5.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) evaluates the potential for implementation of the proposed La Puerta School Site Specific Plan (Specific Plan) to impact utilities and services systems. Utilities and services systems include wastewater (sewage) treatment and collection systems, water supply and distribution systems, storm drainage, solid waste collection and disposal, and other public utilities. Potential impacts to hydrology (e.g., flooding) and water quality are provided in Section 5.8, *Hydrology and Water Quality*. Storm drainage, though discussed below, is also addressed in Section 5.8, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

The analysis in this section is based in part on the following technical reports:

- *Sewer Analysis*, AKM Consulting Engineers, July 26, 2022.
- *Statement of Water Service,* Golden State Water Company, May 13, 2022.

Complete copies of these reports are included in Appendices J1 and J2, respectively, of this DEIR.

5.16.1 Wastewater Treatment and Collection

5.16.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Regulatory Background

Federal, state, and local laws, regulations, plans, or guidelines related to wastewater treatment and collection that are applicable to the Specific Plan are summarized below.

Federal

Clean Water Act and National Pollution Elimination Discharge System

The Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes regulations to control the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulates water quality standards for surface waters (US Code, Title 33, Sections 1251 et seq.). Under the act, the US Environment Protection Agency (EPA) is authorized to set wastewater standards and runs the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. Under the NPDES program, permits are required for all new developments that discharge directly into Waters of the United States. The federal Clean Water Act requires wastewater treatment of all effluent before it is discharged into surface waters. NPDES permits for such discharges in the project region are issued by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB, Region 4).

State

State Water Resources Control Board: Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements

The General Waste Discharge Requirements specify that all federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length which collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility in the State of California need to develop a sewer master plan. The master plan evaluates existing sewer collection

systems and provides a framework for undertaking the construction of new and replacement facilities to maintain proper levels of service. It includes inflow and infiltration studies to analyze flow monitoring and water use data, a capacity assurance plan to analyze the existing system with existing land use and unit flow factors, a condition assessment and sewer system rehabilitation plan, and a financial plan with recommended capital improvements and financial models.

General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution

The General Pretreatment Regulations establish the responsibilities of federal, state, and local governments; industry; and the public to implement National Pretreatment Standards to control pollutants that pass through or interfere with treatment processes in publicly owned treatment works or that may contaminate sewage sludge. Pretreatment standards are pollutant discharge limits that apply to industrial users.

Regional

Pomona Water Reclamation Plant NPDES Permit

Wastewater generated by development in the city is discharged to the City's sewer system and conveyed to the Pomona Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) for treatment. The Pomona WRP is owned and operated by Los Angeles County Sanitary District (LACSD) and provides primary, secondary, and tertiary wastewater treatment. Wastewater discharge requirements for the Pomona WRP are detailed in NPDES No. CA0053619, Order No. R4-2021-0097. The permit includes the conditions needed to meet minimum applicable technology-based requirements. The permit includes limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve the required water quality standards.

Los Angeles County Sanitation District's Connection Fees

Capital improvements to the Pomona WRP are funded from connection fees charged to new developments, redevelopments, and expansions of existing land uses. The connection fee is a capital facilities fee used to provide additional conveyance, treatment, and disposal facilities (capital facilities) required by new users connecting to the LACSD's sewerage system or by existing users who significantly increase the quantity or strength of their wastewater discharge. The Connection Fee Program ensures that all users pay their fair share for any necessary expansion of the system. Estimated wastewater generation factors used in determining connection fees in LACSD's 22 member districts are set forth in the Connection Fee Ordinance for each respective district, available on LACSD's website. The Project Area is within the LACSD's District 21 service area and development accommodated by the Specific Plan would be subject to the Connection Fee Ordinance.

Los Angeles County Sanitation District's Wastewater Ordinance

The purpose of LACSD's wastewater ordinance is to establish controls on users of LACSD's sewer system to protect the environment and public health, and to provide for the maximum beneficial use of LACSD's facilities. The provision of this ordinance applies to all direct or indirect discharges to any part of LACSD's sewer system. The ordinance regulates sewer construction and provides for the approval of plans for sewer construction and implements federal and state pollution control regulations. LACSD's wastewater ordinance is

adopted, with amendments, by the City under Title 13, Chapter 13.12, County Sanitary Sewer and Industrial Waste Ordinance, of the Claremont Municipal Code.

Local

City of Claremont Sanitary Sewer Management Plan

The City's Sanitary Sewer Management Plan was developed to ensure that:

- The City's sanitary sewer collection system facilities are properly operated, maintained, and managed to reduce the frequency and severity of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) and their potential impacts on public health, on safety, and on the environment;
- That when SSOs occur, prompt action is taken to identify, contain, remove the cause, promptly report the event to appropriate regulatory authorities, and ensure that the public is adequately and timely notified;
- That all SSOs and system deficiencies and remedial actions taken are well documented;
- That the City's sewer system operators, employees, contractors, responders, or other agents are adequately trained and equipped to address an SSO event; and
- That the City's sewer system is adequately designed, constructed, and funded to provide adequate capacity to convey base flows and peak flows while meeting or exceeding applicable regulations, laws, and the generally acceptable practices relative to sanitary sewer system operations and maintenance (Claremont 2015).

City of Claremont Municipal Code

Title 13, Sewers. This title of the municipal code includes connection requirements, service fees, and permitted and prohibited discharges. Connection fees provide financing for the ongoing maintenance and operation of the sanitary sewer system in the city, including capital replacement costs.

Existing Conditions

Wastewater Conveyance

The City owns, operates, and maintains a sanitary sewer collection system. Through the years, the City has continued to construct new sewers to meet new development and redevelopment needs and to replace aged sewers as required. There is an existing City owned 12-inch public sewer main in Forbes Avenue and another sewer main in Indian Hill Boulevard. Wastewater from these lines is conveyed to LACSD's San Antonio Trunk Sewer in Whittier Avenue north of Kent Drive. The 15-inch-diameter trunk sewer has a capacity of 2.5 million gallons per day (mgd) and conveyed a peak flow of 1.4 mgd when last measured in 2014 (see Appendix A2, NOP comment letter from LACSD dated February 22, 2022).

Wastewater Treatment

The Pomona WRP is located at 295 Humane Way in Pomona, California. It has a capacity of 15.0 mgd and currently processes an average flow of 8.1 mgd (see Appendix A2, NOP comment letter from LACSD dated February 22, 2022). Therefore, the treatment plant has a residual capacity of 6.9 mgd.

The original plant, known as the Tri-City Plant, was owned by the cities of Pomona, Claremont, and La Verne. It was placed into operation in July 1926, with water reuse beginning in 1927. LACSD took over operations in 1966 and increased the plant capacity to 4.0 mgd of wastewater. In 1970, the plant capacity was expanded to 10.0 mgd and in 1977, the plant capacity was further increased to 15.0 mgd. The plant provides primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment and serves a population of approximately 130,000 people. Approximately 8.0 mgd of recycled water produced from the Pomona WRP is used at over 190 sites throughout its service area. Reuse applications include landscape irrigation of parks, schools, golf courses, greenbelts, and such; and industrial use by local manufacturers. The remainder of the recycled water is discharged into the San Jose Creek, where it is allowed to percolate into the groundwater in the unlined portions of the San Gabriel River for groundwater recharge (LACSD 2022a).

5.16.1.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

U-1 Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.

U-3 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.

5.16.1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance for which the Notice of Preparation disclosed potentially significant impacts. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.16-1: Implementation of the Specific Plan would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater facilities the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects. [Threshold U-1 (part)]

Impact Analysis: Following is a discussion of the potential construction and operational impacts on wastewater facilities as a result of development accommodated by the Specific Plan.

