5.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Yorba Linda, incorporated in 1967, is a general law city of approximately 65,000 residents and is predominately a suburban, low-density community. The project area consists of all lands within the jurisdictional limits of the City of Yorba Linda, as well as the area within the City's Sphere of Influence (SOI) in unincorporated Orange County, all of which are considered the General Plan Planning Area.

5.17.1 Regulatory Setting

Potable Water

Federal

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is a federal law intended to protect surface waters of the United States (U.S.), which include lakes, rivers, coastal wetlands, and "waters of the U.S." The CWA regulates all discharges to waters, which are considered illegal unless authorized by an appropriate permit. Discharge of dredged and fill materials, construction-related storm water discharges, and other activities that may result in discharges of pollutants to waters of the U.S. are regulated by the permit. If waters of the U.S. are located on a project site, the project is likely to discharge to them, due to site topography and/or drainage characteristics. Potential discharges to such waters would be considered an impact, and the applicant would be required to obtain a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The City is participating as a "co-permittee" under the NPDES permit to accomplish the requirements of the Clean Water Act.

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law was amended in 1986 and 1996, and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources: rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells. The SDWA applies to every public water system in the United States.

The SDWA authorizes the 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. The U.S. EPA, states, and water systems work together to make sure that these standards are met.

Originally, the SDWA focused primarily on treatment as the means of providing safe drinking water at the tap. The 1996 amendments greatly enhanced the existing law by recognizing source water protection, operator training, funding for water system improvements, and public information as important components of safe drinking water. This approach ensures the quality of drinking water by protecting it from source to tap.

State of California

California Water Code

The California Water Code contains provisions that control almost every consideration of water and its use. Division 2 of the California Water Code provides that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) shall consider and act upon all applications for permits to appropriate waters. Division 6 of the

California Water Code controls conservation, development, and utilization of the State water resources, while Division 7 addresses water quality protection and management.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

The Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983, California Water Code Sections 10610 et seq., requires preparation of a plan that will provide a framework for long term planning as well as communicate each water supplier's plan for resource planning to meet existing and future needs. In accordance with the CWC, urban water suppliers with 3,000 or more service connections or supplying 3,000 or more acre-feet of water per year are required to prepare an UWMP every five years.

Demand management is a critical component of the UWMP process. This was codified in 2009 when the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (SBX7-7) was passed. SBX7-7 requires a statewide 20 percent reduction in urban per capita water use by Dec. 31, 2020. AB 2067 and SB 1420 also speak to water use reduction strategies. As amended, the Act will require eligible water suppliers to provide a "narrative description" that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the last five years, the measures the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets in accordance with SBX7-7. Urban Water Management Plans consisting of the information and details required by AB 2067 and SB 1420 are due July 1, 2016.

Senate Bill 221

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

Senate Bill 610

On January 1, 2002, Senate Bill (SB) 610 took effect. SB 610, which has been codified in the California Water Code beginning with Section 10910, requires the preparation of a water supply assessment (WSA) for projects within cities and counties that propose to construct 500 or more residential units or the equivalent. SB 610 stipulates that when environmental review of certain large development projects is required, the water agency that is to serve the development must complete a WSA to evaluate water supplies that are or will be available during normal, single-dry and multiple-dry years during a 20-year projection to meet existing and planned future demands, including the demand associated with the project. SB 610 requirements do not apply to the general plans of cities or counties, but rather to specific development projects.

Regional and Local

Yorba Linda Water District Ordinance No. 09-01

The Yorba Linda Water District adopted a Conservation Ordinance that went into effect June 1, 2015. The water conservation ordinance consists of permanent year-round restrictions aimed to eliminate the water wasting behaviors and actions. The four "Water Supply Storage" stages identified in the Ordinance would have increasing restrictions on water use in order to allow District to meet all health and safety guidelines in the face of water shortages. While the permanent restrictions would be in effect all the time, the District would change from stage to stage based on Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) declared "water condition alert". Changes would impact the violation threshold and associated penalties. The City is currently in a Stage 3: Severe Water Shortage. Restrictions associated with Stage 3 status include limited landscape watering and prohibiting the filling of swimming pools.

City of Yorba Linda General Plan Update

The Public Services and Utilities Element provides policy guidance to ensure the City provides adequate services and infrastructure to support the needs of residents and businesses.

