5.15 Utilities

5.15.1 Introduction

This section describes the existing and proposed utilities and service systems and potential effects from proposed Project implementation on these services. It is based on information provided in the ELSPA No. 11 Water Supply Assessment (WSA) prepared by the City of Lake Elsinore Community Development Department (March 2017); the 2016 Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) Sewer System Master Plan; the 2015 EVMWD Urban Water Management Plan; the 2016 EVMWD Water System Master Plan; Chapter 5.8, Hydrology and Water of this EIR; the ELSPA No. 11; and on data accessed on March 15, 2017, from the Cal Recycle website, www.calrecycle.ca.gov.

5.15.2 Existing Conditions

Wastewater Treatment and Service

The Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) is a local government agency that 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. EVMWD is a subagency of the Western Municipal Water District, a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). The District's approximately 96 square mile service area includes the Project site and Lake.

The "backbone" of the waste water service 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 406 miles of pipe (force mains and gravity sewers) up to 54 inches in diameter, 38 active lift stations and three WFRs.

EVMWD's current service area is delineated into four separate collection systems (sewersheds). These are the Regional WRF, Railroad Canyon WRF, Horsethief WRF, and Southern collection systems. The flows conveyed in the Regional, Railroad Canyon, 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.

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.

Sewer service within the Project site is scarce. There is insufficient sewer capacity to meet the requirements of the specific plan. The Mission Trail trunk line may experience "surcharging" at many manholes during peak flow conditions, according to EVMWD's 2016 Sewer System Master Plan Final

Report. Surcharging occurs when the sewer entrance and exit are submerged and the pipe is full. The study surmises that there is too much flow being sent to the trunk line along Mission Trail during the baseline condition.

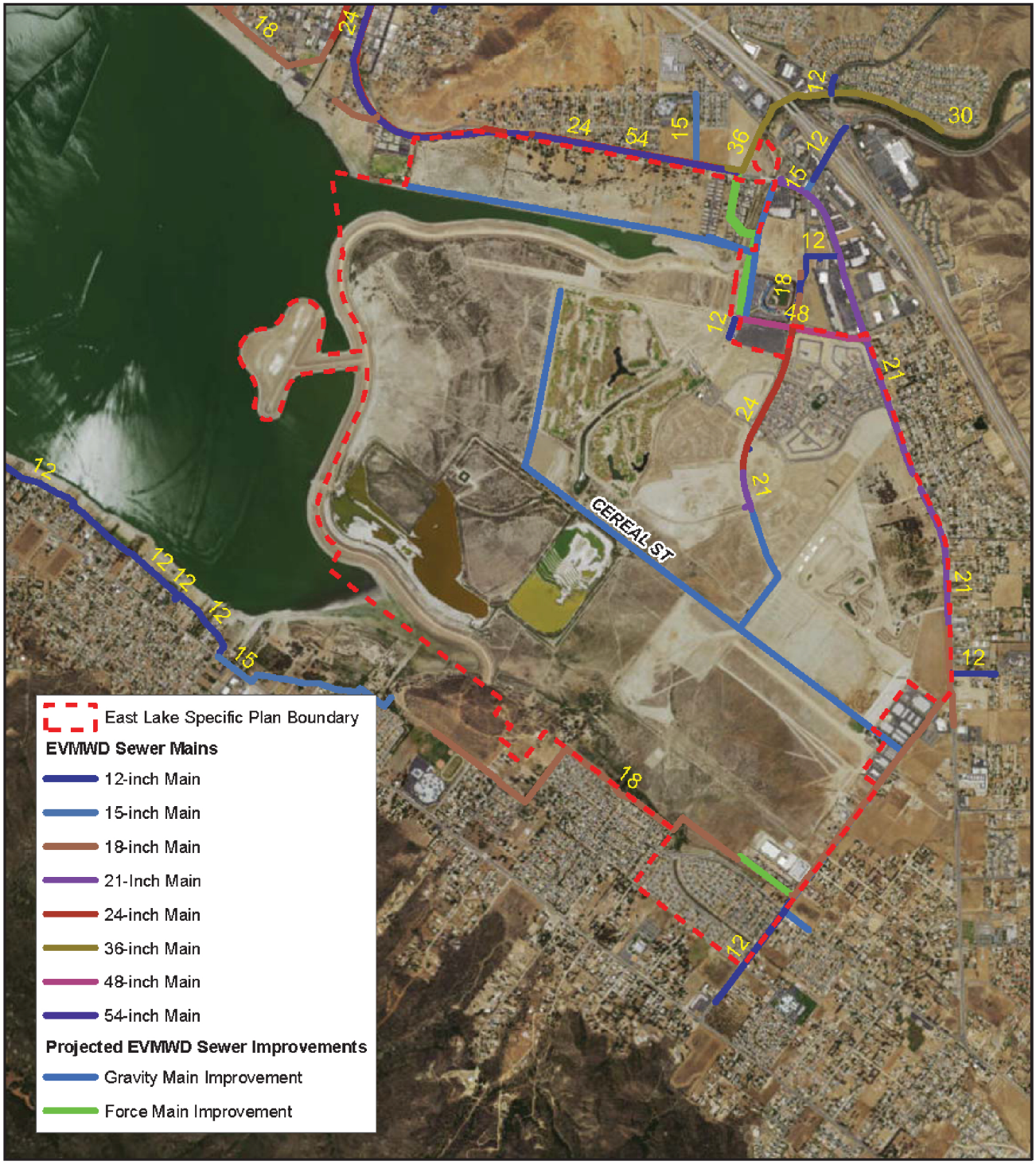
The Summerly residential development has an interim sewer treatment "Package Plant" for its anticipated future residents, but it is not sized for other users. Summerly also added sewer lines within the major and collector street network for its development. These lines gravity flow to the northwest corner of the Project site, adjacent to Malaga Road. From there, a lift station pumps via a force main off-site northerly along the San Jacinto River to an existing interceptor line in Lakeshore Drive.

According to the 2016 Sewer System Master Plan, projects for the Lakeshore/Back Basin consist of a new lift station, parallel force mains, and roughly 24,200 feet of gravity main in the Project vicinity in order to address current and future capacity issues in the gravity mains that run along Mission Trail and Corydon Road. These capacity issues were addressed with upsized replacement piping in the previous master plan. However, analysis in this master plan shows that a new interceptor built to pick up flows tributary to Corydon Road and Mission Trail would offer relief to those pipelines, as well as avoid utility relocation and space issues that may be present by working in those streets. The Sewer System Master Plan recommends a new interceptor that would convey flows to a new Lakeshore Regional Lift Station that has been planned in previous studies by EVMWD. Existing gravity mains in Corydon Road and Mission Trail would collect local flows and convey them downstream to connect to the new interceptor and new lift station. A new interceptor would also allow EVMWD to use connections from the old gravity mains to the interceptor at such time when sections of the old mains needed to be abandoned due to condition or age. Finally, the new Lakeshore Regional interceptor would allow for EVMWD to take several other lift stations offline, such as B-1, B-2 and Stadium Villa, and convey all flows previously collected by those lift stations through Lakeshore Regional.

