

4.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section addresses existing utilities and service systems for the proposed project and analyzes potential impacts on the availability and capacity of the local providers for the following wet and dry utilities (the service provider is noted parenthetically) with implementation of the proposed project:

- Water supply and distribution (Cucamonga Valley Water District [CVWD])
- Wastewater facilities (City of Rancho Cucamonga, CVWD and Inland Empire Utilities Agency [IEUA])
- Electricity (South California Edison [SCE] and Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Utility [RCMU])
- Natural gas (Southern California Gas Company [SCGC])
- Communication systems (Charter Communications and Time Warner)
- Solid waste (City of Rancho Cucamonga and County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division [SWMD])

Information in this section is derived from CVWD's 2005 Urban Water Management Plan, CVWD's 2003 Water System Master Plan, the City's existing General Plan and the proposed 2010 General Plan Update, communication with the affected utilities, and the utilities' websites. Storm drain facilities are addressed in Section 5.9, Hydrology and Water Quality.

4.17.1 RELEVANT POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

Federal

Clean Water Act

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

Safe Drinking Water Act

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

State

Safe Drinking Water Act

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

Recycled Water Regulations

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

Urban Water Management Planning Act

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

Senate Bill 610 and Senate Bill 221

SB 610 amended State law¹ to improve the link between information on water supply availability and certain land use decisions made by cities and counties. Specifically, it requires land use planning entities (in this case, the City of Rancho Cucamonga), when evaluating certain large development projects, to request an assessment of water supply availability from the water supply entity that would provide water to the project. A water supply assessment (WSA) must be prepared in conjunction with the land use approval process associated with a project and must include an evaluation of the sufficiency of the water supplies available to the water supplier to meet existing and anticipated future demands, including the demand associated with the project in question, over a 20-year horizon that includes normal, single-dry, and multiple dry-years. An SB 610 WSA required for any “project” that is subject to CEQA and that proposes, among other things, residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.

In addition, SB 221 requires land use planning agencies, such as the City, to include (as a condition in any tentative map that includes a subdivision involving more than 500 dwelling units) a requirement to obtain a written verification from the applicable public water system or where there is no existing water supplier from a consultant directed by the City, that sufficient water supplies are available for the subdivision. SB 221 also addresses the issue of land use and water supply, but at a different point in the planning process than does SB 610. SB 221 requires a city or county to deny approval of a tentative or parcel map if the city or county finds that the project does not have a sufficient, reliable water supply as defined in the bill.

¹ SB 610 amended section 21151.9 of the California Public Resources Code, and amended sections 10631, 10656, 10910, 10911, 10912, and 10915 of, repealed section 10913 of, and added and amended section 10657 of, the California Water Code.

A General Plan Update is not subject to either SB 610 or SB 221 because a General Plan, in itself, does not grant entitlements. Instead, it provides a planning framework for future development within the City. However, as individual projects subject to these requirements are implemented under the 2010 General Plan Update, they will be reviewed for compliance with the requirements of SB 610 and/or SB 221, as applicable, to demonstrate adequate water availability.

Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards

California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Non-residential Buildings was established in 1978 in response to a mandate to reduce the State's energy consumption. These standards are promulgated under *California Code of Regulations* Title 24 Part 6 and are commonly referred to as "Title 24." The Title 24 standards are periodically updated to reflect new or improved energy efficiency technologies and methods. The most recent Title 24 standards were updated effective October 2005, with subsequent revisions and amendments. A new development project is required to incorporate the most recent Title 24 standards in effect at the time the building permit application is submitted.

California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939)

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

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

Subsequent to enactment of the California Integrated Waste Management Act, additional legislation was passed to assist local jurisdictions in accomplishing the goals of AB 939. The California Solid Waste Re-use and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (Public Resources Code Section 42900–42911) directs the CIWMB to draft a "model ordinance" for the disposal of construction waste associated with development projects. If by September 1, 1994, a local agency did not adopt its own ordinance based on the CIWMB model, the CIWMB model took effect for that local agency.

Since 1994, the CIWMB model ordinance has been in effect for the County. On January 4, 2005, the County adopted the Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Rescue Ordinance. This ordinance will require most development projects in unincorporated areas to recycle or reuse 50 percent of the debris generated. The County began accepting Recycling and Reuse Plans on April 5, 2005.

Local

Cucamonga Valley Water District 2005 Urban Water Management Plan

Pursuant to the UWMP Act, described above, CVWD adopts a revised Urban Water Management Plan every five years. The current adopted plan is the 2005 UWMP. The 2005 UWMP describes the availability and reliability of water supplies through 2030 for normal, dry and multiple dry years.

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

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

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

4.17.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Water Supply and Infrastructure

CVWD service area covers approximately 47 square miles (about 30,000 acres), including the incorporated City of Rancho Cucamonga and a portion of the City’s SOI. The water system currently serves a population of over 186,000 customers with over 45,000 water connections. The predominant usage of water is residential consumption, which is consistent with the suburban community demographics of CVWD’s service area. CVWD has an average daily demand of approximately 50 million gallons per day (gpd)(CVWD 2010).

Water Sources

The CVWD’s three main sources of water include (1) groundwater, (2) local canyon runoff (surface and subsurface flows) and (3) imported surface water delivered through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). In addition, recycled water is a major component of the CVWD’s future water supply (CVWD 2005). In 2008, CVWD received 41 percent of its water from groundwater, 9 percent from canyon water and 50 percent from imported water (CVWD 2008). These water supply sources are discussed further below.

Groundwater

The CVWD receives water from the Cucamonga and Chino Basins. Both Basins are replenished by natural precipitation, spreading grounds, and percolation basins. Based on a 1958 Superior Court stipulated judgment, CVWD’s groundwater right in the Cucamonga Basin is limited to 15,540 afy. The total sustainable yield of the Cucamonga Basin is estimated to be 19,100 afy. The groundwater rights in Chino Basin were adjudicated as part of the Chino Basin judgment of 1975. The CVWD’s current aggregate annual groundwater right in Chino Basin is 10,016.184 afy. The average safe yield of the Chino Basin is 140,000 af (CVWD 2005).

Canyon Water

Over the years, CVWD has acquired surface and subsurface water rights in four local canyon watersheds within the San Gabriel Mountains to the north and adjacent the CVWD’s service

area, including Cucamonga Canyon, Deer Canyon, Day Canyon and Etiwanda Canyon. The total annual local canyon production from 1995 through 2004 ranged from a low of 1,892 af (2004) to a high of 9,580 af (1998). All water from the canyon sources flows to one of three CVWD-owned water treatment facilities (CVWD 2005).

