

3.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

3.16.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the existing water supply, wastewater and sewer, solid waste, electrical and natural gas and telecommunication infrastructure in the City of Lake Elsinore. Measures to mitigate impacts are recommended as appropriate. It is organized according to type of infrastructure, with each type analyzed separately. Given the programmatic nature of the PEIR, specific impacts to individual properties or areas are not identified or known at this time.

3.16.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The information contained in this Environmental Setting section includes information contained in the City of Lake Elsinore General Plan Background Reports (see Chapter 10 – Community Services and Utilities). This document is attached as Appendix B to this PEIR.

WASTEWATER AND SEWER

The EVMWD Sewer District provides service for the City of Lake Elsinore, the cities of Canyon Lake and Wildomar, portions of the city of Murrieta, and unincorporated portions of Riverside County. The “backbone” of the system consists of trunk sewers, generally 10 inches in diameter and larger, that convey the collected wastewater to EVMWD’s Water Reclamation Facilities (WRFs). EVMWD’s existing wastewater collection systems consist of approximately 358 miles of sewer mains up to 54 inches in diameter, 33 lift stations and three WFRs.

EVMWD’s current service area is delineated into four separate collection systems. These are the Regional, Canyon Lake, Horsethief, and Southern collection systems. The flows conveyed in the Regional, Canyon Lake, and Horsethief collection systems are treated by EVMWD’s Regional, Railroad Canyon, and Horsethief WRFs, respectively. Whereas wastewater discharged into the Southern collection system is conveyed through the Rancho California Water District’s (RCWD’s) wastewater collection system to the RCWD operated Santa Rosa WRF for treatment. It should be noted that future wastewater flows generated within the Horsethief collection system will be routed to the planned Alberhill WRF for treatment.

The EVMWD Wastewater Management Plan makes recommendations for improvements, such as gravity sewer mains, force mains, lift stations, and wastewater treatment facilities.

EVMWD also produces recycled water. Recycled water is used to irrigate parks, street medians, golf courses, and wildlife habitat and provide lake stabilization. It is the goal of EVMWD to build additional lines and expand recycled water services in order to free up water for additional residential uses.



WATER

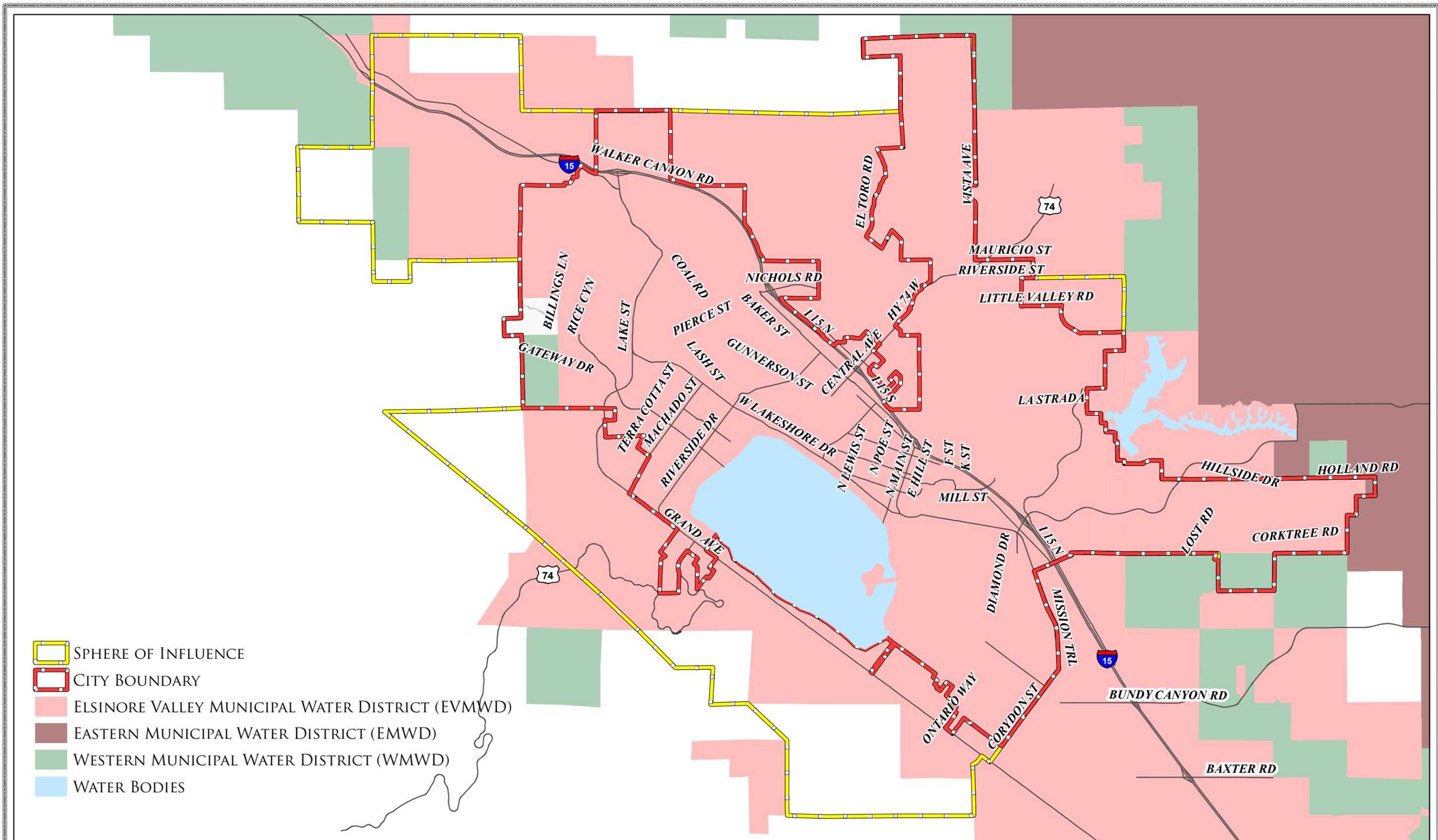
The EVMWD is a public nonprofit agency that was created on December 23, 1950, under the Municipal Water District Act of 1911. EVMWD provides water, wastewater, and reclaimed water service to the City of Lake Elsinore, the cities of Canyon Lake and Wildomar, portions of the city of Murrieta, and unincorporated portions of Riverside County. EVMWD is a special district, whose powers include provision of public water service, water supply development and planning, wastewater treatment and disposal, and recycling. Currently, EVMWD has more than 35,000 water, wastewater, and agricultural service connections. EVMWD is a subagency of the Western Municipal Water District, a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). **Figure 3.16-1, Water District Boundaries**, displays the water district boundaries within the City and SOI.

EVMWD obtains its potable water supplies from imported water from Metropolitan, local surface water from Canyon Lake, and local groundwater from the Elsinore Basin. It has access to groundwater from Elsinore Basin, Coldwater Basin, San Bernardino Bunker Hill Basin, Rialto- Colton and Riverside-North Basin. Almost all of the groundwater production that is used for potable use occurs in the Elsinore Basin. Imported water supply is purchased from the Metropolitan via Eastern Municipal Water District and Western Municipal Water District.

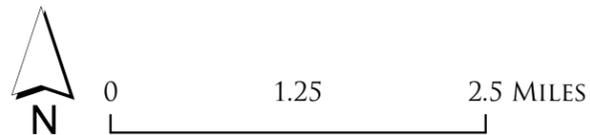
EVMWD's service area is broken into two divisions, the Elsinore Division and the Temescal Division (also known as Temescal Domestic Service Area). The division between the two valleys is approximately two miles north of Lake Elsinore, near the intersection of Love Lane and Temescal Canyon Road (where the Temescal Wash flows north). The water system currently includes 33 pressure zones. Within these zones, there are approximately 3,063,000 feet (580 miles) of pipelines ranging in diameter from 3 inches to 42 inches, 67 storage reservoirs with an approximate total storage capacity of 83 million gallons (MG) and 46 booster pump stations. The District currently obtains its water from 13 groundwater wells, the Canyon Lake Water Treatment Plant (WTP), and imported water from Metropolitan through the Auld Valley and Temescal Valley Pipelines.

EVMWD's existing recycled water demands are supplied by tertiary-treated wastewater from the Regional WRF, Railroad Canyon WRF, and Horsethief WRF. In the effort to minimize the need for imported water, EVMWD plans to expand its recycled water system to provide recycled water for irrigation users and to maintain water levels in Lake Elsinore during normal and dry years.