Wastewater Conveyance

Construction Phase

The City would provide wastewater collection and conveyance service to the Project Area. Based on Figure 3-9, *Proposed Tentative Tract Map*, new eight-inch sewer lines would be constructed on-site within the looped private street, which would connect to each residential parcel via individual sewer lines. The new sewer system would connect to a proposed off-site sewer line at a connection point near the southwestern boundary of the Project Area. The proposed off-site sewer line would be constructed along the southern end of the adjacent La Puerta Sports Park; it would traverse the entire southern park site boundary and connect to the existing sewer main in Indian Hill Boulevard. Additionally, homes that would front onto Forbes Avenue (see Figure 3-2, *Conceptual Site Plan*) would connect directly to an existing 12-inch public sewer main in Forbes Avenue. Individual sewer laterals would be provided for each residential parcel location along Forbes Avenue. The public sewer main in Indian Hill Boulevard and Forbes Avenue would continue to be maintained by the City, while the proposed lateral connections and private sewer lines within the Project Area would be maintained by the established HOA.

Construction impacts associated with the installation of sewer lines on-site would primarily involve trenching to place the lines. The construction-related environmental impacts associated with these improvements are analyzed throughout this DEIR since it is a component of the Specific Plan. The analysis in this section focuses on off-site construction and whether the City and LACSD would need to expand their sewer system to handle the demand generated by development accommodated by the Specific Plan.

Construction and installation of the new off-site sewer line is anticipated to take approximately five working days to complete. It would be installed using a traditional method of trenching using a backhoe—trenching would follow the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's requirement of a 1:1 slope. The sewer line installation would not result in the removal of or impact to any existing trees within the La Puerta Sports Park. Given the proposed sewer line location, coordination of its installation with the City, Claremont Unified School District, and Claremont Youth Sports would be required to limit the impact on sports activities at the park.

Apart from the proposed off-site connection to Indian Hill Boulevard, no other off-site sewer line construction or upsizing would be required to accommodate development accommodated by the Specific Plan. However, some construction would occur within the public right-of-way on Forbes Avenue and Indian Hill Boulevard and within the La Puerta Sports Park to make the necessary infrastructure connections to the existing sewer mains. Prior to ground disturbance, project contractors would coordinate with the City to identify the locations and depth of all sewer lines and the proposed sewer system improvements would be designed and constructed in accordance with City requirements and would require City approval.

Wastewater generation would not occur during the construction phase of development accommodated by the Specific Plan and associated construction workers on-site. Construction workers would use portable restrooms, which would be emptied off-site and would not contribute to wastewater flows to the City's wastewater system.

Thus, construction activities of development accommodated by the Specific Plan would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater infrastructure or the construction or

relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Operation Phase

As shown in Table 5.16-1, based on the type of use and generation factors, implementation of the Specific Plan would generate approximately 15,080 gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater. The Specific Plan permits residential development at up to 6.0 dwelling units per acre (du/ac). With a permitted density of 6.0 du/ac, development on the 9.58-acre Project Area could result in a development potential of 58 single-family homes (6.0 multiplied by 9.58 equals 58). As shown in Figure 3-2, *Conceptual Site Plan*, the project applicant proposes to develop 56 single-family detached homes. However, for purposes of CEQA and as a conservative approach, a maximum of up to 58 single-family homes (plus 10 accessory dwelling units, as analyzed in this DEIR) is analyzed in this DEIR.

Table 5.16-1 Projected Wastewater Generation

Land Use	Buildout	Wastewater Generation Rates (gpd per parcel)	Generated Wastewater (gpd)
Single Family Home	58 Parcels	260	15,080

Source: LACSD 2022b.
Notes: gpd = gallons per day.

The wastewater flow originating from the Project Area would discharge to an on-site sewer system to be appropriately sized and installed within the Project Area for conveyance to the City's sewer system and ultimately to LACSD's San Antonio Trunk Sewer. LACSD's 15-inch-diameter trunk sewer has a capacity of 2.5 mgd and conveyed a peak flow of 1.4 mgd when last measured in 2014 (see Appendix A2, NOP comment letter from LACSD dated February 22, 2022). Therefore, the trunk main has a residual capacity of 1.1 mgd. Since sewer generation associated with implementation of the Specific Plan is approximately 0.015 mgd it would be well within the available LACSD sewer infrastructure capacity and would not require the construction of new or expansion of the sewer trunk.

The sewer analysis conducted for the Specific Plan (see Appendix L1) concluded that the sewage generation for development accommodated by the Specific Plan would not cause a hydraulic deficiency to the City's sewer lines and therefore no sewer improvements are necessary. The sewer analysis is based on the development of 56 single-family units, which is what is proposed for the Project Area by the applicant. If the maximum development potential of 58 single-family units (plus 10 accessory dwelling units, as analyzed in this DEIR) is implemented for the Project Area, an updated sewer analysis would be required prior to commencement of grading activities for review and approval by the City. The addition of 2 additional single-family homes is not anticipated to and would unlikely exceed the capacity of the local, City owned, sewer lines. If the construction of new or expanded sewer lines is required, all construction activities would abide by the requirements of Title 13 of the City's Municipal Code, which would ensure that significant environmental effects do not occur.

The City continuously manages and expands its sewer system in compliance with its Sanitary Sewer Management Plan, and development accommodated by the Specific Plan would comply with Title 13, *Sewers*,

of the municipal code and LACSD's connection fee requirements to provide financing for the ongoing maintenance and operation of the sanitary sewer systems, including capital replacement costs.

Based on the preceding, implementation of the Specific Plan would not require the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater conveyance infrastructure. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Wastewater Treatment

Buildout of the Specific Plan would generate 15,080 gpd (or 0.015 mgd) of wastewater that would need to be treated at the Pomona WRP, which has a residual capacity of 6.9 mgd. Therefore, implementation of the Specific Plan would contribute an increased sewage flow equivalent to less than one percent of Pomona WRP's residual capacity. No new or expanded water reclamation plant facilities would be needed.

Additionally, the Pomona WRP is required by federal and state law to meet applicable standards of treatment plant discharge requirements subject to NPDES No. CA0053619. The permit includes the conditions needed to meet minimum applicable technology-based requirements. The NPDES permit regulates the amount and type of pollutants that the system can discharge into receiving waters. The Pomona WRP is operating in compliance with and would continue to operate subject to state waste discharge requirements and federal NPDES permit requirements, as set forth in the NPDES permit and order.

Development accommodated by the Specific Plan would be required to comply with the LACSDs' Wastewater Ordinance and Connection Fee Ordinance, which includes the payment of a connection fee, the approval of plans for sewer construction by LACSD, and the prohibition of certain discharges to sewer lines. As described above, the additional wastewater (quantity and type) that would be generated by development accommodated by the Specific Plan and treated by the Pomona WRP would not impede the treatment plant's ability to continue to meet its wastewater treatment requirements and no new or expanded treatment facilities would be required.

Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 5.16-2: Wastewater generated by development accommodated by the Specific Plan would be adequately treated by the wastewater service provider for the Project Area, which has adequate capacity to serve the Specific Plan's demand in addition to existing commitments. [Threshold U-3]

Impact Analysis: Wastewater from the residential uses that would be accommodated by the Specific Plan do not contain substances of types and amounts prohibited by LACSD discharge limits. Thus, project-generated wastewater would not adversely affect LACSD's compliance with the Los Angeles RWQCB's Order No. R4-2021-0097. Development accommodated by the Specific Plan would also be designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with LACSDs Wastewater Ordinance and Connection Fee Ordinance. The discharge of oil or petroleum products into the sewer system by future residents of the Project Area is prohibited by state and local law.

As noted above, the Pomona WRP has a residual capacity of 6.9 mgd and the plant can accommodate the additional 15,080 gpd of wastewater that would be generated by development accommodated by the Specific

Plan. Therefore, LACSD has adequate capacity to serve the Specific Plan's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

5.16.1.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The area considered for cumulative impacts to wastewater treatment is WRP's service area. The area considered for cumulative impacts to wastewater conveyance systems is LACSD's service area and the City's sewer system service area.

