurisdictionDiversionPost2006.

Thresholds of Significance

To assist in determining whether the proposed Plan would have a significant effect on the environment, the City finds the proposed Plan may be deemed to have a significant impact related to utilities and service systems if it would:

Threshold UTIL-1: **Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, or wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.**

Threshold UTIL-2: **Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.**

Threshold UTIL-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.**

Threshold UTIL-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.**

Threshold UTIL-5: **Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?**

Impact Analysis

Threshold UTIL-1: **Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, or wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.**

Rural/Conservation Area

The Plan would permit the development of up to 100 residences on private property in the RCA and up to 2,900 units in the NA, along with other nonresidential uses, including neighborhood shops and restaurants, a multipurpose community facility, K-8 school and parks. The Plan includes a Transfer of Development Rights Program to promote conservation of land in the RCA that would facilitate the transfer of development rights from private property owners in the RCA to the NA, provided the total number of units developed in the NA does not exceed the 3,000 total units that would be allowed by the Plan. Water,

sewer, and other urban services would be extended to the NA, but not to the RCA under the Plan as proposed. Private property owners in the RCA would be served by private water wells and septic systems.

Neighborhood Area

Water Supply and Infrastructure

CVWD prepared a WSA for the EHNCP. The WSA, provided in **Appendix L.1**, has been reviewed and approved by CVWD staff is scheduled for approval by the CWWD Board in mid-June 2019. Information from this WSA is provided below to address the ability of CVWD to meet the demand for water associated with the EHNCP and other existing and planned uses. As discussed above, approximately half of the population growth that would be associated with the EHNCP is accounted for in the City's General Plan and, therefore in the UWMP, which bases its projections on the General Plan. The CVWD 2017 Water System Master Plan does not provide for extension of recycled water service to the Plan Area and, for this reason, all demands have been projected as potable water demands.

Projected Water Demand

The WSA estimates total potable water demand at approximately 1,912 AFY as presented in **Table 4.16-3: Estimated Potable Water Demand**.

Table 4.16-3
Estimated Potable Water Demand

Development Type	Number of Units	Unit Demand	Demand (GPD)
High Density Residential	565	300 gpd/du	169,500
Medium Density Residential	899	500 gpd/du	449,500
Low Density Residential	1047	630 gpd/du	659,610
Very Low Density Residential	389	900 gpd/du	350,100
Development Type	**Size (Ac)**	**Unit Demand**	**Demand (GPD)**
Commercial	13	2,000 gpd/acre	26,000
Parks	85.2	3,000 gpd/acre	255,450
School (estimated)	17.5	3,000 gpd/acre	52,610
Total NA Water Demand GPD			**2,012,780**
Total NA Water Demand AFY			**2,255**

The CVWD 2017 Water System Master Plan identified 1,408 AFY of projected demand for development of 3,000 residential units in the Plan Area, based on a 231 gallons per day per capita (gpcd) demand factor

used in this plan.[12] The Plan water demand estimate of 2,255 AFY also accounts for the other nonresidential uses that would be allowed by the EHNCP and uses a higher 300 gpcd demand factor for the residential uses. The projected demand of 2,255 AFY is 847 AFY above the 1,408 AFY included in the Water System Master Plan and 2015 UWMP projections.

Table 4.16-4: Projected Water Demands summarizes the projected water demands in 5-year increments through 2040, for CVWD's service area including the demands from the EHNCP.