Figure 5.15-1 EVMWD Sewer Mains, shows existing sewer mains and projected EVMWD sewer improvements.

Water Supply and Service

EVMWD owns most of the water rights to surface and well water in the Project vicinity. The District and the City share in the cost of reclaimed water that goes into the Lake daily from EVMWD's treatment plant on Chaney Avenue. EVMWD obtains its potable water supplies from imported water from the Metropolitan Water District, 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 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 the Lake (Lake Elsinore), near the intersection of Love Lane and Temescal Canyon Road (where the Temescal Wash flows north).



EVMWD SEWER MAINS

Prepared by:
City of Lake Elsinore GIS
January 19, 2017
Data Sources:
County of Riverside GIS
City of Lake Elsinore GIS
Stateplane NAD 83
EVMWD: 2016 Sewer System Master Plan

Source: Figure 6-2, City of Lake Elsinore ELSPA No. 11

EVMWD Sewer Mains, Figure 5.15-1

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The water system currently includes 41 pressure zones. Within these zones, there are approximately 3,618,000 feet (685 miles) of pipelines ranging in diameter from 4 inches to 42 inches, 73 storage reservoirs with an approximate total storage capacity of 93 million gallons (MG) and 51 booster pump stations. The District currently obtains its water from 12 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 the Lake during normal and dry years. The Project site is located within EVMWD's 1434 Pressure Zone. Water and water lines are scarce in the Project vicinity. Existing water lines are located in Mission Trail, Corydon Road, Malaga and Diamond Drive. A line is stubbed at the southerly end of Diamond Drive for future extension. Because of the flat terrain, water reservoirs need to be off-site, or require booster stations.

Potential sources of additional water include:

- Recycled water from the EVMWD Treatment Plant on Chaney Avenue could potentially be conveyed to the Project site.
- Depending on the Lake level, untreated water from the Lake could potentially be used for sports track and field watering, irrigation of the golf course, parks, streetscapes and other landscaped areas. This concept effectively conserves fresh water supplies for domestic use.

Figure 5.15-2 EVMWD Water Mains, shows existing and projected water mains within the Project vicinity.

Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

As described in the WSA, EVMWD has four sources of water supply:

- Local groundwater pumped from District-owned wells (which accounts for approximately 33 percent of the supply from 1992-2015 years).
- Surface water from Canyon Lake Reservoir and treated by the Canyon Lake Water Treatment Plant (which accounts for approximately 10 percent of the supply from 1992-2015).
- Imported water purchased from Metropolitan Water District through WMWD (which accounts for approximately 57 percent of the supply from 1992-2013). Water is imported from the TVP connection, the Auld Valley Pipeline EM-17 connection, the conjunctive use program (CUP), and the Coldwater Basin (starting in August 2013). The imported water includes the transfer from WMWD.
- Recycled Water from the Horsethief, Railroad Canyon, Santa Rosa, and Regional WRF.

Table 5.15-1 and 5.15-2 from the WSA show the 2015 water supply and the projected water supply amounts. The total rights available to EVMWD through the transfers with WMWD are added to the Purchased or Imported Water category.

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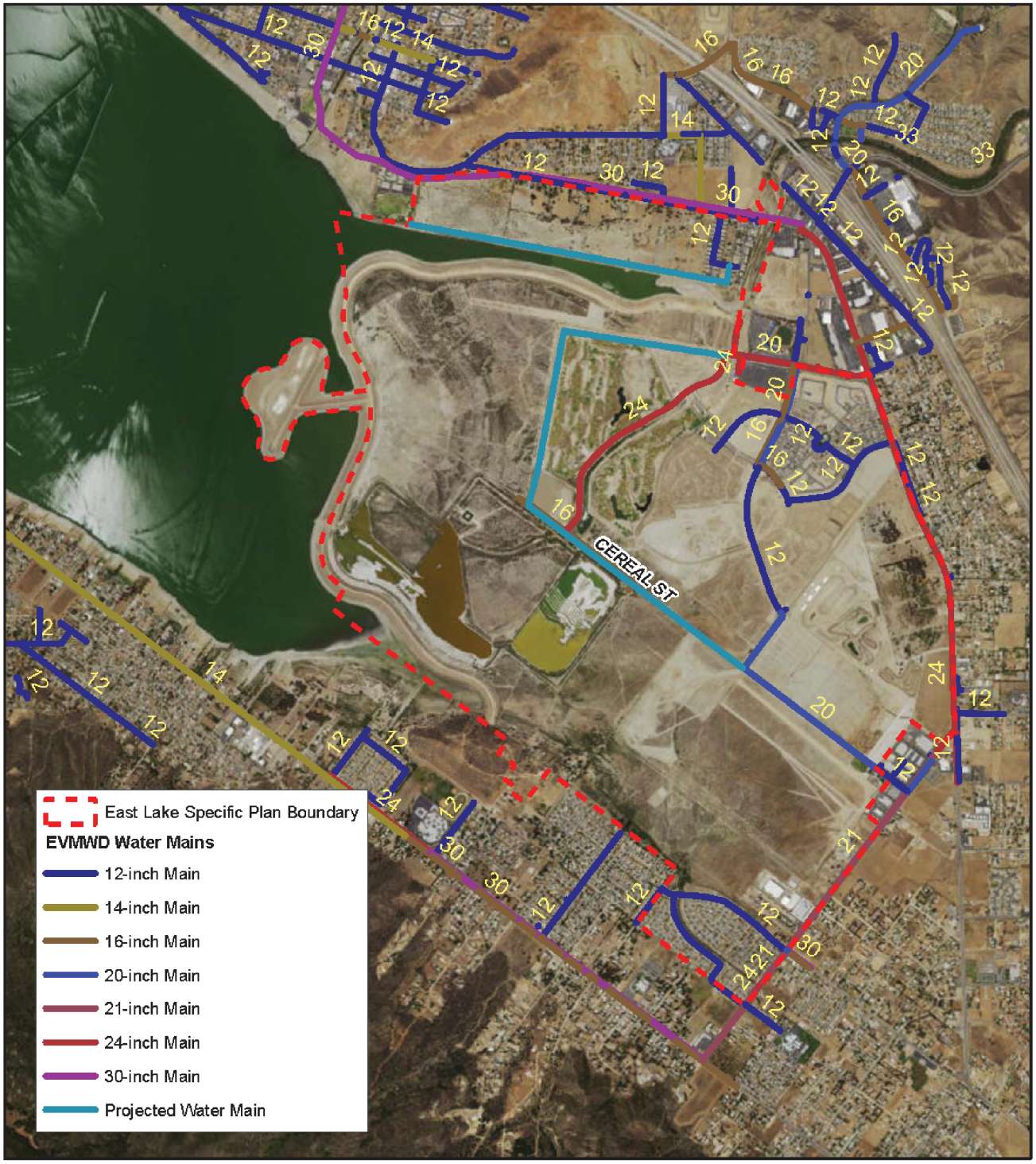