City of Yorba Linda Municipal Code Section 16.12 – Water Efficient Landscape Regulations

The Municipal Code contains provisions that regulate new landscape design and installation as well as rehabilitation projects. Prior to the issuance of any permit, a Landscape Documentation Package shall be submitted to the City for review and approval of all landscape projects. Landscape design packages are to be submitted with an Estimated Applied Water Use calculations demonstrating that proposed landscaping water use is within the parameters established by the Municipal Code and the water purveyor.

Wastewater

Federal

Clean Water Act

The CWA (33 United States Code Section 1251 et seq.) is the cornerstone of water quality protection in the United States. The statute employs a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutants discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water."

The CWA regulates discharges from "non-point source" and traditional "point source" facilities, such as municipal sewage plants and industrial facilities. The CWA makes it illegal to discharge pollutants from a point source to the waters of the United States. CWA Section 402 creates the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulatory program. Point sources must obtain a discharge permit from the proper authority (usually a state, sometimes EPA, a tribe, or a territory). NPDES permits cover industrial and municipal discharges, discharges from storm sewer systems in larger cities, storm water associated with numerous kinds of industrial activity, runoff from construction sites disturbing more than one acre, mining operations, and animal feedlots and aquaculture facilities above certain thresholds.

All so-called "indirect" dischargers are not required to obtain NPDES permits. An indirect discharger is one that sends its wastewater into a city sewer system, so it eventually goes to a sewage treatment plant. Although not regulated under NPDES, "indirect" discharges are covered by the CWA "pretreatment" program. "Indirect" dischargers send their wastewater into a city sewer system, which carries it to the municipal sewage treatment plant, through which it passes before entering surface water.

National Pretreatment Program

The National Pretreatment Program is an extension of NPDES regulatory program. The National Pretreatment Program is a cooperative effort of federal, state, and local regulatory environmental agencies established to protect water quality. The program is designed to reduce the level of pollutants discharged by industry and other non-domestic wastewater sources into municipal sewer systems, and thereby, reduce the amount of pollutants released into the environment through wastewater. The objectives of the program are to protect Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) from pollutants that may interfere with plant operation, to prevent pollutants that may pass through untreated from being introduced into the POTW, and to improve opportunities for the POTW to reuse wastewater and sludges that are generated.

The term "pretreatment" refers to the requirement that non-domestic sources discharging wastewater to POTW control their discharges, and meet limits established by EPA, the state or local authority on the amount of pollutants allowed to be discharged. The control of the pollutants may necessitate treatment prior to discharge to the POTW (therefore the term "pretreatment"). Limits may be met by the non-domestic source through pollution prevention techniques (product substitution recycle and reuse of materials) or treatment of the wastewater.

Storm Water

<u>State of California</u>

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has adopted a statewide Construction General Permit (Order No. 2009-009-DWQ) for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity. These regulations prohibit the discharge of stormwater from construction projects that include one acre or more of soil disturbance. Construction activities subject to this permit include clearing, grading, and other disturbance to the ground such as stockpiling or excavation that results in soil disturbance of at least one acre of total land area. Because construction on project sites within the City could occur over an area greater than one acre, individual developers would be required to submit a Notice of Intent to the SWRCB for coverage under the NPDES permit and would be obligated to comply with its requirements.

The NPDES Construction General Permit requires all dischargers to (1) develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which specifies best management practices (BMPs) to be used during construction of the project; (2) eliminate or reduce non-storm water discharge to stormwater conveyance systems; and (3) develop and implement a monitoring program of all BMPs specified. The two major objectives of the SWPPP are to (1) help identify the sources of sediment and other pollutants that affect the water quality of stormwater discharges and (2) to describe and ensure the implementation of BMPs to reduce or eliminate sediment and other pollutants in stormwater as well as non-stormwater discharges.

Regional

Orange County Drainage Area Management Plan

The purpose of the Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP) is to satisfy NPDES permit conditions for creating and implementing an Urban Runoff Management Program to reduce pollutant discharges to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). The DAMP contains guidance on both structural and nonstructural BMPs for meeting these goals. The DAMP identifies the following six minimum control measures required under the Municipal Permit: public outreach, public involvement, illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction site runoff, existing development, new development and redevelopment, and municipal operations.