Future growth in the City would result in increases in wastewater generation and flow. These include increases in residential and commercial effluent. The City expands and upgrades the sewer collection system based on needs identified in the Sanitary Sewer Management Plan. Additionally, all future development within LACSD's larger service would be reviewed on a project-by-project basis to verify that existing capacity exists to convey the wastewater generated by the new development and whether construction of new sewer lines would cause significant environmental effects. Through the use of connection fees and agreements, LACSD is able to maintain and expand its wastewater collection system as necessary and is able to ensure that new developments pay their fair-share costs associated with increased demand. Therefore, there would be no significant cumulative impacts on wastewater collection.

The City's wastewater effluent is directed to the Pomona WRP operated by LACSD. Future development in the City would comply with LACSD's Wastewater Ordinance and Connection Fee Ordinance to ensure that the Pomona WRP continues to operate in compliance with its NPDES permit. Future development would also comply with LACSD's connection fee requirements to fund future capital improvement programs and Title 13, *Sewers*, of the City's municipal code. Accordingly, cumulative impacts on wastewater infrastructure and treatment would be less than significant.

5.16.2 Water Supply and Distribution Systems

5.16.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Regulatory Background

Federal, state, and local laws, regulations, plans, or guidelines related to water supply and distribution systems that are applicable to the Specific Plan are summarized below.

Federal

Safe Drinking Water Act

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is enforced by the EPA and sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. SDWA requires actions to protect drinking water and its sources, which include rivers, lakes, and groundwater.

State

California Urban Water Management Planning Act

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water suppliers to prepare an urban water management plan (UWMP) if they provide water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or provide more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (afy) of water. The intent of the UWMP is to assist water supply agencies in water resource planning given their existing and anticipated future demands. The UWMP must include a water supply and demand assessment that compares total water supply available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over a 20-year period. It is also mandatory that UWMPs be updated every five years.

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7)

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, SB X7-7, requires all water suppliers to increase water use efficiency. The legislation sets an overall goal of reducing per capita water use by 20 percent by 2020, with an interim goal of a 10 percent reduction in per capita water use by 2015. Effective in 2016, urban retail water suppliers who do not meet the water conservation requirements established by this bill are not eligible for state water grants or loans. SB X7-7 requires that urban water retail suppliers determine baseline water use and set reduction targets according to specified standards; it also requires that agricultural water suppliers prepare plans and implement efficient water management practices.

20x2020 Water Conservation Plan

The 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan of 2010 was a byproduct of the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The plan had a threefold effect, establishing: 1) a benchmark of current usage per capita of 2005 baseline data; 2) an intermediate goal for all water providers to meet by 2015; 3) a 20 percent reduction by 2020 of water usage.

Assembly Bill 1668 and Senate Bill 606

On May 31, 2018, Governor Brown signed two bills (Assembly Bill 1668 and Senate Bill 606) that established long-term standards for water suppliers. The bills called for the creation of new urban efficiency standards for indoor use, outdoor use, and water lost to leaks as well as any appropriate variances for unique local conditions. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) will adopt these standards by regulation no later than June 30, 2022. The indoor water use standard will be 55 gallons per person per day until January 2025; the standard will become stricter over time, decreasing to 50 gallons per person per day in January 2030. The outdoor water use standard will be based on land cover, climate, and other factors determined by the Department of Water Resources and the SWRCB. The SWRCB will adopt the outdoor standard by June 2022 and the water leaks standard by July 2020 pursuant to prior legislation (SB 555, 2015).

Mandatory Water Conservation

Following the declaration on July 15, 2014, of a state of emergency due to drought conditions, the SWRCB adopted Resolution No. 2014-0038 for emergency regulation of statewide water conservation efforts. These regulations, which went into effect on August 1, 2014, were intended to reduce outdoor urban water use and persuade all California households to voluntarily reduce their water consumption by 20 percent. Water companies with 3,000 or more service connections were required to report monthly water consumption to the

SWRCB. The SWRCB readopted the regulations several times until Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-40-17 in April 2017, ending the drought emergency and directing the SWRCB to rescind portions of its existing drought emergency water conservation regulations but maintain the portions that prohibit wasteful water use practices until permanent requirements are in place. The prohibitions that are still in effect address: 1) the application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes excess runoff; 2) the use of a hose to wash a motor vehicle except where the hose is equipped with a shut-off nozzle; 3) the application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks; 4) the use of potable water in nonrecirculating ornamental fountains; and 5) the application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall. Also, urban water suppliers are still required to submit monthly water monitoring reports to the SWRCB.

Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (AB 1881)

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (AB 1881) required the DWR to update the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance by 2009. The State's model ordinance was issued on October 8, 2009. Under AB 1881, cities and counties are required to adopt a State updated model landscape water conservation ordinance by January 31, 2010, or to adopt a different ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance. It also requires reporting on the implementation and enforcement of local ordinances, with required reports due by December 31, 2015.

2015 Update of the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Executive Order B-29-15)

To improve water savings in the landscaping sector, the DWR updated the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance in accordance with Executive Order B-29-15. The Model Ordinance promotes efficient landscapes in new developments and retrofitted landscapes. The Executive Order called for revising the Model Ordinance to increase water efficiency standards for new and retrofitted landscapes through more efficient irrigation systems, greywater usage, and on-site stormwater capture, and by limiting the portion of landscapes that can be covered in turf.

New development projects that include landscaped areas of 500 square feet or more—including residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional projects that require a permit, plan check, or design review—are subject to the Model Ordinance. The previous landscape-size threshold for new development projects ranged from 2,500 square feet to 5,000 square feet.

California Green Building Standards Code

The residential provisions of the current (2022) California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) outline planning, design and development methods that include environmentally responsible site selection, building design, building siting and development to protect, restore and enhance the environmental quality of the site and respect the integrity of adjacent properties. CALGreen also establishes the means of conserving water used indoors, outdoors and in wastewater conveyance, outlines means of achieving material conservation and resource efficiency; and outlines means of reducing the quantity of air contaminants.

Regional

Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances

Division 1 of Title 20 of the Los Angeles County's Code of Ordinances includes provisions for water supply facilities constructed, replaced, extended or rehabilitated to serve new subdivisions and residential, commercial, and industrial improvements in the unincorporated area of the county of Los Angeles. This division also includes provisions for water-efficient landscaping.

Golden State Water Company: Claremont Service Area Urban Water Management Plan

The Project Area is within the existing service area of the Golden State Water Company (GSWC). The GSWC is required to prepare a UWMP for its service areas pursuant to Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act, effective January 1, 1984. The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires all urban water suppliers to prepare, adopt, and file a UWMP with the DWR every five years. The Golden State Water Company–Claremont service area's (GSWC Claremont) 2020 UWMP outlines current water demands, sources, and supply reliability to the City by forecasting water use based on climate, demographics, and land use changes in the City. The plan also details the Water Shortage Contingency Plan used in case of shortage emergencies.

Local

City of Claremont Municipal Code

Chapter 8.30, Water Conservation. The purpose of this chapter is to establish a water conservation and supply shortage program that will reduce water consumption within the City of Claremont through conservation, assist in effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, and maximize the efficient use of water within the City to avoid and minimize the effect and hardship of water shortages to the greatest extent possible.

Chapter 15.22, Green Building Standards Code. This chapter adopts by reference the most current (2022) CALGreen. CALGreen applies to the planning, design, operation, construction, use, and occupancy of every newly constructed building or structure in California, unless otherwise indicated in the code.

Chapter 16.131, Water Efficient Landscape Requirements. The purpose of this chapter is to establish an alternative local ordinance that is acceptable under AB 1881 as being at least as effective as the State Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance in the context of conditions in the City in order to:

- Promote the values and benefits of landscapes while recognizing the need to invest water and other resources as efficiently as possible;
- Establish a set of procedures for planning, designing, installing, and maintaining and managing water efficient landscapes in new construction and rehabilitated projects;

- Establish provisions for water management practices and water waste prevention for existing landscapes; and
- Use water efficiently without waste by setting a maximum applied water allowance as an upper limit for water use and reduce water use to the lowest practical amount.

