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4.16 Utilities and Service Systems

This section analyzes the proposed project's potential impacts to utilities and service systems, including water, wastewater, stormwater, electric power, natural gas, telecommunications facilities, and solid waste. Impacts are assessed relative to the environmental baseline, which consists of the current use of the site as the Sandpiper Golf Course. The project's potential impacts related to water quality and groundwater are discussed in Section 4.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*. The project's potential impacts related to energy usage are discussed in Section 4.5, *Energy*.

4.16.1 Environmental Setting

a. Water Supply

The Goleta Water District (GWD) is the water purveyor for the residents of Goleta. The GWD service area encompasses approximately 29,000 acres located in the South Coast portion of Santa Barbara County with its western border adjacent to El Capitan State Park, its northern border along the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and Los Padres National Forest, the city of Santa Barbara to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the south. GWD provides water service to approximately 84,500 residents and includes Goleta, the University of California Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Municipal Airport, as well as nearby unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County (GWD 2021).

In June 2021, GWD adopted the most recent iteration of their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). As discussed in the UWMP, GWD draws its existing water supplies from four primary sources: Lake Cachuma surface water, the State Water Project, the Goleta Groundwater Basin (Basin), and recycled water from the Goleta Wastewater Treatment Plant (GWD 2021). Table 4.16-1 shows projected water supply and demand for the GWD service area. As shown therein, the UWMP has determined GWD has adequate water supplies to meet its projected demands through the year 2040 (GWD 2021). In addition, in April 2024, GWD prepared an update to its Water Supply Management Plan (WSMP). The modeling prepared to inform the WSMP is based on an 82-year simulation period (GWD 2024a). As discussed in the WSMP, GWD's water supply portfolio is sufficient to supply all but 2 out of the 82-year simulation period modeled for the WSMP; however, demand could be met in these years with implementation of water conservation measures (GWD 2024a).

GWD's rights to groundwater drawn from the Goleta Groundwater Basin were adjudicated through a Santa Barbara Superior Court case titled *Wright v. Goleta Water District* [*Wright v. Goleta Water Dist.* (1985) 174 Cal. App.3d74]. The Court's decision was finalized in 1989 and is known as the Wright Judgment. The Wright Judgment gave GWD the right to pump up to 2,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) from the Basin in addition to the right to surplus waters, injected water, return flows, and rights transferred from private pumpers. The Wright Judgment also gave GWD the right to inject excess surface water supplies into the Basin to recharge the Basin and replenish groundwater supplies. GWD has reported an entitlement of 2,357 AFY from the Basin (GWD 2023a).

In addition to its fixed adjudicated allotment, GWD safeguards for less-than-normal rainfall years by storing excess water runoff during high rainfall years. This helps to maintain supplies during drought conditions. Excess surface water (e.g., from Cachuma Project "spill") during high rainfall years is injected into the Basin as recharge through GWD maintained injection wells. The injected recharge volumes are then available to GWD in the future, providing a variable increase in the annual allotment that can be tapped, as needed. Unexercised groundwater rights at the end of a year revert to a stored

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water right in the Basin (GWD 2023a). As of 2021, GWD reported the storage in the Basin was approximately 46,014 acre-feet (GWD 2023a).

Table 4.16-1 GWD Projected Water Supply and Demand in Acre-Feet

	2025	2030	2035	2040
Normal Year				
Supply Totals	16,240	16,244	16,244	16,244
Demand Totals	10,866	11,325	11,561	11,737
Surplus	5,374	4,919	4,683	4,507
Single Dry Year				
Supply Totals	15,464	15,468	15,468	15,468
Demand Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Surplus	3,837	3,350	3,098	2,909
Multiple Dry Years				
Year One				
Supply Totals	15,464	15,468	15,468	15,468
Demand Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Surplus	3,837	3,350	3,098	2,909
Year Two				
Supply Totals	14,964	14,968	14,968	14,968
Demand Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Surplus	3,338	2,850	2,598	2,409
Year Three				
Supply Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Demand Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Surplus	0	0	0	0
Year Four				
Supply Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Demand Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Surplus	0	0	0	0
Year Five				
Supply Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Demand Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Surplus	0	0	0	0

Source: GWD 2021

In response to extreme drought conditions throughout California, the GWD Board of Directors have previously declared water shortage emergencies and imposed regulations including prohibiting excess watering causing runoff; requiring use of shutoff nozzles on hoses; turning off irrigation within 48 hours of measurable rainfall; and prohibiting washing sidewalks, driveways, buildings, structures, patios, parking lots, or other hard surfaced areas (GWD 2019). As of 2024, GWD has stopped water rationing practices due to an increased water supply as a result of record rainfall across California.

Based on current water supply metrics, the GWD Board of Directors has permitted GWD to service up to 154.7 acre-feet of water supply allocation to new or additional development in 2025 (GWD 2024b).

b. Wastewater

The existing clubhouse and comfort station are served by an on-site, private septic tank system, while the existing maintenance building has been connected to Goleta West Sanitary District's (GWSD) sewer system since 1972. GWSD has installed approximately 6,100 connections in its service area, providing service to approximately 35,000 people (GWSD 2025). GWSD's sewer system consists of approximately 63 miles of sewer lines and 2 pump stations (GWSD 2025). GWSD also provides wastewater treatment for residents and businesses in the Western Goleta Valley and Isla Vista (GWSD 2025).