Solid Waste

Federal

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations), Part 258, contains regulations for municipal solid waste landfills and requires states to implement their own permitting programs incorporating the federal landfill criteria. The federal regulations address the location, operation, design (liners, leachate collection, run-off control, etc.), groundwater monitoring, and closure of landfills.

State of California

AB 939 and SB 1016—California Integrated Waste Management Act and Per Capita Disposal Measurement System

In 1989, the legislature adopted the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. The act requires every city and county in the state to prepare a source reduction and recycling element in addition to a solid waste management plan to identify how the jurisdiction would meet mandatory goals of 50-percent solid waste diversion by the year 2000 and 75-percent solid waste diversion by 2010. The act also established the framework for state inspection and enforcement of solid waste facilities and regulates safe transportation and disposal of solid waste. Projects that would have an adverse effect on waste diversion goals are required to include waste diversion mitigation measures to assist in reducing these impacts to less-than-significant levels. With the passage of Senate Bill 1016 (the Per Capita Disposal Measurement System) in 2006, only per capita disposal rates are measured to determine if a jurisdiction's efforts are meeting the intent of Assembly Bill 939.

Local

City of Yorba Linda Municipal Code

Yorba Linda Municipal Code Chapter 8.20.400 (Waster Reduction and Recycling Plan for Large Events and Large Venues) requires large events and large venues to reduce waste by requiring the development and implementation of waste management plans to reduce waste placed in landfills and to report diversion and recycling to the City.

Yorba Linda Municipal Code Chapter 8.20.500 (Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects) establishes diversion requirements for construction and demolition activities and requires

applicants to submit a Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan for approval. The purpose is to increase the amount of construction and demolition debris that is recycled or reused so as to reduce the amount that is disposed of in landfills.

Electricity

Federal

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission duties include the regulation of the transmission and sale of electricity and natural gas in interstate commerce, licensing of hydroelectric projects, and oversight of related environmental matters.

State of California

California Public Utilities Commission

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulates investor-owned electric power and natural gas utility companies in the State of California. Assembly Bill 1890, enacted in 1996, deregulated the power generation industry, allowing customers to purchase electricity on the open market. Under deregulation, the production and distribution of power that was under the control of investor-owned utilities (e.g., SCE) was decoupled. Deregulation allowed other providers the ability to supply electricity to consumers. However, SCE continues to provide electricity for the City of Yorba Linda.

California Public Utilities Commission Decision 95-08-038 contains the rules for the planning and construction of new transmission facilities, distribution facilities, and substations. Decision 95-08-038 requires permits for the construction of certain power line facilities or substations if the voltages would exceed 50 kV or the substation would require the acquisition of land or an increase in voltage rating above 50 kV. Distribution lines and substations with voltages less than 50 kV need not comply with Decision 95-08-038; however, the utility must obtain any nondiscretionary local permits required for the construction and operation of these projects.

Title 20 and Title 24, California Code of Regulations

Title 20, Public Utilities and Energy, contains the regulations related to power plant siting certification. Title 24, California Building Standards, contains the energy efficiency standards related to residential and nonresidential buildings. Title 24 standards are based, in part, on a state mandate to reduce California's energy demand. The Subdivision Map Act requires subdivisions of five or more lots, other than condominium conversions, to provide for, to the extent feasible, future passive or natural heating or cooling opportunities in the subdivision. The City is responsible for implementing this requirement.

City of Yorba Linda Municipal Code

Title 15 (Building and Construction Code) of the City of Yorba Linda Municipal Code includes Chapter 15.10 (Green Building Code), wherein the City has adopted the California Green Building Code (CalGreen), 2013 edition, for reducing the negative impact and encouraging sustainable construction practices in the planning and design, energy efficiency, water efficiency and conservation, and environmental quality of all newly constructed buildings or structures in the City of Yorba Linda.

5.17.2 Environmental Setting

Potable Water

Most of the City receives water service from the YLWD. The exception is the Locke Ranch residential area receives water service from the Golden State Water Company (GSWC).