Existing Conditions

Water Supply

GSWC Claremont includes the City of Claremont, portions of the cities of Montclair, Pomona, and Upland, and adjacent unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. GSWC Claremont encompasses an area of approximately 9.2 square miles and is in the easterly portion of Los Angeles County and southerly of the San Gabriel Mountains. GSWC Claremont is generally bordered by the Los Angeles County line to the east, the City of La Verne to the west, and the City of Pomona to the south. The service area consists of residential (single-family and multi-family), commercial, industrial, institutional (Claremont Colleges), and open space land uses.

GSWC Claremont's water supply sources include groundwater pumped from the Chino Basin; groundwater pumped from Six Basins; treated water purchased from City of Upland; and treated, imported surface water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through Three Valleys Municipal Water District. GSWC Claremont's main source of water supply is treated, imported surface water. GSWC Claremont's water demand for 2020 was 10,175 afy (GSWC 2021).

Every urban water supplier is required to assess its reliability to provide water service to its customers under normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. The 2020 UWMP states that GSWC Claremont will be able to meet projected demands between 2025 and 2045 during normal years, single dry years, and multiple dry years (see Table 5.16-2.

Table 5.16-2 Normal, Single Dry, and Multiple Dry Year Supply and Demand (afy)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
NORMAL YEAR					
Supply Totals	10,451	10,623	10,798	10,977	11,158
Demand Totals	10,451	10,623	10,798	10,977	11,158
Surplus	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
SINGLE DRY YEAR					
Supply Totals	11,037	11,219	11,404	11,404	11,592
Demand Totals	11,037	11,219	11,404	11,404	11,592
Surplus	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
MULTIPLE DRY YEAR					
Year 1					
Supply Totals	12,120	12,320	12,523	12,523	12,729
Demand Totals	12,120	12,320	12,523	12,523	12,729
Surplus	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 5.16-2 Normal, Single Dry, and Multiple Dry Year Supply and Demand (afy)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Year 2					
Supply Totals	12,827	13,038	13,253	13,253	13,472
Demand Totals	12,827	13,038	13,253	13,253	13,472
Surplus	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Year 3					
Supply Totals	10,174	10,342	10,512	10,512	10,685
Demand Totals	10,174	10,342	10,512	10,512	10,685
Surplus	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Year 4					
Supply Totals	12,536	12,743	12,953	19,953	13,166
Demand Totals	12,536	12,743	12,953	19,953	13,166
Surplus	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Year 4					
Supply Totals	9,257	9,410	9,565	9,565	9,722
Demand Totals	9,257	9,410	9,565	9,565	9,722
Surplus	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: GSWC 2021.

Water Distribution System

GSWC Claremont's water system is made up of approximately 149.5 miles of water mains and 22 wells. Pipe diameters range from 1 inch to 18 inches. The system also includes 10 reservoirs, 3 forebays, 36 booster stations and 8 interconnections to other water systems (Rincon, 2014). The closest water main to the Project Area is a 12-inch water main in Forbes Avenue.

5.16.2.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

U-1 Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.

U-2 Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

5.16.2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance for which the Notice of Preparation disclosed potentially significant impacts. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.16-3: Buildout of the Specific Plan would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water facilities the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects. [Threshold U-1 (part)]

Impact Analysis: Following is a discussion of the potential construction and operational impacts on water facilities as a result of development accommodated by the Specific Plan.

Construction

GSWC would provide water delivery service to the Project Area. Based on Figure 3-9, *Proposed Tentative Tract Map*, new potable water lines would be constructed on-site within the private streets, which would connect via laterals to the existing 12-inch water main in Forbes Avenue. Individual water lines and meters would be provided for each residential parcel. The public water main in Forbes Avenue would be maintained by GSWC, while the proposed lateral connections and private water lines within the Project Area would be maintained by the established HOA. No off-site water line construction or upsizing would be required to accommodate the proposed residential development. However, some construction would occur within the public right-of-way of Forbes Avenue to make the necessary infrastructure connections to the existing water main.

Construction impacts associated with the installation of water distribution lines would primarily involve trenching to place the water distribution lines. The construction-related environmental impacts associated with these improvements are analyzed throughout this DEIR since it is a component of the Specific Plan. The analysis herein focuses on whether GSWC would need to expand its water facilities to handle the demand generated by development accommodated by the Specific Plan.

Prior to ground disturbance, construction contractors would coordinate with GSWC to identify the locations and depth of all underground pipelines. GSWC would be notified in advance of proposed ground disturbance activities to avoid water lines and disruption of water service. The proposed water system improvements would also be designed and constructed in accordance with City requirements and would require City approval. Additionally, water needed for construction activities would occur intermittently throughout the construction period, would be temporary in nature, and required water for construction is generally trucked in.

Therefore, construction associated with development accommodated by the Specific Plan would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water infrastructure the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

Implementation of the Specific Plan would require local-serving infrastructure to be appropriately sized and installed within the Project Area. Water service to the Project Area would be provided by GSWC for domestic and fire protection uses. GSWC issued a Will Serve Letter (see Appendix L2) stating that their water supply system would be adequate to serve development accommodated by the Specific Plan.

Prior to the issuance of building permits, the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) approval would be required for the final construction plans, including all fire prevention and suppression systems, which would ensure that development pursuant to the Specific Plan is developed pursuant to Fire Code requirements. In

addition, on-site water connections would be constructed, as necessary, to comply with the fire flow set for the Project Area by LACFD during the plan check process.

The proposed water distribution system would also be required to comply with the requirements of Division 1 of Title 20 of the Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances, which would be ensured during the City's and GSWC's engineering design and plan check process.

Development accommodated by the Specific Plan would also include low-flow water fixtures, landscaping that would be climate appropriate and designed for low water consumption, and smart technology for irrigation controls. Design of development pursuant to the Specific Plan would meet requirements set forth in CALGreen, as codified in Part 11 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations regarding water efficiency and conservation. Proposed development would also be required to comply with the requirements of Chapter 8.30, *Water Conservation,* and Chapter 16.131, *Water Efficient Landscape Requirements,* of the City's municipal code.

Therefore, implementation of the on-site water system improvements would not cause significant environmental effects and impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 5.16-4: Available water supplies are sufficient to serve development accommodated by the Specific Plan and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. [Threshold U-2]

Impact Analysis: Following is a discussion of the potential construction and operational impacts on water supply as a result of development accommodated by the Specific Plan.

Construction

Construction activities associated with development accommodated by the Specific Plan would result in a temporary increase in water demand. Water would be used for earthwork and soil compaction, dust control, mixing and placement of concrete, equipment and site cleanup, irrigation of plants and landscaping, water line testing and flushing, and other related short-term activities. The amount of water used during construction would vary depending on weather, soil conditions, the size of the area under construction, and the specific activities being performed. These activities would occur intermittently throughout the construction phase, and would be temporary in nature, and required water would usually be trucked in. This short-term and intermittent water use during construction is not expected to be substantial when compared to operational water demands. Additionally, as concluded in GSWC's 2020 UWMP for the Claremont service area, projected water demand for the City will be met by available supplies during a normal year, single dry year, and multiple dry year hydrological conditions through 2045. Therefore, construction-related activity impacts on water supply would be less than significant.

Operation

Development accommodated by the Specific Plan would increase the long-term indoor and outdoor water demand associated with residential consumption. It is assumed that the 15,080 gpd wastewater generation associated with buildout of the Specific Plan accounts for 90 percent of indoor water demand (UC Davis

2022).[1] Therefore, the indoor water demand was calculated to be 16,588 gpd. As shown in Table 5.16-3, implementation of the Specific Plan would result in a total water demand of 23,032 gpd or 26 afy.