Wastewater generated in GWSD's service area is pumped through GWSD's sewer system to a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) owned by Goleta Sanitary Water Resource Recovery District (GSD). GWSD, University of California Santa Barbara, City of Santa Barbara, and County of Santa Barbara each contract with GSD to utilize the WWTP, and each of these agencies are allotted a specific amount of capacity rights to the WWTP. GWSD is allotted 40.78 percent of the available capacity of the WWTP, which equates to 3.11 million gallons per day (MGD) of the WTP's permitted capacity of 7.64 MGD (GWSD 2025). Currently, the WWTP treats approximately 5.01 MGD, of which approximately 2.18 MGD is generated by GWSD customers (McCarthy 2025).

c. Stormwater

As described in Section 2.6.10, *Stormwater and Drainage*, of Section 2, *Project Description*, the project site slopes moderately toward watercourses throughout the site and is primarily drained by surface flow. Two creeks flow through the project site: Bell Canyon, at the western edge of the site, which connects to the Pacific Ocean to the south; and Devereaux Creek, which enters the project site via a culvert under Hollister Avenue, flows through the eastern portion of the project site, and exits along the eastern project site boundary to Santa Barbara Shores open space. Under existing conditions, the clubhouse parking lot drains to a storm drain system in Hollister Avenue, which outlets to Bell Canyon. The project site also contains several unnamed drainages, which have formed on-site and outlet to either the Pacific Ocean or Devereaux Creek.

d. Solid Waste

MarBorg Industries provides solid waste collection services in Goleta. All non-hazardous solid waste generated in Goleta is processed at the South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station, and non-recyclable material is sent to the Tajiguas Landfill, both of which are owned and operated by the Santa Barbara County Public Works Department, Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division. The South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station serves as a central collection point for a large portion of the non-hazardous waste generated in the south coast of Santa Barbara County. The South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station has a maximum permitted throughput of 550 tons per day (California Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery [CalRecycle] 2025a). The Tajiguas Landfill has a maximum permitted throughput of 1,500 tons per day and a remaining capacity of 4,336,335 cubic yards. The Tajiguas Landfill currently has a cease operation date of 2036 (CalRecycle 2025b). The nearest landfill to the project site that accepts contaminated soil is the Kettleman Hills Facility landfill in Kettleman City in Kern County. The Kettleman Hills Facility landfill has a maximum permitted throughput of 9,000 cubic yards per day and a remaining capacity of 15,600,000 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2025c).

The City participates in recycling programs aimed at achieving a 65 percent diversion rate of solid waste, consistent with state regulatory requirements. Based on Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Annual Report for Solid Waste Management Services, the current diversion rate for Santa Barbara County, including Goleta, is 69 percent (County of Santa Barbara 2023). The City also maintains programs to recycle organics, bulky items, and household hazardous waste (City of Goleta 2025).

e. Electric Power, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications Facilities

There are existing overhead electrical and telecommunications lines on the project site which are aligned parallel to Hollister Avenue. There is a Southern California Gas Company (SCG) high pressure distribution line located approximately 30 feet north of the northeastern portion of the project site underlying Hollister Avenue (SCG 2024). The project site is within the service areas of the Southern California Edison Company (SCE) and SCG, which provide electric power and natural gas services, respectively. Telecommunications services in Goleta are provided by Verizon, Qwest, AT&T, and Level 3.

4.16.2 Regulatory Setting

a. Federal Regulations

Clean Water Act

The Federal Clean Water Act, enacted by Congress in 1972 and amended several times since, is the primary federal law regulating water quality in the United States and forms the basis for several state and local laws throughout the country. The Clean Water Act established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States. The Clean Water Act gave the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) the authority to implement Federal pollution control programs, such as setting water quality standards for contaminants in surface water, establishing wastewater and effluent discharge limits for various contaminants in surface water, establishing wastewater and effluent discharge limits for various industry categories, and imposing requirements for controlling nonpoint-source pollution. At the federal level, the Clean Water Act is administered by the USEPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. At the state and regional levels in California, the act is administered and enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulates public water systems that supply drinking water (42 USC Section 300(f) et seq.; 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 141 et seq.). The principal objective of the Safe Drinking Water Act is to ensure that water from the tap is potable (safe and satisfactory for drinking, cooking, and hygiene). The main components of the Safe Drinking Water Act are to:

- Ensure that water from the tap is potable;
- Prevent contamination of groundwater aquifers that are the main source of drinking water for a community;
- Regulate the discharge of wastes into underground injection wells pursuant to the Underground Injection Control program (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 144); and
- Regulate distribution systems.

b. State Regulations

California Safe Drinking Water Act

The California Safe Drinking Water Act (Health and Safety Code Section 116270 et seq.; 22 California Code of Regulations Section 64400 et seq.) regulates drinking water more rigorously than the Federal law. Like the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, California requires that primary and secondary maximum contaminant levels be established for pollutants in drinking water; however, some California MCLs are more protective of health. The Act also requires the State Water Resources Control Board to issue domestic water supply permits to public water systems.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

In September 2014, the governor signed legislation requiring that California's critical groundwater resources be sustainably managed by local agencies. The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act gives local agencies the power to sustainably manage groundwater and requires groundwater sustainability plans to be developed for medium- and high-priority groundwater basins, as defined by the California Department of Water Resources.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

The Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 amended California Water Code to require all urban water suppliers in California to prepare and adopt an UWMP and update it every five years. This requirement applies to all suppliers providing water to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 AFY of water.

California Plumbing Code, Title 24, Part 5

The California Plumbing Code is codified in California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 5. The Plumbing Code contains regulations including, but not limited to, plumbing materials, fixtures, water heaters, water supply and distribution, ventilation, and drainage. More specifically, Part 5, Chapter 4, contains provisions requiring the installation of low-flow fixtures and toilets. Existing development is also required to reduce its wastewater generation by retrofitting existing structures with water efficient fixtures (Senate Bill 407 [2009] Civil Code Sections 1101.1 et seq).

California Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Title 24, Part 6

California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 6, is California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Non-residential Buildings. The CEC established Title 24 in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to create uniform building codes to reduce California's energy consumption and provide energy efficiency standards for residential and non-residential buildings. The standards are updated on an approximately three-year cycle to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new efficient technologies and methods.

In 2022, the CEC updated Title 24 standards with more stringent requirements that became effective January 1, 2023. The building efficiency standards are enforced through the local plan check and building permit process. Local government agencies may adopt and enforce additional energy standards for new buildings as reasonably necessary due to local climatologic, geologic, or topographic conditions, provided these standards exceed those provided in Title 24.

