4.14 PUBLIC UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

The environmental setting, regulatory framework, potential impacts, and mitigation measures concerning public utilities and service systems are discussed in 2016 PEIR Section 4.14 and hereby incorporated by reference. The additions/changes to those analyses necessary to make the 2016 PEIR applicable to the revised Project are presented below.

This Section identifies the existing environmental conditions in the affected area, identifies and analyzes the Project's potentially significant impacts concerning public utilities and service systems, and recommends measures to avoid/reduce impacts. In addition, existing laws and regulations relevant to public utilities and service systems are described. In some cases, compliance with these existing laws and regulations would serve to avoid/reduce certain impacts that might otherwise occur with Project implementation.

4.14.1 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2016 PEIR

The existing environmental setting concerning public utilities and service systems is discussed in 2016 PEIR Section 4.14.1 (page 4.14-1) and the additions/changes necessary to make the 2016 PEIR applicable to the revised Project are presented below.

ADDITIONS/CHANGES SINCE 2016 PEIR

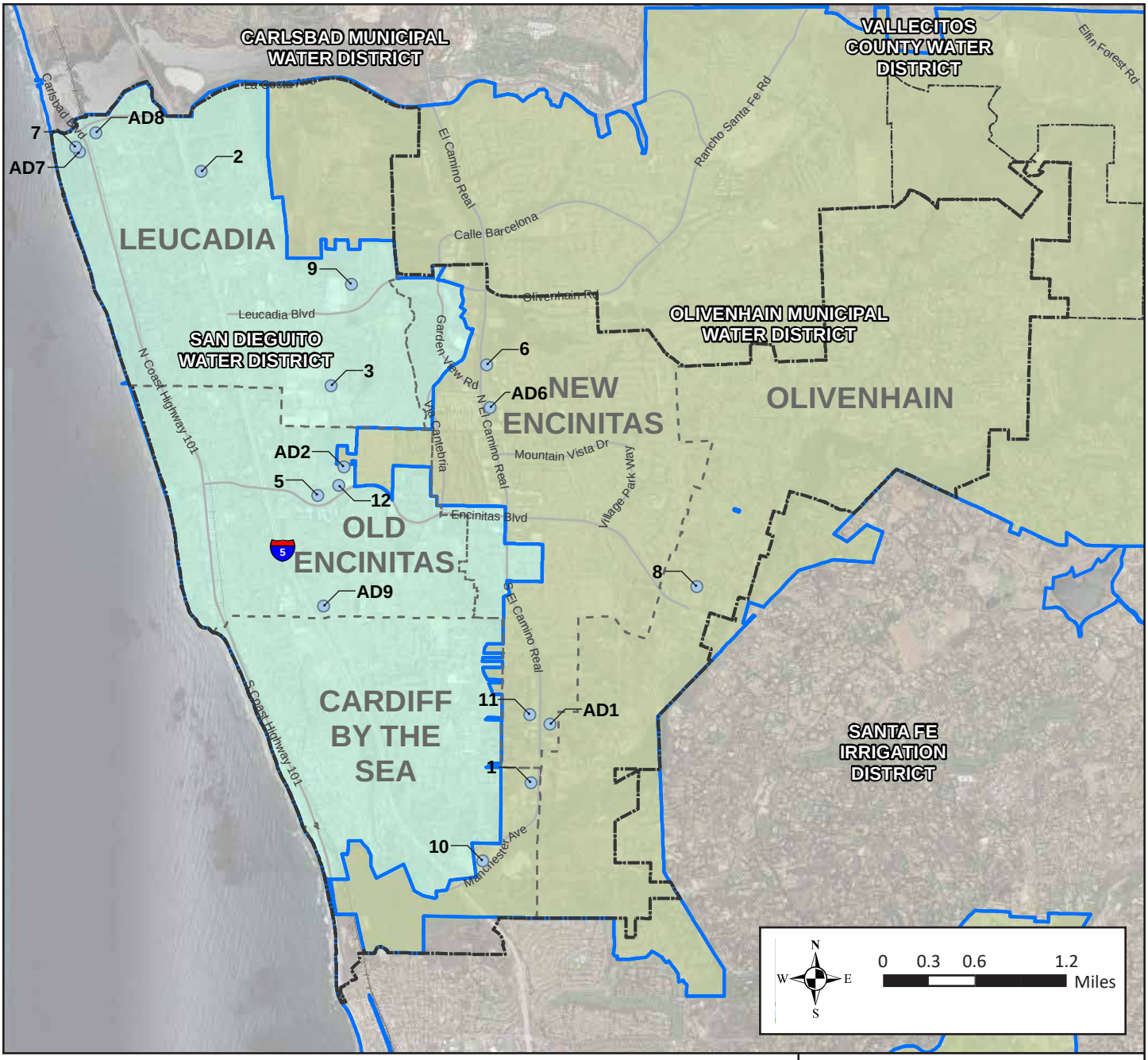
Water System

SAN DIEGUITO WATER DISTRICT

The San Dieguito Water District (SDWD) provides potable water to approximately 37,000 residents through approximately 11,000 meters. As depicted in Figure 4.14-1, *Water District Boundaries*, the following candidate sites are within SDWD's service area:

- Old Encinitas: Candidate Sites #5, #12, #AD2, and #AD9
- Leucadia: Candidate Sites #2, #3, #7, #9, #AD7, and #AD8

