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4.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c.	Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d.	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e.	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f.	Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g.	Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4.17.1 Introduction

This section of the PEA describes the existing conditions and potential project-related impacts to utilities and service systems in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. The analysis concludes that no impacts to utilities and service systems will occur. The Proposed Project's potential effects on this resource were evaluated using the significance criteria set forth in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. The conclusions are summarized in the checklist above, and discussed in more detail in Section 4.17.6.

4.17.2 Regulatory Setting

4.17.2.1 Federal

MCB Camp Pendleton

MCB Camp Pendleton Base Order 500.2K Ch1, Base Regulations

The MCB Camp Pendleton Base Regulations (MCB Camp Pendleton 2010) provides detailed requirements and procedures governing the administration of MCB Camp Pendleton. This document defines organization and command relationships, provides administrative instructions, and describes the function of various departments at MCB Camp Pendleton. As described in Chapter 1, Organization and Command Relationships, the provision of utility system operations is classified as a Mission Essential Task of the Command. As provided in Chapter 10, Facilities, the Facilities Maintenance Officer has responsibility for numerous infrastructure operations and maintenance requirements, including trash/refuse collection and disposal and utilities operations/conservation.

Other Federal Regulations

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Phase II Regulations (64 Federal Register 68722, 8 December 1999)

The Department of Defense (DoD) requires compliance with these regulations as per guidance set forth in a memorandum dated March 27, 2002. The guidance was compiled by the DoD Clean Water Act Services Steering Committee. The previous phase of the regulations, Phase I, was enacted in 1990 and “regulates large and medium municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) serving or located in areas with populations of 100,000 or more, construction sites of 5 or more acres, and 10 industrial activities (DoD 2002).” DoD installations generally fall under the Phase II regulations, which are focused on populations of less than 100,000 and construction sites that are 1 acre or more. Additionally, federal facilities are included in the definition of regulated small MS4s. Federal facilities that were permitted under Phase I and defined as ‘industrial activities’ were not required to reapply under Phase II. In order to apply for a permit, small MS4s must start by creating a Storm Water Management Program, and small construction projects must develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). New construction activities must submit for a permit under Phase II at least 2 days prior to starting work (DoD 2002). This regulation applies to any new construction projects that may generate stormwater on MCB Camp Pendleton. The current MS4s on MCB Camp Pendleton fall under this Phase II regulation.

4.17.2.2 State

State Water Resources Control Board

In California, the State Water Resources Control Board is the resource office that assists entities in California to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System requirements for wastewater. Additionally, water rights are regulated under the California Code of Regulations, Title 23. Waters, Division 3, State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (California State Water Resources Control Board 2015).

California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

Assembly Bill 939 codified the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 in the Public Resources Code and established a hierarchy to help the California Integrated Waste Management Board and local agencies to implement three major priorities under the Integrated Waste Management Act: source reductions; recycling and composting; and environmentally safe transfer and land disposal. Waste

diversion mandates are included under these priorities. Each city or county plan must include an implementation schedule for diversion goals: 25 percent of all solid waste through recycling, source reduction, and composting by January 1, 1995 and 50 percent by January 1, 2000 (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery [CalRecycle] 1997). Senate Bill 1016 (2007) streamlines the process of goal measurement related to Assembly Bill 939 by using a disposal-based indicator: the per capita disposal rate. The per capita disposal rate uses only two factors: a jurisdiction's population (employment can be considered in place of population in certain circumstances) and the jurisdiction's disposal as reported by disposal facilities (CalRecycle 2012).

4.17.2.3 Local

As provided in CPUC General Order 131-D, the CPUC preempts local discretionary authority over the location and construction of electrical utility facilities. The following discussion of relevant local land use plans and policies that pertain to utilities and service systems is provided below for informational purposes.