In September 2024, CEC adopted the 2025 updates to the Building Energy Efficiency Standards, expanding requirements for heat pumps and electric-ready buildings. The 2025 Building Energy Efficiency Standards focus on key areas including installation of efficient heat pump technologies, replacing end-of-life rooftop heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning units with high efficiency systems, establish electric-ready requirements for commercial kitchens and multifamily developments, updating solar and storage standards, and strengthening ventilation standards. The 2025 Building Energy Efficiency Standards take effect January 1, 2026.

California Green Building Standards Code Title 24, Part 11

The California Green Building Standards Code, commonly referred to as “CALGreen,” originally went into effect on August 1, 2009 and outlines architectural design and engineering principles that are in synergy with environmental resources and public welfare. CALGreen sets minimum standards for buildings, and since 2016, applies to new building construction and some alterations/additions within certain parameters. CALGreen establishes planning and design standards for sustainable site development, including water conservation measures and requirements that new buildings reduce water consumption by 20 percent below a specified baseline. CALGreen requires installations of 1.28 gallons-per-flush toilets and 0.5-gallon-per flush urinals for all non-residential projects as part of the prescriptive method of reducing indoor water use by the required 20 percent.

CALGreen outlines the minimum requirements for newly constructed residential and non-residential buildings to reduce GHG emissions through improved efficiency and process improvements. It also includes voluntary tiers to encourage building practices that improve public health, safety, and general welfare by promoting a more sustainable design. In addition, CALGreen includes several requirements related to solid waste diversion. Importantly, new non-residential construction is required to achieve at least 65 percent construction and demolition waste diversion and provide recycling areas for paper, cardboard, glass, plastics, metal, and organic waste. The 2022 CALGreen update primarily includes new requirements for the inclusion of EV charging stations and carbon dioxide monitoring and controls in classrooms. These requirements went into effect January 1, 2023.

In September 2024, the CEC adopted 2025 CALGreen updates, which take effect January 1, 2026. The 2025 CALGreen updates includes voluntary energy efficiency requirements for newly constructed buildings and additions and/or alterations to existing buildings.

Assembly Bill 341

The purpose of Assembly Bill 341 is to reduce GHG emissions by diverting commercial solid waste to recycling efforts and to expand the opportunity for additional recycling services and recycling manufacturing facilities in California. In addition to Mandatory Commercial Recycling, Assembly Bill 341 set a statewide goal for 75 percent disposal reduction by the year 2020.

Assembly Bill 939

Assembly Bill 939 (Public Resources Code 41780) requires cities and counties to prepare integrated waste management plans and to divert 50 percent of solid waste from landfills beginning in calendar year 2000 and each year thereafter. Assembly Bill 939 also requires cities and counties to prepare source reduction and recycling elements as part of the integrated waste management plans. These elements are designed to develop recycling services to achieve diversion goals, stimulate local recycling in manufacturing, and stimulate the purchase of recycled products.

Senate Bill 1016

Senate Bill 1016 requires that the 50 percent solid waste diversion requirement established by Assembly Bill 939 be expressed in pounds per person per day. Senate Bill 1016 changed the CalRecycle review process for each municipality's integrated waste management plan. After an initial determination of diversion requirements in 2006 and establishing diversion rates for subsequent calendar years, CalRecycle reviews a jurisdiction's diversion rate compliance in accordance with a specified schedule. Beginning January 1, 2018, CalRecycle was required to review a jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and hazardous waste element once every two years.

c. Local Regulations

Goleta Water District Urban Water Management Plan

The California Water Code requires any municipal supplier serving over 3,000 connections or 3,000 AFY to prepare a UWMP. Water suppliers are required to update their UWMPs every five years. Goleta Water District's 2020 UWMP forecasts demand through 2040 and details normal, dry year, and multiple dry year supplies needed to meet demand. Additionally, the UWMP describes water supply reliability, conservation and demand management strategies, and GWD's current and anticipated water infrastructure projects.

Goleta Water District Groundwater Management Plan

The Groundwater Management Plan, adopted by GWD and La Cumbre Mutual Water Company, details current adjudication and voter-passed components of groundwater management, addresses Basin hydrogeography and groundwater elevation, and analyzes groundwater quality in the Basin. In addition, the Groundwater Management Plan outlines management strategies for the Basin, and recommends future strategies and timelines for implementation.

Goleta Water District Water Supply Management Plan

The GWD WSMP formulates a water supply strategy for GWD by prioritizing the use of GWD's various sources of supply, evaluating the reliability of GWD's water supplies, as well as evaluating scenarios for current and future demand. The most recent iteration of the WSMP, the 2022 WSMP, evaluates future water demand and supply to 2040, consistent with the UWMP.

Goleta Water District SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance

In 1991 voters of the GWD passed the SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance, which sets forth conditions GWD must meet in order to approve new or additional water connections. The SAFE Ordinance directs how the GWD manages groundwater and specifies under what conditions groundwater is either pumped or stored. In addition, the SAFE Ordinance establishes an Annual Storage Commitment, which is a groundwater recharge requirement when the Central sub-basin of the Goleta Groundwater Basin drops below 1972 levels. The SAFE Ordinance prohibits GWD from releasing potable water to new or additional service connections except when all of the following conditions are met:

- GWD is receiving 100 percent of its deliveries normally allowed from the Cachuma Project.
- GWD has met legal obligations in the Wright Judgment.
- There is no water rationing.
- GWD has met its obligation to the Annual Storage Commitment to the Drought Buffer.

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As of January 1, 2024, GWD has met the conditions required to release potable water to new service connections. GWD has reaffirmed these conditions for 2025 and is permitted to allocate up to 154.7 acre-feet of water supply allocation to new or additional development in 2025.

GWD is required to reevaluate its supplies annually to determine if it can continue to issue new water allocations (GWD 2024b). In the event GWD determines inadequate supplies are available to serve new projects, GWD must deny applications for new water service allocations unless the project falls within one of the following exceptions:

- Customers who are currently receiving water from GWD and who are not seeking to expand or change the use or development on their property.
- Customers with preexisting water use history that is recognized in the GWD Code and that is equal to or greater than the water use that is needed for a proposed project.
- Customers who have already paid a new water supply charge for a proposed project.
- Customers with a pre-existing water service contract or agreement with GWD.

