

Utilities and Service Systems

SECTION 4.14

4.14 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section addresses the Project's impacts on utilities including water supply, wastewater treatment, and solid waste disposal. This evaluation is based on the Project's estimated demand for these utilities relative to the supplies and capacities of the systems and facilities that would provide service for the Project.

4.14.1 Water Supply

Existing Conditions

Water Sources, Supply, and Demand¹

The Goleta Water District (GWD) is the water purveyor for the City of Goleta. The GWD service area is located in the southern portion of Santa Barbara County. Its western border is adjacent to the El Capitan State Park and its northern border runs along the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and the Los Padres National Forest. Its eastern boundary is the City of Santa Barbara to the east, and its southern boundary is the Pacific Ocean to the south. The service area encompasses approximately 29,000 acres and includes the City of Goleta, University of California, and Santa Barbara Airport (City of Santa Barbara property); the remainder of the service area is located in the unincorporated County of Santa Barbara. According to the GWD 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (2010 UWMP), the GWD provides water service to approximately 86,950 residents through a distribution system that includes over 270 miles of pipeline, as well as eight reservoirs ranging in individual capacity from 0.3 million gallons to over 6 million gallons. The GWD has a total combined storage capacity of approximately 20.2 million gallons. The land area serviced by the GWD includes zoning designations for land uses that to support agriculture (12%), residential development (18%), commercial development (2%), and designated open space (68%).² In 2012, water deliveries totaled approximately 13,402 AFY, divided among various users as illustrated in Table 4.14-1

**Table 4.14-1
2012 Water Deliveries and Accounts³**

Customer Type	Total Use (AF)	Number of Accounts	Average Use Per Account
Landscape Irrigation	457	189	2
Institutional	591	7	84
Agriculture	892	99	26
Recycled	892	34	26
Multifamily Residential	1,784	1,105	2
Commercial	1,835	914	2
Ag. Residential	2459	105	23
Single Family	4,492	13,151	0.34
TOTAL	13,402	15,604	

¹ The source of data provided in this section, except otherwise noted, is the Goleta Water District 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, GWD Resolution No. 2011-35, adopted November 8, 2011. The document can be viewed at: www.goletawater.com/assets/GWD_2010UWMP_Final.pdf

² City of Goleta, General Plan Report: Water, 3/26/04, p.2.

³ Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, *Technical Report on Optimizing the Goleta Water District Water Conservation Program* Appendix A, 11 June 2013, at http://www.goletawater.com/assets/documents/conservation/GWD%20Water%20Conservation%20Final%20Report%202011%20June%202013_web.pdf, accessed 9/6/13

The GWD draws its water supply from four sources of: 1) surface water from the Lake Cachuma Project, from which it has an allotment of 9,322 acre feet per year (AFY) (not including “spill water”); 2) surface water from the State Water Project, from which it has an allotment of 3,800 AFY and an ultimate allotment capacity of 4,500 AFY); 3) ground water from the Goleta basin, from which it is allotted approximately 2,350 AFY; and 4) recycled water produced by the Goleta Sanitary District’s wastewater treatment plant, which provides up to 1,150 AFY of tertiary treated recycled water and has ~~with~~ an ultimate production capacity of 3,000 AFY). Total projected annual water supplies are estimated at 16,622 AFY under “normal” conditions, through the year 2035 (GWD; 2010 UWMP; Table 3-1). Based on current utilization, the District has a surplus uncommitted water supply of approximately 3,220 AFY, not including stored water or any increase in the use of recycled water.

Goleta Groundwater Basin is an adjudicated basin pursuant to the *Wright v. Goleta Water District* judgment (November 17, 1989, SBSC Case No. SM57969), also known as the Wright judgment. Based on that judgment, GWD is allowed to pump up to 2,000 AFY from the Basin in addition to the right to surplus waters, injected water, return flows, and rights transferred from private pumpers, identified as Exchange Service and Augmented Service. Based on the GWD’s reported rights to additional water supplies covered by the Exchange and Augmented Services Agreement, the District has conservatively reported a groundwater entitlement of 2,350 AFY. The Wright judgment also gives the GWD the right to inject excess surface water supplies into the Basin to recharge the Basin and replenish groundwater supplies.

In addition to its fixed adjudicated basin water allotment, the GWD injects excess surface water (~~e.g.,~~ from Cachuma Project “spill”) during high rainfall years into the Goleta Groundwater Basin as “recharge” through GWD maintained injection wells. The injected recharge volumes are then available to the GWD in the future, providing a variable increase in the annual allotment that can be tapped, as needed, during drought conditions. The practice is known as “banking.” As of 2008, the GWD had injected 6,804 AF, or an average of 425 AFY. Conservatively estimating an annual input of 400 AFY, total injected water supplies would be 19,572 AFY through the year 2030 without withdrawals. Unexercised groundwater rights at the end of a year revert to a stored water right in the basin. As of 2009, the GWD Groundwater Management Plan (2010) reported 42,253 acre-feet of GWD storage in the basin.

Water demand in the GWD service area is expected to increase steadily over the long-term planning horizon. The GWD reports estimates of future water demand in the UWMP based on moderate and high levels of population growth in the service area. Based on those estimates, water demand is expected to reach 15,999 AFY in 2015 and 18,143 AFY in the year 2035⁴ (GWD; 2010 UWMP). These water demand estimates include the implementation of conservation measures to reduce water use by 2 percent by the year 2015, and 5 percent by the year 2020.⁵ As such, under worst-case conditions, there would be adequate water supply to meet projected demands in the short-term (i.e. through the year 2015). However, there is a potential for a shortfall in meeting long-term demands (i.e. through the year 2035) if the area experiences population growth as projected by the General Plan and water demand increases represented by the “high-growth estimate” actually materialize. This potential for a shortfall could be offset by making use of GWD’s 2,000 AFY of unused capacity for recycled water, increasing conservation, or procuring supplies from other water sources.

⁴ High Estimate or Moderate Estimate as discussed in the UWMP relates to the projected population growth rate in the GWD service area, and the effect that those growth rates would have on water demand.

⁵ A “Moderate Estimate” would expect a total demand of 15,299 AFY and 16,617 AFY for 2015 and 2035, respectively. Conservation measures are estimated at 5 percent by the year 2020.

Water Conservation and Recycled Water

The 2010 UWMP includes water Demand Management Measures (DMMs) and Best Management Practices (BMPs) to balance the long-term supply and demand for water. The Plan incorporates the projected impacts of climate change, reliability of water sources, and water quality considerations into its analyses. In 2010 the GWD adopted a Water Conservation Plan (WCP) to ensure that it meets the targets of its UWMP. The 2010 WCP is considered an interim document that will be followed by a more detailed program to ensure compliance with the UWMP. The WCP identifies BMPs such as prohibitions against water wasting, water audits to repair leaks, and conservation pricing as measures to be considered for implementation as part of a final WCP document. In addition to the 2010 WCP, the District adopted a Sustainability Plan in 2012.