Prior to July 2011, the Elsinore Water District (EWD) provided water services for a limited area with just over 1,800 customers in Country Club Heights and parts of Lakeland Village. Water resources for EWD included several local wells and water purchased from EVMWD. However, a consolidation of EWD into EVMWD was finalized by the Riverside Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) and took effect July 1, 2011. Additional water lines would have to be constructed to accommodate development that is anticipated within the area formerly served by EWD.



SOURCES: CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE



CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE
 WATER DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
 FIGURE 3.16-1

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The EVMWD Water Distribution Master Plan from February 2008 has a projected need assessment based on future growth projections. Water demands for future scenarios are determined by a water duty factor (WDF) and future projected growth. If growth occurs at a pace that is different from what would be expected, it is acknowledged that improvements may need to be implemented so that water would be available continuously.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

CR&R is responsible for trash disposal in the City of Lake Elsinore as well as in Temecula, Canyon Lake, and parts of the unincorporated County of Riverside. Residents are provided a 60-gallon trash container for garbage. Trash is taken to either a landfill within Riverside County or the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). There are no landfills in the City. Riverside County Waste Management Department (RCWMD) manages the landfills used by the City of Lake Elsinore. Capacity levels of landfills within RCWMD's jurisdiction are calculated according to the system-wide capacity level. Landfills within their jurisdiction adhere to state guidelines, which specify that a minimum of 15 years of system-wide landfill capacity shall be provided.

RCWMD facilitates waste management services for Riverside County. These services are provided on a countywide basis, and each private or public entity determines which landfill or transfer station to use. Typically, this determination is made based on geographic proximity. The landfills typically used by the City of Lake Elsinore are the El Sobrante, Badlands, and Lamb Canyon Landfills. All three of the landfills are Class III municipal solid waste landfills.

The El Sobrante Landfill is located east of I-15 and Temescal Canyon Road, south of the city of Corona at 10910 Dawson Canyon Road. The landfill is the only private landfill in Riverside County and is owned and operated by USA Waste of California, a subsidiary of Waste Management, Inc. The existing landfill encompasses 1,322 acres, of which ~~485,468~~ acres are permitted for landfilling. The El Sobrante Landfill is currently permitted to receive a maximum of 70,000 tons per 7-day week of refuse, with a daily tonnage limit of that shall not exceed 16,054 tons (of which up to 5,000 tons are in-County wastes) in any single day. The landfill has a total capacity of approximately ~~109,184~~ million tons, or ~~184,932,09.91~~ million cubic yards. Pursuant to the Second Amendment to the Second Landfill Agreement between the County of Riverside and the landfill owner, a maximum of 52.32 million tons of the landfill's design capacity and 5,000 tons of the permitted daily capacity are reserved for refuse generated within Riverside County. As of the end of ~~2009~~2010, the landfill had a remaining total capacity of approximately ~~125.118~~110.783 million tons and an in-county disposal capacity of approximately ~~50.047~~44.313 million tons¹. The landfill is expected to reach capacity by approximately 2045.

The Badlands Landfill is located northeast of the city of Moreno Valley at 31125 Ironwood Avenue and accessed from State Highway 60 at Theodore Avenue. The landfill is currently permitted to receive 4,000 tons per day and had an overall remaining disposal capacity of approximately 8,987,467 tons at the end of 2010. The Badlands Landfill is projected to reach

¹ In-County capacity represents 40 percent of total capacity; per personal communication on August 4, 2011 with Mr. Sung Key Ma, Urban/Regional Planner IV, Riverside County Waste Management Department.

capacity in approximately 2024. Further landfill expansion potential exists at the Badlands Landfill site.

The Lamb Canyon Landfill is located between the city of Beaumont and the city of San Jacinto. The landfill encompasses approximately 1,088 acres, of which 144.6 acres are permitted for waste disposal. The landfill is currently permitted to receive 5,000 tons per day of refuse and had a remaining disposal capacity of approximately 8,647,603 tons at the end of 2010. The current remaining disposal capacity is estimated to last until approximately 2021. Landfill expansion potential exists at the Lamb Canyon Landfill site.

As mandated by the State of California, 50 percent of Lake Elsinore’s solid waste was required to be diverted from landfills (recycled) by December 31, 2005. Due to the extensive amount of new homebuilding in the area at that time, excessive construction waste caused the City of Lake Elsinore to file an extension to receive more time to comply with the law. However, since 2006, the City has achieved the minimum 50 percent diversion rate required by State law.

ELECTRICAL AND NATURAL GAS

Southern California Edison (SCE), a subsidiary of Edison International, provides electricity to the City of Lake Elsinore. It is the provider for 13 million customers, 5,000 large businesses, and 280,000 small businesses in 430 cities. SCE provides a significant amount of energy from alternative and renewable sources. There are 16 utility interconnections, 4,990 transmission and distribution circuits, and 425 transmission and distribution crews.

In its response to the Notice of Preparation (Appendix A), SCE stated that it “will be investing approximately \$21.5 billion over the next five years to expand and strengthen its essential electric distribution and transmission grid.” SCE also indicated that southwestern Riverside County has “experienced rapid growth over the last several years creating an increased demand for electricity. SCE’s infrastructure improvement plan includes electric system upgrades within this region to meet this increased demand.” Among the planned SCE projects that will serve current and projected demand in the City of Lake Elsinore and its SOI are:

- Valley-Ivyglen Subtransmission Project – This project was approved by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) in August 2010. It includes the construction of a new 25-mile long 115 kilovolt (kV) subtransmission line connecting SCE’s Valley-Ivyglen Substations and the new 115/12 kV Fogarty Substation (located in the north end of the City of Lake Elsinore).
- Alberhill System Project – Major components of this project include a new 500/115 kV transmission substation (Alberhill Substation), two new 500 kV line segments which would connect the existing Serrano-Valley 500 kV transmission line into the new Alberhill Substation, a new 115 kV subtransmission line and modifications to existing 115 kV subtransmission lines. SCE expects a CPUC decision on this project in Fall 2010, with a proposed in-service date of 2014.

The City of Lake Elsinore receives its natural gas through the Southern California Gas Company (The Gas Company). The Gas Company is a regulated subsidiary of Sempra Energy and the nation’s largest natural gas distribution utility, serving 19.5 million consumers through 5.5 million meters. The company’s service territory encompasses 23,000 square miles in most of central and southern California.

Both Southern California Edison and The Gas Company anticipate the ability to accommodate future growth within the City of Lake Elsinore. Development proposals would be required to formally request “will serve” letters on an individual basis.

LAKE ELSINORE ADVANCED STORAGE PROJECT

EVMWD, in conjunction with the Nevada Hydro Company, is proposing the Lake Elsinore Advanced Storage Project (LEAPS) and the related Talega-Escondido/Valley-Serrano (TE/VS) Transmission Line Project. LEAPS consists of a lower and upper reservoir and a hydroelectric plant to generate electricity. The lake serves as the “lower reservoir.” When demand for electricity is low, water is pumped to the upper reservoir in the Cleveland National Forest where it is stored for release to generate electricity during peak demand periods. The project is expected to generate enough electricity to power 500,000 homes. EVMWD is currently seeking the necessary regulatory entitlements.

The project is dependent on adequate water supplies in the lake. Therefore, according to EVMWD, the primary benefit of the LEAPS project to the lake will be the stabilization of the lake level at elevation 1240 MSL. The daily water pumping will affect lake water quality and potentially impact habitat areas and recreational use on the lake as the shoreline will be subject to significant variation on a day to day basis.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Verizon provides the local landline telephone service, although long distance services may also be obtained from a number of other providers. In addition, a number of companies provide wireless or cell phone services. Time Warner Cable provides cable television and high-speed Internet.

3.16.3 REGULATORY SETTING

FEDERAL

Clean Water Act/ National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

The Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.) establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. The basis of the CWA was enacted in 1948 and was called the

Federal Water Pollution Control Act, but the Act was significantly reorganized and expanded in 1972. "Clean Water Act" became the Act's common name with amendments in 1977.

Under the CWA, the USEPA has implemented pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry and setting water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. The CWA made it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained. EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program controls discharges. Point sources are discrete conveyances such as pipes or man-made ditches. Individual homes that are connected to a municipal system, use a septic system, or do not have a surface discharge do not need an NPDES permit; however, industrial, municipal, and other facilities must obtain permits if their discharges go directly to surface waters.