Source: Figure 6-1, City of Lake Elsinore ELSPA No. 11

EVMWD Water Mains, Figure 5.15-2

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Although the groundwater wells have a total capacity of 20,808 acre-ft/yr, a safe yield from the Elsinore Basin is 5,500 acre-ft/yr, and therefore the projected groundwater volume from the Elsinore Basin will remain at 5,500 acre-ft/yr. The existing safe yield in the Coldwater Basin is 1,200 acre-ft/yr. Future groundwater well supply projects are not in the Elsinore Basin or Coldwater Basin, and therefore the capacity increases from 6,700 acre-ft/yr to 10,560 acre-ft/yr (assuming a future capacity of 3,860 acre-ft/yr in the Bedford, Lee Lake, and Warm Springs Basin). Ideally, the Canyon Lake WTP could operate at a capacity of 7,800 acre-ft/yr. However, the recent drought has reduced the Canyon Lake WTP to an average treatment of approximately 2,322 acre-ft/yr. It is assumed in the future that the natural runoff to be treated at the Canyon Lake WTP would remain around 2,500 acre-ft/ yr. In 2020, modifications to the Canyon Lake operations will allow for an additional supply of 1,500 acre-ft/yr. Although potable water and recycled water supply are combined in Table 5.15-2, this is an inaccurate picture of the available supply since the potable water and recycled water system are separate. Both of these supplies come from different sources. Table 5.15-3 and Table 5.15-4 provide a breakdown of potable water and recycled water supply sources. Table 5.15-3 includes the recycled water used for Indirect Potable Reuse (IPR) since that is considered a potable water supply.

The recycled water future projections are based off the expected expanded inflow/capacity of the WRF. The Railroad Canyon is projected to divert additional flow to the Railroad Canyon WRF to meet high demand periods. In 2016, a diversion structure was completed to divert wastewater along the Tuscany Division to the Railroad Canyon WRF, which has increased wastewater supply to the Railroad Canyon WRF. The diversion is anticipated to increase the supply to the Railroad Canyon WRF to reach the operational capacity of the Railroad Canyon WRF at 1.12 MGD (1,255 acre-ft/yr). The Horsethief WRF is planning on being expanded from 0.5 MGD to 0.8 MGD (900 acre-ft/yr) to meet future recycled water demands in the Horsethief area. To address the seasonal high demands in the Wildomar system, EVMWD is considering diverting additional flow to the Santa Rosa WRF to increase their available recycled water supply from the TVRWP. Currently, EVMWD is diverting an annual average of 0.8 MGD of wastewater to Santa Rosa WRF, but is planning to increase the diverted flow to 1.3 MGD (1,456) by 2020 and to 2.0 MGD (2,240 acre-ft/yr) by 2040. Therefore, there is an expected recycled water capacity of 3,607 acre-ft/yr to be used for non-potable supply, although the average yearly use is projected to be 2,061 acre-ft/yr since there will be a much higher demand during the summer months and a lower demand during the winter months. The reasonably available volume and total right of recycled water increases starting in 2035 to account for the additional flow available from Regional WRF after the agreement to maintain Lake levels and Temescal Wash discharges are met. The excess recycled water could be used to address future recycled water customers or potentially groundwater IPR depending on feasibility.

Table 5.15-1. Supplies – Actual 2015

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2015	
		Actual Volume	Water Quality
Purchased or Imported Water	Imported water from AVP and TVP	15,318	Drinking Water
Groundwater	Local groundwater supply from Elsinore Basin and Coldwater Basin	4,051	Drinking Water
Surface Water	Surface water from Canyon Lake Water Treatment Plant	1,964	Drinking Water
Transfers	Transfers with Western MWD through the TVP. (does not represent additional supplies available to EVMWD)		Drinking Water
Recycled Water	Does not include water used for Temescal Wash or Lake Elsinore replenishment.	1,236	Recycled Water
Total		**22,569**	
Source: 2015 UWMP, Table 6-12			

Table 5.15-2. Supplies – Projected

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Recycled Water Supply Report To the Extent Practicable				
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 *(opt)*
		Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Purchased or Imported Water	AVP and TVP	26,286	26,286	26,286	26,286	26,286
Groundwater	Elsinore, Coldwater, Bedford, Lee Lake, Meeks and Daley, Temecula-Pauba, and Warm Springs Basin	10,560	16,783	16,783	16,783	16,783
Surface water	Canyon Lake WTP	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Other	Conservation	1,145	1,720	2,295	2,870	3,100
Recycled Water	Recycled Water from Horsethief WRF, Railroad Canyon WRF, Wildomar, and IPR flow from Regional WRF. Does not include water used for Temescal Wash or Lake Elsinore replenishment	2,061	3,607	3,607	9,307	9,307
Total		**44,052**	**52,396**	**52,971**	**61,246**	**61,476**
Source: 2015 UWMP, Table 6-13						

Table 5.15-3. Water Supplies – Projected Potable Water Supplies

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Recycled Water Supply Report To the Extent Practicable				
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040 *(opt)*
		Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Purchased or Imported Water	AVP and TVP	26,286	26,286	26,286	26,286	26,286
Groundwater	Elsinore, Coldwater, Bedford, Lee Lake, Temecula-Pauba, and Warm Springs Basin	10,560	16,783	16,783	18,783	18,783
Surface water	Canyon Lake WTP	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Other	Enhanced Conservation	1,145	1,720	2,295	2,870	3,100
Recycled Water	IPR				5,700	5,700
Total		41,991	48,789	49,364	57,639	57,869
Source: 2015 UWMP, Table 6-14						

Solid Waste Disposal Service

Currently, CR&R, Inc. provides solid waste collection and hauling services within the City of Lake Elsinore under a franchise agreement with the City. CR&R is responsible for trash disposal in the cities of Lake Elsinore, Temecula, Canyon Lake, and parts of unincorporated Riverside County. 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 active 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.

Household hazardous waste is any waste generated by households that can cause illness or death or pose a threat to health or the environment when improperly stored, disposed, or otherwise managed. Establishment of permanent collection centers or periodic collection events at temporary locations are the most common methods for gathering household hazardous waste for disposal other than through

the municipal garbage collection system. Through ongoing cooperation between the City of Lake Elsinore and the Riverside County Waste Management District, the Lake Elsinore Regional Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility (PHHWCF) serves City and County residents. The PHHWCF is located at 521 North Langstaff Street within the City of Lake Elsinore.

