

5.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

The General Plan was evaluated for its potential impacts on utilities and service systems serving the City. The potential for adverse impacts on public services was evaluated based on information concerning current service levels and the ability of service providers to accommodate the increased demand created by the General Plan. Service correspondence is contained in Appendix B of this DEIR.

5.17.1 Water Supply and Distribution Systems

5.17.1.1 Environmental Setting

Water Supplies

The Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) provides water service to the City of Menifee. The water agency prepares an Urban Water Management Plan every five years, which identifies historical and projected water usage and existing and future water supply sources, describes purveyors' demand management programs, and sets forth a program to meet water demands during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

EMWD has three sources of water supply: imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), local groundwater, and recycled water (EMWD 2011a).

Imported Water

Roughly 75 percent of EMWD's potable water demand is supplied by imported water from MWD through its Colorado River Aqueduct and connections to the State Water Project. EMWD forecasts that it would provide water for future growth in its service area through imported water from MWD.

EMWD procures water from MWD that has been treated at MWD's Skinner Filtration Plant in Winchester and Mills Filtration Plant in Riverside. In 2010 EMWD obtained 75,000 acre-feet (af) of MWD water treated at MWD filtration plants before delivery, and 16,600 af of raw MWD water treated at EMWD water filtration plants. EMWD has two water filtration plants, one in Hemet and one in San Jacinto, with total existing capacity of 32 million gallons per day or about 35,840 af per year.

Groundwater

About 25 percent of EMWD's potable water demand is supplied by EMWD groundwater wells in the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin. EMWD's estimated production of potable groundwater in 2010 was 18,800 af. Desalinated groundwater contains total dissolved solids (TDS)—that is, salts—in concentrations too high for potable use. Dissolved solids are removed from this water at desalting facilities such as the Menifee and Perris Desalters. EMWD's production of desalinated groundwater in 2010 was 5,800 af.

Recycled Water

EMWD produces recycled water at its wastewater treatment facilities. Recycled water is used for irrigation of agricultural, landscape, and wildlife areas, and in industrial processes. EMWD's recycled water production in 2010 was 41,500 af. EMWD's forecast water supplies and demands over the 2015–2035 period are summarized in Table 5.17-1.



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**Table 5.17-1
Existing Water Supply Resources, Average Year Hydrology, 2015 to 2035**

Source	Projected Water Supplies (acre-feet/year)				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Metropolitan Water District	149,300	170,700	190,700	210,000	226,200
Groundwater	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200
Existing Desalter	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
EMWD Recycled Water	43,900	50,000	53,900	54,900	55,300
Total Existing Supplies	213,900	241,400	265,300	285,600	302,200
Total Projected Demands	213,900	241,400	265,300	285,600	302,200
Shortfall/Surplus	0	0	0	0	0

Source: EMWD 2011.

Existing Sources of Water Supply in the Project Area

EMWD's territory is divided into four subareas. Parts of the City of Menifee are in two service areas: most of the City is in Sub-Area 41, but the southeast corner is in Sub-Area 43. Potable water sources for the two service areas are:

- Sub-Area 41

Imported MWD water treated at MWD's Mills Filtration Plant in the City of Riverside

Imported MWD water treated at EMWD's Perris Water Filtration Plant

Local potable groundwater

Local groundwater treated at EMWD's Menifee Desalter

- Sub-Area 43

Imported MWD water treated at MWD's Skinner Filtration Plant east of Murrieta (Lovsted 2013).

Water Treatment Facilities

MWD Treatment Plants

MWD water treatment plants use filtration and ozone disinfection. The Mills Treatment Plant in the City of Riverside has capacity of 220 million gallons per day (mgd). The Skinner Treatment Plant east of the City of Murrieta has capacity of 630 mgd (MWD 2011a; MWD 2011b).

EMWD Water Filtration Plants

EMWD water filtration plants treat raw imported MWD water, producing potable water through a combination of membrane filtration and ultraviolet light disinfection. An expansion of the Perris Water Filtration Plant from 20 mgd to 24 mgd capacity is underway. The Hemet Water Filtration Plant has capacity of 12 mgd (EMWD 2011b).

EMWD Desalters

The Menifee and Perris 1 desalters have combined capacity of 7,500 acre-feet per year, or 6.7 mgd. The Perris II Desalter, which will have capacity of 5.4 mgd, is expected to begin operation in 2020 (EMWD 2011a; Lovsted 2013).

Regulatory Setting

State

20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (SBx7-7)

The 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan, issued by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) in 2010 pursuant to the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBX7-7), established a water conservation target of 20 percent reduction in water use by 2020 compared to 2005 baseline use.