In June 2013, the GWD received a Technical Report on Optimizing the Goleta Water District Conservation Program, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Company. The purpose of the report was to determine whether the approach identified in the Water Conservation Plan and the 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) remains the optimal strategy for meeting the State's urban water conservation requirements and reflects District priorities. The report builds on the District's 2010 Water Conservation Plan, the 2010 UWMP and 2012 Sustainability Plan, as well as the District's most recent 2012 BMP filings. The Report concludes that the District should consider reevaluating its current BMP compliance approach, although it also confirms that the District is reasonably close—within 5 percent— of meeting its volumetric water savings requirements established by both the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (SBX7-7) and the California Urban Water Conservation Council's (CUWCC) Best Management Practices. Minor adjustments in its BMP programs will be implemented to meet conservation goals.

Among the regulatory requirements for conservations that will affect both the District and the Project are the following:

1. **AB 715:** Requires that, on or after January 1, 2014, 100 percent of toilets and urinals sold or installed in California be high-efficiency (maximum of 1.28 gallons per flush for high efficiency toilets and 0.5 gallons per flush for high efficiency urinals. Given the Project's assumed construction date, its plumbing fixtures will be required to meet this standard.
2. **SB 407:** Requires that on or before January 1, 2019, property owners replace all non-compliant plumbing fixtures in multifamily residential and commercial properties with water conserving plumbing fixtures. For single-family residential properties the compliance date is January 1, 2017.
3. **WaterSense:** Effective January 1, 2011 the EPA WaterSense specifications for clothes washers is 6.0 gallons or less.
4. **CalGreen** (new construction) Green Building Code that specifies fixtures and practices that reduce water consumption by 20 percent in addition to mandatory outdoors measures.

Modeling results, provided in **Table 4.14-2** below, indicate that compliance with these regulations will save the District about 460 AFY in 2020.

Table 4.14-2
Savings from New Codes and Standards District-wide

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Water Savings	89	158	224	287	347	405	461

These savings are expected to play a significant role in meeting SBX7-7 targets. Based on these projected savings, the District's total surplus in 2035 would be approximately 3681 AFY or higher (assuming that conservation savings continued to increase proportionally through 2035).

Water conservation is also achieved, in part, through recycling water to the extent feasible, given the available infrastructure. Recycled wastewater distributed by GWD has been tertiary-treated, meaning it has gone through the maximum three-levels of wastewater treatment and contains no live bacterium. This is the same level of water quality treatment that is required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for discharge as surface water, and is considered safe for exposure, but slightly below drinking water standards. Recycled water is approved for use as irrigation for landscaping, which allows the water purveyor to conserve potable water (i.e., meeting drinking water standards) supplies. Current local GWD customers of recycled wastewater for landscape irrigation include the University of California Santa Barbara, the Camino Real Marketplace, golf courses, and multi-family residential properties. The nearest GWD recycled water system pipeline to the Project site is located in Hollister Avenue running east-west, west of Glen Annie Road, and in Glen Annie Road running north-south, south of Hollister Avenue. The Project site is over 0.5 mile from an existing recycled water main. However, expansion of the use of recycled water is anticipated, as is the expansion of its distribution system.

The GWD obtains its recycled water supply from the Goleta Sanitary District (GSD), a separate agency, which operates the only water recycling plant in the area and which has capacity to treat 3.3 million gallons of wastewater per day to tertiary levels. The GWD has a recycled water allotment of 3,000 AFY (978 million gallons per day [mgd]). It is currently only distributing approximately 1,000. In its response to the Draft IRWMP recycled water plan, the District notes that, "recycled water systems do not pay for themselves using traditional "cost of service" rate methodologies. Rates for recycled water customers are typically low to incentivize conversion, thus system maintenance and repair is typically subsidized by potable users' rates."

Regulatory Framework

Federal

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act is the main federal law that ensures the quality of America's drinking water. Under SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. The SDWA was originally passed by Congress in 1974 and amended in 1986 and 1996. It requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources: rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs)

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations are legally enforceable standards that apply to public water systems. Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water.

State***The Subdivision Map Act, Government Code §§ 66410, et seq.***

Division 2 of the Government Code of the State of California (referred to as the Subdivision Map Act) sets forth general provisions, procedures, and requirements for the division of land including the provision of public services.

Recycled Water Regulations

The EPA, State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB), and California Department of Health Services (CDHS) all have a role in regulating the use of recycled water in the State of California. The SWRCB has adopted Resolution No 77-1 (Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California), which empowers the State Board and Regional Boards to encourage and consider funding for water reclamation projects that do not impair water rights or beneficial in-stream uses. The CDHS determines how recycled water may be used in California, and designates the level of treatment required for each of these permitted uses (Title 22, California Code of Regulations).

Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code §§ 10610, et seq.)

The Urban Water Management Planning Act was developed to address concerns regarding potential water supply shortages throughout California. It requires information on water supply reliability and water use efficiency measures. Urban water suppliers are required to develop and implement UWMPs to describe their efforts to promote efficient use and management of water resources.

Title 22

The California Water Code requires the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to establish water reclamation criteria. In 1975 the CDPH promulgated regulations that were added to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations to satisfy this requirement. Title 22 regulates production and use of reclaimed water in California by establishing three categories of reclaimed water; primary effluent, secondary effluent, and tertiary effluent. In addition to defining reclaimed water uses, Title 22 also defines requirements for sampling and analysis of effluent and specifies design requirements for treatment facilities.

Senate Bill (SB) 610

Senate Bill (SB) 610 was adopted in 2001 and reflects the growing awareness of the need to incorporate water supply and demand analysis at the earliest possible stage in the land use planning process. SB 610 amended the Urban Water Management Planning Act and Water Code §§ 10910, *et seq.*

Water supply planning under SB 610 requires reviewing and identifying adequate available water supplies necessary to meet the demand generated by a project, as well as the cumulative demand for the general region over the next 20 years under a broad range of water conditions. This information is typically found in the current UWMP for the Project area. SB 610 requires the

identification of the public water supplier. Under SB 610, a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) is needed only if a project exceeds thresholds of development identified, thereby relieving projects of less significance from the requirements of the bill.

Senate Bill (SB) 407

Senate Bill (SB) 407 was adopted in 2009. The bill established requirements for residential and commercial real property built and available for use on or before January 1, 1994, for replacing plumbing fixtures that are not water conserving, as defined as noncompliant plumbing fixtures. On and after January 1, 2014, the bill requires, for all building alterations or improvements to single-family residential real property, as defined, that water-conserving plumbing fixtures replace other noncompliant plumbing fixtures as a condition for issuance of a certificate of final completion and occupancy or final permit approval by the local building department. The bill requires, on or before January 1, 2017, that all noncompliant plumbing fixtures in any single-family residential real property be replaced by the property owner with water-conserving plumbing fixtures.

The bill requires, on or before January 1, 2019, that all noncompliant plumbing fixtures in multifamily residential real property and commercial real property be replaced with water-conserving plumbing fixtures. The bill requires, on and after January 1, 2014, for specified building alterations or improvements to multifamily residential real property and commercial real property, that water-conserving plumbing fixtures replace other noncompliant plumbing fixtures as a condition for the City to issue certificates of occupancy and other permits.