City of San Clemente Centennial General Plan

The Public Services, Facilities and Utilities Element of the City of San Clemente Centennial General Plan contains the goals and policies established by the City of San Clemente related to the utilities and service systems of its population, and complies with requirements set forth by the State of California. This Element covers the areas of Education, Library Services, Arts and Culture, Human Services, Water Quality and Wastewater, Storm Drainage, Stormwater and Urban Runoff, Solid Waste and Recycling, and Energy. Policies for the Water and Wastewater section for the City include ensuring existing and new development will not negatively impact the City's water resources or wastewater systems. Specific policies include:

- PSFU-5.01. Water Resources. We ensure that existing and new development does not degrade San Clemente's water resources.
- PSFU-5.05. Water Supplies. We provide and maintain adequate water supplies and distribution facilities capable of meeting existing and future daily and peak demands, including fire flow requirements.
- PSFU-5.08. Recycled Water. We encourage, and in some cases require, the use of recycled water when available through a Mandatory Use Ordinance. The city will continue to expand its recycled water program and seek new and improved technologies and best practices to use water more efficiently.
- PSFU-5.10. Wastewater System. We provide and maintain a system of wastewater collection and treatment facilities to adequately convey and treat wastewater generated in the City of San Clemente service area.

The Storm Drainage section includes the following policies:

- PSFU-6.01. Drainage Master Plan. Provide for the review and, if necessary, update of the existing City Drainage Master Plan study in order to identify any deficiencies and needed improvements of the drainage system.
- PSFU-6.03. Requirement for New Facilities. Require that adequate storm drain and flood control facilities be constructed coincident with new development.

The Stormwater section includes the following policies:

- PSFU-7.01. Stormwater and Urban Runoff Management. We maintain a comprehensive stormwater/urban runoff management plan, and provide adequate funding to implement the plan, to minimize impacts on our watershed, canyons, coastal bluffs, beaches, and marine resources.
- PSFU-7.03. Enforcement. We maintain adequate legal authority to implement and enforce local plans and ordinances to comply with applicable regional, state and federal requirements for stormwater runoff management and mitigation to protect our water quality.

The Solid Waste and Recycling section includes the following policies:

- PSFU-8.01. Coordination. We coordinate with contractors and other public agencies to identify and implement cost-effective solid waste and recycling strategies.
- PSFU-8.10. Program Development. We update or develop new programs as needed to further reduce waste generation and increase recycling.

Development by the City of any additional utilities and service systems or the expansion of or increased demand on the existing systems due to the Proposed Project would be subject to the goals and policies outlined in the General Plan (City of San Clemente 2014).

4.17.3 Existing Conditions

4.17.3.1 Existing Setting

The existing utilities most affected by the Proposed Project are located within MCB Camp Pendleton, and are described in the following sections.

Water

MCB Camp Pendleton's main potable water supply comes from wells and aquifers located on MCB Camp Pendleton, as permitted by the California Department of Public Health. The aquifers are located at four locations around the MCB Camp Pendleton: San Mateo Basin, San Onofre Basin, Santa Margarita Basin, and the Las Flores aquifer (Navy 2012). Water extracted from each basin goes through a different treatment process specific to the mineral content and other constituents of the basin to ensure the water is compliant with federal and state drinking water regulations and quality standards. The San Mateo Point Housing development on MCB Camp Pendleton is the only exception, as they receive potable water from the South Coast Water District (MCB Camp Pendleton 2015c).

Wastewater

Wastewater is treated on MCB Camp Pendleton and consists of three components: collection, treatment, and disposal/reuse. Wastewater is treated to both secondary and tertiary (Title 22) standards. There are a total of three wastewater treatment plants on MCB Camp Pendleton (MCB Camp Pendleton 2012, 2015a). The northern regions of MCB Camp Pendleton are served by the Northern Region Tertiary Treatment Plant, the southern region of the MCB Camp Pendleton is served by the Southern Region Tertiary Treatment Plant, and Sewage Treatment Plant 9 serves the 43 Area (Las Pulgas). The total flow capacity for MCB Camp Pendleton is approximately 13.2 million gallons per day (mgd) (MCB Camp Pendleton 2012).

Recycled Water

Where possible, MCB Camp Pendleton uses recycled water (Title 22 tertiary-treated wastewater) for irrigation, to supplement water supplies on MCB Camp Pendleton. The Southern Tertiary Treatment Plant is operational and a northern advanced water treatment (reverse osmosis) plant is under construction and planned for completion in January 2016 (MCB Camp Pendleton 2015b).

The City of San Clemente has a recycled water plant that produced approximately 9 percent of the City's total water supply in 2010 (City of San Clemente 2011). The expansion of the recycled water plant was completed in September 2014, which more than doubled the plant's capacity and added 9 miles of pipeline for recycled water delivery (San Clemente Times 2014). The City uses the recycled water for irrigation (at the San Clemente Municipal Golf Course, among other locations) and for building cooling (San Clemente Magazine 2013; San Clemente Times 2014).