Recycled Water Policy

The Recycled Water Policy issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SRWCB) in 2009 requires increased use of recycled water by 200,000 acre-feet per year (afy) by 2020 and by 300,000 afy by 2030. The policy further contains the goals of increasing recycled water use statewide by at least 1,000,000 afy by 2020, and at least 2,000,000 afy by 2030, over 2002 levels. The policy states:

...Pursuant to Water Code sections 13550 et seq., it is a waste and unreasonable use of water for water agencies not to use recycled water when recycled water of adequate quality is available and is not being put to beneficial use, subject to the conditions established in sections 13550 et seq. The State Water Board shall exercise its authority pursuant to Water Code section 275 to the fullest extent possible to enforce the mandates of this subparagraph. (SWRCB 2009)



5.17.1.2 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-2 (part) Would 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.
- U-4 Would not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, and new and/or expanded entitlements would be needed.

5.17.1.3 Environmental Impacts

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

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IMPACT 5.17-1: WATER SUPPLY AND DELIVERY SYSTEMS ARE ADEQUATE TO MEET PROJECT REQUIREMENTS. [THRESHOLD U-4]

Impact Analysis:

The net increase in water demands due to General Plan Buildout is forecast below in Table 5.17-2. Water demands are estimated using baseline and 2020 target water demand use estimates from EMWD. The baseline water use estimate is 212 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) based on gross water use divided by service area population between 1999 and 2008. Target 2020 water use is calculated as the sum of four water use targets: one for residential indoor use, one for landscape irrigation, one for commercial, industrial, and institutional demands, and one for agricultural use. Target water use in 2020 – the total of the four aforementioned types of uses – is 184 gpcd. The forecast net increase in population due to General Plan buildout compared to the 2010 US Census count is 81,423 to a total of 158,942. Thus, the net increase in water demands due to General Plan buildout is estimated as 17.3 million gallons per day using baseline water use of 212 gpcd, and 15.0 mgd using target 2020 water use. The analysis here assumes the net increase in water demands at General Plan buildout to be 15.0 mgd, as compliance with 20x2020 targets will be mandatory by the time of General Plan buildout.

The projected net increase in water demands by buildout of the General Plan – about 15.0 mgd, or 16,800 acre-feet per year - is within EMWD forecasts of increases in its water supplies over the 2015-2035 period. EMWD forecasts that its total water supplies will increase by 88,300 acre-feet per year over that period. There are adequate forecast water supplies in the region for General Plan buildout, and no additional water supplies would be needed (Lovsted 2013). Impacts of General Plan buildout would be less than significant. Impacts would be similar for the Expanded EDC Scenario.

IMPACT 5.17-2 THERE IS ADEQUATE WATER TREATMENT CAPACITY IN THE REGION FOR FORECAST WATER DEMAND BY GENERAL PLAN BUILDOUT. [THRESHOLD U-2 (PART)].

Impact Analysis: General Plan buildout is forecast to create a net increase in water demand of about 21.8 mgd. The two MWD treatment plants that treat water supplied to EMWD have combined capacity of 850 mgd. EMWD's two water filtration plants will have capacity of 36 mgd when the expansion of the Perris Water Filtration Plant is completed. When the Perris II Desalter is completed in 2015, EMWD's three desalters will have total capacity of 12.1 mgd. The water treatment plants, water filtration plants, and desalters that treat EMWD water supplies will have total capacity of almost 900 mgd after completion of the Perris II Desalter and the expansion of the Perris Water Filtration Plant. There is sufficient water treatment capacity in the region for the forecast increase in water demand due to General Plan buildout. Impacts would be less than significant.

Impacts would be similar for the Expanded EDC Scenario.

5.17.1.4 Existing Regulations and Standard Conditions

State

- 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan
- Recycled Water Policy, State Water Resources Control Board

Relevant General Plan Policies

Relevant policies of the Menifee General Plan are listed in Appendix C; policies relevant to water supplies are in the Open Space and Conservation Element

5.17.1.5 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, the following impacts would be less than significant: 5.17-1 and 5.17-2. These conclusions apply to the Expanded EDC Scenario as well as to the proposed General Plan.

5.17.1.6 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.17.1.7 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant for the proposed General Plan and for the Expanded EDC Scenario.

5.17.2 Wastewater Treatment and Collection

5.17.2.1 Environmental Setting

Existing Conditions

Wastewater Treatment

Recycling wastewater is an important water conservation strategy because it reduces the amount of potable water used for irrigation. EMWD provides wastewater treatment to the City of Menifee. Wastewater from most of Menifee – except the north and south ends of the City – is collected at the Sun City Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility (RWRF) and sent to the Perris Valley RWRF for treatment.