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. The SDWA applies to every public water system in the United States, but does not regulate private wells which serve fewer than 25 individuals. The responsibility for making sure these public water systems provide safe drinking water is divided among the US EPA, states, tribes, water systems and the public.

The SDWA authorizes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (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. Originally, 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.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is an independent agency that regulates the interstate transmission of natural gas, oil, and electricity. FERC also regulates natural gas and hydropower projects. Its responsibilities include:

- regulating the transmission and sale of natural gas for resale in interstate commerce;
- regulating the transmission of oil by pipeline in interstate commerce;
- regulating the transmission and wholesale sales of electricity in interstate commerce;
- licensing and inspecting private, municipal, and state hydroelectric projects;
- approving the siting of and abandonment of interstate natural gas facilities, including pipelines, storage and liquefied natural gas;

- overseeing environmental matters related to natural gas and hydroelectricity projects and major electricity policy initiatives; and
- administering accounting and financial reporting regulations and conduct of regulated companies.

STATE

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code Section 13000 et seq.), passed in 1969, comports with the federal CWA (see “Clean Water Act” above) and provides the basis for water quality regulation within California. The Act requires a report of waste discharge for any discharge of waste (liquid, solid, or otherwise) to land or surface waters that may impair a beneficial use of surface or groundwater of the state. The Act established the SWRCB and divided the state into nine regions, each overseen by an RWQCB. The SWRCB is the primary state agency responsible for protecting the quality of the state’s surface and groundwater supplies, but much of its daily implementation authority is delegated to the nine RWQCBs, which are responsible for implementing CWA Sections 401, 402, and 303(d). In general, the SWRCB manages both water rights and statewide regulation of water quality, while the RWQCBs focus exclusively on water quality within their regions. The planning area is within the jurisdiction of the SARWQCB.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

In determining the water needs in a community, urban water suppliers like Elsinore Valley Water District (EVMWD) are required to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) pursuant to the UWMP Act (Water Code, §10610 et seq.). The UWMP Act requires these suppliers to report, describe, and evaluate:

- Water deliveries and uses
- Water supply sources
- Efficient water uses
- Demand management measures, including implementation strategy and schedule

In addition, urban water suppliers are required to report in their UWMPs base daily per capita water use (baseline), urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use.

The UWMP Act directs these water suppliers to carry out long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future demands (Water Code, §10612 (b)). Urban water suppliers are required to assess current demands and supplies over a 20-year planning horizon and consider various drought scenarios. The UWMP Act also requires water shortage contingency planning and drought response actions to be included in a UWMP.

UWMPs are to be prepared every five years in December of years ending in five and zero. However, because of recent changes in UWMP requirements, State law has extended the deadline for the 2010 Plans to July 2011. The EVMWD Board of Directors approved a 2010 UWMP for the EVMWD on June 9, 2011.

According to the “Guidebook to Assist Urban Water Suppliers to Prepare a 2010 Urban Water Management Plan” prepared by the California Department of Water Resources, a local land use agency’s General Plan and the local water suppliers UWMP “have a strong link.” Like the long-term growth that must be analyzed in a General Plan, the UWMP planning process requires that a water supplier consider existing and planned water demands within the 20-year planning horizon. This necessarily includes water demands for projected growth identified in a General Plan that occur within a water supplier’s service area. Accordingly, a UWMP may be considered a supporting document for development contemplated in a General Plan.

SB 610 and SB 221

While both a UWMP and a General Plan constitute long-term planning documents, State law also provides for “project specific” water supply analysis of large land use projects. Senate Bill (SB) 610 (California Water Code Section 10910 et seq.) and SB 221 (which added Government Code Section 66473.7) were signed into California state law in October of 2001, with an effective date of January 1, 2002. SB 610 amended existing legal requirements for confirmation of water supply sufficiency for certain development projects. Water supply sufficiency is analyzed in relation to the water purveyor's existing and future water sources and the purveyor’s existing and projected water demand, in addition to the project water demand associated with a proposed “project” as defined by SB 610, resulting in the production of a project-specific Water Supply Assessment (WSA). The WSA also requires additional analysis if any portion of the water purveyor's water supplies include groundwater.

The requirements of SB 610 are triggered for projects going through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process. During the CEQA process, the City or County processing the project is required to request a WSA from the identified water purveyor that will serve the project.

Applicable “projects are set forth in Water Code Section 10912 and include:

- A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units
- A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space
- A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space
- A proposed hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms

- A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area
- A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this subdivision
- A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project

The WSA is then to be included in any CEQA document the city or county prepares for the project. (Water Code, Section 10911, subd. (b).) With regard to *existing* supply entitlements and rights, a WSA must include assurances such as written contracts, capital outlay programs and regulatory approvals for facilities construction (paralleling the assurances Government Code Section 66473.7, subd. (d) requires for future water), but as to additional *future* supplies needed to serve the project, the assessment need include only the water system's plans for acquiring the additional supplies, including cost and time estimates and regulatory approvals the system anticipates needing. (Water Code, Sections 10910, subd. (d)(2), 10911, subd. (a).)

Under certain circumstances related to large residential developments, the WSA mandated under Water Code section 10910 must be replaced by firm assurances at the subdivision map approval stage that sufficient water is available. Government Code Section 66473.7 generally requires a city or county, before approving a subdivision map for a residential development of more than 500 units; to obtain from the applicable water supplier a “written verification” that adequate water supplies will be available for that project as well as other existing and planned future uses for a projected 20-year period. The written verification is referred to as a “Verification of Water Supply” or “VWS.”

When the VWS rests on supplies not yet available to the water provider, it is to be based on firm indications the water will be available in the future, including written contracts for water rights, approved financing programs for delivery facilities, and the regulatory approvals required to construct infrastructure and deliver the water. The subdivision map may be approved only if the water supplier verifies, or the city or county finds on substantial evidence, that water supplies will be adequate.

The above-referenced UWMP Guidebook notes that the UWMP is a “foundational document” for compliance with both the WSA requirement set forth in Water Code Sections 10910-10912 and the VWS requirement set forth in Government Code Section 66473. The proposed project does not meet the “project” definition criteria described above. For this reason, the proposed project is not subject to the requirements of SB 610.

California Public Utilities Commission

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is the state agency that regulates privately owned electric, telecommunications, natural gas, water, and transportation companies, in addition to household goods movers and rail safety. CPUC is responsible for ensuring just and

reasonable utility rates and preventing fraud. CPUC differs from FERC in that it is responsible only for in-state services. In contrast, FERC deals with the sale and transmission of natural gas, oil, or electricity for interstate commerce.

California Independent System Operator

The California Independent System Operator (Cal ISO) is a nonprofit, impartial operator of the state’s wholesale power grid and responsible for managing the flow of electricity along the state’s long-distance high-voltage power lines.

When the state’s electricity reserves fall below 1.5 percent, Cal ISO orders SCE and other electricity providers to reduce electrical load immediately by a specific number of megawatts. When shortages of electricity occur, Cal ISO requires rolling blackouts to keep the system from collapsing and causing widespread outages. Without controlled, rotating power outages on a relatively small scale, a widespread interruption to the electric grid could occur, which would lead to uncontrolled, large-scale outages.

Rotating outages are designed to last about 1 hour. SCE customers have advanced warning by referring to the “Rotating Outage” group number that is displayed on their monthly bill. The number indicates the electricity block to which they are assigned and the specific time associated with that block. Hospitals, police stations, or customers with medical equipment that requires a continuous flow of electricity would not have their power interrupted.

The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, Chapter 1095 (AB 939) was passed in California in 1989 with the intent of prolonging the life of rapidly filling landfills and creating a sustainable lifestyle that emphasizes reusing and recycling rather than throwing away recyclables. The original goal was set at 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000. When it was realized that the state would not meet its 2000 goal, the 50 percent target was extended to December 31, 2005. Cities that show a “good faith” effort but cannot comply by the target date may apply for an extension.

LOCAL

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District’s Urban Water Management Plan

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) prepared an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) in 2000 in compliance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (UWMP) Act. An updated UWMP was completed in 2005. In 2010, EVMWD prepared an update of the 2005 UWMP. The 2010 update incorporated a number of significant changes to the UWMP legislation and to the region’s water planning and management activities that had taken place in the previous five years. The Board of Directors of EVMWD adopted the 2010 UWMP on June 9, 2011.