The landfill closest to the Project site is El Sobrante Landfill, located at 10910 Dawson Canyon Road, east of Interstate 15 Freeway (I-15) and Temescal Canyon Road to the south of the City of Corona. The El Sobrante Landfill is an active Class III (non-hazardous municipal solid waste permitted landfill and accepts mixed municipal waste, construction/demolition waste, and tires. El Sobrante Landfill is owned and operated by USA Waste of California, a subsidiary of Waste Management, Inc. It has a total acreage of 1,322 acres and disposal acreage of 485 acres. The landfill is currently capped at 16,054 tons per day (tpd). According to the CalRecycle website, as of April 6, 2009, the landfill had a remaining capacity of approximately 145.53 million tons. The landfill is projected to reach capacity by approximately 2045. While El Sobrante Landfill is the closest landfill to the Project site, it is the decision of CR&R Incorporated as to where the waste generated at the Project site would be delivered. The El Sobrante Landfill hours of operation are continuous from 4:00 a.m. Monday to 6:00 p.m. Saturday.

The Lamb Canyon Landfill is located at 16411 State Highway 79 between the City of Beaumont and the City of San Jacinto. The Class III permitted landfill is owned and operated by Riverside County. It has a total acreage of 580.5 acres and disposal acreage of 144.6 acres. According to the CalRecycle website, as of January 8, 2015, the remaining total capacity was approximately 19,242,950 cubic yards. Total daily permitted capacity is 5,000 tons. The projected closure date of the facility is 2029. Hours of receiving refuse are continuous from 4:00 a.m. Monday through 9:00 p.m. Sunday.

The Badlands Landfill is owned and operated by Riverside County and located at 31125 Ironwood Avenue, northeast of the City of Moreno Valley. The Class III permitted landfill is currently active. It has a total acreage of 278 acres and disposal acreage of 150 acres. According to the CalRecycle website, as of January 1, 2015, the remaining capacity is approximately 15,748,799 cubic yards. Total daily permitted capacity is 4,500 tons. The projected closure date of the facility is 2022. Hours of receiving refuse are continuous from 4:00 a.m. Monday through 8:00 p.m. Sunday.

Electricity and Natural Gas

Southern California Edison and the Southern California Gas Company currently provide electrical power and natural gas respectively to the City of Lake Elsinore and the Project vicinity. These services currently exist in Diamond Drive, Lakeshore Drive and Malaga Road at the Project site.

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.

5.15.3 Regulatory Context

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 United State Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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 EPA to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally-occurring and manmade 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 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. The EVMWD Board of Directors approved the 2015 UWMP for the EVMWD in June 2016.

Similar to 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 (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 water demand associated with a proposed "project" as defined by SB 610, resulting in the production of a project-specific 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 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 would 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 Department of Water Resources

The California Department of Water Resources (CDWR) manages the water resources of California in cooperation with other agencies, to benefit the State's people, and to protect, restore, and enhance the natural and human environments. Its responsibilities include: educating the public on the importance of water and its proper use; collecting, analyzing, and distributing water-related information to the general public and to the scientific, technical, educational, and water management communities; serving local water needs by providing technical assistance; cooperating with local agencies on water resources investigations; supporting watershed and river restoration programs; encouraging water conservation; exploring conjunctive use of ground and surface water; facilitating voluntary water transfers; and, when needed, operating a State drought water bank. The Office of Water Use Efficiency within the CDWR administers financial assistance in the form of loans and grants for implementation of cost-effective, efficient agricultural and urban water management, or for programs that are not locally cost-effective but provide a statewide benefit.

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 Act requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. Those entities are required to divert 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting, except as specified. Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, until January 1, 2018, to review a jurisdiction's compliance with those diversion requirements every 2 or 4 years.

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. The most recent update was completed in 2015 and approved by the Board of Directors of EVMWD in June 2016.

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 over a 20-year period in five-year increments. 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.

In 2009, an amendment to the UWMP Act was passed (Senate Bill 7, or SB X7-7). This amendment requires a 20 percent reduction in per capita water use statewide by year 2020. SB X7-7 provides water conservation targets by region and requires each urban water supplier to develop interim (2015) and 2020 urban water use targets consistent with the requirements of the bill. EVMWD's urban water use targets are presented in Section 5 of the UWMP. Additional recent changes and amendments to the UWMP Act which impact urban water suppliers include:

- Provide water use projections for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households.
- A 60-day notification period for the public hearing to all cities and counties within which the supplier provides water.
- Linkage of Demand Management Measures (DMMs) to State-funded grants or loans.

EVMWD Best Management Practices

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding Urban Water Conservation in California was executed 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 remained in effect for ten years, after which it was automatically renewed on an annual basis for all signatories unless a signatory withdraws. EVMWD signed the MOU in December 2002, so the initial term ended in December 2012. However, the MOU was 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 would 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 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.

Metropolitan Water District

According to the Guidelines for Developments in the Area of Facilities, Fee Properties, and/or Easements of the MWD of Southern California, MWD requires that when environmental documents have been prepared, they receive a finished copy to comment. Furthermore, the Lead Agency is to advise MWD that the project has complied with the requirements of CEQA prior to MWD's participation. The project applicant must agree to indemnify MWD, its officers, engineers, and agents for any costs or liability arising out of any violations of any law or regulations including by not limited to CEQA and its implementing regulations.

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 Department of Waste Resources. The Department educates businesses and residents on how to reduce the amount of hazardous waste produced through education and technical assistance.

City of Lake Elsinore Climate Action Plan

The City of Lake Elsinore adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP) on December 13, 2011. The CAP is a strategy for Lake Elsinore to grow in a sustainable way that meets Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction goals while continuing to allow for public and private development and redevelopment that will keep

Lake Elsinore a vibrant and livable community. The Project has incorporated a variety of measures throughout the plan to assist in reaching these goals.

5.15.4 Thresholds of Significance

According to the 2017 CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, a project may be deemed to have a significant effect on the environment if it is likely to:

Threshold U-A *Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board*

Threshold U-B *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 U-C *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*

Threshold U-D *Require new or expanded entitlements in order to supply sufficient water to the project*

Threshold U-E *Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments*

Threshold U-F *Be served by a landfill that does not have sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs*

Threshold U-G *Fail to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste*

5.15.5 Evaluation of Potential Impacts

5.15.5.1 Short-Term Construction Impacts

Threshold U-A *Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board*

Threshold U-B *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 U-E *Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments*

Raw sewage would be generated on-site by construction workers during the site preparation and construction phases of the backbone infrastructure improvements within Infrastructure Improvement Areas and future implementing development projects. The amount of raw sewage that would be generated during site preparation and construction activities is difficult to quantify; however, it is expected to be a small amount and would be accommodated by the provision and use of portable restroom facilities placed on site that are typical of construction projects. These facilities, which would be maintained by the construction contractor, would have no effect on existing wastewater infrastructure as they would be self-contained units, which would be disposed of off the Project site. Therefore, ***no short-term impacts to existing wastewater treatment or wastewater facilities are anticipated and no mitigation is required.***

Threshold U-C *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*

The Project includes the construction of drainage improvements related to the backbone circulation system in Phase I would result in physical impacts to the surface and subsurface of the Project site. These impacts are considered to be part of the overall Project's construction phase and are addressed under Short-Term Construction Impacts in relevant chapters (i.e., Biology, Cultural, and Hydrology) of this EIR.