California Green Building Code – Water Conservation

In general, the California Green Code requires 20 percent water reduction of indoor water use, using both a prescriptive and a performance method.

The prescriptive method provides for certain technical features that must be followed, including the use of showerheads with flows of less than 2.0 gpm @ 80 psi, lavatory faucets with flows of 1.5 gpm @60 psi, kitchen faucets with flows of less than 1.8 gpm at 60 psi, urinals with less than 0.5 gallons/flush, and toilets with 1.28 gallon effective flush rate.

CALGreen also specifies acceptable performance standards for plumbing fixtures with reduced water usage.

In addition, outdoor water usage is regulated: the Code requires irrigation controls to be weather- or soil moisture-based and automatically adjust irrigation in response to changes in plants' needs as weather conditions change, or have rain sensors or communication systems that account for local rainfall.

Local

City of Goleta Inland Zoning Ordinance

IZO § 35-317.7(1)(d) requires a finding be made that adequate public services are available to serve new developments before the approval of development plan.

Goleta Water District Ordinance No. 91-01 The SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance of 1991

The Safe Water Supplies Ordinance (SAFE) was approved by GWD voters in 1991 and amended in 1994. SAFE sets certain restrictions on GWD use of groundwater, including the creation of a “Drought Buffer” of water that is stored in the Central Basin, and which may be pumped and distributed by the GWD to existing customers only in the event that a drought causes a reduction in the District’s annual deliveries from Lake Cachuma. The Drought Buffer supplies may not be used as a source of supplemental water to serve new or additional demands for District water. SAFE also restricts deliveries to new development by limiting the release of water to new customers to one percent of its total potable water supply. A determination of available water allocation for new uses is made on an annual basis.

The SAFE Ordinance also continued an existing prohibition on new service connections until water supplies for existing customers were secured. Those conditions were met in 1997. When new releases are authorized they must be offset by increases to the Drought Buffer equivalent to two-thirds of the amount of the water supplied to new customers. A determination of available water allocation for new uses is made on an annual basis.

Goleta Water District Water Conservation Plan (2010)

The GWD has adopted an interim Water Conservation Plan (2010) requiring implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to conserve water, which would reduce demand on the GWD’s water treatment plant capacity. Proposed developments are required to incorporate feasible BMPs into its water system design, including the use of water conserving fixtures and water efficient landscape and irrigation.

Goleta Water District Water Sustainability Plan (2012)

The preservation and management of natural resources – principally, water supplies – is a foundational and core component of service delivery sustainability for the District. As a result, the District and other water providers are particularly vulnerable to environmental conditions and climate change, along with related regulations, that could affect water supplies. The Sustainability Plan includes strategies to protect local water resources and manage emergencies and risk associated with water supplies yield high benefits to the District and its customers.

The Plan lists 28 initiatives to promote outcomes and benefits that are described by the Sustainability Guiding Principles. Initiatives were selected based upon identification of best practices, literature review, and an assessment of the District’s current service delivery practices, operations and assets. A strong emphasis has been placed on making infrastructure and programmatic investments that uphold water supply reliability and improve or extend the life of District infrastructure.

Goleta GP/CLUP Public Facilities Element

Policy PF 4.1 *Water Facilities and Services* provides criteria, standards, and procedures that shall apply to water facilities and services including:

PF 4.1 g. - The applicant and GWD shall demonstrate prior to issuance of final land use clearance that sufficient capacity shall be available to serve the development and all other cumulative projects within GWD’s service area. This may be demonstrated by an unconditional

“will serve” letter or contract for service from GWD. All required water infrastructure for a project shall either be in place at the time of approval of the land use clearance or shall be assured through the use of bonds, payment of fees, or other sureties to the City’s and GWD’s satisfaction.

PF 4.1 i. - The City shall encourage and actively promote long-term water conservation through water-conserving features in new development, including low water-use plumbing fixtures and drought-tolerant landscaping. The City also encourages the reclamation of treated wastewater and development of distribution facilities for reclaimed water to serve appropriate uses and locations.

Thresholds of Significance

The City of Goleta’s *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* includes thresholds pertaining to groundwater supply for projects involving groundwater wells. However, since the Project would not involve groundwater wells these thresholds would not apply.

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the Project would result in the potential for a significant impact if it would require new or expanded water supply entitlements to serve it.

Project Impacts

Water Demand

Impact WS 1: Would the Project require new or expanded water supply facilities or entitlements to serve it?

Significance Before Mitigation: Less Than Significant

Water demand was calculated for the first Village at Los Carneros Project, which included approximately 275 residential units to be constructed on Lots 2 and 5. A “Can and Will Serve” letter for that Project was issued by the GWD for a projected future demand of 54.30 AFY of potable water. The 2010 UWMP included the 54.20 AFY water allocation for the original Village Project in its demand baseline calculation. The proposed Project, Village at Los Carneros (2) would include approximately 465 residential units, or approximately 190 additional residential units than the 2008 Project.

Project water demand was calculated using the demand factor contained in the City of Santa Barbara’s *Water Demand Factor Update Report*, dated October 2009, for residential uses. These factors in turn were developed from data based on 2006 and 2007 usage and further, did not include new construction and, therefore did not include the 20 percent conservation mandate by 2020 adopted, the plumbing fixture provisions of AB 715 (effective 2014) or the BMPs adopted in 2009 or subsequent legislation mandating additional conservation. With these caveats, the proposed Project’s total estimated water demand would be approximately 79.2 AFY, as detailed in **Table 4.14-3**, or approximately 24.0 AFY more than the projected water use for the 2008 Village at Los Carneros Project.

**Table 4.14-3
Project Water Demand**

Land Use	Units	Water Demand Rate (AFY)	Water Use (AFY)
Residential			
Single-family (small lot) size <7,000 sq. ft. ^b	56	0.26	14.56
Multi-family (Aggregate) 1-4 Dwelling Units ^c	106	0.17	18.02
Multi-family 5+ Dwelling Units ^d	303	0.13	39.39
Subtotal:			71.97
Recreation			
4.82 acres		1.5 AFY/acre ^e	7.23
Total Project Water Use:			79.2
Water Demand Previously Allocated to the Site			54.30
Additional Project Water Demand not Included in UWMP Projections			24.9
^a Source: Water Demand Factor Update Report, Water Resources, City of Santa Barbara, October 2009. These water demand factors differ from the City of Goleta, <i>Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual</i> , October 2002 for R-20 zoning, but are deemed appropriate for use in this EIR as they are based on more recent use data for a similar geographically located City and have been accepted by the GWD for use in determining water demand. The Penfield & Smith, Village at Los Carneros Water Demand Calculations, August 19, 2011. ^b Two-Pac and Alley-loaded homes. ^c Triplex, Fourplex, and Townhome Buildings 100 and 200 with three and four units, respectively ^d Townhomes with five or more units, Podium Flats, Market Rate Apartments, and Affordable Housing Apartments. ^e Source: County of Santa Barbara <i>Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual</i> , October 2008			