YLWD is a ratepayer-owned, non-profit agency licensed by the California SWRCB serving Yorba Linda, as well as small portions of the cities of Placentia, Anaheim, and Brea and the County of Orange. YLWD pays fees for the right to pump approximately 70 percent of supply from the Lower Santa Ana River Groundwater Basin, which is managed by the Orange County Water District. The remaining water supply is purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC). Groundwater is pumped from nine active wells located throughout the YLWD and imported water is treated at the Diemer Filtration Plant and is delivered to the YLWD system through four imported water connections. According to the adopted 2010 Urban Water Master Plan (UWMP), , the District is capable of meeting the water demands of its customers in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years between 2015 and 2035 (YLWD, 2011).

In the five years since the preparation of the 2010 UWMP, demand projections have substantially decreased. For example, 2035 demand fell from 27,784 afy to 21,570 afy, a decrease of more than 22 percent. This was to decreased population projections as well as implementation of conservation measures (YLWD, 2011; 2015).

According to the final draft 2015 UWMP, the District is capable of meeting water demands in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years between 2020 through 2040 due to a diversified supply and conservation measures. YLWD average baseline water use from 2000 to 2009 was 296 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). As a result of SBX7-7, the District established a water conservation target of 20 percent reduction in water use by 2020, to 237 gpcd. As of 2015, actual consumption had dropped to 204 gpcd, substantially below YLWD's target (YLWD, 2016).

GSWC is a for-profit agency regulated by the Public Utilities Commission. It owns and operates 38 water systems throughout California. The Locke Ranch area is within the Placentia System located in northeastern Orange County. Along with the City of Placentia and the Locke Ranch area, the Placentia system also serves portions of Anaheim and unincorporated areas. GSWC obtains its water supply from imported water purchases from MWDOC and five active GSWC groundwater wells. According to the GSWC 2010 UWMP, the Placentia system has adequate supplies to meet 100 percent of demand during single-dry and multiple-dry years through 2035 (GSWC, 2011). The GWSC 2015 URMP for the Placentia system is not yet completed.

Wastewater

The YLWD also maintains the sewer systems within the City. The YLWD owns and maintains nearly 150 miles of various diameter sewer pipes and one sewer lift station. Wastewater collected within the YLWD is delivered to the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) trunk sewer line for treatment and disposal. Wastewater flows by gravity to OCSD's Reclamation Plant No. 1, which is located in the City of Fountain Valley. The plant provides advanced primary and secondary treatment and supplies secondary-treated water to the Orange County Water District which further treats and distributes the water for various uses,

including groundwater recharge, and operation of an ocean water intrusion barrier system. Development projects are assessed fees for new sewer provision facilities by the YLWD.

(OCSD operates two wastewater treatment facilities, which include Reclamation Plant No. 1 in Fountain Valley and Treatment Plant No. 2 in Huntington Beach, and numerous pump stations and sewer lines that cross its service area. OCSD's wastewater treatment facilities serve residential, commercial and industrial sources in central and northwest Orange County, including the City of Yorba Linda. OCSD provides wastewater treatment services to approximately 2.5 million people, approximately 80 percent of Orange County's total population, within 471 square miles of central and northwest Orange County. Through these facilities, OCSD successfully collects, conveys, and treats 243 million gallons of wastewater generated daily in its service area before discharging the treated water into the Pacific Ocean.

Stormwater

In Yorba Linda, storm drains flow directly to local creeks and rivers, like the Santa Ana River, and eventually into the Pacific Ocean. Maintenance of the City's storm drain system is the responsibility of Yorba Linda's Department of Public Works. In addition to managing the day-to-day maintenance work, the Department of Public Works also designs and constructs new storm drain facilities as well as major capital improvements to existing facilities. Two important planning considerations in regards to storm drain systems are 1) ensuring adequate capacity to collect and carry storm water; and 2) reducing pollutants in storm water.

The CWA established NPDES Permit Program to regulate the discharge of pollutants from point sources, such as sewage treatment plants and industrial facilities, to the waters of the United States. The City of Yorba Linda participates in the NPDES permit program, which includes public education, regulatory requirements for existing and new development, increased inspections, monitoring, revision, and the adoption of more restrictive development standards.

Solid Waste

Solid Waste Collection

The City of Yorba Linda's contracted waste hauler is Yorba Linda Disposal, a Republic Services Company, which provides weekly residential, commercial, and industrial waste and mixed recycling collection services. Waste collected is sorted at the Anaheim Transfer Station and then taken to the Olinda Landfill in the City of Brea.