Sun City Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility

During the 1960s, the Del Webb Construction Company announced it would develop its third major retirement community after having acquired large tracts of land in the Perris and Menifee valleys. This became EMWD's first sewage project. Temporary oxidation ponds, built in 1964, were replaced by a permanent 1 mgd plant two years later. Expansions in 1987 brought that to 2 mgd, and then 3 mgd in 1991.

Located adjacent to Salt Creek on 123 acres, the Sun City regional facility redirects the wastewater from residents living within a 57-square mile service area and sends it to Perris for processing. On-site storage capacity totals 187 million gallons of tertiary recycled water. Although this plant processes no wastewater on-site at this time, wastewater treatment could begin again in a few years. Expansion of the Sun City RWRF to 15-21 mgd capacity is planned.

Construction began in 2000 on a desalination facility to provide 3 mgd (3,360 acre-feet/year) of potable water. The supply will come from groundwater wells having water quality ranging from 800 to 3,700 parts per million of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). This is brackish water, which is too salty for domestic use. A brine line has been built from the site downstream to Temescal Canyon for eventual disposal into a larger brine line that follows the Santa Ana River (EMWD 2013).



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Perris Valley Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility

The north end of the City is in the service area of the Perris Valley RWRP in the City of Perris. Expansion of the Perris Valley RWRP to 22 mgd capacity is underway, with completion scheduled in 2013. Existing wastewater flows through the facility are about 12.5 mgd (K. Shaw 2012).

Temecula Valley Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility

The southeast corner of the City is in the service area of the Temecula Valley RWRP in the City of Temecula. An expansion of the facility to 18 mgd is scheduled for completion in early 2013, and an expansion to 23 mgd is under design (Lovsted 2013). Existing wastewater flows through the facility are about 14 mgd (Shaw 2012).

EMWD estimates that its total recycled water supply—that is, its total production of tertiary-treated recycled water—will increase from 56,100 afy (50.1 mgd) to 83,500 afy (74.6 mgd) between 2015 and 2035 over its entire service area (EMWD 2011a).

EMWD pursues grant and loan funding from state and federal agencies for financing expansions to its wastewater treatment facilities. Funding is also generated by sewer treatment plant capacity charges assessed to new developments.

Wastewater Collection

EMWD owns and operates a network of sewer mains serving Menifee, ranging in diameter from under 10 inches in residential streets to 54 inches.

Regulatory Setting

Recycled Water Policy (State Water Resources Control Board): see Section 5.17.1.1.

5.17.2.2 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 Would exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- U-2 (part) Would require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- U-5 Would result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

5.17.2.3 Environmental Impacts

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

IMPACT 5.7-3 THERE IS SUFFICIENT WASTEWATER TREATMENT CAPACITY IN THE REGION FOR PROJECTED WASTEWATER GENERATION BY GENERAL PLAN BUILDOUT. [THRESHOLDS U-2 (PART) AND U-5]

Impact Analysis:

Wastewater Generation

The net increase in wastewater generation resulting from General Plan buildout is estimated as 100 percent of indoor residential water use plus 80 percent of commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) water use; the remaining 20 percent of CII water use is assumed to be landscape irrigation and to not enter sanitary sewers. The water demand factors used are EMWD 2020 target factors. Water use is forecast as gallons per capita per day. The net population increase due to General Plan buildout compared to the 2010 Census count is 81,423. The estimated net increase in wastewater generation is about 5.6 mgd, as shown in Table 5.17-2. The net increase in wastewater generation would be within that used by EMWD in planning ongoing and future RWRf expansions (Lovsted 2013).

**Table 5.17-2
Wastewater Generation**

<i>Water Use Category</i>	<i>Gallons per capita per day¹</i>	<i>Gallons per day, total²</i>
Residential – Indoor Use: 100%	55	4,478,265
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional: 80% of total <i>Total is 17.0 gpcd</i>	13.6	1,107,353
Total	68.6	5,585,618

¹ EMWD 2020 target water demand factors

² Net forecast population increase is 81,423



Wastewater Treatment Capacity

At completion of the ongoing expansion of the Perris Valley RWRf in 2013, the Perris Valley and Temecula Valley RWRfs will have combined capacity of 40 mgd. Existing flows through the Perris Valley RWRf are 12.5 mgd, and through the Temecula Valley RWRf are 14 mgd. Thus, total residual capacity at the two plants is 13.5 mgd, sufficient for the forecast net increase in wastewater generation of about 5.6 mgd. No further expansions of wastewater treatment capacity would be required other than those already planned by EMWD.

The need for additional sewers will be determined through plans of service coordinated by EMWD’s New Business Department as required by development and by EMWD’s Master Plan. Impacts would be less than significant. Impacts would be the same for the Expanded EDC Scenario.