The estimated GWD “surplus” (i.e., supply over demand) based on 2012 utilization with conservation is approximately 3,681 AFY. The Project’s estimated additional water demand of 24.9 AFY (without conservation) above the amount previously allocated for development of the site as reported in the UWMP, represents approximately less than one percent of the estimated surplus water supply available to the GWD under normal conditions through the year 2035. As noted, the projected Project demand does not include the effects of water conservation mandates enacted after 2007, including the applicable provisions of the 2010 or 2013 California Green Code (Water Conservation – Title 24), or the 2011 EPA WaterSense specifications of washing machines, all of which would be implemented by the Project as regulatory requirements. Accordingly, based on a conservative, current water availability analysis, the GWD has a sufficient water supply to provide potable water to the proposed Village at Los Carneros Project and the Project’s impact on the City’s water supply would be less than significant (**Class III**)

Senate Bill (SB) 610 Analysis

The Project is a residential development that includes 465 dwelling units consisting of 56 single-family dwellings (SFDs), 177 multi-family dwellings (MFDs) within 41 buildings, 88 condo units (Podium Flats) within two buildings, 70 price restricted rental apartments in four buildings and 74 market-rate rental apartments in three buildings. There would also be a 4.82-acre Neighborhood Park, of which approximately 1.75 acres would contain facilities and landscape

requiring irrigation, along with recreation amenities (such as pools and open play areas), and landscaping. The Project contains fewer than 500 dwelling units and ~~would~~ does not meet the SB 610 residential threshold for preparation of a water supply assessment (WSA). To determine whether the residential use would result in a water demand *equivalent to* the demand that would be generated by 500 residential units. According to the *Guidebook for Implementation of Senate Bill 610 and Senate Bill 221 (2001)* a single dwelling unit is estimated to consume approximately 0.5 AFY. A project containing 500 dwelling units would be expected to consume approximately 250 AFY. As shown on **Table 4.14-1**, the Project's combined water demand is estimated to be approximately 79.2 AFY; therefore, the Project would not meet the *equivalent water demand threshold* of SB 610. For these reasons, a WSA is not required for the Project.

SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance of 1991 Analysis

As noted in the Regulatory Framework section, SAFE limits the GWD to an annual allocation release of no more than one percent of its total potable water supply to new or additional service connections. The GWD 2010 UWMP projected available annual water supplies from all sources through the year 2035 at 16,622 AFY. Total potable water supply is estimated to be 15,472 AFY without recycled (non-potable) water. Based on the SAFE Water Supply Ordinance of 1991, the GWD could allocate approximately 154.72 AFY to new construction. The Project's estimated total annual water demand would be 79.2 AFY at build out. The Project would be constructed in phases over a period of 3.5 years and occupied over time. Assuming that approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Project's units are occupied each year over the course of the development process of 4 years, the number of annual services needed would be approximately 116. The total annual new water demand would be approximately 20 AFY or approximately 13 percent of the available annual allocation to new services. Therefore, the Project's water demand would fall within the limits of the GWD's annual new service allocation, the Project could be supplied with water without violating the SAFE Ordinance, and the Project's impact on the SAFE ordinance limitations would be less than significant (**Class III**).

Cumulative Impacts

Significance Before Mitigation: Less Than Significant

A WSA for the City of Goleta's General Plan was prepared by GWD in 2009. The WSA considered the water demand at General Plan build-out to the year 2030, assuming the water demand generated by the land use designations contained in the Land Use Element at the time the Plan was adopted. The 43.13-acre Project site is designated R-MD (Medium Density Residential) in the General Plan. Based on the types of uses proposed for the Project, and without accounting for mandated water conservation measures, the Project's total water demand at build-out (2018) would be approximately 79.2 AFY

According to the City's most recent related projects list, a total of 1,030 dwelling units and 1,128,009 square feet of commercial/industrial space are pending review, have been approved, or are under construction. Using conservative water demand rates based on these land use categories as identified in the 2009 WSA prepared for the Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan, the total additional water demanded, should all pending projects be approved, would be approximately 1,113 AFY, without application of current statutory water conservation

measures.⁶ In 2012, existing GWD customers consumed approximately 13,402 AFY of potable water. The total supply available through 2035 not including unused recycled water capacity is approximately 16,622 AFY. The difference between 2012 actual utilization as reported by GWD and the District's projected supply of 16,622 is approximately 3,220 AFY. Based on this analysis, the GWD could provide water for the proposed Project and all cumulative projects presently under consideration, approved, or under construction without exceeding its projected supply. Accordingly, the cumulative impact would be less than significant and the Project would make a less than cumulatively considerable contribution to the less than significant cumulative condition. **(Class III)**

In the WSA prepared for the General Plan, the GWD projected regional demand to increase to approximately 16,617 AFY by 2035 using a "Moderate Growth" estimate. This total potential demand assumes far more development than is represented by this Project's cumulative project's list, but would still be within the supply estimates (absent recycled water) projected by the GP/CLUP WSA in 2035. Using a "High Growth" estimate, the GWD projected a total potential demand by 2035 of approximately 18,143 AFY, or approximately 1,526 AFY more than the "Moderate Growth" projection. Under the "High Growth" scenario, the demand for water would exceed the estimated supply (without recycled water) by 1,481 AFY. However, the shortfall could be met by utilizing the available supply of recycled water for irrigation and agriculture, freeing potable supplies. In addition, the City has the ability to determine the actual amount of growth it will allow. Although the High Growth estimate appears to show a shortfall in supply, demand in excess of supply is unlikely to occur in the current regulatory environment. For this reason, it is reasonable to assume that the GWD will be able to meet future demand with available supplies in the cumulative condition, assuming the addition of demand in excess of the demand that would be generated by the Project's list of cumulative projects. The Project's contribution to the overall cumulative demand for water through 2035 would remain less than cumulatively considerable **(Class III)**.

Mitigation Measures

Potential impacts associated with water supply are addressed in the policies of the GP/CLUP Public Facilities Element, the City's Municipal Code including the most current version of the California Green Code (water conservation), current state legislation, and requirements of the GWD for procuring a connection permit. These policies and permits require the applicant to obtain a can and will serve letter from the GWD ~~prior to the City's issuance of~~ before the City issues a building permit ~~or LUP~~. By obtaining all required permits regarding provision of adequate water supplies, the Project's impacts on water supply would be less than significant.

Regulatory requirements are not considered mitigation measures under CEQA, and no mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

The Project's residual water supply impacts would be less than significant **(Class III)**.

⁶ 1,030 residential units x 0.5 AFY (per the *Guidebook for Implementation of Senate Bill 610 and Senate Bill 221 (2001)*) + 1,128,009 sf of development x 0.53 AFY/1000 sf (restaurant uses, the highest water demand rate for all commercial and industrial projects) = 1,113 AFY.

4.14.2 Wastewater Treatment

Existing Conditions

The Goleta West Sanitary District (GWSD) and the Goleta Sanitary District (GSD) would provide wastewater collection and treatment, respectively, for the Project site.