The purpose of the plan is to document EVMWD’s projected water demands and its plans for delivering water supplies to EVMWD’s water service area through 2035. This plan includes all information necessary to meet the requirements of California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6 (Sections 10610- 10657) of the UWMP Act as updated in 2010. EVMWD’s Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), a copy of which is attached as Appendix I of this document and summarized below is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

EVMWD Best Management Practices

EVMWD became a signatory to the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) MOU regarding Urban Water Conservation in California on December 11, 2002. As part of the MOU, EVMWD needs to implement several Best Management Practices (BMPs) as part of its water conservation program. The initial term of the MOU commenced on September 1, 1991 and will be in effect for ten years, after which it is automatically renewed on an annual basis for all signatories unless a signatory withdraws. EVMWD signed the MOU in December 2002, so the initial term ends in December 2012. However, the MOU was recently amended in June 2010 and full implementation of the BMPs is now required by 2018. EVMWD plans to achieve full coverage of each BMP no later than FY 2018. The Best Management Practices include:

- BMP 1.1.1: Water Conservation Coordinator
- BMP 1.1.2: Water Waste Prevention
- BMP 1.1.3: Wholesale Agency Assistance Programs
- BMP 1.2: Water Loss Control
- BMP 1.3: Metering with Commodity Rates for all New Connections and Retrofit of Existing Connections
- BMP 1.4: Conservation Pricing
- BMP 2.1: Public Information Programs
- BMP 2.2: School Education Programs
- BMP 3.1: Residential Assistance Program
- BMP 3.2: Landscape Water Survey
- BMP 3.3: High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Programs
- BMP 3.4: WaterSense Specification Toilets (WSS)
- BMP 4: Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
- BMP 5: Landscape

Lake Elsinore Municipal Code (LEMC) – Title 14, Chapter 14.12

The purpose and intent of Chapter 14.12 (Construction Waste and Demolition Waste Management of the Lake Elsinore Municipal Code) is to “reduce the amount of waste generated

within the City of Lake Elsinore and ultimately disposed of in landfills, by requiring the project applicant for every project covered by the chapter to divert a minimum of 50 percent of the construction and demolition debris resulting from that project, in compliance with State and local statutory goals and policies, and to create a mechanism to secure compliance with the stated diversion requirements.” (Section 14.12.010) The diversion of a minimum 50 percent of construction and demolition debris will be imposed as a condition of approval on permits for each covered project. Covered projects include residential additions of 1,500 square feet or more of gross floor area, new detached and attached single-family residential dwellings, tenant improvements affecting 1,500 square feet or more of gross floor area, new commercial buildings, demolition of 1,000 or more square feet of gross floor area, operations that result in the export of earth, soil, rocks, gravel or other materials and all City public works and City public construction projects.

Lake Elsinore Municipal Code (LEMC) - Title 16, Chapter 16.34, Chapter 16.52 and Chapter 16.52

Section 16.34.040 in Chapter 16.34 (Requirements for building permit issuance) requires that prior to the issuance of a building permit, utilities such as water and sewer, when requiring extensions to serve any parcel to be developed, shall be constructed by the owner’s licensed contractor and that parcels shall be deemed served by City water and sewer if the distance in feet from the closest property line to the facility to be extended shall be 200 times the number of lots to be developed.

Chapter 16.52 (Improvements – Water Facilities) requires that all required water storage and distribution facilities shall be installed by the land divider to serve each lot within the land division and shall be of such size and design to adequately satisfy the domestic and fire demands. All water facilities shall be installed in accordance with City standards.

Chapter 16.56 (Improvements – Sanitary Sewer Facilities) requires that all sewer facilities shall be installed in accordance with the City standards and that the sewer facilities shall be of such size and design to adequately serve each lot within the land division and all existing or future tributary areas. Where sanitary sewer service is not available, a private sewage disposal system for each lot as required by the ordinance establishing standards for private sewage disposal systems shall be constructed.

Lake Elsinore Municipal Code (LEMC) - Title 19, Chapter 19.08

Chapter 19.08 (Water Efficient Landscaping Requirements) of the Lake Elsinore Municipal Code was adopted in order to implement the requirements necessary to meet the State of California Efficiency in Landscaping Act and the California Code of Regulations Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 2.7. The purpose and intent of this Chapter is also to:

- establish provisions for water management practices and water waste prevention;
- establish a structure for planning, designing, installing, maintaining, and managing water efficient landscapes in new construction and rehabilitated projects;

- reduce the water demands from landscapes without a decline in landscape quality or quantity;
- retain flexibility and encourage creativity through appropriate design;
- assure the attainment of water efficient landscape goals by requiring that landscapes not exceed a maximum water demand of 70 percent of their reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) or any lower percentage as may be required by water purveyor policy or state legislation, whichever is stricter;
- eliminate water waste from overspray and/or runoff;
- achieve water conservation by raising the public awareness of the need to conserve water through education and motivation to embrace an effective water demand management program.

Riverside Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

The Riverside Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP), adopted by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors on January 14, 1997, and approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) on September 23, 1998, outlines the goals, policies, and programs the County and its cities will implement to create an integrated and cost effective waste management system that complies with the provisions of AB 939 and its diversion mandates. The CIWMP is composed of the Riverside Countywide Summary Plan, the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) for the County and each of its cities, the Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE) for the County and each of its cities, the Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) for the County and each of its cities, and the Riverside Countywide Siting Element.

Household Hazardous Waste Program

The Household Hazardous Waste Program is administered by the Riverside County Waste Management Department. The Waste Management Department educates businesses and residents on how to reduce the amount of hazardous waste produced through education and technical assistance.

3.16.4 GENERAL PLAN UPDATE GOALS AND POLICIES

The City of Lake Elsinore General Plan Update addresses Utilities and Service Systems in Chapter 3.0 (Public Safety and Welfare) and in the Country Club Heights District Plan. The goals, policies and implementation programs related to utilities and service systems are listed in **Table 3.16-1, General Plan Utilities and Service Systems Goals, Policies and Implementation Programs** and **Table 3.16-2, District Plan Utilities and Service Systems Goals, Policies and Implementation Programs**.



Table 3.16-1, General Plan Utilities and Service Systems Goals, Policies and Implementation Programs

GENERAL PLAN GOALS, POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS	
Chapter 3.0 – Public Safety and Welfare (Section 3.8 - Community Facilities and Protection Services)	
Goal 12 Ensure that adequate electrical, natural gas and telecommunications systems are provided to meet the demand of new and existing development.	
Policy 12.1	Coordinate with the utility agencies to provide for the continued maintenance, development and expansion of electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications systems to serve residents and businesses.
Policy 12.2	Encourage developers to contact Southern California Edison early in their planning process, especially for large-scale residential and non-residential development or specific plans, to ensure the projected electric loads for these projects are factored into SCE’s load forecasts for the community.
Policy 12.3	Encourage developers to incorporate energy efficient design measures into their projects and pursue available energy efficiency assistance programs from SCE and other utility agencies.
<u>Implementation Program</u>	Through the development review and CEQA processes, inform developers of utility agency assistance programs and encourage their early contact with such agencies.
Goal 13 Encourage the City’s franchise trash hauler(s) to provide and expand service for the collection, storage, transportation, recovery, and disposal of solid waste to meet the needs of the City.	
Policy 13.1	Request the City’s franchise trash hauler(s) to establish long-term solid waste management plans that include goals for recycling and source reduction programs.
Policy 13.2	Request that the City’s franchise trash hauler(s) provide a public education program in recycling and source reduction techniques for homes, businesses, and construction.
<u>Implementation Program</u>	Through the project review and CEQA processes, the City shall condition projects to provide adequate disposal of solid waste generated by the project.
<u>Implementation Program</u>	Through the franchise renewal process, the City shall request cooperation in meeting recycling and source reduction goals.
Goal 14 Encourage the pursuit of state of the art Information Technology.	
Policy 14.1	Encourage the use of information technology as a communication tool to improve personal convenience, reduce dependency on nonrenewable resources, take advantage of ecological and financial efficiencies of new technologies.
Policy 14.2	Maintain and update the City’s website with information about current events and issues, key leadership figures, community involvement opportunities, and educational tools such as solid waste management techniques and emergency preparedness programs.
<u>Implementation Program</u>	The City shall consider opportunities to utilize state-of-the-art information technology

Table 3.16-2, District Plan Utilities and Service Systems Goals, Policies and Implementation Programs

DISTRICT PLAN	DISTRICT PLAN GOALS, POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS
Country Club Heights	<p>Goal 6a Provide adequate, consistently responsive, efficient and customer-oriented public safety services and facilities.</p> <p>Goal 6b Support private utility companies and public utility districts to provide adequate levels of utility services to the Country Club Heights District residents and businesses, and ensure that necessary infrastructure is constructed.</p>

3.16.5 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

The City of Lake Elsinore has not established local CEQA significance thresholds as described in Section 15064.7 of the State CEQA Guidelines. However, Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines indicates that impacts related to utilities and service systems may be considered potentially significant if the project would:

- exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- 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.
- have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed.
- 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.
- be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.
- comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.
- require or result in the construction of new electrical, natural gas or telecommunication facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

3.16.6 IMPACT ANALYSIS

This section presents an analysis of the proposed project's potential impacts upon water supply, wastewater and sewer, solid waste, electrical and natural gas and telecommunication infrastructure.