Currently, there is not a requirement to allow a particular amount of canyon water to either replenish the groundwater basins or pass through other jurisdictions. Although canyon water will percolate and help to replenish the groundwater basins, CVWD has the right to withdraw surface water and, by this means, utilize this opportunity to provide for its customers (CVWD 2003).

Imported Water

The IEUA is responsible for responsible for importing water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The imported water from MWD is passed through to its eight member water agencies for their utilization (Rancho Cucamonga 2001a). Imported water is available from the State Water Project (SWP), water at Lake Silverwood, and Colorado River water at Lake Matthews. The CVWD's imported water purchases have ranged from 16,167 afy in fiscal year 1995-1996 to 19,156 afy in fiscal year 1997-1998. CVWD can import an amount of water equal to the size of its water treatment facilities. As discussed further below, water imported from MWD is treated at two CVWD water treatment facilities. The maximum water allocation CVWD can import is tied to the ultimate size of each plant.

Recycled Water

Wastewater generated within the CVWD's service area is discharged to the IEUA, which provides regional wastewater service to its member agencies, as discussed further below under "Wastewater Treatment and Infrastructure". All four of IEUA's wastewater treatment plants produce water that meets or exceeds State Title 22 recycled water quality standards. In addition, IEUA maintains an EPA/State approved industrial pre-treatment program for industrial discharges to the sewer system that requires dischargers to comply with water quality objectives and submit periodic monitoring reports to the IEUA. Recycled water supplies available for beneficial use, after discharge of a required 17,000 afy to the Santa Ana River, are expected to exceed 159,000 afy by 2025 (CVWD 2005). CVWD and IEUA have been working to increase the supply of recycled water through the Regional Water Recycling Project (Rancho Cucamonga 2009b).

Current and Planned Water Supplies

Table 4.17-1 summarizes the current and planned sources of water available to CVWD through 2030 as provided in the 2005 UWMP.

**TABLE 4.17-1
CURRENT AND PLANNED CVWD WATER SUPPLIES (AFY)**

Water Source	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Imported water (MWD)	35,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000
Groundwater – Chino Basin	13,000	28,000	34,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
Chino Basin Dry Year Yield Program ¹	411	2,430	2,430	2,430	2,430	2,430
Groundwater – Cucamonga Basin	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Surface (canyon) water	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Conservation	1,146	6,390	7,050	7,700	7,700	7,700
Recycled Water	1,270	10,250	15,900	19,220	21,600	21,600
Totals	59,227	84,470	96,780	103,750	106,130	106,130
¹ The Dry Year Yield Program provided funds to CVWD to drill four new wells in Chino Basin in return for which CVWD has agreed to increase groundwater production and reduce imported water use during dry years. Source: CVWD 2005.						

Water Conservation

CVWD is a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and is therefore a member of the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC). CVWD has made a good faith effort to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) described in the MOU and is an active participant in IEUA's Water Conservation Work Group and conservation meetings hosted by MWD (CVWD 2005). CVWD has implemented water conservation strategies using the following methods:

- “Best Management” Conservation Practices,
- Water Efficient Landscaping,
- Conservation Rebates,
- CVWD has joined the California Association of Water Agencies (ACWA) Save Our Water Campaign, and
- Water Awareness Month (CCWD 2003).

With 60 percent of household water consumption occurring outdoors, CVWD believes that promoting and educating customers on water efficient landscaping is important. CVWD has offered landscape conservation programs since 2004. Some of their programs include the Landscape Rebate Program, Landscape Workshops, rebates for outdoor water saving devices, and the newest program, the Landscape Recognition Program (CVWD 2010).

Water Quality

All public water supplies in California must meet both State and Federal regulations, summarized above, and CVWD must prepare an annual report on water quality that addresses both these requirements and provide it to customers. Potable water provided by CVWD to the City has consistently met Federal and State standards (Rancho Cucamonga 2009b).

Water Treatment and Distribution

As of 2006, CVWD maintained 23 groundwater wells, of which 13 were in service with a maximum production capacity of 20,490 gallons per minute (or an annual production equivalent of 33,076 af (Rancho Cucamonga 2009b).

With a large portion of water coming from local sources that include canyon surface waters and groundwater, CVWD has developed three water treatment facilities to ensure potable water quality meets all Federal and State requirements. The Arthur H. Bridge Treatment Plant treats surface water from Cucamonga Canyon and has a treatment capacity of 4 mgd, the Royal Nesbith Treatment Plant treats both surface water from Deer Canyon and East Canyon and imported (MWD) water and has a treatment capacity of 11 mgd, and the Lloyd W. Michael Treatment Plant treats solely imported (MWD) water and has a treatment capacity 60 mgd (Yu 2009).

Water treated at the Lloyd W. Michael Water Treatment Plant flows into storage reservoirs and then into the distribution system. Water treated at the Arthur H. Bridge and Royer Nesbit Water Treatment Plants is stored in enclosed reservoirs ready for distribution to consumers. Rancho Cucamonga's water distribution system is comprised of 690 miles of distribution mains, 22 pump stations, and 39 pressure-reducing valve stations. The CVWD has 34 water storage facilities that vary in size from 13 mg to 16 mg, with a combined design storage capacity of 89.6 mg. Seven storage facilities are located in the higher elevations above 2,267 feet. The CVWD continues to refine and improve its water system maintenance and operation procedures to ensure reliability. Its maintenance practices help reduce water loss from leaks in the distribution system, which contributes to the amount of available potable water in the City (Rancho Cucamonga 2009b).

Capital Improvements Program

The Capital Improvements Program (CIP) is a term used for the collective projects or elements to be undertaken that will require capital expenditure for improvements/expansion/ upgrades to facilities to meet the CVWD's future water service commitments and goals. The study describes the recommendations and the justifications for projects, including operating criteria to be met, and expected additional facilities to meet future water demands. The recommended CIP project improvements include the following:

- Supplies— projects for wells and/or groundwater treatment,
- Treatment Plants—future expansions and/or upgrades,
- Reservoirs and Booster Pumps—future expansion and/or upgrade, and
- Water Mains—main replacements and expansion (CVWD 2003).

Wastewater Infrastructure and Treatment

Wastewater conveyance is handled by the City and CVWD and wastewater is processed by CVWD and the IEUA. CVWD is one of eight member agencies that operate under the IEUA (Rancho Cucamonga 2001a). CVWD oversees the facilities and infrastructure that transports wastewater to treatment plants operated by the IEUA (Rancho Cucamonga 2009b).