Wastewater Collection

The GWSD owns and operates sewer collection infrastructure serving approximately 6,000 customer accounts in its service area. GWSD's wastewater collection system includes approximately 62 linear miles of sewer pipeline, that convey sewage using primarily gravity flow before reaching the GWSD pump station located on the UCSB campus. From there, sewage is pumped to the GSD treatment plant. Existing wastewater collection lines adjacent to the Project site include a 12-inch diameter mainline in Los Carneros Road (Nations, 2012). These are public lines, to which the Project site's privately maintained sewage collector system would connect.

GWSD has an adopted Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that outlines and prioritizes the rehabilitation and repair of all District facilities. Using hydraulic modeling, the District is able to determine the existing collection system capacity and the capacity required for future build-out of new projects within its service area. Along with modeling, District staff conducts inspections to prioritize rehabilitation and repairs for pipeline segments. Development projects needing new connections to the system are required to pay a fee that is applied toward the overall CIP implementation, ensuring adequate capacity and treatment in the future.

Wastewater Treatment

The Goleta Sanitary District (GSD) Goleta Wastewater Treatment Plant (GWWTP) treats wastewater collected by the GWSD. The GWWTP has a design capacity of 9.7 million gallons per day (mgd). However, its discharge is restricted under the facility's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to a daily dry weather discharge of 7.64 mgd (CCRWQCB, 2010). This permit can be renewed regularly and the Regional Board can reconsider the discharge needs of the facility. It was last renewed in 2010 and would be reconsidered again in 2015.

GWSD owns 40.78 percent of the capacity rights at the GWWTP, giving GWSD an allotment of 3.11 mgd of treatment capacity. GWSD currently collects approximately 1.71 mgd of sewage; therefore, the system has a remaining allocated treatment capacity of 1.41 mgd pursuant to its contract with GSD (Nation, 2011).

The GSD GWWTP facilities were upgraded in 2011/12. The facility uses a blended secondary treatment process, which blends primary treated effluent with secondary treated effluent prior to discharge into the ocean. Primary and Secondary treated wastewater are first blended, and then chlorine is added to disinfect it and kill any remaining bacteria. The wastewater is then de-chlorinated to protect ocean life, is transported through a pipeline a mile out to sea, and safely discharged into the ocean environment.

The GSD GWWTP also has capacity to treat wastewater to the tertiary standards required for recycled water use. Secondary treated water is mixed with special chemicals that cause remaining particles to clump together. It is then filtered with carbon, and finally disinfected with chlorine to kill bacteria. Recycled water is used for irrigation, saving potable water.

Regulatory Framework

Federal

Clean Water Act of 1972 – Section 301(h)

EPA and the applicable RWQCBs regulate municipal wastewater outfalls discharging into the Pacific Ocean under NPDES permits issued pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act. As enacted in 1972, the Clean Water Act required secondary treatment for all wastewater treatment nationwide. Amendments to the Clean Water Act in 1977 provided for Section 301(h) (33 USC § 1311(h)) waivers of the otherwise applicable requirements for secondary treatment for discharges from publicly owned treatment works into marine waters. Section 301(h) is implemented by EPA regulations set forth in 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart G.

Section 301(h) of the Clean Water Act provides that a NPDES permit that modifies the secondary treatment requirements may be issued if the applicant: (1) discharges into oceanic or saline, well-mixed estuarine waters; and (2) demonstrates to EPA's satisfaction that the modifications will meet those requirements specified in Section 301(h) (quoted in full below), including: (a) that the waiver will not result in any increase in the discharge of toxic pollutants or otherwise impair the integrity of receiving waters; and (b) that the discharger must implement a monitoring program for effluent quality, must assure compliance with pre-treatment requirements for toxic control, must assure compliance with water quality standards, and must measure impacts to indigenous marine biota. In California, the applicable water quality standards are embodied in the California Ocean Plan (summarized below).

National Pretreatment Program

The Clean Water Act established the National Pretreatment Program, which requires publically owned treatment works (POTW) with capacities of more than 5 mgd to implement pretreatment programs. POTWs are required to obtain the authority to limit or prohibit discharges of pollutants that can pass through the treatment process into receiving waters. Federal Categorical Standards (FCS) have been established to regulate sewer discharges from specific types of industries.

State

NPDES – RWQCB/EOA

While the State of California (through the SWRCB and RWQCBs) administers the NPDES permit program and issues permits for most discharges to waters within State waters, authority to grant a waiver and issue a modified NPDES permit under Section 301(h) of the Act is reserved by the Regional Administrator of EPA. Prior state (i.e., SWRCB or RWQCB) concurrence with the waiver is also required.

California Ocean Plan

The California Ocean Plan was originally adopted by the SWRCB and approved by the EPA in June 1972, and is revised every three years. Among the California Ocean Plan requirements are the following water quality objectives (Chapter II):

General Provisions

- a. This chapter sets forth limits or levels of water quality characteristics for ocean* waters to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and the prevention of nuisance. The discharge of waste* shall not cause violation of these objectives.
- b. The Water Quality Objectives and Effluent Limitations are defined by a statistical distribution when appropriate. This method recognizes the normally occurring variations in treatment efficiency and sampling and analytical techniques and does not condone poor operating practices.
- c. Physical Characteristics
 1. Floating particulates and grease and oil shall not be visible.
 2. The discharge of waste* shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean* surface.
 3. Natural* light shall not be significantly* reduced at any point outside the initial* dilution zone as the result of the discharge of waste*.
 4. The rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean* sediments shall not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded*.
- d. Chemical Characteristics
 1. The dissolved oxygen concentration shall not at any time be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally, as the result of the discharge of oxygen demanding waste* materials.
 2. The pH shall not be changed at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally.
 3. The dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly* increased above that present under natural conditions.
 4. The concentration of substances set forth in Chapter II, Table B, in marine sediments shall not be increased to levels which would degrade* indigenous biota.
 5. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased to levels that would degrade* marine life.
 6. Nutrient materials shall not cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade* indigenous biota.
- e. Biological Characteristics
 1. Marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, shall not be degraded*.
 2. The natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish*, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not be altered.
 3. The concentration of organic materials in fish, shellfish* or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health.

California Coastal Act

The Coastal Act (Public Resources Code §§ 30000, *et seq.*) contains policies protecting water quality and marine resources. Marine resources shall be maintained, enhanced, and where feasible, restored. Special protection shall be given to areas and species of special biological or economic significance. Uses of the marine environment shall be carried out in a manner that will sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters and that will maintain healthy populations of all species of marine organisms adequate for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific, and educational purposes.

The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes appropriate to maintain optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored through, among other means, minimizing adverse effects of waste water discharges and entrainment, controlling runoff, preventing depletion of ground water supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging waste water reclamation, maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and minimizing alteration of natural streams.

In addition to these resource protection policies, Section 30412 addresses the Commission's relationship with the SWRCB and RWQCBs; Section 30412 provides (in relevant part):

- (a) In addition to Section 13142.5 of the Water Code, this section shall apply to the commission and the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards.
- (b) The State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the state agencies with primary responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality. The State Water Resources Control Board has primary responsibility for the administration of water rights pursuant to applicable law. The commission shall assure that proposed development and local coastal programs shall not frustrate this section. The commission shall not, except as provided in subdivision (c), modify, adopt conditions, or take any action in conflict with any determination by the State Water Resources Control Board or any California regional water quality control board in matters relating to water quality or the administration of water rights.