In addition, future implementing development projects within the Project site would each design and construct storm water conveyance systems specific to the conditions of their sites and characteristics of their development. Construction of these facilities is expected to be typical of construction projects, and would be subject to standard conditions and regulations imposed by the City and by other regulatory bodies.

Construction activities related to the Project are not anticipated to result in any additional short-term impacts that would necessitate the construction of new or expansion of existing storm water drainage facilities beyond those described above; therefore, no mitigation is required.

Threshold U-D *Require new or expanded entitlements in order to supply sufficient water to the project*

Water usage would occur during site preparation and construction of backbone infrastructure improvements and to future implementing development projects for dust control and construction vehicle washing to minimize the amount of fugitive dust and the transport of dust from the site. Combined with other incidental uses, the amount of water to be used for construction activities is difficult to quantify, but construction water use would be substantial. However, construction water use is temporary and of short duration. Once grading of subsequent implementing development projects is complete, the demand for construction water would substantially decrease. No significant additional water demand for fire suppression during construction is anticipated. **Due to the temporary nature and short duration for construction water needs for Project construction, potential impacts are considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.**

Threshold U-F *Be served by a landfill that does not have sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs*

Threshold U-G *Fail to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste*

Construction of the backbone infrastructure improvements as well as future implementing development projects in Planning Areas 2, 3 and 8, which are partially occupied with existing structures/development, have the potential to generate construction and demolition solid waste as shown below in Table 5.15-4. The other planning areas are already developed with land uses consistent with their current uses, or would remain as habitat preservation or open space. In addition, all new construction would generate construction waste, which is significant. However, ***through compliance with City and County waste reduction programs and compliance with applicable State and local laws and regulations, potential impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels*.**

Table 5.15-4. Projected Total Construction-Related Solid Waste Generation – ELSPA No. 11 Buildout

Land Use Designation	Square Feet	Solid Waste Generation Factor[1]	Construction and Demolition Solid Waste Generation (lbs)
Single Family Residential[2]	4,236,500	4.38 lbs per sf	18,555,870 (9,277.9 tons)
Mixed Use Residential[2]	2,497,500	4.38 lbs per sf	10,939,050 (5,469.5 tons)
Hotels[3]	270,000	4.38 lbs per sf	1,182,600 (591.3 tons)
Commercial/Industrial	458,000	3.89 lbs per sf	1,781,620 (890.8 tons)
Restaurants	67,500	3.89 lbs per sf	262,575 (131.3 tons)
		TOTAL[4]	**32,721,715 (16,360.9 Tons)**

[1] 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.

[2] Assumes an average dwelling unit size of 1,850 square feet.

[3] Assumes maximum of 540 rooms at 500 square feet each.

[4] Total does not include construction and demolition solid waste generation for several proposed land uses, which would be speculative to determine at this time due to the lack of detail available on these future implementing development projects at this time. Those land uses not included in this table include Active Recreation 1, Active Recreation 2, Action Sports 1, Action Sports 2, and Skydive Airport.

5.15.5.2 Long-Term Operational Impacts

Threshold U-A *Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board*

Threshold U-B *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 U-E *Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments*

Implementation of the proposed project result in population increases due to increased development within the Project site. This increased development would generate increased wastewater flows that would require treatment at EVMWD facilities. The EVMWD Wastewater Master Plan makes recommendations for improvements to infrastructure to accommodate existing and future wastewater generation. 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.

All wastewater generated by the future implementing development projects would be routed to and treated by a treatment facility operated by the EVMWD, and operational discharge flows treated at the facility would be required to comply with waste discharge requirements contained within the WDRs for that facility. Compliance with conditions or permit requirements established by the City, as described in more detail below, and waste discharge requirements at the facility would ensure that discharges into the wastewater treatment facility system from the operation of the future implementing development projects would not exceed applicable Santa Ana RWQCB wastewater treatment requirements. Therefore, ***no significant impact related to wastewater treatment requirements would occur and no mitigation would be required.***

Construction of the backbone infrastructure improvements would streamline future implementing development projects and accelerate the pace of development in the Project site. New development would result in an increase in wastewater connections to the existing wastewater treatment and conveyance system, which has been demonstrated to have insufficient capacity to meet the requirements of this Project. Given this condition, future implementing development projects would be required to demonstrate that adequate capacity exists to serve the Project's projected demand.

The expansion and ultimate build-out of the projected wastewater treatment facilities serving the Project, identified in the 2016 Sewer System Master Plan, have been designed to accommodate buildout of the existing ELSP. With the reduction in housing and the increase in open space, impacts to the current sewer system are similar to those that were projected and planned for in the EVMWD Plan. In

addition, future implementing development projects would be subject to further CEQA review and would be required to comply with all federal, state and local requirements, including demonstrating access to adequate waste water capacity. Future implementing development projects 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. In addition, Title 16 of the Lake Elsinore Municipal Code 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. ***Therefore, potential impacts of the proposed Project are less than significant and no mitigation would be required.***

Threshold U-C *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*

Future development within the Project site would result in the conversion of vacant land into developed land that would increase the amount of impervious surface area. An increase in impervious surface area would allow for less water to percolate into the ground; thus, generating more surface runoff and the need for new and expanded storm water drainage systems and facilities. This additional surface runoff would be collected by a combination of onsite facilities and local and regional drainage facilities designed in accordance with federal, state and local laws and regulations. Onsite facilities would be designed based on the site-specific conditions of each new implementing development project. Local drainage systems would be designed, sized for capacity and constructed and/or connected to existing systems to service new development. Given this assessment***, potential impacts upon the capacity of storm water drainage facilities would be less than significant*****.**

Threshold U-D *Require new or expanded entitlements in order to supply sufficient water to the project*

In March 2017, a WSA (Appendix L) was prepared in support of the proposed Project to evaluate whether EVMWD's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection would meet the projected water demand associated with the Project, in addition to EVMWD's existing and planned future water demands. Based on the existing water sources and listed future sources, and considering the projected demands and planned water supplies as shown in EVMWD's 2015 UWMP, the WSA prepared for the Project determined that EVMWD has sufficient water to meet projected water demands over the next 20 years for all developments with active will serves, plus the ELSPA No. 11 development. The WSA is included as an appendix to the ELSPA No. 11, which is Appendix L of this EIR.

Project Demands

EVMWD included a total water demand for the Project site of 5,401.23 acre-ft/year in EVWMD's service area water demand projections. The potable water demand of the land uses proposed by ELSPA No. 11 ranges from 4,601.99 to 5,651.39 acre/ft per year depending upon different build-out scenarios. However, the WSA shows that EVMWD projects surplus water supply over demand through 2040. This surplus is more than sufficient to address the small (approximately 250 acre-ft/year) increase in projected water demand for the East Lake Specific Plan under the worst-case scenario.