The CVWD reports that the majority of development north of SR-210 is served by septic systems rather than connected to municipal wastewater infrastructure. For the remainder of the City, CVWD estimates that the total wastewater generation of Rancho Cucamonga is approximately 14 mgd (Perumean 2009).

The IEUA was formed in 1950 and is currently the regional wastewater treatment agency. IEUA provides services to the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Fontana, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga and Upland, as well as CVWD, the Monte Vista Water District and the Water Facilities Authority (IEUA 2009). IEUA operates 5 interconnected regional water-recycling

facilities that treat approximately 60 mgd and have a combined permitted capacity of 84.4 mgd (IEUA NPDES No. CA8000409). Two of five IEUA treatment plants serve development within the City of Rancho Cucamonga: Regional Plant No. 1 and Regional Plant No. 4, described further below (IEUA 2009). At all IEUA treatment plants, wastewater is subject to tertiary-level water treatment, which produces effluent suitable for reuse (e.g. irrigation, wetlands/wildlife habitat, groundwater recharge) (Rancho Cucamonga 2009b). IEUA also owns and operates a composting facility, a manure digestion facility, several domestic and industrial trunk and interceptor sewer lines, and operates the Chino I Desalter (IEUA 2009).

Regional Plant No. 1 (RP-1) is located in the City of Ontario near the intersection of Highway 60 and Archibald. RP-1 treats wastewater generated by the cities of Rancho Cucamonga, Montclair, Ontario and Upland (Perumean 2009). RP-1 treats an average flow of 34.6 mgd of wastewater and has a wastewater treatment capacity of 44 mgd (IEUA NPDES No. CA8000409). A portion of the recycled water is used to irrigate neighboring Whispering Lakes Golf Course and Westwind Park. Recycled water from RP-1 is also used in the Prado Park Lakes. The methane gas produced during the digestion process is used to power co-generators. RP-1's generators supply enough energy to operate the entire plant – of which 60 percent comes from the digestion of the methane gas (IEUA 2009).

Regional Plant No. 4 (RP-4) is located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga at the intersection of 6th Street and Etiwanda. RP-4 treats wastewater generated by the cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana (Perumean 2009). RP-4 treats an average flow of 6.1 mgd, and has a treatment capacity of 14 mgd (IEUA NPDES No. CA8000409). RP-4 works in conjunction with RP-1 to provide recycled water to users within the service areas of RP-1 and RP-4 (IEUA 2009).

Electricity, Natural Gas and Communication Infrastructure

Electricity and Natural Gas

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electrical service to the City. In addition, the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Utility (RCMU) was established to enable the City of Rancho Cucamonga to deal with energy issues at the local level. The recently formed city-owned utility serves the Victoria Arbors Regional Mall development as well as surrounding retail and commercial development, which fall within RCMU's sphere-of-service. More than 72,000 megawatt-hours of electricity are distributed annually to customers through 20 circuit miles of wire spread across roughly 4 square miles serviced by RCMU. In June 2008, RCMU's historical peak demand was 14.4 megawatts (Rancho Cucamonga 2007b).

The Southern California Gas Company (SCGC) provides natural gas service to the City. Both SCE's and SCGC's operations are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and other State and Federal agencies (Rancho Cucamonga 2001a).

Communication Systems

Communication services, including digital cable and high-speed internet services, in the City of Rancho Cucamonga are provided by Charter Communications (Charter) and Time Warner Cable (Time Warner). Time Warner serves a portion of the City as well as the cities of Upland and Ontario.

Existing communication systems include technologies such as fiber optics, electric wave transmission lines, and wireless transmissions. Because service providers are private enterprises, the City's role is focused on quality service and equal access to telecommunication technologies for all local users. In addition, RCTV-3, the government access cable television

channel managed by Rancho Cucamonga, provides Rancho Cucamonga area viewers with informational messages concerning programs and events sponsored or co-sponsored by the City, local school districts, and other local government agencies. In addition to these community messages, RCTV-3 broadcasts the Rancho Cucamonga City Council meetings. RCTV-3 also provides public educational video programming regarding various safety, environmental, recreational, and government-related issues.

Solid Waste

Solid waste collection and transport in the City of Rancho Cucamonga is handled by contracted private firms that haul collected materials to regional landfills and materials recycling facilities. For household waste disposal, the City contracts with a private hauling firm, Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. (Burrtec), which uses a three-bin system for recycling and waste disposal. The blue bin allows for recyclable materials including paper, cartons, metal cans and trays, and plastic container items. The green bin allows for composting materials such as grass clippings, brush, prunings leaves, tree trimmings, twigs, weeds, and other green waste. The black bin allows for materials that are not recyclable or compostable. The City also has a permanent drop-off facility for household hazardous waste (HHW) at a San Bernardino County facility within the community (Rancho Cucamonga 2009b).

In July 2001, the County of San Bernardino contracted Burrtec to operate and maintain their solid waste disposal facilities located throughout the County. This includes both active and closed landfills, transfer stations and community collection centers (Burrtec 2005). Solid waste generated in the City is transferred to Burrtec's West Valley Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), located immediately southeast of the City at 13373 Napa Street in Fontana. Solid waste that is not diverted is primarily disposed at Mid-Valley Landfill, a County Class III (i.e., municipal waste) landfill located at 2390 North Alder Avenue in Rialto (Ceballos 2009). Mid-Valley Landfill has a daily permitted capacity of 7,500 tons per day (tons/day), a remaining capacity of 670,000 cubic yards (cy), and an anticipated close date of 2033 (CIWMB 2010).

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

In 2000, Rancho Cucamonga was diverting 35 percent of its waste from landfills. By 2006 (the most recent year a CIWMB-approved diversion rate is available), Rancho Cucamonga diverted 57 percent of its waste from landfills through recycling and reuse. In 2008, the California State Senate passed Senate Bill 1016 (SB 1016) that builds upon AB 939. Instead of looking at diversion rates for cities and counties, the new law requires jurisdictions to report waste generation factors based on disposal weight, as report by disposal facilities, and reported population and employment data (Rancho Cucamonga 2009b). The City's target and the disposal rates for 2007 and 2008 are summarized in Table 4.17-2 below. As shown, the actual rates of disposal for both 2007 and 2008 are well below the target rates.