Except as provided in this section, nothing herein shall be interpreted in any way either as prohibiting or limiting the commission, local government, or port governing body from exercising the regulatory controls over development pursuant to this division in a manner necessary to carry out this division.

Finally, Section 13142.5 of the Water Code, which is referenced in Section 30412 above, provides:

In addition to any other policies established pursuant to this division, the policies of the state with respect to water quality as it relates to the coastal marine environment are that:

(a) Waste water discharges shall be treated to protect present and future beneficial uses, and, where feasible, to restore past beneficial uses of the receiving waters. Highest priority shall be given to improving or eliminating discharges that adversely affect any of the following:

- (1) Wetlands, estuaries, and other biologically sensitive sites.
- (2) Areas important for water contact sports.
- (3) Areas that produce shellfish for human consumption.
- (4) Ocean areas subject to massive waste discharge.

Ocean chemistry and mixing processes, marine life conditions, other present or proposed outfalls in the vicinity, and relevant aspects of areawide waste treatment management plans and programs, but not of convenience to the discharger, shall for the purposes of this section, be considered in determining the effects of such discharges.

The Subdivision Map Act, Government Code §§ 66410, et seq.

The Subdivision Map Act (Government Code §§ 66410, *et seq.*) sets forth general provisions, procedures, and requirements for the division of land including the provision of public services.

Local***City of Goleta General Plan Public Services Element***

PF 4.2 – Sewer Facilities and Services: The following criteria, standards, and procedures shall apply to sewer facilities and services:

a. The City shall monitor and compare the planned and potential consumption of the available and planned sewer capacity within the service areas of these utilities. If the available and planned capacity of sewerage services is not adequate to serve the planned and potential consumption, then the City shall take one or more of the following three actions in order of priority:

- 1) Phase development within the City consistent with the Land Use Plan until such time that adequate resources can be identified to provide adequate supplies and improvements and urge other entities in the service areas to also reassess their plans.
- 2) Reassess the City's Land Use Plan to reduce the demand for services to the degree necessary to match the supply and urge other entities in the service areas to also reassess their plans.
- 3) Explore and support ways to reduce consumption in order to conserve available capacity and reduce the volume of discharges of treated effluent in ocean waters.

Sewage collection and wastewater treatment capacity shall be available in time to meet the demand created by new development or shall be assured through the use of bonds or other sureties. The adequacy of sewerage facilities shall be identified prior to discretionary approvals of projects to the satisfaction of the City. The applicable sanitation district or project applicant may provide several alternative methods of documentation, including an unconditional "ability to serve" letter from the district.

The applicant and the applicable sanitation district shall demonstrate prior to issuance of final land use clearance that sufficient capacity and facilities shall be available to serve the development and all other cumulative projects within the service area. An unconditional "will serve" letter or contract for service from the district may evidence this. All required wastewater management infrastructure for a project shall either be in place at the time of approval of the land use clearance or shall be assured through the use of bonds, payment of fees, or other sureties to the City's and the applicable district's satisfaction.

All necessary sewage collection facilities shall be in place at the time of approval of building permits.

New sewer lines shall not be located within ESHA or ESHA buffer unless there is no feasible alternative location. The City supports the decommissioning and relocation of existing facilities located within ESHA or ESHA buffers.

City of Goleta Inland Zoning Ordinance

IZO § 35-317.7(1)(d) includes a requirement for a finding to be made that there are adequate public services to serve new developments as a condition of any development plan approval.

Thresholds of Significance

The City of Goleta's *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* does not provide thresholds for impacts related to sewer service and wastewater treatment. The following thresholds are based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. The Project would result in a significant impact if it would:

- a. 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; or
- b. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the Project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing service commitments.

Project Impacts

Impact WW-1: Would the Project require new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities?

Significance Before Mitigation: Less Than Significant

The GWSD estimates wastewater generation rates for residential developments for planning purposes. The residential wastewater generation rate is 184 gallons per day per equivalent residential unit (ERU) (Nation, 2011). The estimated generation of wastewater from the Project, based on a total of 465 dwelling units, would be 85,560 gallons per day (gpd). As previously stated, 3.12 million gpd of treatment capacity at the GSD plant is reserved for the GWSD system, where GWSD currently uses 1.71 million gpd. The remaining surplus treatment capacity of 1.41 million gallons per day would accommodate the Project's estimated wastewater flows, which would require an estimated 6.1 percent of the available treatment capacity.

The Project would include the construction of an eight-inch sewer collection pipeline onsite that will be installed in Village Way. The eight-inch pipeline would loop through the development with connections to the existing main line in Los Carneros Road at two points; one to the south near the Project's southerly entrance, and one to the east at the intersection of Los Carneros Road and Calle Koral. The GWSD reports that the existing wastewater conveyance pipelines at the Project site have adequate capacity to accommodate Project-related wastewater flows (Nation, 2012) and the Project's impacts. ~~As such, Project impacts on the GWSD's wastewater collection system capacity and treatment capacity at the GSD facility would be less than significant (Class III).~~

Impact WW-2: Would the Project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves the Project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing service commitments?

Significance Before Mitigation: Less Than Significant

The estimated generation of wastewater from the Project, based on a total of 465 dwelling units, would be 85,560 gallons per day. As previously stated, 3.12 million gpd of treatment capacity at the GSD plant is reserved for the GWSD system, where GWSD currently uses 1.71 million gpd. The remaining surplus treatment capacity of 1.41 million gallons per day would accommodate the Project's estimated wastewater flows, which would require an estimated 6.1 percent of the available treatment capacity. The Project ~~would be required to~~ must obtain a connection permit from GWSD, which would indicate that the system has adequate capacity for the collection and treatment of wastewater generated by the Project's. ~~Therefore~~ With this permit, this impact would be less than significant (**Class III**).

Cumulative Impacts

Significance Before Mitigation: Less Than Significant

According to the City's cumulative projects list (February 2012), a total increase of 1,305 dwelling units and 1,218,069 square feet of commercial/industrial space are pending review, have been approved, or are under construction. Using the wastewater generation rates supplied by GWSD (184 gallons per day), the total additional wastewater generated, should all pending residential projects be approved, would be 362,526 gallons per day. This amount would be 17.4 percent of the unused wastewater treatment capacity that GWSD maintains (1.41 mgd).

The Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared for the City's GP/CLUP concluded that the impact of full build-out pursuant to the Plan's Land Use Element would have a less than significant impact on existing and planned sewer treatment capacity. All new projects and projects that may increase the intensity of use beyond the General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan assumptions, would be required to contribute a connection fee based on the amount of waste generation, which would be used to ensure on-going capacity is maintained. Therefore, cumulative impacts would be less than significant, and the Project's contribution to those impacts, would also be less than considerable significant (**Class III**).

Mitigation Measures

The Project's impacts on wastewater conveyance and treatment are less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Residual Impacts

Residual Project specific impacts on wastewater conveyance and treatment, as well as residual Project contributions to cumulative impacts on wastewater conveyance and treatment would be less than significant (**Class III**).