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every urban water supplier to assess the reliability of its water supply for normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. Table 4.14-1, *San Dieguito Water District Projected Water Supply and Demand,* shows estimated water supply and demand projections for the year 2035. Single-dry and multiple-dry year conditions were based on the SDWS's historical water use records. Based on continued commitment to conservation programs, maintaining current adjudicated surface water rights, additional imported water available when needed from the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), and the supply of recycled water, the SDWD anticipates sufficient water to meet its customers' needs through the year 2035 under average, single-dry and multiple-dry year scenarios.



Source: RECON, Final Environmental Assessment/Program Environmental Impact Report for, At Home in Encinitas, Figure 4.14-2, City of Encinitas - Water District Boundaries.

Kimley»Horn

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Water District Boundaries
Figure 4.14-1

TABLE 4.14-1: SAN DIEGUITO WATER DISTRICT PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND			
Condition	**Year 2035 Projected Supplies (afy[1])**	**Year 2035 Projected Demands (afy[1])**	**Difference (afy[1])**
Normal Year	7,838	7,703	+135
Single-Dry Year	8,157	8,157	0
Multiple-Dry Year (1st Year)	7,210	6,624	+586
Multiple-Dry Year (2nd Year)	7,362	6,624	+738
Multiple-Dry Year (3rd Year)	6,944	6,624	+320
NOTE: 1. Afy = acre-feet per year			
SOURCE: Infrastructure Engineering Corporation, *San Dieguito Water District 2015 Urban Water Management Plan*, July 2016.			

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

The Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) provides potable water to approximately 84,000 residents through approximately 22,000 meters. The following candidate sites are within OMWD's service area:

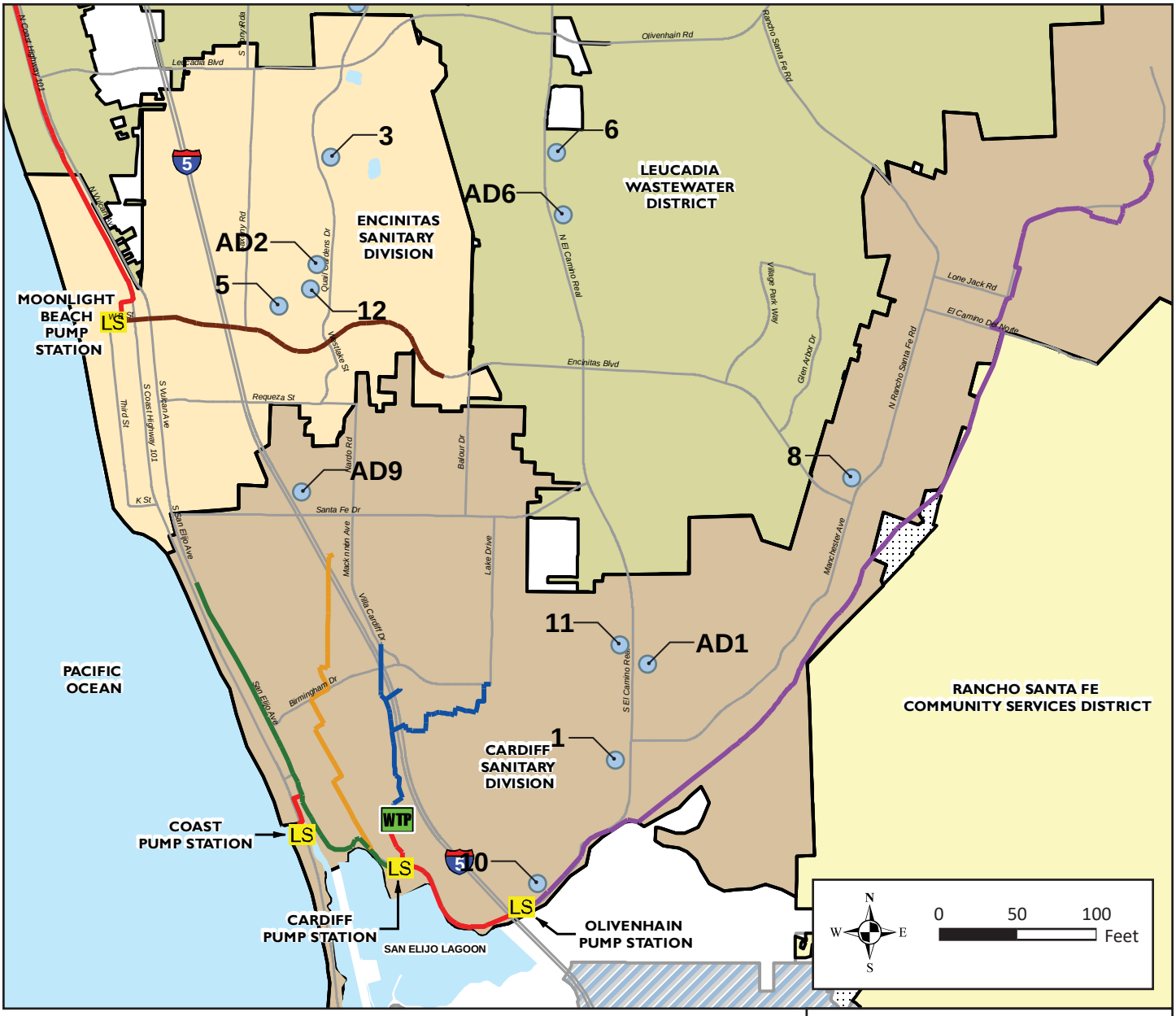
- Cardiff-by-the-Sea: Candidate Sites #1 and #10
- New Encinitas: Candidate Sites #6, #AD6, #AD1, and #11
- Olivenhain: Candidate Site #8

To model future water supply and demand, OMWD equates historic water demand patterns to variables such as household income, consumer response to the price of water, and weather, to predict future water demands. Table 4.14-2, *Olivenhain Municipal Water District Projected Water Supply and Demand,* shows estimated water supply and demand projections for the year 2035. As shown in Table 4.14-2, small shortages are anticipated within OMWD's service area.

TABLE 4.14-2: OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND			
Condition	**Year 2035 Projected Supplies(afy[1])**	**Year 2035 Projected Demands (afy)**	**Difference (afy)**
Normal Year	23,813	23,813	0
Single-Dry Year	25,345	25,345	0
Multiple-Dry Year (1st Year)	22,371	23,005	-634
Multiple-Dry Year (2nd Year)	22,810	23,036	-226
Multiple-Dry Year (3rd Year)	21,960	23,070	-1,110
NOTE: 1. Afy = acre-feet per year.			
SOURCE: DLM Engineering, Inc., *Olivenhain Municipal Water District 2015 Urban Water Management Plan*, June 2016.			

Wastewater System

Figure 4.14-2, *Wastewater Collection System*, depicts the City's sewer system.



Source: RECON, Final Environmental Assessment/Program Environmental Impact Report for, At Home in Encinitas, Figure 4.14-1, City of Encinitas Wastewater Collection System.