**TABLE 4.17-2
CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL RATES**

Calculated Disposal Rates	Pounds Per Person Per Day		
	Target	2007	2008
Per Resident	6.8	5.3	4.5
Per Employee	16.7	12.9	11.5
Source: Rancho Cucamonga General Plan Update: Public Facilities and Infrastructure Chapter			

4.17.3 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following thresholds of significance are derived from the Environmental Checklist Form included as Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. The project would result in a significant adverse impact related to utilities and service systems if it would:

- Threshold 4.17a:** Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- Threshold 4.17b:** 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 4.17c:** Require new or expanded entitlements and resources to have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project;
- Threshold 4.17d:** Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- Threshold 4.17e:** Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; and/or
- Threshold 4.17f:** Comply with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga, similar to most cities in southern California, does not have an established threshold for effects to dry utilities (electricity, natural gas, and communication systems). For purposes of this analysis, the following threshold of significance was applied for the analysis of dry utilities. The project would result in a significant adverse impact related to utilities and service systems if it would:

- Threshold 4.17g:** Require or result in the construction of new electric, natural gas or communication facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

4.17.4 GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES

Water Supply and Infrastructure

Goal PF-5: *Ensure provision of water infrastructure to support future growth needs and existing development.*

Policy PF-5.1: Support programs of the CVWD that make every practical effort to minimize leaks in the water and recycled water distribution systems, through regular monitoring and maintenance.

Implementation Action: *Continue to consult with the CVWD to ensure that development activities retain designated areas for groundwater recharge.*

Policy PF-5.2: Support the efforts of the CVWD and San Bernardino County agencies to provide and expand water treatment facilities to treat local water sources from canyon surface waters and groundwater.

Implementation Action: *Continue to consult with the CVWD to ensure that development activities retain designated areas for groundwater recharge. Continue to consult with the CVWD on meeting targets for water recycling and conservation. Develop standards for City staff to use during the review of development proposals to consider requiring greater setbacks and preventative landscape strategies, and limiting access to minimize impacts. Implement required provisions of the City's NPDES permit. Provide CVWD with requested population projections and other information that will inform regular updates of CVWD's Urban Water Management Plan. Continue to coordinate information and regulations between the multi-agency and multi-jurisdictions sharing the collective watershed.*

Goal RC-2: *Provide adequate, reliable, and sustainable water supplies to the community.*

Policy RC-2.1: In consultation with the Cucamonga Valley Water District and other agencies, designate appropriate land use patterns and take other suitable actions to protect major areas within the Planning Area that are critical to replenishment of groundwater supplies and local surface waters.

Implementation Action: *Continue to consult with the CVWD to ensure that development activities retain designated areas for groundwater recharge.*

Policy RC-2.2: Continue to consult with the Cucamonga Valley Water District and support programs that protect water quality, conserve water usage, and promote re-use of water in accordance with State guidelines.

Implementation Action: *Continue to consult with the CVWD on meeting targets for water recycling and conservation.*

Policy RC-2.3: Explore sustainable methods to increase water production and distribution capabilities to meet future City demand.

Implementation Action: *Continue to consult with the CVWD to ensure that development activities retain designated areas for groundwater recharge.*

Policy RC-2.4: Promote the protection of natural stream courses from erosion and from polluted urban runoff.

Implementation Action: Develop standards for City staff to use during the review of development proposals to consider requiring greater setbacks and preventative landscape strategies, and limiting access to minimize impacts. Implement required provisions of the City's NPDES permit.

Policy RC-2.5: Advocate for the regular evaluation of the entire water supply and distribution system to ensure its continued adequacy, reliability, and safety.

Implementation Action: Provide CVWD with requested population projections and other information that will inform regular updates of CVWD's Urban Water Management Plan.

Policy RC-2.6: Where it is consistent with public safety priorities, take actions to retain natural drainage courses within the Planning Area.

Implementation Action: Develop standards for City staff to use during the review of development proposals to consider requiring greater setbacks and preventative landscape strategies, and limiting access to minimize impacts. Implement required provisions of the City's NPDES permit.

Policy RC-2.7: Protect the watershed by achieving mandates imposed by regulations.

Implementation Action: Continue to coordinate information and regulations between the multi-agency and multi-jurisdictions sharing the collective watershed.

Goal RC-3: Support the use of water that is both efficiently consumed and recycled to minimize waste and maximize supplies.

Policy RC-3.1: Require the use of cost-effective methods to conserve water in new developments, and promote appropriate water conservation and efficiency measures for existing businesses and residences.

Implementation Action: Develop educational materials detailing the City's requirements for water conservation within new development proposals and tips for end-users to employ better practices for water conservation.

Policy RC-3.2: Encourage the conversion of water-intensive turf/landscape areas to landscaping that uses climate-appropriate plants, efficient irrigation systems, and water efficient site maintenance.

Implementation Action: Continually update the Water Efficiency Ordinance to meet current State requirements as necessary.

Policy RC-3.3: Support efforts to expand the recycled water distribution system and actively promote the widespread use of recycled water in Rancho Cucamonga.

Implementation Action: Continue to consult with the CVWD on meeting targets for water recycling and conservation.

Policy RC-3.4: Maximize water efficiency and the use of alternative sources of water in City operations, and develop water-related best practices and model programs.

Implementation Action: Continue with City efficiency programs to conserve water and lead by example.

Wastewater Infrastructure and Treatment

Goal PF-6: Provide adequate and reliable wastewater collection and treatment facilities to meet current and future needs.

Policy PF-6.1: Continue to ensure an adequate treatment and collection system capacity for Rancho Cucamonga's wastewater that is conveyed to the Inland Empire Utilities Agency water reclamation facilities, while protecting water quality and public health and minimizing adverse impacts to the environment.

Implementation Action: Consult on the periodic analysis by the CVWD and other responsible agencies to ensure that operating levels remain the same. For major development projects, require capacity assessments of both transmission and treatment facilities.

Policy PF-6.2: Consult with the Inland Empire Utilities Agency and the Cucamonga Valley Water District to ensure that the treatment facility has sufficient capacity to meet future wastewater treatment needs.

Implementation Action: Consult on the periodic analysis by the CVWD and other responsible agencies to ensure that operating levels remain the same. For major development projects, require capacity assessments of both transmission and treatment facilities.

Electricity, Natural Gas and Communication Systems

Goal RC-4: Encourage the use of energy resources that are efficiently expended and obtained from diverse and sustainable sources, in an effort to minimize greenhouse gas and other air emissions.