Table 4.16-4
Projected Water Demands

CVWD SUPPLY & DEMAND	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	58,900	61,300	63,700	63,700	63,700
CVWD Projected Demands from 2015 UWMP (AF)	58,900	61,300	63,700	63,700	63,700
Demand included for EHNCP (AF)	1,408	1,408	1,408	1,408	1,408
Additional EHNCP Demand (AF)	0	40	509	847	847
Total EHNCP Demand Project	1,408	1,448	1,917	2,255	2,255
Total CVWD Projected Potable Water Demands including EHNCP (AF)	**58,900**	**61,340**	**64,209**	**64,547**	**64,547**

Projected Supplies

CVWD's sources of water supply include untreated imported water purchased through the IEUA, groundwater rights to the Chino and Cucamonga Basins, and tunnel water. Recycled water is provided by the IEUA, is used for groundwater recharge, and is considered as part of the reasonably-available water sources. CVWD has historically met all of its water demands using these sources. The CVWD potable water supply for future normal years is shown in **Table 4.16-5: Future Water Supply Normal Years**. The projected demand includes the 1,408 AFY of additional demand for the EHNCP not included in the CVWD 2015 UWMP and 2017 Water System Master Plan. This additional demand is added to the 63,700 AFY total demand included in the CVWD 2015 UWMP. As shown, total water demand will not exceed the total available water supply in normal years.

12 CVWD Water System Master Plan, Carollo Engineers, Inc., March 2017, p. 3-12.

Table 4.16-5
Future Water Supply Normal Years

Potable Water Supply & Demands (AFY)		YEAR 2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Water Demands	EHNCP Demands	0	271	1,917	2,255	2,255
	CVWD UWMP Total Potable Demands (Including EHNCP Demand -1,408 AF)	58,900	61,300	63,700	63,700	63,700
	EHNCP Demands – Surplus (Deficit)	1,408	1,137	(509)	(847)	(847)
	TOTAL PROJECTED DEMAND WITH EHNCP	57,942	60,163	64,209	64,547	65,547
Water Supply	Chino Basin	12,755	13,687	13,859	19,282	19,282
	Cucamonga Basin	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Surface Water	4,540	4,540	4,540	4,540	4,540
	IEUA Tier I Imported Water	28,369	28,369	28,369	28,369	28,369
	IEUA Tier II Imported Water	3,236	4,704	7,441	2,356	2,356
	TOTAL POTABLE SUPPLY	58,900	61,300	64,209	64,547	64,547
POTABLE WATER SUPPLY SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		**1,408**	**1,137**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Based on the WSA, CVWD's future water demands can be met by using the existing sources of water. As discussed in the CVWD 2015 UWMP, any additional demand above these projections will be met by purchasing MWD Tier II imported water. In addition, the District has rights to produce 15,471 AFY out of Cucamonga Basin (Basin). CVWD has a pumping capacity of 12,566 AFY in the Basin. The projected supply from this Basin in the UWMP, as shown above in **Table 4.16-5** for Cucamonga Creek is 10,000 AFY. With additional improvements, CVWD could pump an additional 2,566 AFY from the Cucamonga Basin.

The 2015 UWMP outlines supply and demand projections for Normal Year, Single Dry Year, and Multiple Dry Years with the EHNCP incorporated into the demand as shown in **Tables 4.16-6: Single Dry Year** and **4.16-7: Multiple Dry Years.**

Table 4.16-6
Single Dry Year

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply (AFY)	58,900	61,571	65,615	65,955	65,955
Demand (AFY)	57,942	60,163	64,209	64,547	65,547
Difference	*1,408*	*1,137*	*0*	*0*	*0*

In a single dry year, the District's groundwater supply is not anticipated to be affected. The surface water supply is projected at the Dry Year conditions. The difference from reduced canyon flows would be made up from the District's stored groundwater from the Chino Basin and/or implementation of the water shortage contingency plan included in the UWMP.

Table 4.16-7
Multiple Dry Years

YEAR	ITEM	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
1	Supply (AFY)	58,900	61,571	65,615	65,955	65,955
	Demand (AFY)	57,942	60,163	64,209	64,547	65,547
	Difference	*1,408*	*1,137*	*0*	*0*	*0*
2	Supply (AFY)	58,900	61,571	65,615	65,955	65,955
	Demand (AFY)	57,942	60,163	64,209	64,547	65,547
	Difference)	*1,408*	*1,137*	*0*	*0*	*0*
3	Supply (AFY)	58,900	61,571	65,615	65,955	65,955
	Demand (AFY)	57,942	60,163	64,209	64,547	65,547
	Difference	*1,408*	*1,137*	*0*	*0*	*0*

In multiple dry years, the District's surface water supplies are expected to be reduced. There could also potentially be imported water restriction.