Kimley»Horn

May 2018

Environmental Assessment
City of Encinitas 2013-2021 Housing Element Update

Wastewater Collection System
Figure 4.14-2

4.14.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2016 PEIR

The regulatory framework concerning public utilities and service systems is discussed in 2016 PEIR Section 4.14.2 (page 4.14-8) and the additions/changes necessary to make the 2016 PEIR applicable to the revised Project are presented below.

ADDITIONS/CHANGES SINCE 2016 PEIR

Federal

FEDERAL SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT OF 1974

The Safe Water Act (SDWA) authorizes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and man-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water.

CLEAN WATER ACT

The Clean Water Act's (CWA) primary goals are to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters and to make all surface waters fishable and swimmable. The CWA forms the basic national framework for the management of water quality and the control of pollution discharges; it provides the legal framework for several water quality regulations, including the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), effluent limitations, water quality standards, pretreatment standards, antidegradation policy, nonpoint-source discharge programs, and wetlands protection. The U.S. EPA has delegated the responsibility for administration of CWA portions to State and regional agencies. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) administers the NPDES permitting program and is responsible for developing NPDES permitting requirements. The SWRCB works in coordination with the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) to preserve, protect, enhance, and restore water quality.

State

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 22, DIVISION 4, CHAPTER 3 WATER RECYCLING CRITERIA

California regulates the wastewater treatment process and use of recycled water pursuant to California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, *Water Recycling Criteria.* According to these regulations, recycled water to be used for irrigation of public areas must be filtered and disinfected to tertiary standards.

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT ACT

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (UWMP Act) was passed in 1983 and codified as Water Code §§10610 through 10657. Since its adoption in 1983, the UWMP Act has been amended on several occasions. Some of the more notable amendments include an amendment in 2004, which required additional discussion of transfer and exchange opportunities, non-implemented demand management measures, and planned water supply projects. Also, in 2005, another amendment required water use projections (required by Water Code § 10631) to include projected water use for single-family and multi-

family residential housing needed for lower income households. In addition, Government Code § 65589.7 was amended to require local governments to provide the adopted housing element to water and sewer providers. The Act requires "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000-acre feet (AF) of water annually, to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan." Urban water suppliers must file these plans with the California Department of Water Resources every five years describing and evaluating reasonable and practical efficient water uses, reclamation, and conservation activities. As required by the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and Assembly Bill 11, the 2005 UWMP Act, incorporated water conservation initiatives, and a Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

CCR Title 24 contains the California Building Code, including the California Plumbing Code (Part 5), which promotes water conservation. CCR Title 20 addresses Public Utilities and Energy conservation. In addition, multiple California laws below require water-efficient plumbing fixtures in structures.

- CCR Title 20 § 1604(g) established efficiency standards that give the maximum flow rate of all new showerheads, lavatory faucets, sink faucets, and tub spout diverters.
- CCR Title 20 § 1606 prohibits the sale of fixtures that do not comply with established efficiency regulations.
- CCR Title 24 §§ 25352(I) and (j) address pipe insulation requirements, which can reduce water used before hot water reaches equipment or fixtures. Insulation of water-heating systems is also required.
- Health and Safety Code § 17921.3 requires low-flush toilets and urinals in virtually all buildings.

Local

SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

In 2015, the SDCWA updated their UWMP in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code §§ 10610 through 10656). The San Diego County Water Authority 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (SDCWA UWMP) (San Diego County Water Authority Water Resources Department, June 2016) includes the conservation measures, programs and policies required by Water Code § 10608.36. The SDCWA UWMP serves as the SDCWA's long-term planning document to ensure a reliable water supply for the region. In accordance with its Administrative Code, the SDCWA prepares annual water supply reports to provide updated information on development of local and imported water supplies. New to the 2015 UWMP are the following sections:

- Details on the unprecedented multi-year drought affecting California since 2012 and the State's Emergency Regulation.
- Information on the Water Authority's distribution system water losses.
- Voluntary reporting of energy intensity associated with the Water Authority's sources of water.

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (JUNE 2016)

The OMWD 2015 UWMP was prepared to guide the OMWD's conservation and water resource management programs. The OMWD 2015 UWMP serves as the OMWD's long-term planning document to ensure a reliable water supply at the local level.

OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT UPDATE OF POTABLE AND RECYCLED WATER MASTER PLAN CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (APRIL 2016)

The OMWD is nearing buildout and has well-developed potable water treatment, conveyance, and distribution systems. In this 2015 update, the master plan forgoes some of the comprehensive assessments of traditional plans and instead focusses more narrowly on those categories of facilities and system planning issues of significance to the development of capacity fee calculations.

SAN DIEGUITO WATER DISTRICT 2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (JULY 2016)

The SDWD 2015 UWMP provides an updated assessment of the existing water system conditions and demands.

4.14.3 SIGNIFICANCE DETERMINATION THRESHOLDS

Consistent with the 2016 PEIR and in substantial conformance with CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, impacts related to utilities and service systems would be significant if the Project would:

- Result in a need for new systems, or require substantial alterations to existing utilities, including stormwater, wastewater, reclaimed water, or water infrastructure, the construction of which would create physical impacts (see Issue 1);
- Result in a demand for potable water supply such that purveyors have insufficient water supplies available to serve buildout of the Project from existing entitlements and resources, and new or expanded entitlements are needed (see Issue 2);
- Result in a demand for wastewater treatment such that local wastewater treatment provider(s) have inadequate capacity to serve Project buildout in addition to the provider's existing commitments and new or expanded facilities are needed (see Issue 3); or
- Require the construction of a new solid waste disposal facility (see Issue 4).

4.14.4 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.14.4 - Issue 1a: Stormwater System

Would the Project result in a need for new systems, or require substantial alterations to existing stormwater infrastructure, the construction of which would create physical impacts?

IMPACTS:

2016 PEIR

The potential impacts concerning public utilities and service systems/stormwater systems are discussed in 2016 PEIR Section 4.14.5 (Issue 1a, page 4.14-15). The 2016 PEIR concluded that the City's existing stormwater system generally had adequate capacity to serve the City's existing development. However, inadequate storm drain capacity was identified in north Leucadia near a candidate site. The 2016 PEIR

concluded that development according to the Housing Element Update (HEU) would have primarily resulted in the re-development of already developed sites. The overall drainage area and drainage characteristics/patterns in the post build-out condition would be like existing conditions. However, an increase in paved areas would have resulted in an increase in impervious surfaces, thereby increasing stormwater runoff to existing storm drain systems. However, the 2016 PEIR concluded that because adequate capacity was available in the stormwater system and future projects would be required to ensure that stormwater would be adequately handled on-site, no construction or expansion of stormwater facilities would be required in conjunction with the HEU. Impacts to the City's stormwater system were concluded to be less than significant at the program-level for the HEU.

The additions/changes necessary to make the 2016 PEIR applicable to the revised Project are presented below.

REVISED PROJECT

Refer to Section 4.8, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, for further analysis on how the HEU would comply with Federal, State, and City regulatory standards to effectively avoid and/or address potentially significant impacts related to runoff rates and volumes. No changes are necessary to make the 2016 PEIR applicable to the proposed Project. Given that adequate capacity would be available in the stormwater system and future projects would be required to ensure that stormwater would be adequately handled on-site, no construction or expansion of stormwater facilities would be required for the proposed Project. Therefore, the Project would not result in a need for new stormwater systems, or require substantial alterations to existing stormwater infrastructure, the construction of which would create physical impacts. A less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

GENERAL PLAN POLICIES AND MITIGATION MEASURES:

GENERAL PLAN POLICIES:

Refer to Appendix E, *Relevant General Plan Policies*, for the full text of these policies.

- LUE Policy 2.3
- LUE Policy 2.10

MITIGATION MEASURES:

No mitigation measures concerning stormwater systems were identified in 2016 PEIR Section 4.14.5 and none are necessary for the revised Project.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant

4.14.4 - Issue 1b and 3: Wastewater

Would the Project:

- *Result in a need for new systems, or require substantial alterations to existing utilities, including wastewater, or reclaimed water infrastructure, the construction of which would create physical impacts?*
- *Result in a demand for wastewater treatment such that local wastewater treatment provider(s) have inadequate capacity to serve Project buildout in addition to the provider's existing commitments and new or expanded facilities are needed?*