The proposed Project's demands presented in Table 5.15-2 are based on water duty factors contained in EVMWD's 2016 Water Sewer Master Plan. Three development scenarios are shown in Table 5.15-2 to account for the development flexibility of amended specific plan. These development scenarios are:

- Scenario 1 - Development pursuant to all of the base land use designations shown on Figure 3-4.
- Scenario 2 - Development pursuant to the base land use designations, except where Figure 3-4 shows land use overlays.
- Scenario 3 – Development of Scenario 2 except in Planning Area 2 where the VTTM 34017 (Waterbury) Overlay is replaced with Alternative Mixed Use and Industrial Overlays.

The total average potable water demand for the East Lake Specific Plan, Amendment No. 11 land uses ranges from 4,601.99 to 5,651.39 depending upon the mix of uses that is ultimately developed, as shown in Table 5.15-2. At this time, it is assumed that The Links at Summerly Golf Course and many of the potential action sports and active recreation uses would utilize recycled water as currently available or when available to them in the future (convert from potable). These potential recycled water demands (resulting in offsets for potable demand) for the proposed projects are not accounted separately under this WSA. Additionally, although Table 5.15-5 identifies 758.92 acres of "Preservation/Mitigation Areas" a minimum of 770 acres would ultimately set aside for preservation/mitigation uses. This increase in preservation/mitigation acreage would result in a further reduction in potable water demand in the Project site.

Water Supply versus Demand Comparison

The future average year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry year supply is compared with the projected future demand to confirm the reliability of the supply sources. The average year, single-dry year, and multiple-dry year supply for all EVMWD potable water and recycled water sources are shown in Table 5.15-6. Table 5.15-6 shows the anticipated supply capacity for 2040. Only the enhanced conservation has a changing supply value over time, while the remaining supply sources have a fixed supply. The 3,100 acre-ft/yr value in Table 5.15-6 for enhanced conservation is the 2040 "supply". The enhanced conservation supply for the planning horizons from 2020-2040 is included in Table 5.15-7.

Table 5.15-5. East Lake Specific Plan, Amendment No. 11 Potable Water Demand Projections

Land Use Type	Acreage	Water Duty Factor (gpd/acre)	Demand (MGD)	Demand (acre-ft/yr)
Scenario 1 - Development of Base Designations				
Action Sports, Tourism, Commercial and Recreation[1]	1,429.87	2,300	3.29	3,683.82
Active Recreation, Tourism, Commercial and Transition Area[1]	83.46	2300	0.19	215.03
Residential Neighborhood[2]	465.65	2,300	1.07	1,199.67
Golf Course/Parks	214.60	2,300	0.49	552.87
Preservation/Mitigation Areas	758.92	0	0	0
TOTALS	**2,952.50**		**5.05**	**5,651.39**
Scenario 2 - Development with Overlays Developed				
Action Sports, Tourism, Commercial and Recreation[1]	559.54	2,300	1.29	1,441.57
Active Recreation, Tourism, Commercial and Transition Area[1]	83.46	2,300	0.19	215.03
Residential Neighborhood[2]	465.65	2,300	1.07	1,199.67
Golf Course/Parks	214.60	2,300	0.49	552.87
Preservation/Mitigation Areas	758.92	0	0	0
Airport Overlay[3]	162.40	900	0.15	163.72
Mixed Use Overlay	313.77	2,300	0.72	808.38
VTTM 34017 (Waterbury) Overlay	394.16	500	0.20	220.75
TOTALS	**2,952.50**	**12,900**	**4.11**	**4,601.99**
Scenario 3 - Development with Overlays and Alternative PA 2 Overlays Developed				
Action Sports, Tourism, Commercial and Recreation[1]	829.70	2,300	1.91	2.137.57
Active Recreation, Tourism, Commercial and Transition Area[1]	83.46	2,300	0.19	215.03
Residential Neighborhood[2]	465.65	2,300	1.07	1,199.67
Golf Course/Parks	214.60	2,300	0.49	552.87
Preservation/Mitigation Areas	758.92	0		
Airport Overlay[3]	162.40	900	0.15	163.72
Mixed Use Overlay	313.77	2,300	0.72	808.38
PA 2 Addition Mixed Use Overlay	24.00	2,300	0.06	61.83
PA 2 Industrial Overlay[3]	100.00	900	0.09	100.81
TOTALS	**2,952.50**		**4.68**	**5,239.81**

[1] WDF from "Open Space – Recreation/Slopes" land use type.

[2] WDF from "Medium Density Residential (4-6 du/ac)" land use type.

[3] WDF from "Limited Industrial" land use type

Source: EVMWD 2016 Water System Master Plan, Table 3-14

Table 5.15-6. Summary of 2040 Future Projects Supply Capacity

Source		Year Online	Average Year Capacity (AFY)	Single Dry Year (AFY)	Multiple Dry-Years		
					Year 1 (AFY)	Year 2 (AFY)	Year 3 (AFY)
Imported Water	Skinner WTP via AVP	Existing	16,256	12,256(1)			
	Mills WTP via TVP	Existing	10,030	10,030			
	Total		**26,286**	**26,286**			
Surface Water	Canyon Lake WTP Natural Runoff	Existing	2,500	747	2,360	2,217	1,218
	Modify Canyon Lake Operations	2020	1,500	1,125			
	Total		**4,000**	**1,872**	**3,485**	**3,342**	**2,343**
Groundwater	Elsinore Basin	Existing	5,500	9,500(2)			
	Coldwater Basin	Existing	1,200	1,200			
	Meeks and Daley	2020-2025	6,223	6,223			
	Lee Lake Basin Groundwater	2015-2020	1,000	500			
	Bedford Basin Groundwater	2015-2020	1,300	1,045			
	Palomar Well Replacement	2015-2020	560	560			
	Warm Springs Groundwater	2015-2020	1,000	1,000			
	Temecula-Pauba Groundwater	2030-2035	2,000	2,000			
	Total		**18,783**	**22,028**			
Water Conservation	Enhanced Conservation	2020-2040	3,100	3,100			
	Total		**3,100**	**3,100**			
Recycled Water	IRP at Regional WRF	2035	5,700	5,415			
	Total		**5,700**	**5,415**			
Potable Water Supply Total			**57,869**	**54,702**	**56,314**	**56,172**	**55,172**
Recycled Water	Recycled Water Customers	2020	3,607	3,607			
	Total		**3,607**	**3,607**			
Potable Water and Recycled Water Supply Total			**61,476**	**58,309**	**59,921**	**59,779**	**58,779**

1) Average capacity reduced by 4,000 AFY during single dry years and multiple dry years for Conjunctive Use Program with WMWD
2) Average capacity increased by 4,000 AFY during single dry years and multiple dry years for Conjunctive Use Program with WMWD
Source: UWMP, Table 7-3

Table 5.15-7. Enhance Conservation Supply Over Time

Source	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Enhance Conservation (acre-ft/yr)	1,145	1,720	2,295	2,870	3,100
Source: UWMP, Table 7-4					

Projected normal water year supply and demand

The projected normal water year supply includes local groundwater and surface water as well as imported Metropolitan water sources. Projected water demand totals are based on demand forecasts presented in Section 2 of the WSA. Projected supply totals are based on supply forecasts presented in Section 3 of the WSA. Table 5.15-8 provides the projected normal year supply and demand comparison until 2040. Current and anticipated future supplies are sufficient to meet the projected normal year water demand through 2040. Table 5.15-8 includes both the potable water and recycled water supplies and demands. However, because the potable and recycled water systems are independent, Table 5.15-9 has been included to summarize only the potable water system and provide a more accurate comparison of the balance between potable supply and demand.