Solid Waste

There are four landfills in San Diego County. The Borrego Landfill (Solid Waste Information System Number [SWIS] 37-AA-0006) located in Borrego Springs has a capacity of 50 tons per day and a remaining capacity of 478,836 cubic yards. The Otay Landfill (SWIS Number 37-AA-010) located in Chula Vista has a capacity of 5,830 tons per day and a remaining capacity of 24,514,904 cubic yards. The West Miramar Sanitary Landfill (SWIS Number 37-AA-020) located in San Diego, has a capacity of 8,000 tons per day and a remaining capacity of 15,527,878 cubic yards. The Sycamore Landfill (SWIS Number 37-AA-023), located in San Diego, has a capacity of 38,000 tons per day and a remaining capacity of 42,246,551 cubic yards. There are two landfills on MCB Camp Pendleton, San Onofre Landfill and Las Pulgas Landfill, which will not be used by SDG&E for waste generated by the Proposed Project. Non-hazardous solid waste generated by the Proposed Project will be disposed of at an appropriately permitted landfill.

Electric and Natural Gas Utilities

Electricity and natural gas utilities are provided by SDG&E for MCB Camp Pendleton. Natural gas is used by 29 areas on MCB Camp Pendleton including housing areas, encampment areas, two tenant areas, and two property record holders. Near the Proposed Project, MCB Camp Pendleton's existing electrical power lines provide power to the cantonment areas to the west and north of San Mateo Junction. The MCB Camp Pendleton electrical facilities are concentrated in and around the cantonment areas, and power is supplied to these areas by SDG&E facilities.

4.17.4 Applicant Proposed Measures

The Proposed Project will have no impact to utilities and service systems; therefore, no APMs are proposed.

4.17.5 Potential Impacts

The Proposed Project includes reconductoring, removal of existing wood pole structures, and installation of new steel pole structures for the existing TL 695 and TL 6971 power lines. The operation and maintenance activities required for the power lines will not change from those currently required for the existing system; thus, no additional operation-related impacts related to utilities and service systems will occur. Furthermore, maintenance will decrease slightly due to the removal of wood pole structures and the installation of steel pole structures. Therefore, the impact analysis is focused on construction activities

that are required to install the new conductor, remove the existing wood pole structures, install the new steel pole structures, and establish required access and temporary work areas, as described in Chapter 3.0, Proposed Project Description.

4.17.5.1 Methodology

The analysis presented below is based on a review of federal, local, and state regulations, planning documentation, and Internet research. Documents reviewed include the MCB Camp Pendleton Base Regulations and the City of San Clemente Centennial General Plan (City of San Clemente 2014). Utilities and services systems were identified and assessed relative to the needs and effects of the Proposed Project. A qualitative analysis is provided to determine whether the Proposed Project will have a substantial impact on utilities and service systems.

4.17.5.2 Significance Criteria

According to Section 15002(g) of the CEQA Guidelines, “a significant effect on the environment is defined as a substantial adverse change in the physical conditions which exist in the area affected by the proposed project.” As stated in Section 15064(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, the significance of an activity may vary with the setting. The potential significance of project-related impacts on utilities and service systems were evaluated for each of the criteria listed in the checklist, as discussed below.

a) Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? No Impact

The Proposed Project will reconductor power lines, remove wood pole structures, and install steel pole structures within an existing power line alignment entirely within areas currently devoted to electric utilities. Operation of the Proposed Project will not generate any wastewater, as the towers and power lines are unstaffed, and will not require the alteration of existing sewer and wastewater treatment systems. Construction activities will temporarily generate minor quantities of wastewater (e.g., portable toilets for construction workers), which would be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable wastewater treatment requirements. During the construction of concrete pier foundations and trenching, dewatering may occur if water is present during excavation. This water will be managed and/or discarded in accordance with the Proposed Project's SWPPP and SDG&E's Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual for construction projects. Water used for mixing will become incorporated into the grout/cement. Water for mixing or dewatering activities will not be discharged as a wastewater byproduct. Therefore, the Proposed Project will have no impact with respect to exceeding wastewater treatment requirements.