To meet demand, the difference from reduced canyon flows, imported water restrictions and State mandated water reductions during a multiple-dry year will be made up from the District's stored groundwater from the Chino Basin, Tier II imported water (if available), replenishment water (if available), and implementation of the water shortage contingency plan included in the UWMP. In addition, as discussed above, CVWD has rights to additional groundwater in the Cucamonga Basin that could be accessed to meet demand.

Additionally, the EHNCP incorporates low impact development best management practices in the form of street-side bioswales and distributed retention basins that are projected to capture for infiltration and evapotranspiration ~80% of the annual rainfall amount (20 inches). If a conservative 50% of that 80% is attributed to infiltration, then recharge to local groundwater basins could be in the range of 550 AFY.

CVWD concluded in the WSA that sufficient supplies will be available in normal, single and multiple dry years to meet the demands of the EHNCP, existing demand, and planned growth in CVWD's service area.

Water Infrastructure

The proposed EHNCP would require an approximately 2 million-gallon (MG) storage reservoir located in Zone 6, a 16-inch transmission line from the new storage tank to the neighborhood area, and an

interconnect between the new storage and the existing storage tanks to the east and west as shown in **Section 2.0: Project Description**, **Figure 2.0-14**.

The proposed approximately 2 million-gallon water storage tank would be located at approximately 2,230 feet, a similar elevation to the water tank that services the adjacent Day Creek Neighborhood and would be designed in accordance with CVWD standards. The impacts of the water storage tank have been assessed in **Sections 4.1: Aesthetics**, **4.3: Biological Resources,** and **4.9: Hydrology and Water Quality** are considered to be less than significant.

Summary

In summary, there would be sufficient supplies to meet the demand of the proposed EHNCP through normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. Although a new water storage tank would be required, the impacts from construction of this storage tank would not be considered significant.

Wastewater Infrastructure and Treatment

Wastewater Generation

A Backbone Water and Wastewater Plan of Service Technical Report was prepared for the EHNCP to determine the impacts from the wastewater generation. The projected wastewater generation resulting from each phase of the EHNCP has been estimated using the 2.5 peaking factor and is provided in **Table 4.16-8: Estimated Wastewater Generation.**

Table 4.16-8
Estimated Wastewater Generation

Phase	Peak-Hour Sewer Flow (gpm)	Peak-Hour Sewer Flow (c.f.s.)	Trunk Main Size (in)	Assumed Slope (ft/100 ft)	Capacity d/D – 0.5 (c.f.s.)
1	71	0.16	8	0.02	0.44
2	87	0.19	8	0.02	0.44
3	112	0.25	8	0.02	0.44
4	263	0.59	12	0.01	0.93
5	226	0.50	12	0.01	0.93
6	226	0.50	15	0.005	1.19
7	133	0.30	8	0.02	0.44
8	9	0.02	8	0.02	0.44
9	394	0.88	15	0.02	0.81
Total (c.f.s.)		**3.39**			
Total (MGD)		**2.19**			

As indicated in **Table 4.16-2**, IEUA would have a remaining estimated wastewater treatment capacity at their four wastewater treatment plants of 27.1 MGD for the 2020. The EHNCP would account for approximately 8 percent of this remaining capacity in 2020 which would not be considered significant.

Wastewater Infrastructure

The closest existing sewer systems occur along the southeastern and southwestern edge of the NA. To the east, an existing 8 to 12-inch sewer line extends north along Day Creek Boulevard. To the west, an existing 10-inch sewer line extends north along Milliken Avenue to the NA boundary. To the south, an existing 8-inch sewer extends to the NA boundary in Rochester Avenue.