Goleta Water District Code

Goleta Water District Code Chapter 6.21 sets water shortage restrictions during stages of drought, as declared by GWD Board of Directors or GWD’s District General Manager. Chapter 6.21 sets restrictions for Stage I through Stage V water shortages, with stricter water restrictions in higher stages of water shortages. These restrictions include, but are not limited to, limitations on landscaping irrigation, limitations on washing buildings, and the requirement any water pipe leaks are repaired within 48 hours of receiving notice or discovering the leak. In addition, state-mandated water conservation measures are automatically incorporated into Chapter 6.21 and are fully enforceable by GWD (GWD 2023b).

City of Goleta Municipal Code

The Goleta Municipal Code contains requirements for the diversion of solid waste. Specifically, Chapter 8.10 requires construction contractors for all new structures to divert at least 65 percent of all demolition and construction waste by weight from landfills. Chapter 8.10 requires applicants for building or demolition permits involving new structures submit a Waste Management Plan to the City’s Director of Public Works, or designee, which details the following:

- The estimated volume or weight of project construction and demolition debris, by materials type, to be generated;
- The maximum volume or weight of such materials that can feasibly be diverted via reuse or recycling;
- The vendor and facility that the applicant proposes to use to collect and receive recyclable material; and
- The estimated volume or weight of construction and demolition debris that will be taken to a landfill.

Chapter 8.10, Article IV requires applicants to deconstruct facilities planned for demolition and make materials generated available for salvage. In addition, applicants must keep records of tonnage of recycled material that is generated during demolition and construction activities, respectively. The Director of Public Works, or designee, monitors projects to determine the percentage of waste salvaged and recycled or reused and requires the applicant to separate project waste on-site to the

maximum extent feasible. In addition, Chapter 8.10, Article IV requires the applicant to submit documentation to the Director of Public Works or designee, 30 days following the completion of demolition and again 30 days following the completion of construction, which proves the applicant is in full compliance with the requirements of Chapter 8.10, Article IV. Documentation required consist of a final completed Waste Management Plan showing actual waste tonnage data, supported by original or certified photocopies of receipts and weight tickets on other records of measurement from recycling companies, deconstruction contractors, and/or landfill and disposal companies. Receipts and weight tickets are used to verify whether waste generated from the project has been or are to be recycled, reused, salvaged or disposed.

4.16.3 Impact Analysis

a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds

Methodology

Water Demand

Anticipated water demand for project structures is 2.77 AFY, consistent with the demand identified in the *Preliminary Water Demand Analysis for the Sandpiper Golf Club Improvement Project* (Appendix O). Anticipated water demand for golf course irrigation is estimated based on the County's 2024 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* (refer to Section 4, *Environmental Impact Analysis*) water demand rates. As described in Section 2.6.2, *Golf Course Improvements*, in Section 2, *Project Description*, the project would result in 62 acres of irrigated turf. Water demand for irrigation is estimated at a demand rate of 2.4 AFY per acre, consistent with the County's 2024 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* water demand rate for turf grass.

Water is currently used at the project site under existing conditions; therefore, the analysis below provides both the anticipated water demand of the proposed project and the net change in water demand compared to existing conditions.

Wastewater Generation

The proposed project's anticipated wastewater generation is calculated consistent with the wastewater generation factor of 100 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet of habitable space for commercial and industrial development used in the City of Goleta's General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan Final EIR (City of Goleta 2006). The proposed restrooms would be located at the golf clubhouse, maintenance facility, comfort station, and Rio Grande Coffee Shop, and lockers would be located at the golf clubhouse and maintenance facility. Wastewater generation is calculated based on the combined square footage of these facilities. Because the golf course itself, excluding the clubhouse and comfort station, is a recreation use without restroom facilities, the square footage of the golf course itself is not factored into the calculation of wastewater generation.

Under existing conditions, wastewater generated at the maintenance facility is collected and treated by GWSD; therefore, the analysis below provides both the anticipated wastewater generation of the proposed project and the difference in wastewater generation compared to existing conditions.

Solid Waste Generation

Solid waste generated from demolition and construction is estimated based on a generation factor of 100 pounds per square foot for demolition and 3.89 pounds per square foot for construction, respectively. The 100 pounds per square foot metric for demolition is based on the demolition rate within the 2024 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*. The 3.89 pounds per square foot metric for construction is based on USEPA's *Characterization of Building-Related Construction and Demolition Debris in the United States* (USEPA 1998). The generation of solid waste from operation of project components are calculated with the following generation rates from the County's 2024 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*:

- Golf clubhouse restaurant, comfort station, and Rio Grande Coffee Shop: Eating and Drinking Establishment (0.0115 multiplied by the square footage of a project)
- Golf clubhouse (excluding the restaurant): General Retail and Miscellaneous Services (0.0057 multiplied by the square footage of a project).
- Maintenance facility: Warehouse (0.0016 multiplied by the square footage of a project).

Residual solid waste is estimated based on a 50 percent diversion rate. Because the golf course itself is a passive recreation use without facilities the square footage of the golf course is not factored into the calculation of operational solid waste. Solid waste is currently generated at the project site under existing conditions; therefore, the analysis below provides both the anticipated solid waste generation of the proposed project and the net change in solid waste generation compared to existing conditions.