IMPACT 5.7-4 THE GENERAL PLAN WOULD NOT PERMIT INDUSTRIAL LAND USES THAT WOULD EXCEED WASTEWATER TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD. [THRESHOLD U-1]

Impact Analysis:

Wastewater discharges to surface water or groundwater from some land uses—including some industrial and agricultural land uses—require permits from the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) setting forth waste discharge requirements separate from waste discharge requirements for

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discharges to municipal storm drainage systems (MS4s) and requirements for municipal wastewater treatment.

Discharges to sewers are regulated by EMWD Prohibited Discharge Standards (EMWD Ordinance No. 59.5) to protect EMWD water reclamation facilities from damage due to substances discharged into sewers.

The General Plan would permit industrial land uses in Business Park, Economic Development Corridor, and Specific Plan designations, but it would not permit wastewater discharges exceeding discharge requirements. Any industrial land use developed pursuant to the General Plan that sought to discharge to surface water substances not permitted under the MS4 Permit would be required to obtain an individual permit from the Santa Ana RWQCB containing necessary waste discharge requirements. Buildout of the Expanded EDC Scenario would comply with the same requirements.

5.17.2.4 Existing Regulations and Standard Conditions

State

- Recycled Water Policy

Relevant General Plan Policies

Relevant policies of the Menifee General Plan are in the Open Space and Conservation Element and listed in Appendix C of this DEIR.

5.17.2.5 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, the following impacts would be less than significant: 5.7-3 and 5.7-4. This applies to the Expanded EDC Scenario as well as the proposed General Plan.

5.17.2.6 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.17.2.7 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant under the proposed General Plan and the Expanded EDC Scenario.

5.17.3 Storm Drainage Systems

5.17.3.1 Existing Conditions

Regional Drainage

The City of Menifee is in the San Jacinto Subbasin of the larger Santa Ana River Watershed. As shown in Figure 5.9-1, *Santa Ana and San Jacinto River Watersheds*. The Santa Ana River Watershed includes much of Orange County, the northwestern corner of Riverside County, part of southwestern San Bernardino County, and a small portion of Los Angeles County. The watershed is bounded by the Santa Margarita watershed to

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the south, on the east by the Salton Sea and Southern Mojave watersheds, and on the north and west by the Mojave and San Gabriel watersheds, respectively. The watershed covers approximately 2,800 square miles, with about 700 miles of rivers and major tributaries.

The San Jacinto River originates in the San Jacinto Mountains and flows 42 miles west to Lake Elsinore; however, during flooding and heavy storms, Lake Elsinore overflows into Temescal Creek, which flows northwest and discharges into the Santa Ana River.

The southeast corner of the City is in the Warm Springs Creek Watershed, part of the larger Santa Margarita Watershed.

Local Surface Waters and Drainage

Open drainage channels and underground storm drains larger than 36 inches diameter are operated and maintained by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD); smaller underground storm drains are operated and maintained by the City of Menifee Public Works Department.

Salt Creek

The Salt Creek drainage occupies the southernmost part of the San Jacinto River Basin, reaching into the hills south of Hemet and encompassing the southern part of Hemet, the communities of Green Acres and Winchester, and nearly all of the city of Menifee. Salt Creek bisects the Menifee area and has a large impact on zoning, development, and flood-hazard management. The low-lands around Salt Creek have experienced numerous floods over the past century, also due in part to the flatness of the valleys and the constricted entrance to the hills at the western edge of the City. The potential for Salt Creek to flood surrounding properties in the Menifee area has been reduced in recent years by the development of flood control measures that include channelization and land use restrictions. However, because many of the road crossings are not designed to convey major storm flows, Salt Creek remains problematic. The Salt Creek channel discharges into the Railroad Canyon Reservoir, at the corporate boundary between the cities of Menifee and Canyon Lake.

Ethanac Wash

This watershed includes the southwestern flank of the Lakewood Mountains and the communities of Romoland and Homeland. The drainage network begins in the Juniper Flats area in the highest part of the mountains, and includes numerous steep-sided channels that are generally dry except during storms or where springs are present. Upon reaching the alluvial fan surface, the drainage channels become increasing less well defined, and the runoff eventually coalesces into sheet flow across the valley floor. Runoff that crosses the Romoland portion of Menifee eventually reaches the San Jacinto River; however, the flow is impeded by the BNSF railroad tracks and the 215 freeway, causing ponding of water upstream.

The Romoland/Homeland Area Drainage Plan (ADP) includes a regional storm drain improvement system referred to as "Line A" in the master drainage plan. Line A and its subsidiary storm drain lines consist of a series of open channel and closed conduit systems running in a general east-west direction. The system has capacity of 5,250 cubic feet per second (cfs) and discharges into the San Jacinto River. From this outflow, Line A extends easterly as an earthen channel system, with reinforced concrete box culverts at street crossings, to the planned Briggs Road Basin at the intersection of Briggs and McLaughlin Roads. This 40-acre detention basin is planned to have a storage volume of 400 acre-feet. Sublines A-1 through A-18 will serve as north-south running interceptor drains and will outlet into the regional line A.