Table 5.15-8. Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply Totals	44,052	52,396	52,971	61,246	61,476
Demand Totals	36,205	40,605	45,005	49,205	53,605
Difference	**7,847**	**11,791**	**7,966**	**12,041**	**7,871**
Source: UWMP, Table 7-5					

Table 5.15-9. Normal Year (Potable System Only) Water Supply and Demand Comparison

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply Totals	41,991	48,789	49,364	57,639	57,869
Demand Totals	34,400	38,800	43,200	47,400	51,800
Difference	**7,591**	**9,989**	**6,164**	**10,239**	**6,069**
Source: UWMP, Table 7-6					

Projected Single and Multiple Dry-Year Supply and Demand

A comparison of supplies and demands reveals that supply is sufficient to meet demands for single dry year or multiple dry year requirements for all future horizons. As described in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, dry years may prompt additional water conservation measures to ensure sufficient

supply is maintained. Table 5.15-10 shows the projected single dry year supply and demand comparison until 2040, and Table 5.15-11 shows the projected multiple dry year supply and demand. Similarly to the normal year supply and demand comparison, Table 5.15-10 and Table 5.15-11 include both potable and recycled water supply and demand, while Table 5.15-12 and Table 5.15-13 show only potable water supply and demand caparisons for the single dry year and multiple dry year, respectively.

Table 5.15-10. Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply Totals	41,170	49,514	50,089	58,079	58,309
Demand Totals	36,205	40,605	45,005	49,205	53,605
Difference	4,965	8,909	5,084	8,874	4,704
Source: UWMP, Table 7-7					

Table 5.15-11. Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
First Year	Supply Totals	42,782	51,126	51,701	59,691	59,921
	Demand Totals	36,205	40,605	45,005	49,205	53,605
	Difference	**6,577**	**10,521**	**6,696**	**10,486**	**6,316**
Second Year	Supply Totals	42,640	50,984	51,559	59,549	59,779
	Demand Totals	36,205	40,605	45,005	49,205	53,605
	Difference	**6,435**	**10,379**	**6,554**	**10,344**	**6,174**
Third Year	Supply Totals	41,640	49,984	50,559	58,549	58,779
	Demand Totals	36,205	40,605	45,005	49,205	53,605
	Difference	**5,435**	**9,379**	**5,554**	**9,344**	**5,174**
Source: UWMP, Table 7-8						

Table 5.15-12. Potable Water Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply Totals	39,109	45,907	46,482	54,472	54,702
Demand Totals	34,400	38,800	43,200	47,400	51,800
Difference	4,709	7,107	3,282	7,072	2,902
Source: UWMP, Table 7-9					

Table 5.15-13. Potable Water Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
First Year	Supply Totals	40,721	47,519	48,094	56,084	56,314
	Demand Totals	34,400	38,800	43,200	47,400	51,800
	Difference	**6,321**	**8,719**	**4,894**	**8,684**	**4,514**
Second Year	Supply Totals	40,579	47,377	47,952	55,942	56,172
	Demand Totals	34,400	38,800	43,200	47,400	51,800
	Difference	**6,179**	**8,577**	**4,752**	**8,542**	**4,372**
Third Year	Supply Totals	39,579	46,377	46,952	54,942	55,172
	Demand Totals	34,400	38,800	43,200	47,400	51,800
	Difference	**5,179**	**7,577**	**3,752**	**7,542**	**3,372**

Source: UWMP, Table 7-10.

In years when EVMWD is projected to have a surplus supply of water, EVMWD will elect to not purchase as much imported water from MWD so that EVMWD will not have a surplus of water. EVMWD will prioritize groundwater pumping, recycled water, and the Canyon Lake WTP to within their safe yield, and supply the remaining amount of required demand with imported water from MWD.

Conclusion

As shown in Table 2-14 of the WSA, EVMWD included a total water demand for the Project site of 5,401.23 acre-ft/year in EVWMD's service area water demand projections. Table 5.15-5 shows that the potable water demand of the land uses proposed by the proposed Project ranges from 4,601.99 to 5,651.39 acre/ft per year depending upon different build-out scenarios. Tables 5.15-8 through 5.15-13 show that EVMWD projects surplus water supply over demand through 2040, with a surplus range of 5,174 to 7,871 acre-ft/year for total water and 2,902 to 4,514 acre-ft/year for potable water. This surplus is more than sufficient to address the small (approximately 250 acre-ft/year) increase in projected water demand for the Project under the worst-case scenario.

Based on the existing water sources and listed future sources, considering the projected demands and planned water supplies as shown in EVMWD's 2015 UWMP, EVMWD has sufficient water to meet projected water demands for all developments with active will serves, plus the proposed Project's, development over the next 20 years.

Based on the information and analyses contained in the WSA, which is summarized above, it is concluded that EVMWD's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection would be sufficient to meet the projected water demand associated with the Project, in addition to EVMWD's existing and planned future water

demands, including agricultural and manufacturing uses. Furthermore, during the project approval process, developers of future implementing development projects would be required to obtain Will Serve Letters from EVMWD to demonstrate EVMWD's capacity to serve their projects. ***Therefore, potential impacts that would require new or expanded entitlements in order to supply sufficient water to the project would be less than significant.***

Threshold U-F *Be served by a landfill that does not have sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs*

Threshold U-G *Fail to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste*

Implementation of the proposed Project would result in population increases and increases in development within the Project site, which would potentially impact solid waste disposal services and the capacity of landfill facilities that serve the City.

As shown in Table 5.15-13, implementation of the proposed Project would generate 24.6 tons per day of solid waste, amounting to 8,979 tons of solid waste per year at buildout.