Pursuant to SB 1016, Yorba Linda has a residential per capita disposal target of 7.8 pounds per day (ppd) and an employee per capita disposal target of 34.4 ppd. As of 2014 (the most recent year for which data is available), the residents disposed of 4.4 ppd, and employees disposed of 22.6 ppd, thereby meeting the City's targets (CalRecycle, 2016a).

Landfills

Orange County Waste and Recycling operates Orange County's three active landfills and manages other solid waste activities for the county, including four regional household hazardous waste collection centers. The landfills are the Frank R. Bowerman Landfill near Irvine, the Olinda Alpha Landfill near Brea, and the Prima Deshecha Landfill in San Juan Capistrano. All three landfills are permitted as Class III landfills and have combined permitted throughput of 23,500 tons per day (CalRecycle 2013a, 2013b, 2013c). Class III

landfills accept only nonhazardous municipal solid waste for disposal; no hazardous or liquid waste can be accepted.

The City of Yorba Linda is served primarily by the Olinda Alpha Landfill. The jurisdiction sent approximately 49,000 tons of solid waste to the landfill in 2014 (CalReycle, 2016b). The Olinda Alpha Landfill is approximately 565 acres, with about 420 acres used for waste disposal. Olinda Landfill opened in 1960. It is permitted to receive a maximum of 8,000 tons per day (TPD), and currently accepts approximately 5,000 TPD. As of the end of 2014, it had a remaining capacity of approximately 36.5 million cubic yards (CalRecycle, 2013c). The landfill is required to comply with regulations from federal, state and local regulatory agencies. The landfill is subject to regular inspections from the California Integrated Waste Management Board and the Board's Local Enforcement Agency, the California SWRCB, the Santa Ana RWQCB, and the South Coast Air Quality Management District to assure compliance with those regulations.

Electricity

Southern California Edison (SCE) is the primary electricity provider to the City of Yorba Linda. SCE maintains electrical facilities and infrastructure within the City and surrounding areas that provide service to the planning area under the applicable rules and tariffs approved by the California Public Utilities Commission. SCE delivers power to nearly 14 million people in California. SCE has two substations that serve the City: the Yorba Linda Substation and the Canyon Substation.

Natural Gas

The City of Yorba Linda receives its natural gas service from the Southern California Gas Company (SCGC), a subsidiary of Sempra Energy. Southern California Gas is the nation’s largest natural gas distribution utility, serving more than 21 million users in more than 500 communities. A series of pipelines deliver natural gas at a near steady rate, however, customer demand fluctuates based on weather, day of the week, and time of day. To balance supply, Southern California operates underground storage sites. Storage promotes a steady and high-utilization of pipeline capacity.

5.17.3 Significance Threshold Criteria

According to Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project would:

UT-1 Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

UT-2 Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

UT-3 Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

UT-4 Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources.

UT-5 Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

UT-6 Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.

UT-7 Not comply with federal, state and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

5.17.4 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This section discusses potential impacts associated with the implementation of the General Plan Update and provides mitigation measures, as appropriate.

Impact 5.17-1: The proposed General Plan Update would not generate wastewater that would exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Threshold UT-1]

Impact Analysis

The net increase in wastewater generation at General Plan buildout was estimated using wastewater generation factors from OCSD. As shown in **Table 5.17-1, Wastewater Generation**, buildout of the General Plan Update would generate approximately 2.96 million gallons per day (mgd).

Table 5.17-1
Wastewater Generation

Land Use	GP Update Net Increase (acres)	Wastewater Generation Rate (gpd per acre)	Total (gpd)
Single-Family Residential (plus one half Area Plan)	1,354.13	1,488	2,014,945
Medium and High-Density Residential	143.5	5,474	485,519
Commercial	15.39	2,262	34,812
Industrial	136.59	3,167	432,580
Total			**2,967,856**
Source: OCSD, 2009			

Wastewater generated by the General Plan Update buildout would flow by gravity to OCSD's Reclamation Plant No. 1, which is located in the City of Fountain Valley. Together with Treatment Plan No. 2, which is located in Huntington Beach, the two facilities are designed to treat 332 mgd average dry weather flow (ADWF) to secondary standards and 591 mgd average wet weather flow to secondary standards. Under dry weather conditions, ADWF is 207 mgd without reclamation, and 152 mgd with reclamation. Therefore, the 2.96 mgd of wastewater that would be generated by implementation of the General Plan would be accommodated within the remaining capacity of the combined facilities (RWQCB, 2012).