Policy RC-4.1: Pursue efforts to reduce energy consumption through appropriate energy conservation and efficiency measures throughout all segments of the community.

Implementation Action: As it becomes economically practical, identify sources and replace imported, non-renewable energy resources with domestic renewable energy sources such as solar and wind energy, recycled municipal solid waste, and green waste.

Policy RC-4.2: Promote the use of renewable energy and alternative energy technology, and support efforts to develop small-scale, distributed energy generation (e.g. solar, wind, cogeneration, and biomass) to reduce the amount of electricity drawn from the regional power grid and reduce the use of natural gas, while providing Rancho Cucamonga with a greater degree of energy and economic self-sufficiency.

Implementation Action: Provided that there would not be a decline in services to City residents or undue tax burden, use of energy efficiency and renewable energy resources will be employed for approving capital and operational expenditures.

Policy RC-4.3: Encourage the use of solar energy systems in homes and commercial businesses.

Implementation Action: Establish design criteria for active and passive solar applications within development proposals.

Policy RC-4.4: Reduce operational energy requirements through sustainable and complementary land use and circulation planning. Support implementation of State mandates regarding energy consumption and greenhouse gas reduction, including AB32 and SB375.

Implementation Action: Promote land use and circulation patterns that result in multi-purpose automobile trips and that facilitate the use of local and regional transit; continue to advance land use patterns that provide employment and housing opportunities for City residents in a manner that allows for practical options for mobility other than by automobile.

Policy RC-4.5: Support the development of private sources of sustainable and environmentally friendly energy supplies, provided these are consistent with City aesthetic and public safety goals.

Implementation Action: Continue to make the recruitment and retention of “green” industries a priority in conjunction with economic development strategies.

Goal RC-5: Encourage the use of energy conservation strategies in City projects and operations to maximize energy efficiency and serve as a role model to the community and the region.

Policy RC-5.1: Serve as a role model by adopting recognizable standards and incorporating the use of sustainable strategies for new and existing public buildings that maximize occupant health and productivity, minimize operating costs, and provide good environmental stewardship.

Implementation Action: Collaborate and educate City departments on sustainable strategies that can be employed in new and existing public buildings.

Policy RC-5.2: Investigate the feasibility of using solar (photovoltaic) lights for City operated parking lots instead of conventional street and pedestrian lights that are powered by electricity in an effort to conserve energy.

Implementation Action: Establish a retrofit program as photovoltaic street lighting becomes more cost-effective than other technologies.

Policy RC-5.3: Explore and consider the costs and benefits of alternative fuel vehicles, including hybrid, electric, natural gas, and hydrogen powered vehicles when purchasing new City vehicles.

Implementation Action: Continue to meet the objective of reducing fuel consumption when negotiating for new or replacements to the City’s fleet vehicles.

Goal RC-6: Encourage and support green buildings in Rancho Cucamonga.

Policy RC-6.1: Add energy efficiency standards in the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code based on green building principles, to reduce energy consumption (particularly for heating, cooling, and lighting) in new construction.

Implementation Action: Adopt a formal green building program or create one based on a national model, such as LEED, GreenPoint Rated, and/or other programs into the City's codes.

Policy RC-6.2: Encourage green practices for new and existing buildings throughout the community.

Implementation Action: Provide developer incentives for constructing green buildings.

Policy RC-6.3: Promote energy-efficient design features, including but not limited to appropriate site orientation, use of light-colored roofing and building materials, and use of evergreen trees and wind-break trees to reduce fuel consumption for heating and cooling beyond the minimum requirements of Title 24 State Energy Codes.

Implementation Action: Review and update the City's design guidelines to address energy-efficient design features.

Policy RC-6.4: Promote green practices and the use of energy saving designs and devices for new and existing buildings throughout the community. Consult with energy providers such as Southern California Edison, Southern California Gas, the Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Utility, and others to establish and coordinate energy efficiency programs that promote energy efficient design in all projects and assist residential, commercial, and industrial users.

Implementation Action: During the development review process for larger development projects (greater than 10 units/or 10,000 square feet), coordinate with energy providers to determine if additional energy efficiency measures can be incorporated into a project design.

Goal PF-8: Support access to high-quality established and emerging communications technologies to facilitate efficient and affordable communication for individuals, businesses, educational institutions, and government functions.

Policy PF-8.1: Support efforts to develop and utilize improved communications technologies in a manner that minimizes visual and environmental impacts to the surrounding area, while benefiting government, business, education, and public safety.

Implementation Action: Continue to analyze any future communication technology improvements to adjust existing policies and regulations to ensure visual and environmental impacts are mitigated.

Policy PF-8.2: Make efforts to accommodate future communications and information technologies as they develop, and to replace or remove redundant or outdated technology and its associated equipment.

Implementation Action: Provide state-of-the-art technology wherever and whenever feasible for City communications needs.

Solid Waste

Goal PF-7: *Minimize the volume of solid waste that enters regional landfills and encourage recycling.*

Policy PF-7.1: Continue to adopt programs and practices that minimize the amount of materials entering the waste stream. Encourage recycling and composting in all sectors of the community, including recycling of construction and demolition materials, in order to divert items from entering landfills.

Implementation Action: *Continue with aggressive waste reduction programs to comply with the provisions of State law.*

Policy PF-7.2: Consult with public agencies and private contractors to ensure adequate refuse collection and disposal facilities are available.

Implementation Action: *Periodically review the City's waste collection programs and contracts to ensure that service is provided in a manner that maintains high service levels, maximizes recycling, and minimizes impact on regional disposal facilities.*

Policy PF-7.3: Embrace the sustainability principle that recognizes and takes advantage of the life cycle of goods and materials.

Implementation Action: *Continue to maintain the Green Matrix and coordinate City personnel responsible for City purchasing and operations to choose goods and materials that are environmentally sustainable and cost effective.*

Policy PF-7.4: Serve as a role model to businesses and institutions regarding practices and procedures that minimize the generation of solid waste.

Implementation Action: *Provide awareness bulletins to the City residents and businesses on programs that the City is implementing in-house to reduce, recycle, and reuse.*

Policy PF-7.5: Continue to educate the community regarding the benefits of solid waste diversion, recycling and composting, and maintain programs that make it easy for all people in Rancho Cucamonga to work toward and achieve City waste reduction objectives.