IMPACTS:

2016 PEIR

The potential impacts concerning public utilities and service systems/wastewater are discussed in 2016 PEIR Section 4.14.6 (Issue 1b and 3, page 4.14-17). The City's 2012 Sewer Master Plan based their growth forecasts on the Encinitas General Plan (EGP). The 20216 PEIR concluded, based on the forecast growth, the sewer districts were operating under capacity with pipelines currently adequate to support increased flow. The HEU did not propose construction of new housing or other development; rather, it provided capacity for future development consistent with State Housing Element Law. The 2016 PEIR concluded future buildout under the HEU would have exceeded projected EGP buildout, thus, would have generated additional wastewater beyond that contemplated by the Sewer Master Plan.

Future development would be required to comply with the EGP goals and policies to ensure that adequate wastewater facilities would be available to serve new development. Furthermore, pursuant to SB 1087, the sewer service provider would be required to provide priority service for lower-income households. In addition, the Leucadia Wastewater District (LWD) would levy capacity fees on new development. The LWD's capacity fee would recover the costs associated with providing wastewater facility capacity to new users. The 2016 PEIR concluded that sewer master planning was in place to ensure adequate facilities would be available to serve new development and, no construction or expansion of sewer facilities would be required in conjunction with the HEU. The analysis concluded impacts to the City's wastewater system would therefore be less than significant at the program-level.

The additions/changes necessary to make the 2016 PEIR applicable to the revised Project are presented below.

REVISED PROJECT

No changes are necessary to make the 2016 PEIR applicable to the proposed Project. Future development would be required to comply with the EGP goals and policies to ensure that adequate sewer facilities would be available to serve new development. The LWD's capacity fee would recover the costs associated with providing sewer facility capacity to future development. Sewer master planning would be in place to ensure adequate facilities would be available to serve new development, and no construction or expansion of sewer facilities would be required in conjunction with the proposed Project. Therefore, the Project would not result in a need for new sewer systems, or require substantial alterations to existing sewer infrastructure, the construction of which would create physical impacts. A less than significant impact would occur.

GENERAL PLAN POLICIES AND MITIGATION MEASURES:

GENERAL PLAN POLICIES:

Refer to Appendix E, *Relevant General Plan Policies*, for the full text of these policies.

- RME Policy 1.3
- RME Policy 1.11

MITIGATION MEASURES:

No mitigation measures concerning wastewater were identified in 2016 PEIR Section 4.12 and none are necessary for the Project.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant Impact

4.14.4 - Issue 1c: Water System

Would the Project require or result in the construction of new water facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

IMPACTS:

2016 PEIR

The potential impacts concerning public utilities and service systems/water system are discussed in 2016 PEIR Section 4.14.7 (Issue 1c, page 4.14-18). The HEU did not propose construction of new housing or other development; rather, it provided capacity for future development consistent with State Housing Element Law. The 2016 PEIR concluded that future development consistent with the HEU had the potential to generate additional demand for water and recycled water infrastructure. The housing sites would be located either within the SDWD or OMWD service areas. The districts' master plans provide details for each District's foreseeable Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs) to maintain and improve water flow throughout the City. The Districts are required to comply with SB 1087, to provide priority service for low-income housing sites. Therefore, the 2016 PEIR concluded that buildout of the HEU would be considered by SDWD and OMWD in their subsequent UWMP updates that would be used to estimate the City's projected water demands. The 2016 PEIR concluded that water master planning was in place to ensure adequate facilities would be available to serve new development and, no construction or expansion of water facilities would be required in conjunction with the HEU. The analysis concluded impacts to the City's water system would therefore be less than significant at the program-level.

The additions/changes necessary to make the 2016 PEIR applicable to the revised Project are presented below.

REVISED PROJECT

Future development of 2,494 DU consistent with the HEU would generate additional demand for water and recycled water infrastructure in either the SDWD or OMWD service areas. Water master planning would be in place to ensure adequate facilities would be available to serve new development and, no construction or expansion of water facilities would be required in conjunction with the proposed Project. Therefore, the Project would not result in a need for new water systems, or require substantial alterations to existing water infrastructure, the construction of which would create physical impacts. A less than significant impact would occur in this regard.