Threshold: Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand in addition to the provider’s existing commitments.

Threshold: Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Threshold: Would the project require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Analysis

Proposed Project Including General Plan Update & District Plan

According to the EVMWD Wastewater Master Plan published in 2008, the existing annual average wastewater generation as of 2006 was 11.4 mgd². In addition to identifying the average wastewater generation for the EVMWD service area, the Wastewater Master Plan also identifies existing and projected average dry weather wastewater flows and peak wet weather flows. These flows are shown in **Table 3.16-3, EVMWD Wastewater Master Plan Wastewater Flows.**

Table 3.16-3, EVMWD Wastewater Master Plan Wastewater Flows

PLANNING YEAR	AVERAGE DRY WEATHER FLOW (MGD ¹)	PEAK WET WEATHER FLOW (MGD)
Existing (2006)	8.1	23.4
2030	22.5	49.7
Build Out	30.0	63.9

Source: EVMWD, Wastewater Master Plan, page ES-3, Table ES.1
¹ MGD = Million Gallons Per Day

The EVMWD Wastewater Master Plan makes recommendations for improvements to infrastructure to accommodate existing and future wastewater generation.

Implementation of the proposed project result in population increases due to increased development throughout the City and SOI in accordance with the proposed Land Use Plan. This increased development would generate increased wastewater flows that will require treatment at EVMWD facilities. As shown in **Table 3.16-4, Projected Wastewater Flow - General Plan Buildout (2030)**, the proposed project is expected to generate approximately 30.16 million gallons of wastewater daily at buildout (2030).

² EVMWD, *Wastewater Master Plan*, page 3-23

Table 3.16-4, Projected Wastewater Flow - General Plan Buildout (2030)

LAND USE DESIGNATION	TOTAL (ACREAGE)	WASTEWATER GENERATION FACTOR (GPD ¹ /AC) ²	AVERAGE DAILY GPD
RESIDENTIAL USES			
Hillside Residential/Rural Residential	11,590.4	400	4,636,160
Low Density Residential	2,840.7	900	2,556,630
Low-Medium Density Residential	10,863.2	1,050	11,406,360
High Density Residential	535.7	2,750	1,473,175
Medium Density Residential	862.1	2,750	2,370,775
Residential Mixed Use ³	229.0	1,650	377,850
Commercial Mixed Use ⁴	301.8	1,650	497,970
COMMERCIAL USES			
General Commercial	1,327.6	1,500	1,991,400
Gateway Commercial	29.6	1,800	53,280
Tourist Commercial	89.5	1,500	134,250
Neighborhood Commercial	82.4	600	49,440
Residential Mixed Use ³	57.3	1,650	94,545
Commercial Mixed Use ⁴	452.6	1,650	746,790
INDUSTRIAL USES			
Business Professional	393.0	750	294,750
Limited Industrial	698.0	550	383,900
OTHER USES			
Recreational	1,353.4	200	270,680
Public Institutional	2,016.1	1,400	2,822,540
TOTAL DAILY WASTEWATER GENERATION			30,160,495
¹ gpd = Gallons per Day			
² Based on EVMWD, Wastewater Master Plan, 2008, Table 3-8 & Appendix B5			
³ Based on 286.3 acres developed as 20% Commercial and 80% Residential			
⁴ Based on 754.4 acres developed as 60% Commercial and 40% Residential			

As described above, the City and its SOI will receive wastewater services from the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District. The District's Wastewater Master Plan provides a long-range assessment of existing and future wastewater generation for its service area, which includes the City and its SOI, and a capital improvements plan describing proposed improvements

programs designed to address future wastewater collection system demands. In developing its Wastewater Master Plan, EVMWD used a 2030 service area population, household and employment projections developed by the Riverside County Center for Demographics Research (RCCDR). These projections estimate a population of 174,579 within the EVMWD service area by 2030.

Potential impacts would result from population increase and increased development throughout the City and SOI in accordance with the proposed Land Use Plan. These potential substantial adverse physical impacts include the construction of new or physically altered wastewater facilities. Individual projects implemented pursuant to the proposed Land Use Plan could result in potentially significant impacts associated related to wastewater and sewer services.

Future development would be reviewed by the City on a project-by-project basis to ensure that adequate wastewater treatment capacity is available to serve the project at the time of its construction. EVMWD will determine whether sufficient sewer capacity exists to serve a specific development. EVMWD's utility rates and connection fees are collected to pay off debt financing, to fund capital improvements, and to pay operations and maintenance costs. Connection fees will also be collected by EVMWD on new developments, for recovering the capital costs of public facilities needed to service those developments.

Title 16 of the Lake Elsinore Municipal Code (LEMC) requires the construction of wastewater facilities as needed to serve future construction with such facilities of such size and design to adequately satisfy the sanitary sewer requirements of the development.

3rd Street Annexation

The EVMWD has adequate sewer capacity to serve the project. Any sewer system improvements will be the responsibility of individual builders as the annexation territory is developed. The City will require necessary sewer system improvements as conditions of approval on each development project. Potential impacts will be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance

Through compliance with EVMWD's Wastewater Master Plan, payment of established EVMWD utility rates and connection fees, and compliance with Chapter 16 of the LEMC, wastewater-related impacts associated with the proposed project would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Threshold: Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed.

Threshold: Would the project require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Analysis

EVMWD Water Demand and Water Supply Analysis

According to EVMWD’s Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which is summarized below, is attached as Appendix I of this document and incorporated herein by reference, projected water demand is expected to increase from 27,584 acre-feet-year (AF/Yr) in 2005 to 62,426 acre-feet-year in 2030 in normal water years based upon an estimated population of 174,579 in 2030 EVMWD projects its water supply will increase from 51,928 AF/Yr to 70,581 AF/Yr in the years 2025 through 2030. (Table 3.16-5, EVMWD Existing and Projected Normal Year Water Supply (AF/Yr), and Table 3.16-6, EVMWD Existing and Projected Normal Year Water Demand (AF/Yr)).

Table 3.16-5, EVMWD Existing and Projected Normal Year Water Supply (AF/Yr)

SOURCE	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Metropolitan	35,200	48,100	48,100	48,100	48,100
Supplier-produced groundwater ¹	2,978	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750
Supplier-produced surface water ²	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900
Recycled Water ³	449	1,014	1,905	2,430	2,430
Lake Replenishment and Discharge to Temescal Wash	8,401	8,401	8,401	8,401	8,401
TOTAL	51,928	69,165	70,056	70,581	70,581

Source: EVMWD UWMP 2010 (page.4-26, Table 4-18)

¹ Assumes that groundwater pumping in the Elsinore and Coldwater Basins will not exceed the natural recharge in the basins. Natural recharge in the Elsinore Basin is 5,500 acre-ft/yr while natural recharge in the Coldwater Basin is 1,250 acre-ft/yr.

² Represents production from the Canyon Lake WTP during a medium year hydrology.

³ Assumes that all recycled water produced at EVMWD’s Regional Plant is used for replenishment of water levels in Lake Elsinore and discharged along Temescal Wash for environmental enhancement.