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Quail Valley

The community of Quail Valley occupies a small drainage basin that is a tributary of Railroad Canyon. Flooding problems on the floor of Quail Valley are due in part to the original layout of the streets and homes in the 1950s, which consists of a grid pattern superimposed on the natural, irregular drainage network.

Other Drainages

The southeastern corner of the General Plan area is in the Santa Margarita River Watershed and drains southward via numerous small tributaries to Warm Springs Creek. This creek passes through a small gap in the hills in the southeastern corner of the city. In the southwestern corner of the City, a drainage divide located just inside the City boundary separates the Salt Creek watershed from streams flowing toward the Elsinore Valley.

Recent Historical Floods

In February 1998, a series of powerful Pacific storms enhanced by warm El Niño conditions in the eastern Pacific Ocean pounded southern California with strong winds, thunderstorms, and intense rain. Widespread flooding and property damage occurred, including the loss of crops and livestock. Many roads, rail lines, and bridges were damaged and temporarily closed, and swift-water rescues occurred throughout the area, including Canyon Lake, Sun City, and San Jacinto. Estimated losses for the four southern California counties (Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, and San Diego) as a result of the February storms exceeded \$100 million.

Early winter storms during October 2004 brought record heavy rain to the region, causing widespread urban flooding, as well as rock and mudslides in the mountains. This series of strong storms resulted in October rainfall totals that were 1,000 to 2,000 percent above normal, the wettest October since record keeping began in 1850. In Sun City, seven people had to be rescued from their vehicles when they became trapped in a flooded intersection with water four feet deep.

Storms occurring during the winter of 2010 caused extensive flooding in Menifee. The Ethanac area upstream of the I-215 flooded and the floodwaters were within one foot of topping the freeway. The Salt Creek crossings at Bradley Road, Murrieta Road, and Newport Road had to be closed several times due to flooding.

5.17.3.2 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-3 Would 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.

5.17.3.3 Environmental Impacts

IMPACT 5.17-5 GENERAL PLAN BUILDOUT WOULD INVOLVE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AND EXPANDED STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES. [THRESHOLD U-3]

Impact Analysis:

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Residential, commercial, and industrial development associated with buildout of the General Plan would increase the amount of impervious hardscape throughout the City of Menifee, thus decreasing permeable surfaces. During rainfall events, this increases the amount of stormwater runoff.

Developments in certain categories would be required to infiltrate, filter, or treat urban runoff from 85th-percentile storms, that is, approximately a two-year storm. Affected categories of projects are described in Section 5.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

Buildout of the General Plan would require construction of new storm drainage facilities, including proposed RCFCWCD facilities shown on the Homeland-Romoland Area Drainage Plan and the Romoland Master Drainage Plan, as well as new City storm drains. Projects approved pursuant to the Homeland-Romoland ADP would be required to pay drainage fees of up to \$12,636 per acre (RCFCWCD 2013). Impacts of the Expanded EDC Scenario would be similar.

5.17.3.4 Existing Regulations and Standard Conditions

No regulations or standard conditions apply.

Relevant General Plan Policies

Relevant policies of the Menifee General Plan are listed in Appendix C.

5.17.3.5 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, Impact 5.17-5 would be less than significant under the proposed General Plan and the Expanded EDC Scenario.



5.17.3.6 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.17.3.7 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant under the Expanded EDC Scenario as well as the proposed General Plan.

5.17.4 Solid Waste

5.17.4.1 Environmental Setting

Solid Waste Collection

Solid waste from Menifee is collected by Waste Management, Inc. (WMI). WMI provides residential customers with three bins: burgundy for trash, green for green waste, and gray for recyclable materials.

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Solid Waste Disposal

More than 99 percent of the solid waste that Menifee disposed of in 2011 went to two landfills: El Sobrante Landfill in unincorporated Riverside County south of the City of Corona, and Badlands Sanitary Landfill near the City of Moreno Valley (CalRecycle 2012a); the two landfills are described in Table 5.17-3. There is expansion potential at Badlands Landfill, operated by the Riverside County Waste Management Department (WMD), but that expansion capacity has not been determined. El Sobrante Landfill is privately owned and operated by USA Waste of California, a subsidiary of WMI. WMD is unaware of any future expansions at this landfill (Ross 2013).