Significance Thresholds

As described in more detail in Section 4, *Environmental Impact Analysis*, the following thresholds are based on Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines* which provides the following to determine if a project would have a potentially significant impact on utilities and service systems. Would the project:

1. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects;
2. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years;
3. Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
4. Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals; or
5. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

In addition, the County's 2024 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* provides project-specific and cumulative thresholds for solid waste generation from discretionary development. Pursuant to the County's guidelines, any construction, demolition, or remodeling of a commercial, industrial, or residential development that is projected to create more than 350 tons of construction and demolition debris is considered to have a significant impact. In addition, operation of a project would result in a significant impact if it would generate more than 196 tons of solid waste per year,

after a 50 percent reduction credit is given due to recycling efforts. Projects with a project-specific impact are also considered to have a cumulatively considerable contribution, as the project-specific threshold of significance is based on a cumulative growth scenario. However, because landfill space is limited, any increase in solid waste of one percent or more of the estimated increase accounted for in Santa Barbara County's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) would be considered a less than significant, but adverse contribution to regional solid waste impacts. One percent of the SRRE projected increase in solid waste equates to 40 tons per year. Pursuant to the City's guidelines, to reduce adverse cumulative impacts and to be consistent with the SRRE, mitigation should be recommended for projects that generate between 40 and 195 tons of solid waste.

b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Threshold 1: Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Impact UTIL-1 The proposed project would require the installation and relocation of utility infrastructure, the environmental effects of which are analyzed throughout this Environmental Impact Report. The proposed project would not require or necessitate the construction of additional water, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities beyond those evaluated throughout this Environmental Impact Report. Construction and operational impacts would be Class III, *less than significant*.

Water

As described in Section 2.6.9, *Utility Connections*, of Section 2, *Project Description*, proposed water infrastructure improvements include the following:

- Installation of a 4-inch fire water service with backflow that would connect existing GWD infrastructure in Hollister Avenue to the proposed clubhouse;
- Relocation of a 2-inch potable water meter from the maintenance yard to serve the clubhouse;
- Connection of the new comfort station's restroom water service to potable water lines;
- Installation of a new, 1-inch water service that would connect existing GWD infrastructure in Hollister Avenue to the Rio Grande Coffee Shop; and
- Relocation of an existing 6-inch recycled water meter for golf course irrigation in front of the maintenance facility.

The aging irrigation system associated with the existing golf course would be removed and replaced, which would improve the efficiency of the irrigation system and reduce water usage. Additionally, a smart irrigation controller system would be implemented to manage irrigation usage, supported by an on-site weather station.

The environmental impacts of these water infrastructure improvements are evaluated throughout this EIR. As discussed in Impact UTIL-2, the proposed project's water demand would be 150.7 AFY less than the water demand under existing conditions. Accordingly, the proposed project would not generate substantial water demand that would necessitate new or expanded water facilities in order to meet the demand anticipated by the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would not

require new or expanded water facilities beyond the improvements evaluated throughout this EIR. This impact would be less than significant.

Wastewater

As described in Section 2.6.9, *Utility Connections*, of Section 2, *Project Description*, proposed wastewater infrastructure improvements include the following:

- Installation of a private, 6-inch gravity sewer lateral that would connect the proposed clubhouse to existing GWSD infrastructure in Hollister Avenue;
- Installation of a grinder pump station and 1.25-inch force main lateral that would connect the new golf course comfort station to existing GWSD infrastructure along the eastern boundary of the property;
- Installation of a private, 6-inch sewer lateral that would connect the Rio Grande Coffee Shop to existing GWSD infrastructure in Hollister Avenue;
- Utilize and extend the existing private, 6-inch sewer lateral to serve the proposed cart wash and maintenance facilities; and
- Abandonment of the existing septic systems that serve the clubhouse and comfort station.

The proposed project would require a change to GWSD's Sphere of Influence to include the clubhouse, Rio Grande Coffee Shop, and comfort station, the impacts of which are discussed in Section 4.10, *Land Use and Planning*. This change would not necessitate additional wastewater conveyance infrastructure beyond what is proposed and evaluated throughout this EIR. The environmental impacts of the wastewater infrastructure improvements described above are evaluated in Sections 4.1 through 4.17 of this Draft EIR.

As discussed in Impact UTIL-3, GWSD has sufficient available capacity at the GSD WWTP to treat the anticipated wastewater generated by the proposed project. Accordingly, new wastewater treatment facilities would not be required to accommodate the proposed project's anticipated wastewater demand. The proposed project would not require new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities beyond the wastewater infrastructure improvements evaluated throughout this EIR. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Stormwater

Impacts regarding stormwater drainage are discussed in detail in Section 4.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*. Most of the project site is self-treating, due to substantial existing on-site landscaping and the general lack of impervious surfaces. The proposed project would include the development of six bioretention basins which would treat and discharge water onto the golf course, the environmental impacts of which are evaluated throughout this EIR. As described in the *Preliminary Stormwater Control Plan*, the proposed stormwater drainage facilities would be sized such that post-project peak runoff would be less than pre-project peak runoff for the 100-year flood event (Appendix G-2). Because the proposed stormwater drainage facilities would allow for stormwater filtration and on-site infiltration, no additional stormwater infrastructure would be needed beyond the stormwater infrastructure included as part of the proposed project. As a result, the proposed project would not require upgrades to stormwater infrastructure beyond what is evaluated within this EIR. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Electric, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications Facilities

The proposed project includes the undergrounding of overhead power and telecommunications lines via a joint trench that would run parallel to Hollister Avenue across the northern project site boundary. The environmental impacts of these utility connections are evaluated throughout this EIR. As described in Section 4.5, *Energy*, SCE and SCG would have sufficient electricity and natural gas supplies for the proposed project and the proposed project would not place a substantial demand on electricity and natural gas supplies due to wasteful energy consumption such that new or expanded off-site electrical or natural gas infrastructure would be needed. Similarly, the proposed project would use existing telecommunications facilities during operation and would not require upgrades to existing facilities or create a demand for service unable to be met by existing providers. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Threshold 2: Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

Impact UTIL-2 The proposed project would reduce the project site’s existing water demand by approximately 150.7 acre-feet per year. The Goleta Water District has determined it has sufficient water supplies to serve the proposed project’s anticipated water demand, and the proposed project’s anticipated demand would not cause a reduction in water supplies such that a water deficit would occur. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.