Implementation Action: *Continue to promote local recycling of wastes and use of recycled materials by implementing provisions of AB 939 and adopting incentives, regulations, and procedures to specify local recycling requirements.*

Goal PS-3: *Protect City residents, businesses, and employees from the potential hazards associated with the use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials in and through Rancho Cucamonga.*

Policy PS-3.3: Educate residents and businesses about proper disposal methods of household hazardous waste, and the availability of less toxic materials that can be used in place of more toxic household materials.

Implementation Action: Continue to provide education materials to City residents regarding the proper handling and disposal of household hazardous wastes, and continue to maintain a convenient drop-off facility for disposal.

4.17.5 STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

- SC 4.17-1** The City of Rancho Cucamonga shall ensure that all future projects implemented pursuant to the 2010 General Plan Update that are subject to SB 610 and/or SB 221 shall comply with all applicable requirements in order to demonstrate the availability of an adequate and reliable water supply.
- SC 4.17-2** The City of Rancho Cucamonga shall ensure that all future projects implemented under the 2010 General Plan Update that result in a new or modified point source comply with all applicable San Bernardino County Stormwater NPDES Permit rules.
- SC 4.17-3** Water and sewer plans shall be designed and constructed to meet the requirements of the Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD), Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District, and the Environmental Health Department of the County of San Bernardino. A letter of compliance from the CVWD is required prior to final map approval or issuance of permits, whichever occurs first. Such letter must have been issued by the water district within 90 days prior to the final map approval in the case of subdivision or prior to the issuance of permits in the case of all other residential projects.
- SC 4.17-4** The City of Rancho Cucamonga shall ensure that all future projects implemented under the 2010 General Plan Update shall comply with all State Energy Efficiency Standards and City of Rancho Cucamonga codes in effect at the time of application for building permits. (Commonly referred to as Title 24, these standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. Title 24 covers the use of energy-efficient building standards, including ventilation, insulation, and construction and the use of energy saving appliances, conditioning systems, water heating, and lighting.) Plans submitted for building permits shall include written notes demonstrating compliance with energy standards and shall be reviewed and approved by the Planning Department prior to building permit issuance.
- SC 4.17-5** For existing structures, underground on-site utilities are to be located and shown on building plans submitted for building permit application.
- SC 4.17-6** Provide separate utility services to each parcel including sanitary sewerage system, water, gas, electric, power, telephone, and cable TV (all underground) in accordance with the Utility Standards. Easements shall be provided as required.
- SC 4.17-7** The developer shall be responsible for the relocation of existing utilities as necessary.

4.17.6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Water Supply and Infrastructure

Threshold 4.17b: Would the proposed 2010 General Plan Update 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?²

Threshold 4.17c: Would the proposed 2010 General Plan Update require new or expanded entitlements and resources to have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project?

Based on population data from the California Department of Finance, the CVWD's 2005 UWMP includes future water demand projections through 2030. In 2030, the anticipated population of the CVWD service area is 248,000 people; associated water demand is estimated to be 86,000 afy. As discussed in Section 3, Project Description, at the target density of development addressed in the proposed 2010 General Plan Update, the City's 2030 population is expected to reach 203,400 persons, or approximately 43,000 fewer persons than anticipated by CVWD. Therefore, while the 2010 General Plan Update was not specifically considered during preparation of the 2005 UWMP, the expected population growth is substantively lower than the expected population used as the basis of CVWD's water supply planning in the 2005 UWMP. In addition, the CVWD has provided a letter to the City regarding the EIR's analysis of water supply for the proposed 2010 General Plan Update that states: "Based on current analysis, it is anticipated that the District will be capable of meeting the water demands for the existing and future 20-year projected planned growth within the District's service area under normal, single-dry and multiple-dry year conditions through imported water supplies from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), as well as local surface and groundwater supplies and through recycling and water conservation" (Appendix I). Therefore, adequate water supplies would be available to serve proposed land use development consistent with the 2010 General Plan Update.

The 2010 General Plan Update's goals and policies aim to increase water conservation, increase groundwater availability (reducing dependence on imported water), and reduce demand for potable water by utilizing more recycled water would support the CVWD's efforts to ensure adequate and reliable long-term water supplies, specifically Goals RC-2 and RC-3 and associated policies. Further, as individual projects are proposed in the City that are subject to SB 610 and/or SB 221, these projects would be required by comply with these processes to substantiate the availability of water supplies (SC 4.17-1). Therefore, there would be a less than significant impact related to water supplies.

Regarding water treatment, while additional development under the 2010 General Plan Update would increase water use within the City, the CVWD reports that expanded water treatment facilities would not be necessary to serve buildout of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update (Yu 2009). The CVWD's three treatment plants treat both surface water and/or imported water. CVWD states that the recovery of surface (canyon) water resources for potable water use is currently maximized and therefore would not increase in the future. Similarly, the volume of water imported via MWD water would remain the same or be reduced in the future (Yu 2009). Therefore, because CVWD reports there is more than adequate capacity at the three water treatment plants and because there would not be an anticipated need to increase the volume of

² The following analysis addresses only water treatment facilities. The analysis of wastewater treatment facilities is provided below in this section.

water treatment in the future, significant environmental impacts would not be expected related to the need for new or expanded water treatment facilities.

The 2010 General Plan Update's Goal PF-5 and Policies PF-5.1 and PF-5.2 require the City to ensure provision of water supplies and infrastructure to support future growth and existing development through both maintenance and expansion, when necessary, in consultation with CVWD and County agencies.

Impacts 4.17b and c: There would be adequate water supplies available to serve proposed land uses under the 2010 General Plan Update. Implementation of SB 610 and/or SB 221, where required (SC 4.17-1), and the identified 2010 General Plan Update goals and policies related to water supply and infrastructure would contribute to ensuring that adequate water resources would be available for future development in the City. A less than significant impact would occur; no mitigation is required.

Wastewater Infrastructure and Treatment

Threshold 4.17a: Would the proposed 2010 General Plan Update exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Threshold 4.17b: Would the proposed 2010 General Plan Update 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 4.17d: Would the proposed General Plan Update result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

As discussed above, the Santa Ana RWQCB is the applicable Regional Quality Control Board for the City of Rancho Cucamonga and administers the City's MS4/NPDES permit. New development with implementation of the 2010 General Plan Update would be required to comply with all applicable wastewater discharge requirements of the NPDES program, as enforced by the Santa Ana RWQCB (SC 4.17-2) as well as CVWD standards (SC 4.17-3). Therefore, implementation of the 2010 General Plan Update would not result in an exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements and would be less than significant.