**Table 5.17-3
Landfills Serving Menifee**

<i>Landfill</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Permitted Throughput Capacity, Tons per Day</i>	<i>Average Disposal, Tons per Day¹</i>	<i>Remaining Capacity, Cubic Yards [Tons]</i>	<i>Estimated Closing Date</i>
Badlands Sanitary	Moreno Valley	4,000	1,651	14,730,025 [7,851,103]	2024
El Sobrante	Corona	16,054	7,260	145,530,000 [77,567,490]	2045

Sources: CalRecycle 2012a, 2012b.

¹ Calculated from annual totals (from CalRecycle 2012d) based on 300 operating days per year. Badlands Sanitary Landfill and El Sobrante Landfill are each open six days per week, Monday through Saturday, except certain holidays.

Solid Waste Diversion

Assembly Bill 939 (Integrated Solid Waste Management Act of 1989; Public Resources Code 40050 et seq.) required every California city and county to divert 50 percent of its waste from landfills by the year 2000. Compliance with the diversion requirement is measured in part by comparing actual disposal rates for each local jurisdiction to target rates for that jurisdiction.

Regulatory Setting

- Assembly Bill 939 (Integrated Solid Waste Management Act; Public Resources Code 40050 et seq.). AB 939 is described above under *Solid Waste Diversion*.

5.17.4.2 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-6 Would be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.
- U-7 Would not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

5.17.4.3 Environmental Impacts

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

IMPACT 5.17-6 THERE IS ADEQUATE LANDFILL CAPACITY IN THE REGION TO ACCOMMODATE SOLID WASTE THAT WOULD BE GENERATED BY GENERAL PLAN BUILDOUT. [THRESHOLD U-6]

Impact Analysis:

Solid Waste Generation by General Plan Buildout

The forecast net increase in solid waste generation by General Plan buildout is 794,151 pounds per day, or 397.1 tons per day, as shown in Table 5.17-4.

**Table 5.17-4
Solid Waste Generation**

Land Use	Units ¹	Net Change	Solid Generation, Pounds per day	
			Per unit ¹	Total
Residential	Units	30,895	10	308,950
Commercial Non-Retail	SF	41,381,000	0.013	537,953
Commercial Retail	SF	7,906,000	0.006	47,436
Heavy Industrial	SF	-1,257,000	0.0132	-16,592
Light Industrial and Light Manufacturing ²	SF	-5,887,000	0.0142	-83,595
Total		Not applicable	Not applicable	794,152

Source: CalRecycle 2010.

¹ Units for nonresidential land uses used in reporting solid waste generation factors are 1,000 square feet. Units and generation factors for solid waste generation are each divided by 1,000, and net increases in nonresidential land uses multiplied by 1,000, here to simplify the table.

² There are no light industrial or light manufacturing designations in the proposed General Plan. Light industrial and light manufacturing uses would be permitted under the proposed General Plan in the Business Park designation, in the Economic Development Corridor, and in the Specific Plans. All nonresidential development potential in the Business Park designation, the Economic Development Corridor, and the Specific Plans is classified either Commercial Non-Retail or Commercial Retail.



The residual capacity in tons per day—that is, maximum permitted daily disposal less actual disposal amount—at the two landfills accepting the vast majority of solid waste from Menifee is 11,143 tons per day (calculated from data in Table 5.17-4). There is adequate landfill capacity in the region for solid waste that would be generated by buildout of the General Plan, and General Plan implementation would not require new or additional landfills. Impacts would be similar under the Expanded EDC Scenario.

5.17.4.4 Existing Regulations and Standard Conditions

- Public Resources Code 40050 et seq.: Assembly Bill 939, Integrated Solid Waste Management Act of 1989

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Relevant General Plan Policies

Relevant policies of the Menifee General Plan are listed in Appendix C; applicable policies are in the Open Space and Conservation Element.

5.17.4.5 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements, Impact 5.17-6 would be less than significant under the proposed General Plan and the Expanded EDC Scenario.

5.17.4.6 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.17.4.7 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant for the proposed General Plan and the Expanded EDC Scenario.

5.17.5 Other Utilities

5.17.5.1 Environmental Setting

Electricity

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity and maintains a distribution network for Menifee. Total electricity consumption in SCE's service area in gigawatt-hours is forecast to be 106,460 GWh in 2015 (CEC 2009).

Natural Gas

The Southern California Gas Company (Gas Company) provides natural gas service to the citizens and businesses of Menifee. The availability of natural gas service is based on present conditions of gas supply and regulatory prices. As a public facility, the Gas Company is under the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission and federal regulatory agencies. Should these agencies take any action that affects gas supply or the conditions under which such service is available, gas service would be provided in accordance with the revised conditions. Total natural gas supplies available to the Gas Company are estimated to be 3.875 billion cubic feet per day in 2020 (CEC 2009).