Development projects are assessed fees for new sewer provision facilities by the YLWD. Individual developments would be reviewed by the City and OCSD in order to determine if sufficient local and trunk sewer capacity exists to serve the specific development.

The City and OCSD would ensure that new development does not exceed the capacity of wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities, and that new development pays its fair share to increase capacity of those facilities. The Yorba Linda General Plan includes Policies and Actions to support projects, programs, policies and regulations to ensure that development is appropriate in scale to current and planned infrastructure capabilities (Policy PSU-5.1). The CIP would be used to evaluate and prioritize infrastructure maintenance, replacement, and improvement projects (Action PSU-5.3). Further, future development projects would be required to comply with the City Municipal code and Yorba Linda Water District regulations, in order to connect to the City's sewer system, including payment of a sewer maintenance fee in order to construct new sewer infrastructure and/or incremental expansions to the existing sewerage system to accommodate individual development, which would mitigate the impact of the development on the sewerage system.

The City and OCSD would only allow new developments to connect to their sewer systems if there is sufficient capacity or planned expansions of its facilities to accommodate the new developments. Therefore, new development would not be permitted to exceed the capacity of wastewater conveyance systems or treatment facilities, since adequate capacity must be demonstrated in order to contribute flows to the system. All expansions of OCSD facilities must be sized and service phased to be consistent with the SCAG regional growth forecasts for the City. The available capacities of OCSD facilities are limited to levels associated with the approved growth identified by SCAG. The impact would be less than significant.

Proposed General Plan Update Goals and Policies

The following General Plan Public Services and Utilities Element goals and policies are applicable to wastewater.

Goal PSU-5 – Efficient, high-quality public infrastructure facilities and utility services throughout the City.

> Policy PSU-5.1 – Support projects, programs, policies and regulations to ensure that development is appropriate in scale to current and planned infrastructure capabilities.
>
> Policy PSU-5.2 – Work with the Yorba Linda Water District to ensure adequate wastewater facilities for all new developments.
>
> Policy PSU-5.3 – Coordinate development with the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to ensure completion of high-priority facility and infrastructure elements.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant impact.

Impact 5.17-2: The proposed General Plan Update would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. [Threshold UT-2]

Impact Analysis

As indicated above, under Impact 5.17-1, and below, under Impact 5.17-4, the General Plan Update would not result in any significant impacts.

Proposed General Plan Update Goals and Policies

Please refer to the previously noted General Plan Update goals and policies.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant impact.

Impact 5.17-3: The proposed General Plan Update would require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would not cause significant environmental effects. [Threshold UT-3]

Impact Analysis

Most of the planning area is built out, with the exception of the East Gateway and Cielo/Esperanza Focus Areas. (No new off-site storm drain facilities would be required for the Cielo/Esperanza Focus Area, as indicated in their respective environmental impact reports.) Implementation of the General Plan Update would result in redevelopment of these built out areas, but such development would not substantially increase impervious surfaces or require new stormwater drainage facilities.

New on-site stormwater drainage facilities would be constructed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. For all development, post-construction measures under the Orange County DAMP require co-permittees to implement structural and nonstructural BMPs that would mimic predevelopment quantity and quality runoff conditions for new development. Each development project approved under the proposed General Plan Update would be required to install and maintain onsite storm drainage improvements pursuant to DAMP requirements. Thus, no large net increases in storm drainage rates or volumes are expected due to General Plan Update buildout.

As indicated in the Regulatory Setting, above, adequacy of stormwater drainage systems is addressed by policies in the Public Services and Utilities Element of the proposed General Plan Update, including policies to provide storm drainage in accordance with best management practices and all adopted plans (PSU-5.4), assess the system's ability to accommodate current and future users and include all necessary improvements in development plans, and identify and improve areas experiencing localized storm drainage problems for storm drain improvements (PSU-5.5). Therefore, related to storm drainage would be less than significant.

Proposed General Plan Update Goals and Policies

Goal PSU-5 – Efficient, high-quality public infrastructure facilities and utility services throughout the City.