Implementation of the 2010 General Plan Update would generate increased wastewater flows and increased demand on the existing wastewater conveyance and treatment infrastructure. As noted above, much of the existing development north of SR-210 is on septic systems, and CVWD expects this to continue into the foreseeable future due to the expense and effort involved in tying existing and new properties into the municipal sewer system (Perumean 2009). For the remainder of the City, wastewater generation is treated at IEUA's RP-1 and RP-4 facilities. RP-1 currently has an average excess capacity of approximately 9 mgd (IEUA NPDES No. CA8000409). CVWD reports that because all other cities than Rancho Cucamonga that are served by RP-1 (Upland, Montclair and Ontario) are built out "bedroom communities", additional wastewater generation would result primarily from growth in Rancho Cucamonga. However, the portion of the City served by RP-1 (the western half and southern third) are the more developed areas of the City and additional development and redevelopment sufficient to exceed the

remaining capacity of RP-1 is not anticipated with implementation of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update. Regardless, RP-1 is built out and cannot be further expanded (Perumean 2009). Therefore, there would be no environmental impacts related to potential expansion of RP-1.

Wastewater generation in excess of RP-1's capacity, though considered unlikely, would be diverted to RP-4. RP-4 serves the eastern half of the City generally north of Arrow Route. When RP-4 was initially constructed, the site perimeter and layout was planned for an ultimate capacity of 28 mgd to be implemented in 4 phases, as necessary. To date, 2 phases have been completed, providing 14 mgd of treatment capacity (Perumean 2009). Based on the existing average flow of 6.1 mgd, RP-4 provides a current excess capacity of 7.9 mgd and a potential excess capacity of 21.9 mgd. The CVWD reports this is considered more than adequate capacity to treat all increases in wastewater generation with implementation of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update (Perumean 2009). By way of comparison, as noted above, the City's current total wastewater generation is 14 mgd. As the proposed 2010 General Plan Update would result in less additional development than currently existing (i.e., development will not be doubled), the potential increases in wastewater generation would be less than 14 mgd and would be within the potential capacity of RP-4.

In the event that RP-4 is expanded to serve growth in the City of Rancho Cucamonga as a result of the 2010 General Plan Update, this would occur entirely within the facilities' existing footprint, which has been expressly planned to accommodate such an expansion (Perumean 2009). Because of this, environmental impacts from RP-4 expansion, which would be addressed in documentation required pursuant to CEQA, would not be expected to be significant and would likely be focused on construction-phase impacts.

The 2010 General Plan Update's Goal PF-6 and Policies PF-6.1 and PF-6.2 require the City to ensure that adequate and reliable wastewater collection and treatment facilities are available to serve future growth while minimizing environmental impacts. Based on the above discussion and the identified 2010 General Plan Update goals and policies, there would be a less than significant impact related to wastewater treatment and conveyance infrastructure.

Impacts 4.17a, 4.17b, 4.17d: Implementation of the 2010 General Plan Update would not result in an exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements with compliance with NPDES wastewater discharge requirements (SC 4.17-2) and CVWD standards (SC 4.17-3) and there would be a less than significant impact. There would be adequate capacity at the wastewater treatment plants serving the City (RP-1 and RP-4) with implementation of the 2010 General Plan Update. If RP-4 is expanded in the future to the planned 28 mgd, this would occur entirely within the facilities' existing footprint, which has been expressly planned to accommodate such an expansion. Therefore, based on this and the identified 2010 General Plan Update goals and policies related to wastewater infrastructure, there would be a less than significant impact related to wastewater treatment and conveyance infrastructure. No mitigation would be required.

Electricity, Natural Gas and Communication Infrastructure

Threshold 4.17g: Would the proposed 2010 General Plan Update require or result in the construction of new electric, natural gas or communication facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Implementation of the 2010 General Plan Update would result in increased demand for electricity, natural gas and communication services. The 2010 General Plan Update's Goal RC-5 and Policies RC-5.1 through RC-5.3, and Goal RC-6 and Policies RC-6.1 through RC-6.4 promote energy efficiency and use of alternative energy sources as part of implementing future growth in the City. The 2010 General Plan Update's Goal PF-8 and Policies PF-8.1 and PF 8.2 state the City's desire to support access to established and emerging communication technologies, while minimizing environmental impacts. Also, SC 4.17-4 requires the City to implement all applicable Title 24 energy efficiency standards into new development and redevelopment projects.

As discussed above, both SCE and SCGC are regulated by the CPUC, which mandates that electric and natural gas service must be provided to new customers. The need for, and location of, new or expanded dry utility infrastructure, including communication systems, would be determined on a project-by-project basis. Generally, extension of dry utility services to new development occurs within the service provider's easement or within that project's boundary. Additionally, SCs 4.17-5 through 4.17-7 require provision of utilities and places the responsibility for relocation of on-site utilities with the future project developer(s). The potential environmental impacts related to the need for new or expanded dry utility infrastructure, where applicable, would be addressed through each project's environmental review process under CEQA. At a programmatic level, it is not foreseeable where such impacts may occur. However, with implementation of the CEQA process, as well as SC 4.17-4 and the 2010 General Plan Update goals and policies identified above related to energy efficiency and communication infrastructure, there would be a less than significant impact related to the need for new or expanded dry utilities.

Impact 4.17g: There would be a less than significant impact related to the need for new or expanded SCE, SCGC or communication (AT&T/Time Warner) facilities with implementation of the CEQA process for individual projects, SC 4.17-4, SCs 4.17-5 through 4.17-7, and the identified 2010 General Plan Update goals and policies. No mitigation would be required.

Solid Waste

Threshold 4.17e: Would the proposed 2010 General Plan Update be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

Threshold 4.17f: Would the proposed 2010 General Plan Update comply with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

As discussed above, the City contracts with Burrtec for private waste collection and disposal services, and solid waste generated in the City that is not diverted is primarily disposed at Mid-Valley Landfill. The City reports that in 2008, a total of 145,422 tons of solid waste from the City was disposed at Mid-Valley Landfill, representing 96 percent of the solid waste stream after diversion (e.g., recycling, reuse, composting), while 2 percent was disposed at other County landfills and 2 percent was disposed at out-of-County facilities (Ceballos 2009). Using the 2008 disposal rates for the City, as calculated by the CIWMB, the increase in solid waste disposal

(after diversion) in the City of Rancho Cucamonga with build out of the 2010 General Plan Update is summarized in Table 4.17-3.