As described in the *Methodology and Significance Thresholds*, water demand for the proposed project is estimated using the County’s 2024 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* and the demand rate listed in the Preliminary Water Service Determination provided to the project applicant by GWD (Appendix K). Table 4.16-2 shows the anticipated water demand for the proposed project.

Table 4.16-2 Water Demand for the Proposed Project

Project Component	Water Demand Factor (AFY)	Water Demand (AFY)
Existing Project Site		
125 acres irrigated turf	2.4	300
19,121 square feet existing on-site structures	0.12	2.3
Total Water Demand (Existing Conditions)	--	302.3
Proposed Project		
62 acres irrigated turf	2.4	148.8
Proposed on-site structures ¹	0.12 per 1,000 square feet	2.8
Total Water Demand		151.6

¹ Proposed on-site structures include the square footage of all areas where water is anticipated to be used, but does not include “unconditioned space,” which do not use water. The square footage for the proposed on-site structures (consisting of the clubhouse, maintenance building, comfort station and Rio Grande Coffee Shop) used for water calculation purposes is 23,100 square feet.

Source: Appendix O

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As shown in Table 4.16-2, the project site, under existing conditions, has a gross water demand of approximately 302.3 AFY. The proposed project would result in a gross water demand of approximately 151.6 AFY, or 150.7 AFY less than the gross water demand under existing conditions (a 49 percent reduction). This reduction in demand is primarily a result of the 63-acre reduction in irrigated turf on-site. Furthermore, the aging irrigation system would be removed and replaced, which would improve the efficiency of the irrigation system and reduce water usage. Similar to the existing irrigation system, the new irrigation system would continue to use recycled water and would consist of a combination of drip, rotor, or drip/rotor irrigation. Additionally, a smart irrigation controller system would be implemented to manage irrigation usage, supported by an on-site weather station. New turf installed would be drought-tolerant and landscaping on-site would consist of native and coastal appropriate plants, which would reduce water usage. Under existing conditions, approximately 86 percent of irrigation used for the golf course is recycled water. The proposed project would continue to use a mix of recycled water and potable water for irrigation to minimize the demand of potable water for golf course irrigation. In addition, the project includes a recycled water system at the maintenance facility. To minimize water use in restroom facilities, the proposed project would install low-flow fixtures and toilets consistent with the California Plumbing Code. These features would further reduce water use at the project site.

Furthermore, the proposed project’s water demand from on-site structures (i.e., proposed clubhouse, maintenance building, comfort station, and Rio Grande Coffee Shop) would be approximately 2.8 AFY, which is within the potable historic water credit of 3.3 AFY for the project site as determined by GWD. As described in Section 2.6.9, *Utility Connections*, of Section 2, *Project Description*, GWD reviewed the proposed project and issued a Preliminary Water Service Determination Letter, stating that GWD has sufficient water available to support the proposed project (Appendix K). In addition, when required by the GWD Board of Directors or District General Manager, the project applicant would be required to adhere to the water shortage restrictions during stages of drought, as set forth in Goleta Water District Code Chapter 6.21.

Given that the proposed project would result in an overall reduction in water use at the project site, the proposed project would have sufficient water supplies available in normal, dry, and multiple dry years. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Threshold 3: Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand in addition to the provider’s existing commitments?

Impact UTIL-3 The proposed project’s anticipated wastewater generation would be adequately accommodated by the existing capacity of the Goleta Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant. Therefore, construction and operational impacts would be Class III, *less than significant*.

Employees and visitors at the project site would generate wastewater that would flow into GWSD’s conveyance system and be treated at the WWTP. Currently, the wastewater inflow to the WWTP is approximately 5.01 MGD, leaving approximately 2.63 MGD of capacity available until the WWTP’s permitted capacity is reached. GWSD is entitled to receive approximately 0.93 MGD more wastewater flows than what GWSD customers currently produce (McCarthy 2025). The proposed project’s anticipated wastewater generation is calculated consistent with the wastewater generation factor of

100 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet of habitable space used in the City of Goleta’s General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan Final EIR (City of Goleta 2006).

Table 4.16-3 Wastewater Flows to GWSD Sewer Facilities for the Proposed Project

Project Component	Wastewater Generation Factor	Wastewater Generation (gallons per day)
Existing Project Site		
Existing maintenance facility (7,555 square feet) ¹	100 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet	760
Proposed Project		
Proposed on-site structures (46,028 square feet) ²	100 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet	4,603

¹ Wastewater generation for only the existing maintenance facility is provided as the existing maintenance facility is the only on-site facility currently serviced by GWSD.

² Proposed on-site structures consist of the proposed golf clubhouse, maintenance facility, comfort station, and Rio Grande Coffee Shop.

As described in Table 4.16-3, under existing conditions, employees at the maintenance facility generate approximately 0.0008 MGD (760 gallons per day) of wastewater collected and treated by GWSD. The proposed project would generate approximately 0.005 MGD (4,603 gallons per day) of wastewater. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a 0.005 MGD net increase in wastewater flows compared to existing conditions. A 0.005 MGD increase in wastewater flows represents approximately 0.5 percent of the 0.93 MGD capacity available for GWSD customers. The existing WWTP capacity would be sufficient to accept wastewater generated by the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would be adequately served by the existing capacity of the GSD WWTP, and this impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

<p>Threshold 4: Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?</p> <p>Threshold 5: Would the project comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?</p>
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Impact UTIL-4 The proposed project would generate an estimated 1,380 tons of solid waste during demolition and construction. The estimated solid waste generated during demolition and construction activities would exceed the construction and demolition solid waste threshold of 350 tons. With implementation of mitigation requiring additional material recycling of concrete construction materials, construction impacts would be reduced to Class II, *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*. During operation, the proposed project would generate 105.5 tons annually of solid waste, which would not exceed the operational solid waste threshold 196 tons per year. Operational impacts would be Class III, *less than significant*.