b) Would the project 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? No Impact

Operation of the Proposed Project will not generate any wastewater, as the towers and power lines are unstaffed. No new populations will be served by the Proposed Project upon its completion, and service will not be extended into currently unserved areas. Construction water and wastewater needs, as described in the preceding section, will be minimal and temporary and will not require new or expanded water or wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, the Proposed Project will have no impact with respect to water or wastewater treatment facilities.

c) Would the project 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? No Impact

No new drainage facilities will be constructed and no existing drainage facilities will need to be expanded for the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project will not introduce any new impervious surfaces that would substantially increase storm water runoff during construction or operations. Therefore, the Proposed Project will result in no impact with respect to stormwater drainage facilities.

d) Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed? No Impact

Construction of the Proposed Project will not serve any new populations or extend service into currently unserved areas. SDG&E will estimate the volume of water needed for dust control activities during the verification process for construction water usage with the water supply sources. The Proposed Project anticipates using potable water for construction purposes and will be acquired by the construction contractors, and may be supplied by the City of San Clemente and/or ~~the City of Oceanside~~other water sources. However, anticipated sources may be subject to change when the Proposed Project goes into construction in 2018. Tertiary-treated recycled water will be used to the extent feasible under the State Water Resources Control Board General Waste Discharge Requirements for Recycled Water Use (WQ 2014-0090-DWQ). However, if tertiary-treated recycled water is not available in the required quantities at the time of project construction, potable water will be obtained from local water purveyors instead. The City of San Clemente is a potential source of recycled water. Recycled water would be conveyed to construction areas by truck. Water usage during construction would occur on an as-needed basis and will be temporary (limited to the duration of construction). It is anticipated that the City of San Clemente and/or ~~the City of Oceanside~~other water sources will verify that there are sufficient water supplies to accommodate the Proposed Project. Therefore, there will be no impact with respect to water supply.

e) Would the Proposed Project result in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? No Impact

A small number of portable restrooms will be used on-site during construction. The licensed portable restroom contractor will dispose of wastewater at a treatment facility that has adequate capacity. On MCB Camp Pendleton there are three treatment plants with a total flow capacity of 13.2 mgd. In the City of San Diego, the North City Water Reclamation Plant can treat up to 30 mgd of wastewater and the Point Loma Water Treatment Plant has a capacity of 240 mgd, but currently treats 170 mgd (City of San Diego 2015a; 2015b). With the presence of a number of wastewater treatment facilities near the Proposed Project area with adequate capacity, impacts to wastewater treatment capacity will be less than significant.

f) Would the Proposed Project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? No Impact

Construction of the Proposed Project will generate solid waste from the removal of existing wood pole structures and existing conductor, as well as general construction activities including construction worker generated wastes. Treated wood products and other power line hardware and materials will be recycled, when possible. Any wastes that are characterized as hazardous will be transported off-site for disposal in accordance with all federal, state and local statutes and regulations. The remaining wastes, determined to be non-hazardous by SDG&E environmental staff, will be removed from the site by the contractor and disposed of at off-base appropriately permitted landfills. The contractor will handle the waste in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. Excess soil from excavation activities will be distributed around the Proposed Project pole structure sites within SDG&E's right-of-way or along existing access roads. In limited circumstances, excavated soil may be transported off-site for disposal at an appropriately permitted landfill when other methods for reuse are unavailable. For non-hazardous

waste, SDG&E requires that landfills be permitted to accept specific categories of waste. Otay Landfill is the only landfill in San Diego County that is permitted to accept treated wood power pole structures. Located in the southern portion of San Diego County, Otay Landfill can accommodate a total of more than 61 million cubic yards, and has a remaining capacity of more than 24 million cubic yards. This landfill has a maximum daily permitted throughput of 5,830 tons per day. Otay Landfill is therefore expected to have sufficient capacity to handle the construction debris that cannot be reused or recycled. Therefore, the Proposed Project will have no impact with respect to permitted landfill capacity.

g) Does project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste? No Impact

As analyzed above in the response item f) above, any solid waste produced during the construction of the Proposed Project will likely be disposed of at Otay Landfill. SDG&E, contractor management and disposal of solid wastes will comply with all applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations. Therefore, the Proposed Project will have no impact with respect to federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

4.17.6 References

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