CVWD is currently upgrading their sewer model of the existing wastewater collection system, and an evaluation was completed using the current model. The current CVWD sewer model shows that the initial connection from the first phase of development in the southwest corner of the Plan Area south of Banyan Street may impact a few sections of the sewer main downstream by adding flow that would be at or over the design capacity of this main. A grid main system and trunk main system is proposed in the NA, as shown in **Section 2.0 Project Description**, **Figure 2.0-15**, with 8-inch, 10-inch, 12-inch, 15-inch, 18-inch and 21-inch diameter piping**.** The slopes of the wastewater system generally follow the slope of the proposed grades from north to south. Gravity pipelines running west to east were placed at a minimum-acceptable slope to account for the relatively flat east-west grades, and to allow crossing of storm water pipelines. The north south grades provide sufficient slopes to meet velocity requirements.

A 21-inch trunk main would be extended 2.5 miles south from the NA in the existing north-south utility corridor to Foothills Parkway. This 21-inch main would connect to an existing 27-inch CVWD trunk main with available capacity to accept wastewater flows from the NA. Some sections of the existing sewer mains downstream of this 27-inch sewer main would flow at full capacity (d/D = 1.0) at Arrow Route. This trunk main will provide for the full development of the uses that would be allowed by the EHNCP and will provide CVWD with minimum of 2.78 c.f.s. capacity at a d/D of 0.5, which would assist the district with reducing the number of existing sewer mains that may have d/D flows exceeding 0.5 to 0.75 or higher. Any necessary upgrades to downstream sewer mains would be constructed as part of the EHNCP project. Any improvements that would cross the SR-210 Freeway would need to be routed through an existing crossing or a new crossing would need to be built under the freeway by horizonal drilling (jack and bore).

Summary

In summary, there is sufficient available wastewater treatment capacity to serve the EHNCP. With construction of improvements to any downstream sewer mains as determined needed by CVWD (through implementation of Mitigation Measure **MM UTIL-1**) to provide adequate capacity to accommodate and

convey wastewater flows from the EHNCP, no significant impacts to the existing sewer system would result from the EHNCP project.

Electricity, Natural Gas, and Communication Infrastructure

Electricity and Natural Gas

SCE will service and maintain the Plan Area's electrical facilities. As development proceeds, above-ground power lines along the access road east of Rochester Avenue north and south of Banyan Street and along Rochester Avenue, will be undergrounded. As discussed in **Section 4.5: Energy Conservation**, the proposed Plan would consume approximately 29,317 kWh of electricity during construction and would create a new electricity demand of approximately 14,664,305 kWh of electricity per year during operation. Additionally, the EHNCP would incorporate energy-efficiency standards that are substantially more effective than the measures identified in all applicable regulations, plans, and policies.

Final plans for electricity service would be designed and infrastructure would be installed in compliance with applicable requirements of SCE and the City of Rancho Cucamonga, as applicable. **Section 2.0: Project Description**, **Figure 2.0-16** shows the several points of connections for electricity where the EHNCP would connect to existing lines. With the extension of the backbone infrastructure through the EHNCP and the current location of existing SCE electric facilities in the roadways surrounding the EHNCP, no off-site expansions or up upgrades are required. Therefore, the projected electricity demand for the proposed Plan would not significantly impact SCE's current level of service.

As discussed in **Section 4.5**: **Energy Conservation**, the proposed Plan would demand approximately 92,907,866 thousand British thermal units (kBTU) of natural gas per year. Additionally, EHNCP would incorporate energy-efficiency standards that are that are substantially more effective than the measures identified in all applicable regulations, plans, and policies. Multiple points of connection may be required by SoCal Gas to ensure system service redundancy as shown in **Section 2.0: Project Description**, **Figure: 2.13**. SoCal Gas will service and maintain the Plan Area's gas facilities.

As previously stated, existing SoCal Gas lines surround the EHNCP, which have sufficient capacity to serve the Plan. Therefore, the projected demand for natural gas resulting from the Plan would not significantly impact SoCal Gas's current level of service.