GENERAL PLAN POLICIES AND MITIGATION MEASURES:

GENERAL PLAN POLICIES:

Refer to Appendix E, *Relevant General Plan Policies*, for the full text of these policies.

- LUE Policy 2.3
- LUE Policy 2.10

MITIGATION MEASURES:

No mitigation measures concerning water systems were identified in 2016 PEIR Section 4.14 and none are necessary for the Project.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant Impact

4.14.4 - Issue 2: Water Supply
Would the Project require or result in the need for new water supply entitlements and resources?

IMPACTS:

2016 PEIR

The potential impacts concerning public utilities and service systems/water supply are discussed in 2016 PEIR Section 4.14.8 (Issue 2, page 4.14-19). The housing sites were located within either the SDWD or OMWD service areas. The 2010 UWMPs for both districts provided estimates of water supply and demand during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. The 2016 PEIR concluded that future projects consistent with the HEU would have been required to present service letters from either SDWD or OMWD ensuring that adequate water supplies would be available. Individual development projects would have also been required to ensure adequate measures would be included to meet all water conservation requirements. Specifically, compliance with EGP Resource Management Element (RME) Policy 1.1, which requires new development to utilize measures designed to conserve water in their construction, and RME Policy 1.10, which promotes the use of water efficient landscape equipment, would be required. Future projects would also be held to Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (Encinitas Municipal Code (EMC) Chapter 23.26) water use standards. Therefore, the 2016 PEIR concluded, at the program-level of review, the project would have not have resulted in a need for new water supply entitlements, and impacts would be less than significant. At the time of the 2016 PEIR, adequate water supply existed from SDWD and OMWD.

The additions/changes necessary to make the 2016 PEIR applicable to the revised Project are presented below.

REVISED PROJECT

San Dieguito Water District

The following candidate sites are in the SDWD's service area: Candidate Sites #2, #3, #5, #7, #9, #12, #AD2, #AD7, #AD8, and #AD9; see Figure 4.14-1. Table 4.14-1 presents the SDWD's projected water supply and demand for 2035 and indicates supply would meet demand during all conditions (i.e., normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years), with excess supplies for all conditions except during the single-dry year.

Olivenhain Municipal Water District

The following candidate sites are in the OMWD's service area: Candidate Sites #1, #6, #8, #10, #11, #AD1, and #AD6; see Figure 4.14-1. Table 4.14-2 presents the OMWD's projected water supply and demand for 2035 and indicates supply would meet demand during normal and single-dry years, with no excess supplies. As also shown in Table 4.14-2, supply would not meet demand during the three multiple-dry years.

Conclusion

The UWMP's are based on General Plan buildout and the Project proposes General Plan Amendments to accommodate the future housing necessary to meet the City's RHNA allocation, thus, the additional water demands generated by the proposed Project were not accounted for in the current UWMP's growth forecasts. However, the HEU does not propose residential development; rather, it provides capacity for

future development consistent with State law. Individual projects would occur incrementally over time (20+ years), based on various factors and planning considerations. Future development in accordance with the HEU would be considered by SDWD and OMWD in their subsequent UWMP updates that would be used to estimate projected water demands. In addition to complying with SB 1087 (water districts are to provide priority service for lower-income households), future projects consistent with the HEU would be required to present service letters from either SDWD or OMWD assuring that adequate water supplies would be available. All future development must comply with EMC § 23.26 water use standards and the various EGP policies listed below. Therefore, concerning future development within the SDWD service area (Candidate Sites #2, #3, #5, #7, #9, #12, #AD2, #AD7, #AD8, and #AD9), based on the factors noted above, and since the SDWD's projected water supply would meet demand during all conditions (with excess supplies), future development within the SDWD service area would result in a less than significant impact concerning water supply entitlements and resources.

Concerning future development within the OMWD service area (Candidate Sites #1, #6, #8, #10, #11, #AD1, and #AD6), despite the factors noted above, since the OMWD's projected water supply would meet demand during normal and single-dry years, with no excess supplies, and since the projected water supply would not meet demand during the three multiple-dry years, future development within the OMWD service area would result in a significant unavoidable impact concerning water supply entitlements and resources. Management actions would need to take place within the OMWD for multiple dry year shortages such as investigation of brackish groundwater supply to improve supply reliability. During past dry years, OMWD reduced demands by implementing Stage 2 of its Water Supply Ordinance. This included mandatory actions such as two-day per week watering and fines for non-compliance.