Telecommunications

Telephone service to the Menifee area is provided by Verizon. Cable television service is provided by Mediacom and Verizon FiOS.

There are currently adequate telecommunication facilities available to serve the needs of the City.

Regulatory Setting

Assembly Bill 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act

Current State of California guidance and goals for reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are generally embodied in Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), the Global Warming Solutions Act. AB 32 was passed by the California state legislature on August 31, 2006, to place the state on a course toward reducing its contribution of GHG emissions. AB 32 follows the 2020 tier of emissions reduction targets established in Executive Order S-3-05.

AB 32 directed the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to adopt discrete early action measures to reduce GHG emissions and outline additional reduction measures to meet the 2020 target. Based on the GHG emissions inventory conducted for the Scoping Plan by CARB, GHG emissions in California by 2020 are anticipated to be approximately 596 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalence (MMTCO₂e). In December 2007, CARB approved a 2020 emissions limit of 427 MMTCO₂e (471 million tons) for the state. The 2020 target requires a total emissions reduction of 169 MMTCO₂e, 28.5 percent from the projected emissions of the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario for the year 2020 (i.e. 28.5 percent of 596 MMTCO₂e) (CARB 2008).¹

In order to effectively implement the emissions cap, AB 32 directed CARB to establish a mandatory reporting system to track and monitor GHG emissions levels for large stationary sources that generate more than 25,000 MT of CO₂ per year, prepare a plan demonstrating how the 2020 deadline can be met, and develop appropriate regulations and programs to implement the plan by 2012. The Climate Action Registry Reporting Online Tool was established through the Climate Action Registry to track GHG emissions.

CARB 2008 Scoping Plan

The final Scoping Plan was adopted by CARB on December 11, 2008. Key elements of CARB's GHG reduction plan that may be applicable to the proposed project include:

- Expanding and strengthening existing energy efficiency programs as well as building and appliance standards (adopted and cycle updates in progress);
- Achieving a mix of 33 percent for energy generation from renewable sources (anticipated by 2020);
- A California cap-and-trade program that links with other Western Climate Initiative partner programs to create a regional market system for large stationary sources (adopted 2011);
- Establishing targets for transportation-related GHG emissions for regions throughout California and pursuing policies and incentives to achieve those targets (several Sustainable Communities Strategies have been adopted);

¹ CARB defines BAU in its Scoping Plan as emissions levels that would occur if California continued to grow and add new GHG emissions but did not adopt any measures to reduce emissions. Projections for each emission-generating sector were compiled and used to estimate emissions for 2020 based on 2002–2004 emissions intensities. Under CARB's definition of BAU, new growth is assumed to have the same carbon intensities as was typical from 2002 through 2004.



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- Adopting and implementing measures pursuant to State laws and policies, including California's clean car standards, goods movement measures, and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (adopted 2009).²
- Creating target fees, including a public goods charge on water use, fees on high global warming potential gases, and a fee to fund the administrative costs of the state's long-term commitment to AB 32 implementation (in progress).

California Building Code

Energy conservation standards for new residential and nonresidential buildings were adopted by the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission in June 1977 and are updated triannually (Title 24, Part 6, of the California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Title 24 requires the design of building shells and building components to conserve energy. The standards are updated periodically to allow for consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. On May 31, 2012, the California Energy Commission adopted the 2013 Building and Energy Efficiency Standards, which go into effect on January 1, 2014. Buildings that are constructed in accordance with the 2013 Building and Energy Efficiency Standards are 25 percent (residential) to 30 percent (nonresidential) more energy efficient than the 2008 standards as a result of better windows, insulation, lighting, ventilation systems, and other features that reduce energy consumption in homes and businesses.

On July 17, 2008, the California Building Standards Commission adopted the nation's first green building standards. The California Green Building Standards Code (Part 11, Title 24, known as CalGreen) was adopted as part of the California Building Standards Code (Title 24, California Code of Regulations). CalGreen established planning and design standards for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants. The mandatory provisions of the California Green Building Code Standards became effective January 1, 2011.

2006 Appliance Efficiency Regulations

The 2006 Appliance Efficiency Regulations (Title 20, CCR Sections 1601 through 1608) were adopted by the California Energy Commission on October 11, 2006, and approved by the California Office of Administrative Law on December 14, 2006. The regulations include standards for both federally regulated appliances and nonfederally regulated appliances.

5.17.5.2 Thresholds of Significance

No specific CEQA thresholds apply to electricity, natural gas, or telecommunications.

5.17.5.3 Environmental Impacts

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance for which the Initial Study disclosed potentially significant impacts.