Table 3.16-6, EVMWD Existing and Projected Normal Year Water Demand (AF/Yr)

WATER USE SECTORS	2005*	2010*	2015	2020	2025	2030
Single Family	14,765	13,829	20,159	21,836	23,728	25,498
Multi-family	824	772	1,312	1,449	1,603	1,747
Commercial	552	517	945	1,052	1,173	1,285
Industrial	1,629	1,526	2,401	2,627	2,881	3,120
Institutional/governmental	342	320	660	744	838	926
Landscape	5,193	4,865	7,220	7,839	8,538	9,192
Agriculture	2,316	2,170	2,170	2,170	2,170	2,170
Wholesale	540	505	501	542	588	631
Other	1,423	1,333	1,924	2,081	2,258	2,424
Additional water uses and losses	0	13,450	14,015	14,906	15,431	15,431
TOTAL	27,584	39,287	51,306	55,244	59,208	62,426

Source: EVMWD UWMP 2010 (pages.3-9 through 3-16, Tables 3-7 through 3-16)
 * Actual Water Deliveries for 2005 and 2010

In addition to its evaluation of projected normal year supply and demand, EVMWD evaluated potential supply and demand during single dry-year and multiple dry-year scenarios. As shown in **Table 3.16-7, EVMWD Projected Single Dry-Year Supply and Demand**, and **Table 3.16-8, EVMWD Projected Multiple Dry-Year Supply and Demand**, EVMWD has determined that it has current and anticipated future supplies are sufficient to meet the projected dry-year and multiple dry-year demand.

Table 3.16-7, EVMWD Projected Single Dry-Year Supply and Demand

	2015	2020	2025	2030
Supply totals	77,765	78,656	79,181	79,181
Demand totals	56,027	60,326	64,655	68,169
Difference	21,738	18,329	14,526	11,012
Difference as % of Supply	28.0%	23.3%	18.3%	13.9%
Difference as % of Demand	38.8%	30.4%	22.5%	16.2%

Source: EVMWD UWMP 2010 (pages.5-14, Table 5-15)

Table 3.16-8, EVMWD Projected Multiple Dry-Year Supply and Demand

	2015	2020	2025	2030
Supply totals	76,765	77,656	78,181	78,181
Demand totals	56,027	60,326	64,655	68,169
Difference	20,738	17,329	13,526	10,012
Difference as % of Supply	27.0%	22.3%	17.3%	12.8%
Difference as % of Demand	37.0%	28.7%	20.9%	14.7%
Source: EVMWD UWMP 2010 (pages.5-14, Table 5-16)				

Existing Water Supplies

EVMWD obtains its potable water supplies from imported water from Metropolitan, local surface water from Canyon Lake, and local groundwater from the Elsinore Basin. EVMWD has access to groundwater from Elsinore Basin, Coldwater Basin, San Bernardino Bunker Hill Basin, Rialto- Colton and Riverside-North Basin. Almost all of the groundwater production that is used for potable use occurs in the Elsinore Basin. Imported water supply is purchased from the Metropolitan via Eastern Municipal Water District and Western Municipal Water District.

EVMWD's existing recycled water demands are supplied by tertiary-treated wastewater from the Regional WRF, Railroad Canyon WRF, and Horsethief WRF. In the effort to minimize the need for imported water, EVMWD plans to expand its recycled water system to provide recycled water for irrigation users and to maintain water levels in Lake Elsinore during normal and dry years.

Future Water Supplies

Since EVMWD's population is expected to increase in the next 25 years, additional water supply sources are necessary to meet future growth. Future supplies include the construction of a pump station that would increase the TVP capacity and plans to address Elsinore Groundwater Basin's overdraft condition through the implementation of the Back Basin Groundwater Storage Project as part of the Elsinore Basin GWMP. EVMWD also plans to complete three groundwater projects in the next five years: Terra Cotta well, Cereal 1 and Corydon well blending pipeline and Palomar well replacement.

Water Supply Reliability and Water Shortage Contingency Planning

EVMWD's water supplies are surface water from Canyon Lake, groundwater pumping, and imported water from Metropolitan via the Temescal Valley Pipeline (TVP) and Auld Valley Pipeline (AVP). Water supply from these sources is predicted to be fully reliable through 2030.

Local Surface Water Reliability

Local inflows to the Canyon Lake are treated at the Canyon Lake Water Treatment Plant (CLWTP). There is limited hydrologic data documenting inflows to the lake. The reliability of supplies at the CLWTP is dependent on local hydrology and is reduced during dry year conditions.

Groundwater Supply Reliability

EVMWD is the largest pumper in the Elsinore Basin accounting for approximately 95 percent of the total production. Groundwater supply from the Elsinore Basin is considered to be a reliable source of supply up to the long-term natural recharge of the groundwater basin. During a normal year, the well pumps are not operated regularly during winter months when demands are low. However, during dry years, the well pumps can be used to extract groundwater throughout the year increasing total extraction. EVMWD’s conjunctive use program recharges imported water in the Elsinore Basin during wet years enhancing groundwater supply reliability. Conjunctive use and artificial recharge programs instituted by EVMWD over the past several years and continued implementation of such programs in the future is expected to result in satisfactory management of the Elsinore Basin.

Imported Water Supply Reliability

Per Metropolitan’s Regional Water Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP), Metropolitan indicates that its existing supplies are adequate to meet the projected demands in all hydrologic conditions through 2035. Implementation of planned supplies by Metropolitan increases reliability and maintains an adequate reserve. Based on Metropolitan’s 2010 RUWMP, it is assumed that imported water is fully reliable during average, dry, and wet years.

Water Shortage Contingency Planning

EVMWD adopted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan on February 5, 1992. The key elements of the EVMWD’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan are ordinances with phased water use restrictions and a drought rate structure. EVMWD has two water shortage ordinances: Nos. 78 and 81. Determination of a Stage I, II, III, IV or V condition is at the discretion of EVMWD’s General Manager in consultation with the Board of Directors. EVMWD does not have a Stage V reduction for its retail customers. For its wholesale customers, a Stage V reduction would result in a mandatory reduction of 20 percent.

A mandatory reduction of 50 percent would occur under Stage V for retail agricultural customers with interruptible deliveries. However, EVMWD does not serve any customer with interruptible deliveries. During a Stage I shortage, while a water usage reduction to meet a reduction goal is voluntary, the restrictions on water-use activities are mandatory.

Proposed Project Including General Plan Update & District Plan

As described above, the City and its SOI will receive water services from the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District. The District's Urban Water Management Plan provides a long-range assessment of water supply and water demand for its service area, which includes the City and its SOI. In developing its UWMP, EVMWD used a 2030 service area population, household and employment projections developed by the Riverside County Center for Demographics Research (RCCDR). These projections estimate a population of 174,579 within the EVMWD service area by 2030.

Implementation of the proposed project result in population increases and increases in commercial, industrial and other non-residential uses due to increased development throughout the City and SOI in accordance with the proposed Land Use Plan. This increased development would generate increased demand for water. As shown in **Table 3.16-9, Projected Water Demand - General Plan Buildout (2030)**, the proposed project is expected to have a water demand at buildout in 2030 of approximately 66,621.58 AF/Yr with an estimated population of approximately 318,856.

The EVMWD UWMP indicates that there are sufficient water supplies and water shortage contingency plans to protect existing and future water needs within its service area. As shown above in **Tables 3.16-5 through 3.16-8** EVMWD has determined that it has current and anticipated future supplies are sufficient to meet the projected dry-year and multiple dry-year demand through 2030. These tables show that estimated water supply will be sufficient to meet the proposed project's projected water demand.