Table 5.16-3 Projected Water Demand

Land Use	Outdoor Landscaped Area (SF)	Outdoor Water Demand (gpd)	Indoor Water Demand (gpd)
Single Family Homes	—	—	16,588
Landscaping	187,743	6,444[2]	—

Source: DWR, 2017; GSWC 2021.
Notes: SF = square feet; gpd = gallons per day
[1] DWR's Water Budget Workbook for New and Rehabilitated Residential Landscapes was used to calculate the maximum allowed water allowance (MAWA). This is a conservative outdoor water demand. It was assumed that all landscaped areas would be overhead irrigation. An annual precipitation of 17.2 inches per year and a reference evapotranspiration (Eto) of 49.2 inches per year were used per the GSWC Claremont's Urban Water Management Plan.

The water demand of buildout of the Specific Plan amounts to less than 1 percent of GSWC Claremont's total water demand for 2020 of 10,175 afy. Additionally, the population and housing contributions associated with development pursuant to the Specific Plan are within SCAG projections for the City (see Section 5.12, *Population and Housing*). Since the projected demands in the 2020 UWMP are based on SCAG projections, then the Specific Plan's water demand is within these projections. Therefore, available water supplies are sufficient to serve buildout of the Specific Plan and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Impacts would be less than significant.

5.16.2.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Water Supply

The geographic context for the cumulative impact analysis on water supply is the GSWC Claremont service area. GSWC Claremont is required to prepare and update its UWMP every five years to plan and provide for water supplies to serve existing and projected demands over a 20-year horizon. The 2020 UWMP prepared by GSWC Claremont accounts for existing development within the service area as well as projected growth through the year 2045. The UWMP water demand projections assume population growth anticipated in the service area based on both historical trends and official forecasts from SCAG (GSWC 2021). As noted in Section 5-12, *Population and Housing*, implementation of the Specific Plan in conjunction with cumulative projects would be within the population growth anticipated by SCAG for the City of Claremont through 2045 and are therefore accounted for in the 2020 UWMP. Therefore, GSWC Claremont will be able to reliably provide water to its customers from 2020 through the year 2045.

Additionally, under the provisions of SB 610, GSWC Claremont is required to prepare a comprehensive water supply assessment for every new development "project" (as defined by Section 10912 of the Water Code) within its service area that meets certain thresholds. The types of projects that are subject to the requirements of SB 610 tend to be larger projects that may or may not have been included in the growth projections of the

[1] About 8 percent of indoor water is lost due to leaks in the delivery system. The remaining 2 percent account for leaks within homes, evaporative cooling, humidification, water softening, and water used for cooking or human consumption.

GSWC 2020 UWMP.[2] The water supply assessment for such projects would evaluate the quality and reliability of existing and projected water supplies, as well as alternative sources of water supply and measures to secure alternative sources if needed.

Compliance with regulatory requirements that promote water conservation, such as GSWC's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the requirements of CALGreen and the State and City's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, and implementation of other water saving strategies will assist in ensuring that adequate water supply is available on a cumulative basis. Therefore, it is anticipated that GSWC Claremont would be able to supply the demands of buildout of the Specific Plan and future growth through 2045 and beyond; cumulative impacts on the water supply would be less than significant.

Water Infrastructure

The geographic context for the cumulative impact analysis for water infrastructure is the Project Area vicinity. Development accommodated by the Specific Plan and future new development in the Project Area vicinity would cumulatively increase demands on the existing water conveyance system. However, as with the Specific Plan, new development projects would be subject to LACFD and the City's review to ensure that the existing public utility facilities would be adequate to meet the domestic and fire water demands of each project.

Individual projects would be subject to City requirements regarding infrastructure improvements needed to meet respective water demands, fire flow, and pressure requirements. LACFD and the City would conduct ongoing evaluations to ensure facilities are adequate. More than $12.5 million in infrastructure improvements are planned for 2022 in the GSWC's Claremont service area. The 2022 investments include water supply enhancements and ongoing improvements designed to replace old meters, mains, and safety equipment (GSWC 2022). Therefore, cumulative impacts on the water infrastructure system would be less than significant.

5.16.3 Storm Drainage Systems

5.16.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Regulatory Background

Federal, state, and local laws, regulations, plans, or guidelines related to storm drainage systems that are applicable to the Specific Plan are summarized below.

[2] Per SB 610, Water Supply Assessments are required for the following projects:
(1) A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units.
(2) A proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space.
(3) A proposed commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space.
(4) A proposed hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms.
(5) A proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area.
(6) A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects specified in this subdivision.
(7) A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500-dwelling unit project.

Federal

National Pollution Elimination Discharge System

The CWA mandates permits for stormwater discharges and requirements for stormwater discharges are regulated under the NPDES program. In California, the NPDES permit program is administered by the State SWRCB through the nine RWQCB. The Project Area lies within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles RWQCB (Region 4).

State

State Water Resources Control Board General Construction Permit

The SWRCB has adopted a statewide Construction General Permit (Order No. 2012-0006-DWQ) for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity. These regulations prohibit the discharge of stormwater from construction projects that include one acre or more of soil disturbance. Construction activities subject to this permit include clearing, grading, and other disturbance to the ground, such as stockpiling or excavation, that results in soil disturbance of at least one acre of total land area. Individual developers are required to submit a Notice of Intent to the SWRCB for coverage under the NPDES permit and would be obligated to comply with its requirements.

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

Regional

Los Angeles RWQCB (MS4) Permit for the Coastal Watershed of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties

On July 23, 2021, the Los Angeles RWQCB adopted a Regional Phase I Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4) Permit for discharges within the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura counties (Order No. R4-2021-0105, NPDES No. CAS004004). The municipal discharges of stormwater and nonstorm water by the City are subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth by this MS4 permit.

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Hydrology Manual

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) hydrology manual establishes hydrologic design procedures and contains charts, graphs, and tables necessary to conduct a hydrologic study within the County of Los Angeles. The manual contains procedures and standards developed and revised by the Water Resources Division based on historic rainfall and runoff data collected within the county. The hydrologic techniques in the manual apply to the design of local storm drains, retention and detention basins, pump stations, and major channel projects. Standards set forth in the manual govern all hydrology calculations done under LACDPW's jurisdiction.

Local

City of Claremont Municipal Code

Chapter 8.28, Stormwater and Runoff Pollution Control. The provisions of this section contain requirements for construction activities and new development/redevelopment projects to ensure that they comply with the current NPDES permit and the provisions to lessen water quality impacts of development by using smart growth practices and integrate Low Impact Design (LID) design principles.

Chapter 17.162, Storm Drainage Fees. This chapter requires drainage fees paid in conjunction with development in order to help defray the cost of off-site drainage facilities required to accommodate the additional water runoff created by development. Such fees are placed in the drainage fund account and used to implement the City's drainage construction plan or reimburse the City for expenditures previously made.

Existing Conditions

The Project Area lies within the Upper San Gabriel River Watershed. The watershed is in the mideast portion of Los Angeles County and drains to the San Gabriel River and ultimately into the Pacific Ocean. The watershed area includes Big Dalton Wash, San Dimas Wash, Walnut Creek, Live Oak Wash, and San Jose Creek. Runoff at the Project Area generally flows from northeast-to-southwest. Runoff is conveyed as overland flow to the south to a concrete V-ditch that runs across the southern border of the La Puerta Sports Park (see Figure 5.10-1, *Existing Hydrology Map*). The V-ditch discharges into Indian Hill Boulevard and is conveyed via gutter flow to the south approximately 0.34 miles prior to discharging to an existing catch basin. Runoff is then conveyed westerly in the existing storm drain in Baseline Road (Facility BI 9713) to Thompson Creek, which is tributary to San Jose Creek, the San Gabriel River and ultimately, the Pacific Ocean.