Demolition and Construction

The proposed project would generate solid waste resulting from the demolition of existing structures and construction of the proposed golf clubhouse, maintenance facility, comfort station, and Rio

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Grande Coffee Shop. The proposed project would involve the demolition of the existing clubhouse (9,305 square feet), maintenance facility structures (5,025 square feet to be demolished), comfort station (290 square feet), and removal of 62,483 square feet of concrete golf cart paths. In addition, the proposed project would construct a 37,179 square foot golf clubhouse, 7,106 square foot maintenance facility, 329 square foot comfort station, and 1,044 square foot Rio Grande Coffee Shop, all of which would generate solid waste during construction. Table 4.16-4 provides an overview of the proposed project’s demolition and construction solid waste generation.

Table 4.16-4 Demolition and Construction Waste Calculations for the Proposed Project

Project Component	Square Footage	Solid Waste Generation Factor	Solid Waste Generated (tons)
Demolition			
Existing clubhouse	9,305	100 pounds per square foot of demolition	465
Existing maintenance facility structures	5,025		251
Existing comfort station	290		15
Concrete golf cart path	62,483		3,124
Total Demolition Waste	--	--	3,855
Total Demolition Waste With Mandatory 65 Percent Diversion	--	--	1,349
Construction			
New clubhouse	37,179	3.89 pounds per square foot	72
New maintenance facility	7,106		14
New comfort station	329		1
Rio Grand Coffee Shop	1,044		2
Total Construction Waste	--	--	89
Total Construction Waste With Mandatory 65 Percent Diversion	--	--	31
Total Demolition and Construction Waste			1,380

As shown in Table 4.16-4, based on a solid waste generation factor of 100 pounds per square foot for demolition, the demolition of existing structures would result in approximately 1,349 tons of debris that would require use of a landfill. Based on a solid waste generation factor of 3.89 pounds per square foot for construction, the construction of the proposed would generate approximately 31 tons of debris that would require a landfill. In total, demolition and construction activities would generate approximately 1,380 tons of solid waste requiring a landfill. This amount of solid waste would exceed the City’s project specific demolition and construction threshold of 350 tons. Therefore, the proposed project’s impacts related to short-term solid waste generation from demolition and construction activities would be potentially significant.

Operation

The generation of solid waste from operation of project components are calculated with the following generation rates from the County’s 2024 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*:

- Golf clubhouse restaurant, comfort station, and Rio Grande Coffee Shop: Eating and Drinking Establishment (0.0115 multiplied by the square footage of a project)

- Golf clubhouse (excluding the restaurant): General Retail and Miscellaneous Services (0.0057 multiplied by the square footage of a project).
- Maintenance facility: Warehouse (0.0016 multiplied by the square footage of a project).

Based on these factors, under existing conditions, the project site generates approximately 75 tons of solid waste per year.¹ The proposed project would result in gross 286 tons of solid waste generated per year.² Therefore, the proposed project would increase solid waste generation at the project site by 211 tons annually compared to existing conditions, which would be reduced to 105.5 tons per year with a 50 percent solid waste diversion rate. This amount of solid waste does not exceed the City's project-specific threshold of 196 tons per year. As a result, operation of the proposed project would not result in excessive solid waste generation and would comply with solid waste management and reduction statutes. Therefore, the proposed project's impacts related to solid waste from operation would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

UTIL-1 Additional Diversion Requirements

Demolition debris generated by removal of the existing concrete golf cart paths shall be recycled at a minimum 98 percent diversion rate. All other materials (non-concrete materials) shall be recycled at a minimum 65 percent diversion rate. The project applicant's Waste Management Plan, required in accordance with Chapter 8.10, Article IV of the City's Municipal Code, shall include a measure that requires the construction contractor to recycle all concrete debris from the existing concrete golf cart path removal. The Waste Management Plan shall be submitted to the City Director of Public Works or designee for review and approval prior to the start of construction. During construction, the City Director of Public Works or designee shall assign a monitor to inspect the project site on a quarterly basis to ensure the requirements of the Waste Management Plan are being implemented. In addition, the project applicant shall retain proof of 98 percent diversion rate of the demolition waste generated from the concrete golf cart paths via waste tonnage data, supported by original or certified photocopies of receipts and weight tickets on other records of measurement from recycling companies, deconstruction contractors, and/or landfill and disposal companies, and submit these to the City Director of Public Works or designee for review and approval prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

Plan Requirements and Timing. The project applicant shall prepare and submit the Waste Management Plan to the City Director of Public Works or designee prior to the start of construction. The project applicant shall submit proof of achieving a 98 percent diversion rate of the demolition waste generated from the concrete golf cart paths to the City Director of Public Works or designee following the completion of construction. The City Director of Public Works or designee shall review and approve the applicant-provided proof prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

Monitoring: A monitor chosen by the Director of Public Works Department, or designee, shall inspect the project site on a quarterly basis from the start of construction activities.

¹ 8,185 square feet (existing clubhouse) * 0.0057 tons per year = 46.7 tons per year solid waste. 1,120 square feet (existing clubhouse restaurant) + 290 square feet (existing comfort station) = 1,410 square feet * 0.0115 tons per year = 16.2 tons per year. 7,555 square feet (existing maintenance facility) * 0.0016 tons per year = 12 tons

² 29,169 square feet (proposed clubhouse) * 0.0057 tons per year = 166.3 tons per year. 8,010 square feet (proposed clubhouse restaurant) + 329 square feet (proposed comfort station) + 1,044 square feet (proposed Rio Grande Coffee Shop) = 38,552 square feet * 0.0115 tons per year = 108 tons per year. 7,555 square feet (proposed maintenance facility) * 0.0016 tons per year = 12 tons.

Significance After Mitigation

The proposed project’s demolition and construction activities would generate approximately 1,380 tons of solid waste before mitigation. Based on information from MarBorg Industries, the solid waste service provider for the City, Marborg Industries is capable of recycling 100 percent of concrete waste generated from the proposed project’s golf cart path demolition (Koeper 2025). Accordingly, the 98 percent diversion rate for the concrete golf cart path waste is feasible. The remainder of the solid waste generated during demolition and construction would be diverted from landfills at a 65 percent diversion rate consistent with Chapter 8.10 of the City’s Municipal Code. Table 4.16-5 provides calculations for the proposed project’s solid waste generation with implementation of Mitigation Measure UTIL-1.