> Policy PSU-5.1 – Support projects, programs, policies and regulations to ensure that development is appropriate in scale to current and planned infrastructure capabilities.

Policy PSU-5.3 – Coordinate development with the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to ensure completion of high-priority facility and infrastructure elements.

Policy PSU-5.4 – Provide storm drainage in accordance with best management practices and all adopted plans. Assess the system's ability to accommodate current and future users and include all necessary improvements in development plans.

Policy PSU-5.5 – Identify and improve areas experiencing localized storm drainage problems for storm drain improvements.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant impact.

Impact 5.17-4: The proposed General Plan Update would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources. [Threshold UT-4]

Impact Analysis

As indicated in Section 3.0, Project Description, it is envisioned that growth pursuant to the General Plan Update would be concentrated in the seven Focus Areas. Only the Fairlynn Focus Area coincides with the GSWC service area, and no growth is projected in the Fairlynn Focus Area. Therefore, the GSWC supplies would not be affected by the General Plan Update, and GWSC is not further discussed in this document.

Regarding the YLWD, buildout of the General Plan Update would result in a population increase of approximately 16 percent (10,752 residents) to 78,389 residents to 2035. Within the YLWD service area (which includes primarily built out neighborhoods outside of the City), the District assumes a population growth approximately 5.1 percent (3,867 residents) to 79,640 residents. Therefore, the General Plan Update residential population growth and associated increase in water demand are included within the YLWD UWMP growth projections.

In the General Plan Update, non-residential development is anticipated to increase by more than 50 percent by 2035, to 5.85 million sf. However, according to the YLWD, commercial water consumption is anticipated to increase by only 8.2 percent over the same period. Therefore, the General Plan Update non-residential water demand may exceed that planned for in the final draft 2015 UWMP.

As indicated in the setting, above, YLWD's project 2035 demand has decreased by more than 22 percent in the past 5 years due to lower population projections and conservation efforts. Moreover, actual 2015 demand is well below reduction targets set by the District. As indicated in the 2015 final draft UWMP, "the District is capable of meeting all customers' demands with significant reserves held by Metropolitan [MWDOC], local groundwater supplies, and conservation in multiple dry years from 2020 through 2040 with a demand increase of six percent using 2012 – 2014 as the driest years."

Moreover, as indicated in the Regulatory Setting, above, the General Plan Update includes goals and policies that would ensure adequate water supply is available for proposed development projects. Policies PSU-6.1 and PSU-6.3 calls for the City to support regional and local efforts to ensure that an adequate

water supply (including for all new developments), including groundwater, remains available, and Policy PSU-6.2 states that the City shall support regional and local efforts to promote water efficiency and conservation. Policy PSU-6.3 states that the City shall promote water efficient practices in site and building design for public and private projects.

Therefore, adequate water supply would be available, and the General Plan Update would not require new or expanded water entitlements. The impact would be less than significant.

Proposed General Plan Update Goals and Policies

Goal PSU-5 – Efficient, high-quality public infrastructure facilities and utility services throughout the City.

Policy PSU-5.1 – Support projects, programs, policies and regulations to ensure that development is appropriate in scale to current and planned infrastructure capabilities.

Policy PSU-5.3 – Coordinate development with the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to ensure completion of high-priority facility and infrastructure elements.

Goal PSU-6 – An adequate, safe, and reliable water supply.

Policy PSU-6.1 – Support regional and local efforts to ensure that an adequate water supply, including groundwater, remains available.

Policy PSU-6.2 – Support regional and local efforts to promote water efficiency and conservation.

Policy PSU-6.3 – Promote water efficient practices in site and building design for public and private projects.

Policy PSU-6.4 – Work with the Yorba Linda Water District to ensure adequate water supply for all new developments.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant impact.

Impact 5.17-5: The proposed General Plan Update would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. [Threshold UT-5]

As indicated under Impact 5.17-1, above, the wastewater generated by buildout of the General Plan Update would not exceed the capacity of the YLWD or OCSD. Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 5.17-6: The proposed General Plan Update would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. [Thresholds UT-6 and UT-7]

Impact Analysis

As indicated in Section 3.0, Project Description, the General Plan Update could result in up to 3,913 new residential units. Non-residential development would comprise 2,005,770 sf. As identified in **Table 5.17-2, Net Increase in Solid Waste Generation**, implementation of the General Plan Update would generate an additional 59,891 ppd of solid waste per day. This represents approximately less than a percent of the remaining daily capacity at the Olinda Alpha Landfill. There would be adequate capacity in the landfill to serve buildout of the General Plan.