5.16.3.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

U-1 Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.

5.16.3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance for which the Notice of Preparation disclosed potentially significant impacts. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.16-5: Development accommodated by the Specific Plan would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded stormwater facilities the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects. [Threshold U-1 (part)]

Impact Analysis: Runoff from the Project Area under buildout of the Specific Plan would be collected through an on-site storm drain system that would convey stormwater to the BMPs on-site. Overflow would be diverted to the V-ditch that runs along the southern border of the La Puerta Sports Park and into Indian Hill Boulevard via the existing culvert. Overflow from the residential lots that would front onto Forbes Avenue (see Figure 3-2, *Conceptual Site Plan*) would drain onto Forbes Avenue and ultimately into a catch basin located 100 feet south of the Project Area. Overall, the Specific Plan buildout would increase impervious areas on-site by approximately 127,000 square feet compared to existing conditions.

The 25-year peak flow rates were calculated under existing and proposed conditions for the subareas of the Project Area that are tributary to Indian Hill Boulevard and the storm drain system along Forbes Avenue. As shown in Figure 5.9-1, *Existing Hydrology Map,* the Project Area was subdivided into three drainage areas. Drainage areas 1A and 2B discharge onto Indian Hill Boulevard and are considered as one discharge location for comparison purposes. Drainage area 3C discharges into Forbes Avenue.

As indicated in Table 5.16-4, total peak flow rates slightly increase by 0.97 cubic feet per second (cfs) over existing conditions as a result of buildout pursuant to the Specific Plan. Peak flows discharging onto Indian Hill Boulevard would decrease by 2.19 cfs due to the proposed infiltration BMPs. Peak flows to the storm drain systems along Forbes Avenue would increase by 3.16 cfs.

Table 5.16-4 Existing and Proposed 25-Year Peak Flow Rates at Indian Hill Blvd Outlet

Subarea	Existing Condition (cfs)	Proposed Condition (cfs)	Difference (cfs)
1A	18.20	17.09	-1.11
2B	16.95	15.87	-1.08
Subtotal	**35.15**	**32.96**	**-2.19**
3C	2.39	5.55	3.16
Total	**37.54**	**38.51**	**0.97**

Source: Hunsaker and Associates, 2021
Note: cfs – cubic feet per second

Catch basin sizing calculations were performed for the existing catch basin, which is located along Forbes Avenue. Street capacity calculations for Forbes Avenue were also performed, and the results indicated that the street and catch basins have enough capacity to convey the proposed flows (see Appendix I).

With the implementation of the LID BMPs, development accommodated by the Specific Plan would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded stormwater facilities. The calculated stormwater runoff volume for the 25-year storm event under post-development conditions can be accommodated by the public storm drain system. Therefore, impacts were determined to be less than significant.

5.16.3.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative projects in the Upper San Gabriel River watershed could increase impervious areas and thus increase local runoff volumes at those project sites. However, cumulative projects in the region would be required to capture and infiltrate runoff as applicable in accordance with the NPDES MS4 permit. Compliance with the MS4 permit would ensure projects retain a specified volume of stormwater runoff from a design storm event on-site, and the County's LID Standards Manual provides guidance on how projects can meet these on-site retention requirements using stormwater quality control measures. Projects in the region would also be required to limit post-development runoff discharges per the requirements of the LACDPW, as detailed in the Los Angeles County Hydrology Manual and the Los Angeles County Hydraulic Design Manual. These measures minimize the potential for exceedance of the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems. No significant cumulative drainage impact would occur, and the drainage impacts as a result of buildout of the Specific Plan would not be cumulatively considerable; impacts would be less than significant.

5.16.4 Solid Waste

5.16.4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Regulatory Background

Federal, state, and local laws, regulations, plans, or guidelines related to solid waste that are applicable to the Specific Plan are summarized below.

Federal

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

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

State

Assembly Bill 939

Assembly Bill (AB) 939 (California Integrated Solid Waste Management Act of 1989; Public Resources Code Section 40050 et seq.) established an integrated waste-management system that focused on source reduction, recycling, composting, and land disposal of waste. AB 939 required every California city and county to divert 50 percent of its waste from landfills by the year 2000. Compliance with AB 939 is measured in part by comparing solid waste disposal rates for a jurisdiction with target disposal rates; actual rates at or below target rates are consistent with AB 939. AB 939 also requires California counties to show 15 years of disposal capacity for all jurisdictions in the county or show a plan to transform or divert its waste.

Assembly Bill 1327

The California Solid Waste Reuse and the Recycling Access Act of 1991 (AB 1327) is codified in Public Resources Code Sections 42900-42911. As amended, AB 1327 requires each local jurisdiction to adopt an ordinance requiring commercial, industrial, institutional, and residential buildings having five or more living units to provide an adequate storage area for the collection and removal of recyclable materials. The size of these storage areas is determined by the appropriate jurisdictions' ordinance.

Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reduction Act (Senate Bill 1383)

In September 2016, SB 1383 was signed into law establishing methane emissions reduction targets in a statewide effort to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in various sectors of California's economy. SB 1383 establishes goals to reduce the landfill disposal of organics by achieving a 50 percent reduction in the 2014 level of statewide disposal of organic waste by 2020 and a 75 percent reduction by 2025. SB 1383 grants CalRecycle the regulatory authority to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction targets and establishes an additional target that at least 20 percent of currently disposed edible food must be recovered for human consumption by 2025.

As of January 2022, SB 1383 affects all generators of organic waste, including businesses, institutions, and non-profit organizations, multi-family property owners or managers of buildings with five or more units, residents in single-family homes, apartments, and condos, public and private schools, and government agencies, such as State agencies and park districts. All generators must be provided with curbside organics service.

California Green Building Standards Code

Section 5.408 (Construction Waste Reduction, Disposal, and Recycling) of CALGreen requires that at least 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse. CALGreen is updated on a three-year cycle; the current (2022) CALGreen took effect on January 1, 2023.

Regional

County of Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

The County Integrated Waste Management Plan comprises the solid waste reduction planning documents produced by the County and its cities. To assess compliance with AB 939, a Disposal Reporting System was established to measure the amount of disposal from each jurisdiction. Comparing current disposal rates to base year solid waste generation determines whether each jurisdiction complies with the diversion mandate. Additionally, the Siting Element is a long-term planning document that describes how the County and the cities in the county plan to manage the disposal of their solid waste for a 15-year planning period. The Siting Element contains goals and policies on a variety of solid waste management issues.

Local

City of Claremont Municipal Code

Chapter 8.08, Garbage and Solid Waste. This chapter regulates the collection of solid waste from commercial/industrial and residential premises and encourages recycling of solid waste materials.

Chapter 15.22, Green Building Standards Code. This chapter adopts by reference the most current (2022) CALGreen Building Code. CALGreen applies to the planning, design, operation, construction, use, and occupancy of every newly constructed building or structure in California, unless otherwise indicated in the code.

Existing Conditions

Solid Waste Collection

The City's Community Services Department provides trash collection and recycling services to all residents and businesses in Claremont. The City's recycling program includes curbside recycling, automated containers, commingled recycling, green waste collection, and variable rates. The City also provides a curbside used oil collection program. Claremont residents can also recycle their used motor oil by bringing it to the Claremont Certified Used Oil Collection Center. Additionally, the City provides 64-gallon food waste recycling cart(s) for collecting separated food waste (Claremont 2022).

Solid Waste Disposal

In 2019, approximately 93 percent of the solid waste from the City was disposed of at three landfills (CalRecycle 2019a). These facilities are described in Table 5.16-5.