Table 3.16-9, Projected Water Demand - General Plan Buildout (2030)

LAND USE DESIGNATION	TOTAL (ACREAGE)	WATER DEMAND FACTOR (GALLONS PER ACRE) ¹	AVERAGE DAILY (GALLONS PER DAY)
RESIDENTIAL USES			
Hillside Residential/Rural Residential	11,590.4	400	4,636,160
Low Density Residential	2,840.7	2,000	5,681,400
Low-Medium Density Residential	10,863.2	2,300	24,985,360
High Density Residential	535.7	5,000	2,678,500
Medium Density Residential	862.1	5,000	4,310,500
Residential Mixed Use ¹	229.0	2,300	526,700
Commercial Mixed Use ²	301.8	2,300	694,140
COMMERCIAL USES			
General Commercial	1,327.6	2,500	3,319,000
Gateway Commercial	29.6	3,000	88,800
Tourist Commercial	89.5	2,500	223,750
Neighborhood Commercial	82.4	1,000	8,400
Residential Mixed Use ²	57.3	2,300	131,790
Commercial Mixed Use ³	452.6	2,300	1,040,980
INDUSTRIAL USES			
Business Professional	393.0	1,200	471,600
Limited Industrial	698.0	900	628,200
OTHER USES			
Recreational	1,353.4	4,000	5,413,600
Public Institutional	2,016.1	2,300	4,637,030
TOTAL DAILY DEMAND			59,475,910 (182.52 AF/Yr)⁴
ANNUAL TOTAL (365 Days/Yr)			66,621.58 AF/Yr
¹ Based on EVMWD, Water Distribution System Master Plan, 2008, Table 3-4 ² Based on 286.3 acres developed as 20% Commercial and 80% Residential ³ Based on 754.4 acres developed as 60% Commercial and 40% Residential ⁴ One acre-foot (AF) equals 325,851 gallons			

EVMWD already has plans in place to expand and update infrastructure and expand water sources to meet the demands of projected increases in population. These plans are set forth in the District’s Water Distribution System Master Plan (2008). According to the Water Distribution System Master Plan, to meet rising future demands, additional water source

capacities are also required. As discussed in EVMWD’s Water Resources Management Plan, five new groundwater wells are recommended as well as a major imported source of supply entering at the east side of the District’s system.

In the existing system, the District’s available storage capacity is 83 MG, while the total storage volume required is approximately 81 MG, yielding a storage surplus of 2 MG. However, 24 zones show storage deficits in existing system; most of these zones are located at higher elevations. In the future system (2030), the total storage volume required is approximately 146.1 MG. An additional 63 MG is needed to meet future demands. A total of 63.1 MG of storage capacity is recommended for EVMWD, located at 31 different locations.

For booster pump stations, the existing system capacities are sufficient for most zones. To meet existing system deficiencies and future growth-related demand, the following items are recommended: three pump station replacements, twelve new pump stations and 12 pump station expansions. Pump stations are needed for the majority of new developments, located at higher elevations along the hillsides. A pump station is also required along the Temescal Valley Pipeline in order to use the full capacity of the pipeline. A pump station is also recommended from the proposed new imported water supply to the 1601 Zone.

Three major transmission pipelines are also recommended in the EVMWD Water Distribution System Master Plan. A 24-inch diameter pipeline is recommended in Grand Ave. on the west side of Lake Elsinore. For future demands, a 48-inch diameter pipeline is recommended through the Loop Zone between Lake Street Reservoir and Baker Street Reservoir, parallel to the existing 30-inch pipeline, to convey water from the Temescal Valley Pipeline (TVP) to the central part of the District’s system. Also, to accommodate the proposed new imported water supply, a series of 30 to 42-inch diameter pipelines are necessary in the 1434 Zone in Railroad Canyon Road from the Canyon Lake WTP to Mission Trail, and in the 1601 Zone along the east side of I-15 Freeway from Railroad Canyon Road to Third Avenue.

A summary of the recommended improvements is in **Table 3.16-10, EVMWD Water Distribution System Master Plan Recommendations.**



Table 3.16-10, EVMWD Water Distribution System Master Plan Recommendations

FACILITY TYPE	EXISTING	RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL FACILITIES
Water Treatment Plant	1	0
Wells (operating)	13	5
Storage Reservoirs	67	31
Booster Stations	46	28
Pressure Regulating Stations	53	1
Pipeline (miles)	580	68*
Source: EVMWD Water Distribution System Master Plan, Final Report, February 2008, Executive Summary		
* Does not include growth-related distribution mains.		

Future development would be reviewed by the City on a project-by-project basis to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to serve the project at the time of its construction. EVMWD will determine whether sufficient water supply exists to serve a specific development. EVMWD’s utility rates and connection fees are collected to pay off debt financing, to fund capital improvements, and to pay operations and maintenance costs.

Title 16 of the Lake Elsinore Municipal Code (LEMC) requires the construction of water storage and distribution facilities as needed to serve future construction with such facilities of such size and design to adequately satisfy the domestic and fire demands of the development.

3rd Street Annexation

Service provider will remain EVMWD. Development within the 3rd Street Annexation area will require water storage, distribution, and supply improvements to comply with the 2002 Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Distribution System Master Plan. Any water system improvements will be the responsibility of future developers, through a condition of project approval required by the City, as the area develops.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance

Through compliance with EVMWD’s UWMP and Water Distribution System Master Plan, Chapter 16 of the LEMC and the City’s Water Efficient Landscaping Requirements (LEMC Chapter 19.08), and payment of established EVMWD utility rates and connection fees, water supply and infrastructure associated with the proposed project would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Threshold: Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project’s solid waste disposal needs.

Threshold: Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Analysis

Proposed Project Including General Plan Update & District Plan

Riverside County Waste Management facilitates solid waste disposal services for Riverside County, and the City of Lake Elsinore contracts with CR&R for trash pickup. Solid waste produced within the City and SOI is not disposed of within the City but is transported to El Sobrante Landfill, Badlands Landfill, or Lamb Canyon Landfill. El Sobrante Landfill is expected to reach capacity by 2045. Badlands Landfill is expected to reach capacity by 2024 and Lamb Canyon Landfill by 2021. Both Badlands and Lamb Canyon Landfills have the potential to expand their facilities and capacity. Solid waste disposal is managed at the regional level; therefore, generation of solid waste within the City and SOI is one part of a regional issue.

Construction-Related Solid Waste

Implementation of the proposed project result in increases in residential, commercial, industrial and other non-residential uses; the construction of which will generate debris which would potentially impact solid waste disposal services and the capacity of landfill facilities that serve the City. Statewide, construction and demolition (C&D) debris (which is now referred to as the “Inert and Other” category by the California Integrated Waste Management Board) constituted approximately 29.1 percent of solid waste disposed in California in 2008³. However, inasmuch as development project specific C&D waste cannot be quantified without knowing the specifics regarding individual development projects in terms of their scale, design and duration; the amount of construction-related solid waste produced at any point in the future would be speculative and cannot be accurately determined as part of this PEIR.

However, an estimate of the total amount of C&D debris that will be generated during implementation of the proposed GPU can be estimated. **Table 3.16-11, Projected Total Construction-Related Solid Waste Generation - General Plan Buildout (2030)**, shows the amounts of construction-related waste anticipated to be generated by the proposed project during construction utilizing a “worst-case” scenario for buildout under the proposed Land Use Plan.

³ Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board, *California 2008 Statewide Waste Characterization Study*, August 2009, page 6, Table ES-3.



Table 3.16-11, Projected Total Construction-Related Solid Waste Generation - General Plan Buildout (2030)

LAND USE DESIGNATION	UNITS OR SQUARE FEET	APPROXIMATE EXISTING DEVELOPMENT ¹	APPROXIMATE PROJECTED INCREASE	SOLID WASTE GENERATION FACTOR ²	C & D SOLID WASTE GENERATION (LBS)
Residential ³	94,616 du	12,190 du	82,426 du	4.38 lbs per sf	667,897,878 (333,948.9 tons)
Commercial	19,420,687 sf	2,637,311 sf	16,783,376 sf	3.89 lbs per sf	65,287,332 (32,643.7 tons)
Industrial	16,424,826 sf.	2,337,654 sf	14,087,172 sf	3.89 lbs per sf	54,799,099 (27,399.6 tons)
Public Institutional	9,344,617 sf.	63,308 sf	9,281,309 sf	3.89 lbs per sf	36,095,011 (18,047.5 tons)
				TOTAL	824,079,320 (412,039.7 Tons)

¹ Based upon existing number of dwelling units in 2005 within the City of Lake Elsinore, and estimated commercial, industrial and public institutional development between 1990 and 2011.
² Generation rate from “Characterization of Building-Related Construction and Demolition Debris in the United States” prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by Franklin Associates, June 1998; as referenced by CIWMB. This rate includes all materials discarded, whether or not they are later recycled or disposed of in a landfill.
³ Assumes an average dwelling unit size of 1,850 square feet.

As shown in **Table 3.16-11**, implementation of the proposed project would generate an estimated total of approximately 412,039 tons of solid waste during buildout. However, pursuant to the Integrated Waste Management Act, the State of California has established 50 percent as the minimum waste reduction rate for all cities. Additionally, Chapter 14.12 of the LEMC mandates that a minimum of 50 percent of C&D debris to be diverted away from landfills. Thus recycling of construction and demolition waste generated during construction will greatly reduce the amount of such waste that is directed into landfills and the estimated maximum amount of C&D debris that will be placed into landfills would be 206,019.8 tons or an average of 10,300.99 tons per year over the next 20 years. This average represents approximately ~~0.1025~~ 0.25 percent of the total annual capacity (~~9,144,710~~ 4,061,000 tons per year⁴) of all landfills currently serving the City.