4.14.3 Solid Waste

Existing Conditions

Solid Waste Generation and Collection

Solid waste collection services in Goleta are provided by Marborg Industries. All non-hazardous solid waste in the City and the surrounding area is handled at either the South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station (SCRTS) and Tajiguas Landfill. Both sites are owned and operated by the Santa Barbara County Public Works Department, Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division.

The annual per capita residential waste generation in Goleta is estimated to be 0.95 tons per person. The City averages about 2,400 tons each month, which is approximately 8 percent of the solid waste that goes to the Tajiguas Landfill.⁷ California's residential solid waste diversion rate was 65 percent per resident, and the employee diversion rate equivalent was 63 percent. The 2010 California disposal rate was 4.5 pounds per resident per day, a decrease from the recent peak of 6.3 percent per resident per day in 2005. However, a slow economy between 2007 and 2010 could have been a significant factor affecting the decrease in waste generation. (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, CalRecycle, 2012).

Tajiguas Landfill

Solid waste generated within the City of Goleta is disposed of at the Tajiguas Landfill, located approximately 26 miles west of Santa Barbara. Tajiguas is one of five landfills currently operating in the County. The landfill's total permitted operation area is 357 acres, with an approved and permitted waste disposal footprint of 118 acres comprised of both lined and unlined areas. Waste filling operations are currently being conducted in both the unlined and the lined lateral expansion areas. Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services permits the landfill to accept up to 1,500 tons per day of municipal solid waste and yard waste.⁸ Based on current waste disposal rates, the landfill would reach permitted capacity in approximately 2023. The currently permitted landfill disposal capacity is 23.3 million cubic yards of waste of which 71 percent is already utilized.

The landfill is a Class III waste management unit, approved for disposal of Non-hazardous Municipal Solid Waste. The City of Santa Barbara, the City of Goleta, the unincorporated areas of southern Santa Barbara County, and the Santa Ynez and Cuyama Valleys generate municipal solid waste currently delivered to the landfill.

Waste Diversion and Recycling

In February 1992, the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors adopted the County's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE). The goal of the SRRE is to reduce the amount of solid waste entering landfills by implementing, in order of priority: source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmental transformation (incineration, pyrolysis, or biological conversion). The final option is land disposal of waste. The City of Goleta participates in recycling programs aimed at achieving a minimum 50 percent diversion rate of solid waste and currently diverts approximately 69 percent of its solid waste stream. Green wastes collected by City waste haulers are cleaned and ground into mulch, which is then marketed. Recyclables delivered to SCRTS are delivered to Gold Coast Recycling for sorting and marketing. In

⁷ City of Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan FEIR, September 2006, page 3.12-5.

⁸ Tajiguas Landfill operates 307 days per year and is closed on Sundays, and major holidays.

addition, a minimum of 50 percent of all construction wastes must be diverted from landfills for recycling.

Regulatory Framework

Federal

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

The RCRA is the nation's primary law governing the disposal of solid and hazardous waste. The Act set national goals for reducing the amount of waste generated and ensuring that waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner. The Solid Waste Program encourages states to develop comprehensive plans to manage nonhazardous industrial solid waste and municipal solid waste, sets criteria for municipal solid waste landfills, and prohibits the open dumping of solid waste. RCRA regulations encourage source reduction and recycling and promote the safe disposal of municipal waste.

State

California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939)

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) was enacted to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the State to the maximum extent feasible. Specifically, the Act required cities and counties to adopt a Source Reduction and Recycling Element of their Waste Management Plans to describe actions to be implemented to achieve waste reduction goals.

CalRecycle

CalRecycle is the new California department concerned with the State's recycling and waste reduction efforts, including the implementation of AB 939. Officially known as the Department of Resource Recycling and Recovery, CalRecycle is a part of the California Natural Resources Agency and administers programs formerly managed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board and Division of Recycling.

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (AB 1327)

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991, as amended, requires each local jurisdiction to adopt an ordinance requiring commercial, industrial, or institutional building, marina, or residential buildings having five or more living units to provide an adequate storage area for the collection and removal of recyclable materials. The sizes of these storage areas are to be determined by the appropriate jurisdictions' ordinance. If no such ordinance exists with the jurisdiction, the CalRecycle model ordinance takes effect.

Construction and Demolition Waste Materials Diversion Requirements (SB 1374)

Construction and Demolition Waste Materials Diversion Requirements passed in 2002, added Section 42912 to the California Public Resources Code. SB 1374 requires that jurisdictions include in their annual AB 939 report a summary of the progress made in diverting construction and demolition waste. The legislation also requires that CalRecycle adopt a model ordinance for diverting 50 to 75 percent of all construction and demolition waste from landfills.

Local

Goleta Municipal Code

Chapter 8.10 of the GMC regulates the collection and disposal of solid wastes. The Chapter authorized the City's Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division to make all necessary and reasonable rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the City Council, regarding all aspects of solid waste handling services as necessary for the effective and reasonable administration and enforcement of this chapter. To assist the City in maintaining compliance with the State Integrated Waste Management Act, which requires the diversion of at least 50 percent of all waste generated, the City specifically requires 50 percent of all construction and demolition waste to be recycled.

Section 8.10.050 Commercial Recycling Required - All commercial premises that generate more than four cubic yards of recyclables weekly, and multifamily facilities with five or more units, must make arrangements for the diversion of recyclables, either through subscribed collection service with the City's franchised hauler, or by self-hauling to a permitted facility for diversion and reuse.

8.10.600 Diversion requirements - For all covered projects, it is required that at least 65% by weight of all construction and demolition waste generated by the project be diverted from disposal.

City of Goleta Inland Zoning Ordinance

IZO § 35-317.7(1)(d) includes a requirement for finding to be made that adequate public services to serve new developments are available for approval of any development plan.

Thresholds of Significance

The City of Goleta's *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* provides the following thresholds for solid waste generation impacts:

- a. The project would result in a significant impact on the County's landfill capacity if it generates more than 196 tons of solid waste per year (5 percent of the average annual increase accounted for in the County's Source Reduction and Recycling Element), after a 50 percent credit is given for source reduction and recycling efforts.
- b. Projects with a significant project specific impact as identified above (196 tons/year or more) are also considered to have a cumulatively significant contribution, as the project specific threshold of significance is based on a cumulative growth scenario. However, as landfill space is already extremely limited, any increase in solid waste of one percent or more of the estimated increase accounted for in the SRRE would be considered a less than significant but adverse contribution (Class III) to regional solid waste impacts. One percent of the SRRE projected increase in solid waste equates to 40.0 tons per year. To reduce adverse cumulative impacts and to be consistent with the SRRE, mitigation should be recommended for projects, which generate between 40 and 195 tons of solid waste.
- c. The project is served by a landfill with inadequate capacity to meet the project's solid waste disposal needs.
- d. The project does not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Project Impacts

Impact SW-1: Would the Project generate more than 196 tons of solid waste per year, after a 50 percent credit is given for source reduction and recycling efforts?