Table 5.16-5 Landfills Serving Claremont

Landfill	Remaining Capacity (million tons)[1]	Maximum Permitted Capacity (million tons)[1]	Maximum Permitted Throughput (tons per day)	Average Daily Disposal (2020)[2] (tons)	Estimated Closing Date
Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill 2390 N. Alder Avenue Rialto, CA 92377	61.2	101.3	7,500	3,646	4/1/2045
Azusa Land Reclamation Co. Landfill 1211 West Gladstone Street Azusa, CA 91702	51.5	80.6	8,000	674	1/1/2045
El Sobrante Landfill 10910 Dawson Canyon Road Corona, CA 91719	144.0	209.9	16,054	11,398	1/1/2051
Total	**256.7**	**391.8**	**31,554**	**15,718**	—

Sources: CalRecycle 2019b, 2019c, 2019d, 2019e.

[1] A Volume-to-Weight conversion rate of 2,000 lbs/cubic yard (1 ton/cubic yard) for "Compacted – MSW Large Landfill with Best Management Practices" is used as per CalRecycle's 2016 Volume-to-Weight Conversion Factors.

[2] Average daily disposal is estimated based on 300 operating days per year. Each facility is open six days per week, Monday through Saturday, except certain holidays.

Collectively, the three landfills have a remaining disposal capacity of approximately 256.7 million tons and a residual daily throughput of 15,836 tons per day. All the landfills have a disposal capacity beyond the 15-year horizon, as required by AB 939.

Compliance with AB 939 is measured in part by actual disposal rates compared to target rates for residents and employees, respectively; actual disposal rates at or below target rates are consistent with AB 939. Target disposal rates for Claremont are 5.3 pounds per day (ppd) per resident and 13.8 ppd per employee. Actual disposal rates in 2020 were 4.2 ppd per resident and 10.1 ppd per employee (CalRecycle 2019f). Thus, solid waste diversion in Claremont is consistent with AB 939.

5.16.4.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

U-4 Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.

U-5 Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

5.16.4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance for which the Notice of Preparation disclosed potentially significant impacts. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.16-6: Solid waste generated by development accommodated by the Specific Plan would not be in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. [Thresholds U-4]

Impact Analysis: Following is a discussion of the potential construction and operational impacts on solid waste as a result of development accommodated by the Specific Plan.

Construction

Construction associated with the development accommodated by the Specific Plan would result in solid waste associated primarily with grading and grubbing activities, and the removal of organic and other materials potentially detrimental to soil compaction. There would be no demolition of structures and relatively minimal construction demolition debris generated. Additionally, construction activities, including that generated by construction employees, would result in the generation of construction waste.

Development accommodated by the Specific Plan would be constructed in accordance with the current (2022) CALGreen standards, which requires recycling a minimum of 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition debris (by weight or volume). CALGreen also mandates the preparation of a Solid Waste Management Plan, which would be implemented for construction activities. Compliance with the CALGreen

standards, including preparation of a Solid Waste Management Plan, would be ensured through the City's development review process.

Therefore, construction associated with development pursuant to the Specific Plan would not generate solid waste in excess of state and local standards nor exceed the capacity of local infrastructure and impacts from construction waste would be less than significant.

Operational

Operation of development accommodated by the Specific Plan at buildout is estimated to generate 580 ppd of solid waste, as shown in Table 5.16-6.

Table 5.16-6 Estimated Solid Waste Generation

Land Use	Buildout	Solid Waste Generation Rate	Solid Waste Generation (ppd)
Single-Family Homes	58	10 lb/DU/day	580

Source: CalRecycle 2019g.
Notes: ppd = pounds per day; DU = dwelling units; lb = pounds

As detailed in Table 5.16-6, the three landfills serving the City have a residual daily capacity of 15,718 tons per day (or 31.4 million ppd). The estimated 580 ppd (or 0.3 tons per day) as a result of buildout of the Specific Plan equates to a fraction of one percent of available capacity of the three landfills serving the Project Area; therefore, development accommodated by the Specific Plan would be adequately served by these landfills. Development accommodated by the Specific Plan would be required to comply with the requirements of SB 1383, which mandates recycling organic waste.

Solid waste facilities would be able to accommodate project-generated solid waste. Development pursuant to the Specific Plan would not generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 5.16-7: Solid waste generated by development accommodated by the Specific Plan would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. [Thresholds U-5]

Impact Analysis: Construction and operation phases of development pursuant to the Specific Plan would be implemented in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing solid waste disposal. For example, development would be required to comply with the following federal, state, and local laws and regulations that govern solid waste disposal:

- The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, which govern solid waste disposal.

- AB 939 (Integrated Solid Waste Management Act of 1989; Public Resources Code 40050 et seq.), which required diversion of 50 percent of waste from landfills and required each county to provide landfill capacity for a 15-year period.
- AB 1327 (California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991) requires local agencies to adopt ordinances mandating the use of recyclable materials in development projects.

In addition, as discussed in Impact 5.19-6 above, the solid waste generated by buildout of the Specific Plan would be adequately accommodated in area landfills serving the Project Area. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

5.16.4.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The area considered for cumulative impacts is the area serviced by the three landfills listed in Table 5.16-5, *Estimated Solid Waste Generation*. Collectively, these landfills have a remaining disposal capacity of approximately 256.7 million tons. All the landfills have a disposal capacity beyond the 15-year horizon, as required by AB 939 to account for future demand and ensure adequate capacity. Additionally, all cumulative projects would be required to divert construction waste per CALGreen requirements and be required to comply with the requirements of SB 1383, and AB 341 as applicable. Thus, there is sufficient landfill capacity in the region for the cumulative increase in solid waste disposal. Cumulative impacts would be less than significant, and project impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

5.16.5 Other Utilities

5.16.5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Regulatory Background

State and local laws, regulations, plans, or guidelines related to other utilities that are applicable to the Specific Plan are summarized below.

State

California Public Utility Commission

The California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) regulates privately owned telecommunications, electric, natural gas, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies, in addition to authorizing video franchises. Among the PUC's goals for energy regulation are: to establish service standards and safety rules, authorize utility rate changes, oversee markets to inhibit anti-competitive activity, prosecute unlawful utility marketing and billing activities, govern business relationships between utilities and their affiliates, resolve complaints by customers against utilities, implement energy efficiency and conservation programs and programs for the low-income and disabled, oversee the merger and restructure of utility corporations, and enforce CEQA for utility construction.

California Energy Commission

The California Energy Commission (CEC) was created in 1974 as the state's principal energy planning organization in order to meet the energy challenges facing the state in response to the 1973 oil embargo. CEC is charged with six basic responsibilities when designing state energy policy:

- Forecast statewide electricity needs.
- License power plants to meet those needs.
- Promote energy conservation and efficiency measures.
- Develop renewable energy resources and alternative energy technologies.
- Promote research, development, and demonstration.
- Plan for and direct the state's response to energy emergencies.

Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 6: Energy Efficiency Standards for Buildings

Title 24 was first established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption. Since that time, Title 24 has been updated periodically to allow for consideration and possible incorporation of new energy-efficiency technologies and methods.

All new construction in California is subject to the energy conservation standards in Title 24, Part 6, Article 2 of the California Administrative Code. These are prescriptive standards that establish maximum energy consumption levels for the heating and cooling of new buildings. The use of alternative energy applications in development projects, while encouraged, is not required as a development condition. Such applications may include installation of photovoltaic solar panels, active solar water heating systems, or integrated pool deck water heating systems, all of which serve to displace consumption of conventional energy sources. Incentives are primarily state and federal tax credits, as well as reduced energy bills.

Title 20, California Code of Regulations, Sections 1601 et seq.: Appliance Efficiency Regulations

The 2012 Appliance Efficiency Regulations took effect on February 13, 2013. The regulations include standards for both federally and non-federally regulated appliances.