Given the limited contribution of construction-related solid waste anticipated to be generated by the proposed project over its construction period, development of the project site will not substantially contribute to the exceedance of the permitted capacity of the designated landfills. Also, considering the project's participation in the source reduction programs required by the

⁴ Daily total daily capacity multiplied by 365 days per year-Daily total tonnage of 4,000 tons on in-County waste for each the El Sobrante Landfill and the Badlands Landfills multiplied by 307 days of operation per year and a daily tonnage of 5,000 tons of waste for the Lamb Canyon Landfill multiplied by 321 days of operation per year.

County, the solid waste stream generated by the project during construction will be reduced over time. Less than significant impacts to the existing landfills are expected

Operational Solid Waste

Implementation of the proposed project result in population increases and increases in commercial, industrial and other non-residential uses which would potentially impact solid waste disposal services and the capacity of landfill facilities that serve the City.

As shown in **Table 3.16-12, Projected Increase in Solid Waste Generation - General Plan Buildout (2030)**, implementation of the proposed project would generate an additional 719 tons per day of solid waste, or 175,493 tons of solid waste per year at buildout. However, pursuant to the Integrated Waste Management Act, the State of California has established 50 percent as the minimum waste reduction rate for all cities. According to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's "Jurisdictional Profile for City of Lake Elsinore", the City had a diversion rate of 50 percent in 2006. Compliance with State law will result in a minimum of 50 percent of the estimated increase in City's generated solid waste being diverted from landfills.

Therefore, the maximum estimated increase in solid waste that would be placed into landfills at general plan buildout (2030) would be 87,747 tons per year. This represents approximately ~~1.4~~ 2.1 percent of the current combined daily permitted capacity (25,054 tons per day) of all landfills currently serving the City. Although buildout of the proposed project will result in an increase in the amount of solid waste that is sent to landfills, the remaining combined capacity at the landfills is sufficient to accommodate buildout of the proposed project.



Table 3.16-12, Projected Increase in Solid Waste Generation – General Plan Buildout (2030)

LAND USE DESIGNATION	UNITS OR SQUARE FEET	SOLID WASTE GENERATION FACTOR ^{1,2}	SOLID WASTE GENERATION (LBS/DAY)
Residential	94,616 du	12.23 lb/du/day	1,157,154
Commercial	19,420,687 sf	6 lb/1000 sf/day	116,524
Industrial	16,424,826 sf.	6 lb/1000 sf/day	98,549
Public Institutional	9,344,617 sf.	7 lb/1000 sf/day	65,412
TOTAL DAILY			1,437,639 (719 tons/ day)
TOTAL ANNUAL			262,369 tons/yr
Total Existing Solid Waste Generation ³			86,876 tons/yr.
NET ANNUAL INCREASE			175,493 tons/yr
¹ Waste generation rates from California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (Cal Recycle), <i>Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates</i> (www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/wastegenrates/) ² Generation rates do not include construction- and demolition-related wastes. ³ Measured 2006 Generation Tons.			

Buildout of the GPU would not have a direct significant impact on the capacity of regional landfills. Impacts on solid waste management are not significant at the program level but should be analyzed as development continues to ensure adequacy and continued availability of service. Individual development projects that implement the proposed project will be required to comply with all application laws and regulations.

Potential impacts on solid waste disposal from population increase and new development resulting from buildout of the GPU include environmental impacts associated with the construction of new or improved governmental facilities that would be necessary to maintain acceptable service ratios, should existing landfills reach their capacity and are required to close.

The goals, policies and implementing programs pertaining to solid waste disposal in the GPU include measures to ensure quality services that meet the needs of the population as it grows and establishment of a long-term solid waste management plan. These policies from the Public Safety and Welfare chapter, Community Facilities and Protection Services section, require:

- requesting the City’s franchise trash hauler(s) to establish long-term solid waste management plans that includes goals for recycling and source reduction programs (Policy 13.1), and
- requesting the City’s franchise trash hauler(s) to provide a public education program on recycling and source reduction techniques for homes and businesses (Policy 13.2).

- through the project review and CEQA processes, the City shall condition projects to provide adequate disposal of solid waste generated by the project. (Implementation Program)
- through the franchise renewal process, the City shall request cooperation in meeting recycling and source reduction goals. (Implementation Program)

3rd Street Annexation

~~Service provider will change from Riverside County Waste Management to the City of Lake Elsinore under contract with CR&R, Inc. The current waste collection service provider for the 3rd Street Annexation Area is Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. In accordance with California law, the County franchise hauler for the annexation area will have a 5-year “sunset” time period to relinquish the refuse collection and hauling right to the City’s franchise hauler. Currently, CR&R, Inc. provides solid waste collection and hauling services within the City under contract with the City of Lake Elsinore. No additional waste management facilities or staffing would be required to serve the proposed 3rd Street Annexation territory.~~

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance

Implementation of the proposed project result in population increases and increases in commercial, industrial and other non-residential uses which would potentially impact solid waste disposal services and the capacity of landfill facilities that serve the City. However, through compliance with City and County waste reduction programs and compliance with applicable State and local laws and regulations, potential impacts will be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

Threshold: Would the project require or result in the construction of new electrical, natural gas or telecommunication facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Analysis

Proposed Project Including General Plan Update & District Plan

Both SCE and The Gas Company anticipate the ability to accommodate future growth within the City of Lake Elsinore. Development proposals would be required to formally request “will serve” letters on an individual basis for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications service. The GPU includes goals and policies to ensure adequate services to meet the needs of the population as it grows. These policies from the Public Safety and Welfare chapter, Community Facilities and Protection Services section, require the city to:

- coordinate with the utility agencies to provide for the continued maintenance, development and expansion of electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications systems to serve residents and businesses. (Policy 12.1)

- encourage developers to contact Southern California Edison early in their planning process, especially for large-scale residential and non-residential development or specific plans, to ensure the projected electric loads for these projects are factored into SCE’s load forecasts for the community (Policy 12.2),
- encourage developers to incorporate energy efficient design measures into their projects and pursue available energy efficiency assistance programs from SCE and other utility agencies. (Policy 12.3), and
- through the development review and CEQA processes, inform developers of utility agency assistance programs and encourage their early contact with such agencies. (Implementation Program)

Potential impacts from population increase and increased development throughout the City and SOI in accordance with the proposed Land Use Plan and potential substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives for electrical and natural gas service, and telecommunications services would be potentially significant. Individual projects implemented pursuant to the proposed Land Use Plan could result in potentially significant impacts associated with electrical, natural gas, and telecommunication services.

3rd Street Annexation

Service providers for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services will remain the same. Southern California Edison and the Southern California Gas Company will work with developers and the City as development proposals come forward in order to determine the appropriate location for additional needed facilities.

The goals, policies and implementation programs for electric and natural gas service, and telecommunications are included in Public Safety and Welfare chapter, Community Facilities and Protection Services section of the GPU. They will ensure adequacy and availability of services as development allowed by the GPU within the 3rd Street Annexation area occurs.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Level of Significance

The increase in development allowed under the proposed Land Use Plan would require increases in the availability and adequacy of electrical and natural gas service, and telecommunications services. The proposed project’s goals, policies and implementation programs will reduce potential impacts on electrical and natural gas service, and telecommunications services as development continues by ensuring that these services will be provided. Therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant at a programmatic level.

3.16.7 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

With implementation of the goals, policies and implementation programs of the proposed project and compliance with existing regulatory requirements and service provider Master Plans; potential impacts on utilities and service systems within the City and SOI would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.

3.16.8 REFERENCES

In addition to other reference documents, the following references were used in the preparation of this section of the EIR:

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United States Environmental Protection Agency, *Summary of the Clean Water Act*. (Available at <http://www.epa.gov/regulations/laws/cwa.html>; accessed August 3, 2011.)

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USA Waste of California, Inc., *El Sobrante Landfill Annual Monitoring Report*, June 2010. (Available at http://rivcocob.com/agenda/2010/08_10_10/12.01.pdf; accessed on August 3, 2011.)