GENERAL PLAN POLICIES AND MITIGATION MEASURES:

GENERAL PLAN POLICIES:

Refer to Appendix E, *Relevant General Plan Policies*, for the full text of these policies.

- RME Policy 1.1
- RME Policy 1.7
- RME Policy 1.10

MITIGATION MEASURES:

No mitigation measures concerning public utilities and service systems/water supply were identified in 2016 PEIR Section 4.12 and none are necessary for the Project.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Significant Unavoidable Impact

4.14.4 - Issue 4: Solid Waste Disposal

Would the Project:

- *Be served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's waste disposal needs; or*
- *Not comply with the Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations regarding solid waste?*

IMPACTS:

2016 PEIR

The potential impacts concerning public utilities and service systems/solid waste disposal are discussed in 2016 PEIR Section 4.14.9 (Issue 4, page 4.14-21). Buildout of the HEU would have resulted in an increased demand for solid waste disposal. The 2016 PEIR concluded the Otay Landfill had a remaining capacity of 13 years and Sycamore landfill had remaining capacity until 2042. Future development would have been required to comply with EGP policies and the EMC solid waste and recycling ordinance. The 2016 PEIR concluded compliance with this regulatory framework would result in less than significant impacts concerning solid waste disposal. The 2016 PEIR concluded that future housing development would not directly or indirectly conflict with City policy or regulation concerning solid waste disposal.

The additions/changes necessary to make the 2016 PEIR applicable to the revised Project are presented below.

REVISED PROJECT

According to CalRecycle, the Otay Landfill has a remaining capacity of 21,194,008 cubic yards (CY) until February 28, 2030.[1] The Sycamore Landfill has remining capacity of 113,972,637 CY until December 31, 2042.[2] Future development would involve a net increase of 2,494 DU, thus, would increase solid waste disposal demands over existing conditions. All future construction activities would be required to demonstrate compliance with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations concerning solid waste. Construction activities would be subject to compliance with the 50 percent diversion of solid waste requirement pursuant to the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). In addition, all future development would be required to comply with the 2016 (or most recent) Green Building Code, which implements design and construction measures that act to reduce construction-related waste through material conservation measures and other construction-related efficiency measures. In addition to complying with these codes and standards, all future development would be required to comply with EMC Chapter 11.20 and EGP Resource Management Element Policy 6.1. At this program-level of review, the Project would not require increased landfill capacity, and impacts concerning solid waste would be less than significant.

GENERAL PLAN POLICIES AND MITIGATION MEASURES:

GENERAL PLAN POLICIES:

Refer to Appendix E, *Relevant General Plan Policies*, for the full text of these policies.

- RME Policy 6.1

MITIGATION MEASURES:

No mitigation measures concerning solid waste disposal were identified in 2016 PEIR Section 4.14.9 and none are necessary for the revised Project.

[1] CalRecycle Website, Facility/Site Summary Details: Otay Landfill (37-AA-0010), http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/37-AA-0010/Detail/, Accessed May 9, 2018.

[2] CalRecycle Website, Facility/Site Summary Details: Sycamore Landfill (37-AA-0023), http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/37-AA-0023/Detail/, Accessed May 9, 2018.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Less Than Significant Impact

4.14.5 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

Despite HEU buildout occurring over time and compliance with the established regulatory framework, given the projected water supply shortages, future development within the OMWD service area (Candidate Sites #1, #6, #8, #10, #11, #AD1, and #AD6), would result in a significant unavoidable impact concerning water supply entitlements and resources.

4.14.6 SOURCES CITED

CalRecycle Website, Facility/Site Summary Details: Otay Landfill (37-AA-0010), http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/37-AA-0010/Detail/, Accessed May 9, 2018.

CalRecycle Website, Facility/Site Summary Details: Sycamore Landfill (37-AA-0023), http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/37-AA-0023/Detail/, Accessed May 9, 2018.

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