Construction Waste – Short Term Impact

Significance Before Mitigation: Less Than Significant

The Project would generate solid waste during the construction of new residential development. GMC § 8.10.600 requires that at least 65% by weight of all construction and demolition waste generated by the Project be diverted for recycling. As shown in **Table 4.14-4**, total construction wastes would be 673 tons after recycling 65 percent of the waste generated. Much of the solid waste generated from construction of the Project would be recyclable, such as wood and metal scrap and formed construction board (cement and dry wall board). As described above under the section on Regulatory Framework, the City's Municipal Code requires diversion and recycling of a minimum of 65 percent of all construction wastes. Due to the temporary nature of construction waste generation, and by complying with the City's Municipal Code diversion requirement, disposal of solid waste from construction activities would be less than significant (**Class III**).

**Table 4.14-4
Construction Waste**

Type	Size (sf)	Generation Factor ^a (lbs/sf)	Waste Generated (lbs)	Recycling Percentage	Waste Sent To Landfill (lbs)	Waste Sent To Landfill (tons)
Construction						
Residential	878,176 ^b	4.38	3,846,411	65%	1,346,244	673
Total Construction Waste						673
^a US Environmental Protection Agency, <i>Characterization of Building-Related Construction and Demolition Debris in the United States</i> , June 1998.						
^b Includes 629,469 sq. ft. of habitable space, 190,736 sq. ft. of garage and carport space and 57,971 sq. ft. of non-habitable space.						

Operations – Long Term Impact

Significance Before Mitigation: Significant and Unavoidable

Residents of the dwelling units would generate solid waste during operation of the Project. Estimates of the amount of solid waste that would be generated by the Project during operation have been calculated using the waste generation factors established in the City's *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* and listed in **Table 4.14-5**. The total annual solid waste disposal from operational activities is estimated to be 574 tons per year after applying a 50 percent reduction credit for recycling. Solid waste generated during operation of the Project, which is not recycled, would be disposed of in the County of Santa Barbara's Tajiguas Landfill.

GMC § 8.10.050 requires that all multifamily facilities with five or more units, which would include the proposed Project, must make arrangements for the diversion of recyclables, either through subscribed collection service with the City's franchised hauler, or by self-hauling to a permitted facility for diversion and reuse

Based on the estimates shown in **Table 4.14-5**, the solid waste generated by the Project during its operational phase would exceed the City's significance threshold of 196 tons per year by an additional 378 tons per year. If the Project could match the County's 2008 recycling rate of 69 percent,⁹ its solid waste generation would be reduced to approximately 356 tons. However, this amount would still exceed 196 tons per year significance threshold, and ~~as such~~, the Project's operational solid waste impacts would still be significant and unavoidable (**Class I**).

**Table 4.14-5
Operational Solid Waste**

Land Use Type	Residents or Sq. Ft.	Rate ^b (tons/year)	Total Waste Generated (tons)	Recycling Diversion	Total Solid Waste Sent to Landfill (tons/year)
Residential	1,209 ^a	0.95	1,149	50%	574
^a 2.6 persons per household, City of Goleta, General Plan Housing Element, Technical Appendix, November 2010, Page 10A-20.					
^b City of Goleta, <i>Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual</i> , 2002.					

Impact SW-2: Would the Project be served by a landfill with inadequate capacity to meet the Project's solid waste disposal needs?

Significance Without Mitigation: Less Than Significant

The Tajiguas Landfill is permitted to receive 1,500 tons per day. The Project's disposal rate following a 50 % reduction for recycling materials, would dispose of approximately 1.9 tons per day, or 0.1 percent of the landfill's permitted daily disposal. Therefore, this impact would be reduced to a less than significant level (**Class II**).

Impact SW-3: Would the Project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Significance Without Mitigation: Less Than Significant

The Project ~~would be required to~~ must comply with all applicable regulatory statutes regarding solid waste disposal. and With compliance, ~~as such~~ these impacts would be less than significant (**Class III**).

Cumulative Impacts

Impact SW-4: Would the Project have a cumulatively significant contribution to solid waste impacts?

Significance Without Mitigation: Significant and Unavoidable

Projects with a significant Project specific impact as identified above (disposal of 196 tons/year or more) are also considered to have made a ~~cumulatively significant~~ considerable contribution

⁹ County of Santa Barbara Public Works, <http://www.countyofsb.org/pwd/rrwmd/CurrentActivities.htm>, accessed on February 22, 2011.

to cumulative impacts. The Project would have a significant impact on solid waste impacts by disposing of 574 tons per year, which would also be a cumulatively considerable contribution to solid waste impacts. Therefore, the Project's contribution to cumulative solid waste impacts is considered cumulatively considerable (Class I). Mitigation Measure SW 2-1, provided to reduce Project level impacts, would also reduce the Project's cumulatively considerable solid waste impacts, but not to a level below 196 tons per year.

Mitigation Measures

SW 2-1: The Permittee must develop and implement an operational Solid Waste Management Program (SWMP) and identify the projected amount of waste generated onsite during the operational phase of the Project.

Plan Requirements: The SWMP must include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- a. Providing at least 50 percent of the total area reserved for solid waste storage space and/or bins to be designated for storage of recyclables within the Project site.
- b. Implementing a green waste source reduction program focusing on recycling of all green waste generated on-site.
- c. Developing a Source Reduction Plan (SRP), describing the recommended program(s) and the estimated reduction of the solid waste disposed by the Project.
- d. Implementing a program to purchase materials that have recycled content for Project construction and/or operation (i.e., plastic lumber, office supplies, etc.). The program could include requesting suppliers to show recycled materials content. To verify compliance, the Permittee must develop an integrated solid waste management program, including recommended source reduction, recycling, composting programs, and/or a combination of such programs, subject to the Public Works Director, or designee's, review and approval before the City issues ~~issuance of~~ any certificate of occupancy.
- e. The Permittee is responsible for funding the cost of post construction inspections to verify compliance with the SRP in a method approved by the Planning and Environmental ~~Services~~ Review Director, or designee, and/or the Public Works Director, or designee.

Timing: The Permittee must submit a Solid Waste Management Program to the City Public Works Director, or designee, for review and approval before the City issues any permit. All program components must be implemented before the City issues any certificate of occupancy and must be maintained for the lifetime of the Project. The required deposit to the permit compliance account must be made before the City issues the first certificate of occupancy for any use on the site.

Monitoring: Before occupancy clearance, the Planning and Environmental ~~Services~~ Review Director, or designee, and/or Public Works Director, or designee, must verify compliance with the Solid Waste Management Plan. Once the Project is occupied, the owner and property management company are

responsible for continued implementation of the Solid Waste Management Plan. The Planning and Environmental Review Director, or designee, and/or Public Works Director, or designee, must inspect the Project site periodically for the first five (5) years after completion of Project occupancy to verify compliance with the Solid Waste Management Plan.

Residual Impacts

Implementation of Mitigation Measure SW 2-1 would reduce the Project's residual operational solid waste impacts on a project and cumulative level, but would not reduce these impacts to a less than significant level. Therefore, the Project's operational solid waste impact in both the Project-level and cumulative conditions would be significant and unavoidable (**Class I**). All other impacts associated with solid waste are less than significant (**Class III**).