Table 5.15-13. Projected Solid Waste Generation – ELSPA No. 11 Buildout

Land Use Designation	Dwelling Units or Square Feet	Solid Waste Generation Factor[1, 2]	Solid Waste Generation (lbs)
Single Family Residential[2]	2,290 du	12.23 lb/du/day	28,006
Mixed Use Residential[2]	1,350 du	12.23 lb/du/day	16,510
Hotels[3]	270,000 sf	6 lb/1000 sf/day	1,620
Commercial/Industrial	458,000 sf	6 lb/1000 sf/day	2,748
Restaurants	67,500 sf	6 lb/1000 sf/day	405
		TOTAL DAILY [3]	**49,289 (24.7 tons/day)**
		TOTAL ANNUAL[3]	**9,016 tons/year**

[1] Waste generation rates from California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (Cal Recycle), *Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates* (www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/wastegenrates/)
[2] Generation rates do not include construction- and demolition-related wastes.
[3]Total does not include solid waste generation for several proposed land uses, which would be speculative to determine at this time due to the lack of detail available on these future implementing development projects at this time. Those land uses not included in this table include Active Recreation 1, Active Recreation 2, Action Sports 1, Action Sports 2, and Skydive Airport.

In accordance with 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 (CalRecycle) "Jurisdiction Diversion Rate Percentage Trend", the City

had a diversion rate of 50 percent in 2006. Compliance with State law would result in a minimum of 50 percent of the estimated increase in the Project's generated solid waste being diverted from landfills.

Therefore, the maximum estimated increase in solid waste that would be placed into landfills at Project buildout would be 24.6 tons per day and 9,016 tons per year. This represents approximately 0.096 percent of the current combined daily permitted capacity (25,554 tons per day) of all landfills currently serving the City. Although construction of the Project would result in an increase in the amount of solid waste that is sent to landfills, the remaining combined capacity at landfills is sufficient to accommodate the proposed Project.

Developers of future implementing development projects would be required to coordinate with the waste hauler to develop collection of recyclable materials for the Project on a common schedule as set forth in applicable local, regional, and State programs.

In accordance with the City of Lake Elsinore's Climate Action Plan (adopted December 2011), the ELSPA No. 11 has incorporated measures to assist in reaching these goals. Section 9.1.2.3 of that document states that:

- Individual developers of projects would be encouraged to reuse and recycle construction and demolition waste, including soil, vegetation (green waste), concrete, lumber, metal, and cardboard, to the extent feasible. (CAP Measure S-1.2, CAP Measure S-1.4 and Development Standard 25.e: "Development projects shall be required to divert, recycle or salvage at least 65% of non-hazardous construction and demolition debris generated at the site by 2020 (consistent with CalGreen Tier 1, Section A5.408.3.1). All construction and demolition projects shall be accompanied by a waste management plan for the project and a copy of the completed waste management report shall be provided to the Community Development Department upon completion.")

In conclusion, implementation of the proposed Project would result in population increases and increases in commercial, industrial and other non-residential uses which would increase solid waste generation; However, buildout of the proposed Project 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 for future implementing development projects to ensure adequacy and continued availability of service. ***Therefore, through compliance with City and County waste reduction programs and compliance with applicable State and local laws and regulations, potential impacts would be reduced to less-than significant levels*.**

Electricity, Natural Gas and Telecommunications

Appendix G of the 2017 CEQA Guidelines does not include thresholds to determine potential environmental impacts resulting from Project-related electricity, natural gas and telecommunications demand and use; however, the increase in development allowed under the proposed Project would require increases in the availability and adequacy of these services. ***Compliance with the goals, policies***

***and implementation programs in the City's General Plan and with applicable federal, state, regional and local regulations and programs would reduce potential impacts on electrical, natural gas and telecommunications service as development. Therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant*.** Additional analysis related to energy and irretrievable resources is provided in Section 5.16 of this EIR.

5.15.6 Consistency with the General Plan

The City of Lake Elsinore General Plan includes various policies for utilities, trash and recycling, and telecommunications. The applicable policies for utilities and the respective Project analysis of each are discussed in Table 5.15-14.

Table 5.15-14. Utilities General Plan Consistency

Goal/Policy #	Goal/Policy Text	Consistency Analysis
3.8.10	**UTILITIES GOALS AND POLICIES**	
Goal PS 12	Ensure that adequate electrical, natural gas and telecommunications systems are provided to meet the demand of new and existing development.	**CONSISTENT.** Development and redevelopment in the Project site shall be conditioned for the provision of all utilities to their site. Additionally, the Project site would be phased to ensure existing and planned infrastructure would be in place to support the Project. Development would be subject to applicable service connection and development impact fees, which would pay for infrastructure and services that support the Project.
PS 12.1	Coordinate with the utility agencies to provide for the continued maintenance, development and expansion of electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications systems to service residents and businesses.	**CONSISTENT.** Development and redevelopment in the Project site shall be conditioned for the provision of all utilities to their site.
PS 12.2	Encourage developers to contact Southern California Edison early in their planning process, especially for large-scale residential or 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.	**CONSISTENT.** The PROJECT SITE document would contain recommendations for development in this area, including coordination with utility agencies serving the site.

Goal/Policy #	Goal/Policy Text	Consistency Analysis
PS12.3	Encourage developers to incorporate energy efficient design measures into their projects and pursue available energy efficiency assistance programs from SCE and other utility agencies.	**CONSISTENT.** Development projects in the Project site shall be subject to land use planning review, including the efficient use of energy.
3.8.14	**TELECOMMUNICATIONS GOALS AND POLICIES**	
Goal PS 14	Encourage the pursuit of state of the art Information Technology	**CONSISTENT.** Development in the Project site would be encouraged to provide telecommunications access in residences and buildings.
PS 14.1	Encourage the use of information technology as a communication tool to improve personal convenience, reduce dependency on non-renewable resources, take advantage of ecological and financial efficiencies of new technologies.	**CONSISTENT.** Development in the Project site would be encouraged to provide telecommunications access in residences and buildings.

Based on the analysis provided in Table 5.15-14, the Project is consistent with the General Plan and no mitigation is required.

5.15.7 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts from the proposed Project and additional development would result in increased demand for utility services. The future implementing development projects would be required to pay connection, services and assessment fees, as required, to mitigate the increased demand for additional service and capacity. Measures such as funding mechanisms and user fees would offset and improve infrastructure. In addition, future projects would be required to be consistent with the goals, policies and implementation programs of the GP and with existing regulatory requirements and requirements of service providers; therefore, ***the cumulative impacts on utilities and service systems would be less than significant and no additional mitigation measures are required***.

5.15.8 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts are considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

5.15.9 Level of Significance

Some potential impacts associated with utilities cannot be quantified without knowing the specifics regarding future implementing development projects in terms of scale, duration and timing, so any determination as to potential future impacts would be speculative and cannot be accurately determined as part of this EIR. Analysis of the potential impacts associated with utilities required for future implementing development projects would be undertaken as appropriate pursuant to CEQA prior to future project approvals and all infrastructure facilities would be constructed according to applicable State, County and City standards and requirements. Nonetheless, the Project would result in less than significant impacts to utilities given the future required approvals discussed in Table 2-1 of this EIR, which detail the future coordination and approvals needed from EVMWD and other entities to ensure adequate utility service is provided for subsequent implementing development projects as they are proposed in the future.

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