Communication Systems

Verizon will service and maintain the plan area's electrical facilities. As development proceeds, above-ground telephone lines along the access road east of Rochester Avenue north and south of Banyan Street and along Rochester Avenue will be undergrounded. The proposed EHNCP Area would connect to existing

Verizon facilities in one location which will service the Plan Area. Therefore, the increased demand for telephone lines facilities resulting from the EHNCP would not significantly impact Verizon's current level of service.

As indicated previously, Charter Spectrum has cable services available to approximately 95.1% of all of San Bernardino County. Although a facility map was not provided, it is safe to assume existing facilities surround the EHNCP Area. Therefore, the increased demand for the cable services would not be significant.

Threshold UTIL-2: Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

Rural/Conservation Area

The Plan would permit the development of up to 100 residences on private property in the RCA. Water and sewer service will not be extended to the RCA. These rural homes would be served by on-site wells and septic systems.

Neighborhood Area

As concluded in the analysis for **Threshold UTIL-1** above, there would be sufficient supplies to meet the demand of the proposed EHNCP through normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. Although a new water storage tank would be required, the impacts from construction of this tank would be less than significant.

Threshold UTIL-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.

Rural/Conservation Area

The Plan would permit the development of up to 100 residences on private property in the RCA. As described above, these rural homes would be served by septic systems. The City of Rancho Cucamonga has adopted Chapter 19.28 of the Municipal Code which establishes standards for the approval, installation, and operation of on-site wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) within the City. Future homes in the RCA would be required to adhere to the Code. For this reason, impacts would be considered to be less than significant.

Neighborhood Area

As indicated in **Threshold UTIL-1** above, there is sufficient available wastewater treatment capacity to serve the EHNCP. Additionally, improvements to the downstream sewer system will be made as

determined necessary by CVWD the proposed infrastructure design would ensure greater capacity for CVWD and velocity requirements would be met. Impacts would be less than significant.

Threshold UTIL-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.**

Threshold UTIL-5: **Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?**

Rural/Conservation Area

The Plan would permit the development of up to 100 residences on private property in the RCA. An analysis that addresses the 2,900 units that would be permitted in the NA and the other nonresidential uses is provided below for the EHNCP as a whole.

Neighborhood Area

As discussed above, the City contracts with Burrtec for private waste collection and disposal services. Implementation of the EHNCP involves the development of up to 3,000 residential units (an increase of approximately 9,090 individuals in the City's population), approximately 180,000 sf of neighborhood shops and restaurants, and approximately 17.5 acres for a school and fire station. Based on the City's General Plan target of 6.8 pound per person per day for residents, residents of the proposed Plan would generate approximately 31 tons per day or 11,281 tons per year of solid waste. As mentioned above, the City's actual solid waste generation rate per resident is much lower than this targeted amount and therefore this is a high estimate of solid waste generation.

Additionally, utilizing a commercial retail generation rate of 0.046 pounds per square foot per day, the approximate 180,000 sf of neighborhood-oriented shops and restaurants would generate an additional approximately 4 tons per day or 1,460 tons per year of solid waste.

Solid waste would ultimately end up at one of four landfills including El Sobrante (in Corona), Badlands (in Moreno Valley), Mid Valley (in Fresno) and Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF, in Long Beach). The El Sobrante facility has a maximum permitted capacity of 16,054 tons/day and a remaining capacity of 143,977,170 cubic yards. The Badlands facility has a maximum permitted capacity of 4,800 tons/day and an available remaining capacity of 15,748,799 cubic yards. The Mid Valley facility is for large volume transfer and has a maximum permitted capacity of 2,240 tons/day, the available remaining capacity is not

available.[13] Based on the total amount of remaining capacity at these landfills where remaining capacity amount was available, of 159,725,969 cubic yards or approximately 223,616,357 tons. The net daily increase in solid waste disposal with build out of the proposed Plan, of 35 tons per day would represent 0.00002 percent of the available remaining capacity. Impacts from solid waste generation would be considered less than significant.