**TABLE 4.17-3
ESTIMATED SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL WITH 2010 GENERAL PLAN
UPDATE BUILD OUT**

2008 CIWMB Disposal Rates	Growth with General Plan Build Out (2030)	Solid Waste Disposal (pounds per day)	Solid Waste Disposal (tons per year) ¹
4.5 per resident	23,900 residents	107,550	19,628
11.5 per employee	25,690 employees	295,435	53,917
Total Estimated Increase in Solid Waste Disposal		402,985	73,545
¹ This figure calculated by multiplying the pounds per day of solid waste by 365 and then dividing by 2,000.			

As shown in Table 4.17-3, based on the 2008 disposal rates, build out of the 2010 General Plan Update Study Area would result in a net increase in solid waste disposal of approximately 402,985 pounds per day (201.5 tons per day) and 73,545 tons per year. This is a conservative estimate because future disposal rates will likely be reduced from 2008 with implementation of further waste minimization efforts, as required by State law and proposed in the 2010 General Plan Update, as discussed below. Also to provide a conservative analysis, this EIR considers that all of the increased solid waste volume would be disposed at Mid-Valley Landfill. Landfills have a permitted daily throughput measured in tons per day, based on the total permitted capacity and anticipated life of the landfill. As discussed, the Mid-Valley Landfill has a permitted daily capacity of 7,500 tons per day based on an anticipated closure date of 2033. The net daily increase in solid waste disposal with build out of the 2010 General Plan Update of 201.5 tons per day would represent 2.7 percent of Mid-Valley Landfill's daily capacity. This incremental increase in solid waste disposal would not exceed Mid-Valley Landfill's permitted capacity, and there would be a less than significant impact related to solid waste disposal.

Regarding solid waste regulations, State law (AB939) requires a 50 percent diversion of solid waste from landfills. The City has achieved this diversion, as discussed above, with a 57 percent diversion rate. In addition, the City is currently meeting its target per capita disposal rates under SB 1016. The General Plan Update's Goal PF-7 and Policies PF-7.1 through PF-7.5 state the City's aim to minimize the volume of solid waste that enters regional landfills and encourage recycling. Therefore, with continuing adherence to the requirements of AB 939 and SB 1016 and implementation of the identified goal and related policies in the proposed 2010 General Plan Update, the City would maintain compliance with applicable statutes and regulations related to solid waste, and impacts would be a less than significant.

Impacts 4.17e Build out of the 2010 General Plan Update would result in an estimated and f: net increase in solid waste disposal of 201.5 tons per day and 73,545 tons per year. This increase would represent approximately 2.7 percent of Mid-Valley Landfill's daily permitted capacity. The City of Rancho Cucamonga would continue compliance with AB 939 and SB 1016. Therefore, with continuing adherence to regulatory requirements and implementation of the identified goal and related policies in the proposed 2010 General Plan Update, the City would maintain compliance with applicable statutes and regulations related to solid waste and would not be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity. There would be a less than significant impact related to solid waste.

4.17.7 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Future development and redevelopment within the Inland Empire would generate increased demand for utility services from various service agencies. The cumulative analysis for impacts on utility services considers the service area of the respective providers and adjacent service agencies.

Water Supply and Infrastructure

The geographic context for analysis of cumulative impacts to water supply and water treatment infrastructure is the CVWD service area. The analysis of water supply presented above is inherently cumulative because it considers the contribution of the City's growth with the proposed 2010 General Plan Update based on the CVWD's 2005 UWMP, which considers the entire service area. Similarly, the analysis of water treatment infrastructure presented above is inherently cumulative as it considers the total water treatment capacity and anticipated need for expansion in the future for CVWD's three treatment plants, which serve the CVWD service area, not just the City. Based on the analysis above, there would be less than significant cumulative impacts to water supply and infrastructure with implementation of SC 4.17-1 and identified 2010 General Plan Update goals and policies.

Wastewater Infrastructure and Treatment

As discussed above, wastewater conveyance is handled by the City and CVWD and wastewater is processed by CVWD and the IEUA. The geographic context for analysis of cumulative impacts to wastewater treatment is the service area of IEUA's RP-1 and RP-4, and the geographic context for cumulative impact to wastewater conveyance infrastructure is the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Therefore, for wastewater conveyance infrastructure, the analysis presented above is inherently cumulative as it considers growth for the City as a whole under the proposed 2010 General Plan Update. As determined above, there would be less than significant impacts related to expansion of wastewater conveyance infrastructure. Therefore, there would be a less than significant cumulative impact.

The geographic context for analysis of cumulative impacts to wastewater treatment infrastructure is the service area of IEUA's RP-1 and RP-4. As discussed above, RP-1 cannot be further expanded and, if needed, excess flows would be directed to RP-4. RP-4 has a current excess capacity of 7.9 mgd and a potential excess capacity of 21.9 mgd, if planned build out to 28 mgd is implemented. As discussed above, CVWD reports that with this expansion, if necessary, there would be more than adequate capacity to serve build out of the proposed 2010 General Plan Update. Therefore, the proposed project would not represent a cumulatively considerable contribution to increases in wastewater generation and there would be a less than significant cumulative impact.

Electricity, Natural Gas and Communication Infrastructure

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

Solid Waste

Solid waste collection services are provided on demand by private haulers. Thus, no significant cumulative adverse impacts on their services from future development and redevelopment under the proposed 2010 General Plan Update are expected. Landfill capacity is expected to decrease over time with future growth and development throughout San Bernardino County and surrounding Inland Empire areas. Waste reduction and recycling programs and regulations are expected to reduce this demand and extend the life of existing landfills. As discussed earlier, build out of the 2010 General Plan Update would result in an estimated net increase in solid waste disposal of 201.5 tons per day and 73,545 tons per year. This increase would represent approximately 2.7 percent of Mid-Valley Landfill's daily permitted capacity. This nominal incremental increase in solid waste disposal, assuming that all solid waste in the City would be disposed at Mid-Valley Landfill, would not be considered cumulative considerable. Thus, cumulative impacts on solid waste disposal facilities are expected to be less than significant.

4.17.8 MITIGATION MEASURES

No significant impacts have been identified related to water supply and infrastructure, wastewater infrastructure and treatment, dry utilities or solid waste; therefore, no mitigation is required.

4.17.9 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Water Supply and Infrastructure

Less Than Significant.

Wastewater Infrastructure and Treatment

Less Than Significant.

Solid Waste

Less Than Significant.

Cumulative Impacts

Less Than Significant.