Table 5.17-2
Net Increase in Solid Waste Generation

Land Use	Units / Square Feet	Generation Factor [1]	Solid Waste Generation (lbs/day)
Residential	3,913 DU	12.23 lbs/DU/day	47,856
Non-Residential	2,005,770 sf	6.0 lbs/1,000 sf/day	12,035
Total			**59,891**

Notes:
1. Does not include demolition waste
2. Generation factor for business park, office, and commercial
Source: CalRecycle, 2011

CalRecycle requires that all counties have an approved Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). To be approved, the CIWMP must demonstrate sufficient solid waste disposal capacity for at least 15 years, or identify additional available capacity outside of the county's jurisdiction. Orange County's CIWMP, approved in 1996, future solid waste disposal demand based on the County population projections adopted by the Board of Supervisors. The Orange County landfill system has capacity in excess of 15 years.

The Orange County IWMB has also prepared a Regional Landfill Options for Orange County, a 40-year strategic plan to evaluate options for waste disposal for Orange County. Furthermore, the City of Yorba Linda has actively pursued programs to comply with federal, state, and local regulations related to solid waste which minimize impacts from project-generated solid waste. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed General Plan Update Goals and Policies

Goal PSU-5 – Efficient, high-quality public infrastructure facilities and utility services throughout the City.

Policy PSU-5.1 – Support projects, programs, policies and regulations to ensure that development is appropriate in scale to current and planned infrastructure capabilities.

Policy PSU-5.3 – Coordinate development with the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to ensure completion of high-priority facility and infrastructure elements.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant impact.

Impact 5.17-7: Existing and/or proposed facilities would be able to accommodate project-generated electricity and natural gas demands.

Impact Analysis

Electricity

A majority of the City is built out and has an existing electricity infrastructure located throughout the City, which would serve future development projects associated with the implementation of the proposed General Plan Update. The anticipated service demands created by implementation of the proposed General Plan Update are with the service parameters of SCE current transmission and service infrastructure. SCE would update existing facilities or add new facilities in the City based upon specific requests for service from end users. Financial responsibility for any updates or additional facilities would be in accordance with SCE's rules and tariffs. All new developments that require new electricity lines to be installed would be required to pay applicable fees assessed by SCE to extend electricity lines to serve the specific project site. SCE would not provide service to new developments if there were not adequately electricity supplies and infrastructure to maintain existing service levels and meet the anticipated electricity demands of the specific development requesting service. Impacts would be less than significant.

Natural Gas

A majority of the City is built out and has existing gas mains, located throughout the City, which would serve new developments. Future developments that require new infrastructure/gas main extensions would be required to pay any applicable fees assessed by SCGC necessary to accommodate the specific project. Natural gas service provided would be required to comply with all policies and extension rules of SCGC when contractual arrangements are made with the development applicant. SCGC would not allow new development projects to connect to existing gas main unless the system could maintain adequate service and supply to existing customers and meet the anticipated demands of the project requesting service. Impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed General Plan Update Goals and Policies

Goal PSU-5 – Efficient, high-quality public infrastructure facilities and utility services throughout the City.

Policy PSU-5.1 – Support projects, programs, policies and regulations to ensure that development is appropriate in scale to current and planned infrastructure capabilities.

Policy PSU-5.3 – Coordinate development with the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to ensure completion of high-priority facility and infrastructure elements.

5.17.5 Cumulative Impacts

The geographic context for impacts to utilities and service systems are the service areas for the applicable service providers. As indicated in the analyses above, each service provider has adequate capacity to serve the buildout of the General Plan. Given the remaining available capacity of these utility and infrastructure systems, and the regulations in place to ensure adequate provision of utilities prior to development, the

General Plan Update would not considerably contribute to the cumulative demand for water, wastewater treatment, stormwater conveyance, or landfill capacity. Cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

5.17.6 Significant Unavoidable Impacts

No significant unavoidable impacts are identified.