Regarding solid waste regulations, State law (AB939) requires a 50 percent diversion of solid waste from landfills. The City has achieved this diversion, as discussed above, with a 57 percent diversion rate. In addition, the City is currently meeting its target per capita disposal rates under SB 1016. The proposed Plan would comply with all management and reduction statuses and regulations and impacts would be considered less than significant.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Water Supply and Infrastructure

The geographic context for analysis of cumulative impacts to water supply and water treatment infrastructure is the CVWD service area. The analysis of water supply presented above considers cumulative impacts because it considers the contribution of the City's growth with the proposed 2010 General Plan Update based on the CVWD's 2015 UWMP, which considers the entire service area, and the WSA evaluates the ability of CVWD to meet the demands for water from the Plan along with all other existing and planned uses in the CVWD service area over the next 20 years and concluded CVWD has sufficient supplies to meet these water needs. Additionally, as discussed above, CVWD has the right to pump additional groundwater if needed to meet cumulative water needs. Based on the analysis above, there would be less than significant cumulative impacts to water supply and infrastructure.

Wastewater Infrastructure and Treatment

IEUA provides sewage utility service throughout its 242-square-mile service area, which includes CVWD. Wastewater flow forecasts are conducted annually by IEUA based on three components: (1) historical wastewater flow trends; (2) per dwelling unit wastewater generation factors; and (3) expected future growth numbers provided by Contracting Agencies. Projections are used to determine future demands on the IEUA facilities in order to anticipate the need for modifications to Regional Water Recycling Plants and solids handling facilities. IEUA operates four wastewater treatment plants in the area and as shown in **Table 4.16-2**, there is sufficient capacity through year 2035. Therefore, the IEUA is expected to have

13 Cal Recycle, SWIS Facility/Site Search, https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/swfacilities.

adequate wastewater treatment capacity for wastewater generation by cumulative developments in its service area.

As discussed above, the EHNCP would contribute to projected cumulative impacts on CVWD sewer mains downstream of the Plan Area. Improvements will be made, as determined necessary by CVWD, to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate wastewater from the EHNCP and other existing and planned uses.

No significant cumulative impact is anticipated, and buildout of the EHNCP would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact.

Electricity, Natural Gas, and Communication Infrastructure

SCE, SoCal Gas, Verizon, and Charter Spectrum are private companies that provide services on demand. Thus, no significant cumulative adverse impacts on their services are expected. Service connections to existing facilities would need to be coordinated with individual utility agencies. Additionally, all projects are required to comply with State and local regulations related to energy conservation. The proposed 2010 General Plan Update also contains goals and policies to increase energy efficiency and support emerging communication technologies. Therefore, no cumulative adverse impact related to electrical power, natural gas, or communications systems would occur.

Solid Waste

The geographic context for the cumulative impact analysis for solid waste disposal is the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Burrtec provides residential and commercial waste collection services to the City and would provide service to the proposed Plan and future development within the City. Development allowed by the proposed Specific Plan Amendment and cumulative projects would generate solid wastes during construction and operation that would require landfill disposal. Compliance with Chapters 8.17 and 8.19 of the City's Municipal Code would reduce construction and demolition wastes and promote recycling at residential and nonresidential sites. Ongoing implementation of waste reduction programs in accordance with State laws would also reduce per capita waste generation. Also, as discussed above, there is available capacity at the Lambs Canyon Landfill to serve the waste disposal needs of the Plan, with remaining capacities to serve other development projects. Cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURES

MM UTIL-1 **Sewers**. Any improvements to segments of the sewer main system downstream of the Plan Area determined to be needed by the Cucamonga Valley Water District to provide the capacity needed to accommodate wastewater generated by the project, based on additional modeling and review, shall be constructed. Improvements may include installing larger sewer lines or constructing parallel lines to provide additional capacity.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Impacts related to utilities and service systems would be less than significant.