California Energy Benchmarking and Disclosure (AB 802)

On October 8, 2015, AB 802 directed the CEC to establish a statewide energy benchmarking and disclosure program and enhanced the CEC's existing authority to collect data from utilities and other entities for the purposes of energy forecasting, planning, and program design. Among the specific provisions, AB 802 requires utilities to maintain records of the energy usage data of all buildings to which they provide service for at least the most recent 12 complete months. AB 802 requires each utility, upon the request and authorization of the owner, owner's agent, or operator of a covered building, to deliver or provide aggregated energy usage data for a covered building to the owner, owner's agent, operator, or to the owner's account in the Energy Star Portfolio Manager, subject to specified requirements. AB 802 also authorized the CEC to specify additional information to be delivered by utilities for certain purposes.

California Building Code: CALGreen

CALGreen was adopted as part of the California Building Standards Code and established planning and design standards for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), as well as water conservation and material conservation, both of which contribute to energy conservation.

State Greenhouse Gas Regulations

Current State of California guidance and goals for reductions in GHG emissions from stationary sources are generally embodied in Executive Orders S-03-05 and B-30-15, AB 32 and AB 197, and SB 32. While these regulations are aimed at reducing GHG emissions, they have a direct relationship to energy conservation. A detailed discussion of these regulations is provided in the GHG Emissions chapter of this DEIR.

Local

City of Claremont Municipal Code

Chapter 15.22, Green Building Standards Code: This chapter adopts by reference the most current (2022) CALGreen Building Code. CALGreen applies to the planning, design, operation, construction, use, and occupancy of every newly constructed building or structure in California, unless otherwise indicated in the code.

Existing Conditions

The Project Area is within the service area of Southern California Edison (SCE) and would be served by the existing electrical transmission lines. Natural gas would be provided by Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) and telecommunication services would be provided by Spectrum and Frontier. Pursuant to the provisions of the Specific Plan, all new utility infrastructure would be installed underground or placed in enclosed spaces (e.g., above or below ground utility closets).

Electricity

SCE's service area spans much of Southern California—from Orange and Riverside counties in the south to Santa Barbara County in the west to Mono County in the north. Total electricity consumption in SCE's service area in gigawatt-hours (GWh) was 103,597 GWh in 2020 (CEC 2022).[3] Sources of electricity sold by SCE in 2020, the latest year for which data are available, were:

- 30.9 percent renewable, consisting mostly of solar and wind
- 3.3 percent large hydroelectric
- 15.2 percent natural gas
- 8.4 percent nuclear
- 42 percent not traceable to specific sources (SCE 2022)

[3] One GWh is equivalent to one million kilowatt-hours.

Natural Gas

SoCalGas provides natural gas to the City of Claremont. SoCalGas' service area spans much of the southern half of California, from Imperial County on the southeast to San Luis Obispo County on the northwest, to part of Fresno County on the north, to Riverside County and most of San Bernardino County on the east. The Project Area is within the service area of SoCalGas. The total gas consumption in the SoCalGas service area was approximately 7,406 million therms in 2019, with slightly decreasing demand projected up to 2030 (CEC 2019).

Telecommunications

Communication services are offered regionally by franchised telecommunications providers, such as AT&T and Spectrum.

5.16.5.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

U-1 Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.

5.16.5.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance for which the Notice of Preparation disclosed potentially significant impacts. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.16-8: Development accommodated by the Specific Plan would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded electricity, natural gas, and telecommunication facilities the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects. [Threshold U-1 (part)]

Impact Analysis: Following is a discussion of the potential construction and operational impacts on electricity, natural gas, and telecommunication facilities as a result of development accommodated by the Specific Plan.

Electricity

Construction

Construction activities associated with the land uses accommodated by the Specific Plan would require electricity use to power the construction equipment. The electricity use during construction would vary during different phases of construction; most of the construction equipment during grading would be gas or diesel powered, and later construction phases would require electricity-powered equipment such as nail guns for interior construction and sprayers for architectural coatings. Overall, the use of electricity would be temporary

and would fluctuate according to the phase of construction. It is anticipated that most of the electric-powered construction equipment would be hand tools (e.g., power drills, table saws, compressors) and lighting, which would result in minimal electricity usage during construction activities. Electrical energy would be available for use during construction from the existing power lines and connections available in the Project Area, potentially including temporary power poles. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

Electricity service to the Project Area would be provided by SCE through connections to existing off-site electrical lines. Implementation of the Specific Plan would result in a net increase in electricity use of 399,918kilowatt-hours per year, or 0.4 GWh/year (see Table 5.5-1, *Operational-Related Electricity Consumption,* in Chapter 5, *Energy*). While buildout of the Specific Plan would increase energy demand for the Project Area compared to existing conditions, development would be required to comply with the latest applicable Building Energy Efficiency Standards and CALGreen. Additionally, and as outlined in the Specific Plan, photovoltaics would be provided for each home in addition to low-flow water fixtures, tankless water heaters, and high-performance Energy Star, energy efficient appliances to reduce impacts on the electrical grid.

Total electricity consumption in SCE's service area is forecast to decrease by approximately 13,411 GWh between 2018 and 2030 (CEC 2020). SCE forecasts that it will have sufficient electricity supplies to meet demands in its service area and the net increase in electricity demand as a result of buildout of the Specific Plan accounts for less than one percent of SCE's total demand. Therefore, implementation of the Specific Plan would not require SCE to obtain new or expanded electricity supplies; impacts would be less than significant.

Natural Gas

Operation of development accommodated by the Specific Plan would generate an estimated net increase in natural gas demand of 2,223,450kBTU per year (see Table 5.5-2, *Operational-Related Natural Gas Consumption,* in Chapter 5, *Energy*). The total gas consumption in the SoCalGas service area was approximately 7,406 million therms (or 740,600 billion BTUs) in 2019, with slightly decreasing demand projected up to the 2030 (CEC 2019). The natural gas demand from development pursuant to the Specific Plan would represent less than one percent of the overall demand in SoCalGas' service area.

Therefore, buildout of the Specific Plan would not result in a substantial increase in natural gas demands and SoCalGas would not need to expand their supply and transmission facilities in order to handle the demand generated by development accommodated by the Specific Plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

Telecommunications

Infrastructure supporting telecommunications services would be provided and installed on-site. Concealed wireless telecommunications facilities would be installed. Installation of telecommunication infrastructure would result in physical impacts to the surface and subsurface of the Project Area. These impacts are part of the construction phase of development pursuant to the Specific Plan and are evaluated throughout this DEIR. A number of franchised telecommunications providers are available in the region and no significant expansion

or construction of the telecommunications network is anticipated. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

5.16.5.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

As with development accommodated by the Specific Plan, each cumulative project could increase electricity and natural gas demands. The CEC electricity demand forecasts are based on climate zones; economic and demographic growth forecasts from Moody's Analytics, IHS Global Insight, and the California Department of Finance; forecast electricity rates; effects of reasonably foreseeable energy efficiency and energy conservation efforts; anticipated partial electrification of portions of the transportation sector, including increasing adoption of light-duty plug-in electric vehicles; and demand response measures, such as electricity rates that increase during high-demand times of day; and effects of climate change (CEC 2016). Natural gas demand forecasts are based on economic outlook, California Public Utilities Commission–mandated energy efficiency standards and programs, renewable electricity goals, and conservation savings linked to Advanced Metering Infrastructure. It is anticipated that electricity and natural gas demands by most other projects would be accounted for in the above-referenced demand forecasts.

Given the already urbanized character of the City, new conveyance facilities are not anticipated to significantly alter land use patterns to the extent that construction of new electrical, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities would be warranted. Additionally, other development projects would be subject to independent CEQA review, including analysis of impacts to electricity, natural gas, and telecommunication facilities. Implementation of all feasible mitigation measures would be required for any significant impacts identified. Therefore, cumulative impacts would be less than significant, and project impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

5.16.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements, the following impacts would be less than significant: 5.16-1 through 5.16-8.

5.16.7 Mitigation Measures

No significant adverse impacts related to utilities and service systems were identified and no mitigation measures are necessary.

5.16.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant adverse impacts related to utilities and service systems were identified.

5.16.9 References

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