² On December 29, 2011, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California issued several rulings in the federal lawsuits challenging the LCFS. One of the court's rulings preliminarily enjoins the CARB from enforcing the regulation during the pendency of the litigation. In January 2012, CARB appealed the decision and on April 23, 2012, the Ninth Circuit Court granted CARB's motion for a stay of the injunction while it continues to consider CARB's appeal of the lower court's decision.

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IMPACT 5.17-7 THERE ARE SUFFICIENT ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES AVAILABLE TO THE REGION FOR PROJECTED ENERGY DEMANDS BY GENERAL PLAN BUILDOUT, AND NO ADDITIONAL ELECTRICITY OR NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES WOULD BE NEEDED. [NO SPECIFIC THRESHOLD]

Electricity

The net increase in electricity demands due to General Plan buildout is about 709 million kWh per year (that is, 709 GWh per year), as shown in Table 5.17-5. Forecast electricity consumption in Menifee due to General Plan buildout is well within total estimated electricity consumption in SCE's service area, and General Plan buildout would not require SCE to obtain new or expanded electricity supplies. Impacts would be less than significant.

**Table 5.17-5
Electricity Demands**

Land Use	Units ¹	Net Change	Electricity Demands, kWh	
			Per unit ¹	Total
Residential	Units	30,895	7,199	222,413,105
Commercial Non-Retail	SF	41,381,000	10.69	442,362,890
Commercial Retail	SF	7,906	15.66	123,807,960
Heavy Industrial	SF	-1,257	11.07	-13,914,990
Light Industrial and Light Manufacturing ²	SF	-5,887	11.07	-65,169,090
Total		Not applicable	Not applicable	709,499,875

Source: Environ 2011.

¹ Units for nonresidential land uses used in reporting electricity demand factors are 1,000 square feet (Environ 2011). Units and demand factors for nonresidential electricity use are each divided by 1,000, and net increases in nonresidential land uses multiplied by 1,000, here to simplify the table.

² There are no light industrial or light manufacturing designations in the proposed General Plan. Light industrial and light manufacturing uses would be permitted under the proposed General Plan in the Business Park designation, in the Economic Development Corridor, and in the Specific Plans. All nonresidential development potential in the Business Park designation, the Economic Development Corridor, and the Specific Plans, is classified as either Commercial Non-Retail or Commercial Retail.

Natural Gas

The estimated net increase in natural gas demands due to General Plan buildout is about 1.21 billion kBtu per year, or 1.17 billion cubic feet per year, as shown in Table 5.17-6. Estimated natural gas consumption by General Plan buildout would be well within forecast Gas Company natural gas supplies, and General Plan buildout would not require the Gas Company to acquire new or expanded natural gas supplies. Impacts would be less than significant.



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**Table 5.17-6
Natural Gas Demands**

Land Use	Units ¹	Net Increase	Natural Gas Demands, kBTU	
			Per unit ¹	Total
Residential	Units	30,895	40,525	1,252,019,875
Commercial Non-Retail	SF	41,381,000	4.2	173,800,200
Commercial Retail	SF	7,906,000	2.32	18,341,920
Heavy Industrial	SF	-1,257,000	33.29	-41,845,530
Light Industrial and Light Manufacturing ²	SF	-5,887,000	33.29	-195,978,230
Total		Not applicable	Not applicable	1,206,338,235

Source: Environ 2011

¹ Units for nonresidential land uses used in reporting natural gas demand factors are 1,000 square feet. Units and demand factors for nonresidential natural gas use are each divided by 1,000, and net increases in nonresidential land uses multiplied by 1,000, here to simplify the table.

² There are no light industrial or light manufacturing designations in the proposed General Plan. Light industrial and light manufacturing uses would be permitted under the proposed General Plan in the Business Park designation, in the Economic Development Corridor, and in the Specific Plans. All nonresidential development potential in the Business Park designation, the Economic Development Corridor, and the Specific Plans, is classified as either Commercial Non-Retail or Commercial Retail.

Impacts would be similar for the Expanded EDC Scenario.

5.17.5.4 Existing Regulations and Standard Conditions

State

- California Health and Safety Code Sections 38560 – 38565: Assembly Bill 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act (2006)
- 2008 Scoping Plan, California Air Resources Board
- Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 2: 2010 California Building Code
- Title 20, California Code of Regulations, Sections 1601 – 1608: 2006 Appliance Efficiency Regulations

Relevant General Plan Policies

Relevant Menifee General Plan policies are in the Housing Element, Economic Development Element, Safety Element, and Land Use Element and are listed in Appendix C of this EIR.

5.17.5.5 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, Impact 5.17-7 would be less than significant under the proposed General Plan and the Expanded EDC Scenario.

5.17.5.6 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

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5.17.5.7 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant under the proposed General Plan and the Expanded EDC Scenario.



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