Table 4.16-5 Demolition and Construction Waste Calculations for the Proposed Project – Mitigated

Project Component	Square Footage	Solid Waste Generation Factor	Total Solid Waste Generated	Mitigated Diversion Rate	Non-Recyclable Solid Waste Generated – Mitigated (tons)
Demolition					
Existing clubhouse	9,305	100 pounds per square foot of demolition	465	65 percent	163
Existing maintenance facility structures	5,025		251	65 percent	88
Existing comfort station	290		15	65 percent	5
Concrete golf cart path	62,483		3,124	98 percent	62
Total Demolition Waste	--	--	3,855	--	318
Construction					
Total Construction Waste	--	--	89	65 percent	31
Total Construction and Demolition Waste	--	--	3,647	--	349

Based on a 98 percent solid waste diversion rate for removal of existing concrete golf cart paths required through implementation of Mitigation Measure UTIL-1, and 65 percent diversion rates for all other construction and demolition debris consistent with the City’s Municipal Code requirements, total construction and demolition waste generated from the proposed project that require a landfill would be 349 tons. This amount would not exceed the City’s construction and demolition threshold of 350 tons per year. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measures UTIL-1, the proposed project’s short-term impact related to solid waste generation would be reduced to a less than significant level.

4.16.4 Cumulative Impacts

Regional cumulative impacts consider City-wide impacts that would occur from impacts of reasonably anticipated projects identified in Table 3-1 of Section 3, *Environmental Setting*. The general approach to cumulative impact analysis used in this EIR is discussed in Section 3, *Environmental Setting*.

Development of the cumulative projects in Goleta (as detailed in Table 3-1) would add a total of 467 residential units, 378,670 square feet of industrial space, and 58,690 square feet of commercial space, which would increase water demand in Goleta. Using water demand rates for the County’s 2024 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* for multifamily development (0.22 AFY/unit), Light Industry (0.28 AFY/1,000 square feet), and General Commercial development (0.30 AFY/1,000 square

feet), the additional water demand from cumulative development, assuming all projects are approved and constructed, is estimated at approximately 226 AFY. The estimated cumulative water demand of 208 AFY represents approximately 5.0 percent of the 2040 normal year water supply surplus, and approximately 7.8 percent and 9.3 percent of GWD's dry year one and dry year two water supply surpluses, respectively.

Cumulative projects would adhere to the Goleta Water District Code, including water shortage restrictions during drought which would allow GWD to meet water demands during a five-year drought. Pursuant to the SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance, GWD is permitted allocate a maximum 154.7 acre-feet of water supply allocation to new or additional development in 2025 (GWD 2024b). Cumulative development would be able to utilize GWD's permitted allocation on a first-come-first-serve basis in order to meet water demands associated with cumulative projects. Accordingly, water demand from cumulative development is not anticipated to exceed the GWD's 2025 maximum permitted allocation of 154.7 AFY to new or additional water services. GWD is required to reevaluate its supplies annually to determine if it can continue to issue new water allocations. In the event GWD determines inadequate supplies are available to serve new projects in the future, GWD cannot release potable service water to new or additional service connections unless certain specific conditions are met. Beyond 2025, if GWD determines it cannot allocate water supply to new connections, cumulative development projects must meet one of the requirements to obtain water services which would ensure water supplies would be distributed to cumulative development in a manner which preserves water supply. Therefore, cumulative development would not deplete GWD's projected water surpluses such that a substantial reduction in water supplies would occur. Therefore, cumulative development would have a less than significant impact on water supply.

Cumulative development in Goleta would also increase wastewater generation. Consistent with the wastewater generation factors used in the City of Goleta's General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan Final EIR (184 to 220 gallons per day per residential unit, and 100 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet of habitable space for commercial and industrial development), cumulative development would generate approximately 146,476 gallons per day of wastewater, or approximately 0.15 MGD. This is a conservative estimate as it assumes residential units would generate 220 gallons of wastewater per unit per day. This wastewater generation represents approximately 5.7 percent of the remaining 2.63 MGD capacity available at GSD's WWTP. Therefore, cumulative development would have a less than significant impact related to wastewater.

Cumulative development would introduce new structures which would require installation of stormwater infrastructure. Cumulative projects would be required to comply with the drainage requirements of Chapter 13.04 of the City's Municipal Code to control and reduce stormwater flows. These requirements would ensure cumulative projects would not substantially affect existing stormwater drainage system or result in inadequate facilities for the control of stormwater runoff. Therefore, cumulative impacts related to stormwater infrastructure would be less than significant.

Cumulative development would raise the demand for electricity and natural gas in the SCE and SCG service areas. However, SCE and SCG service a majority of southern California, and cumulative development in Goleta is not anticipated to result in substantial energy demand such that new SCE and/or SCG facilities would be required. Therefore, cumulative impacts to electricity and natural gas infrastructure would be less than significant.

Similar to electricity and natural gas demand, cumulative development would increase the demand for telecommunications infrastructure. However, there is extensive telecommunications infrastructure available in Goleta to serve cumulative development provided by Verizon, Qwest,

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AT&T, and Level 3. Therefore, cumulative impacts to telecommunications facilities would be less than significant.

Cumulative development would increase solid waste generation, thereby reducing the capacity of the Tajiguas Landfill and potentially the Kettleman Hills Facility, if contaminated soil disposal is required. According to the County's 2024 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*, if solid waste generation exceeds 40 tons per year, it is considered an adverse, yet less than significant, contribution to cumulative impacts to solid waste facilities. Solid waste generation from demolition and construction of the proposed project is estimated to be 349 tons with implementation of Mitigation Measure UTIL-1, and the proposed project's operational solid waste is estimated to be 105.5 tons per year. Therefore, project construction and operation would have an adverse, but not considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to solid waste.