5.18 Utilities and Service Systems

5.18.1 Environmental Setting

Water

The San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) provides potable water service to the cities of San Diego and Del Mar through purchase agreements. In turn, the SDCWA purchases the majority of its water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Approximately 70 percent of the SDCWA's water is imported from the Colorado River, 17 percent is imported from the California State Water Project, and the remaining 13 percent comes from local sources (SDCWA 2016a).

The city of San Diego has nine local surface water reservoirs, with a combined capacity of 569,021 acre-feet. Seven of these reservoirs provide continuous local water supply, but two are intended for emergency use only. These reservoirs capture runoff from rainfall within local watersheds and are connected to the regional imported water system.

The city of San Diego also produces a small amount of groundwater from several basins in the region. Currently, the city's Public Utilities Department produces approximately 500 acre-feet of groundwater (less than 1 percent of the city's total water supply) from the Santee/El Monte Basin.

San Diego has three water treatment plants that provide potable drinking water: Alvarado, Miramar, and Otay. These water treatment plants provide a combined capacity of 378 million gallons per day. The city's water system extends over 404 square miles and delivers approximately 200 million gallons per day (equivalent to 224,000 acre-feet per year) (City of San Diego 2015a).

The City of San Diego's Urban Water Management Plan includes a summary of historical and projected water usage within the service area by sector: single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial/institutional/industrial, irrigation for large landscaped areas, and other (which includes dust suppression and cleaning). In 2015, potable water use within the city of San Diego was 167,112 acre-feet. Potable water demand is projected to increase to 230,980 acre-feet in 2040 (not including wholesale water sales). Between 2010 and 2015, total retail water demands decreased by 6 percent, while the use of recycled water during the same period increased by 3 percent. Demands from then single-family residential sector represents the highest demand by sector at 36 percent (City of San Diego 2015a).

The SDCWA Urban Water Management Plan estimates that the city of Del Mar's normal year water demand is 96 acre-feet (2015) and is estimated to increase to 1,040 acre-feet in 2040 (SDCWA 2016b). California droughts, mandatory water use restrictions, and public education have decreased water demand; however, residential water demand will continue to increase over the next several decades, based on San Diego Association of Governments growth estimates.

Wastewater

The Metropolitan Wastewater System provides sewer services to the cities of San Diego and Del Mar (and 14 other cities and districts). The Metro Wastewater Joint Powers Authority is a coalition of municipalities and special districts that share in the use of the city of San Diego's regional wastewater

facilities, which include three wastewater treatment plants: North City Water Reclamation Plant, South Bay Reclamation Plant, and Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. Total measured wastewater collected from the wastewater service area was 190,313 acre-feet per year in 2015. Most of the treated wastewater is discharged, in compliance with federal and state laws, to the Pacific Ocean via a 4.5-mile outfall pipe. Some of the wastewater flows are diverted to reclamation plants for recycling and distribution. The City of San Diego collects, treats, and disposes of nearly 180 million gallons of wastewater each day over the 450 square miles service area, which includes the city of Del Mar (City of San Diego 2015a).

Stormwater

The City of San Diego's stormwater infrastructure is not combined with the city's sewer system. Instead, stormwater within the cities of San Diego and Del Mar is conveyed through a system of pipes and channels that lead to a network of creeks, streams, and rivers, where untreated stormwater eventually is discharged into the ocean. In an effort to reduce coastal pollution, the City of San Diego has installed a network of stormwater interceptor stations that catch dry weather runoff from watered lawns, outdoor washing, or construction sites and then route some of this water through the sewer system (City of San Diego 2015a).

Solid Waste

The City of San Diego sends non-recyclable solid waste to the Miramar Landfill, which the city owns and operates. Table 5.18-1 summarizes landfills near the project area.

Table 5.18-1 San Diego Landfills in the Project Vicinity

Landfill	Location	WDR Class	Max. Permitted Disposal[a]	Permitted Capacity[b]/ Scheduled Closure Date	Remaining Capacity[b]	Waste Type
Miramar Landfill	5180 Convoy Street, San Diego	III	8,000	87,760,000/ August 31, 2025	15,527,878[c]	Construction/ demolition, mixed municipal, tires
Otay Landfill	1700 Maxwell Road, Chula Vista	III	6,700	61,154,000/ February 28, 2030	21,194,008[d]	Agricultural, ash, construction/demolition, contaminated soil, tires, mixed municipal, etc.
Sycamore Landfill	8514 Mast Boulevard, San Diego	III	5,000	147,908,000/ December 31, 2042	113,972,637[e]	Asbestos, contaminated soil, mixed municipal, biosolids, agricultural waste, etc.

Sources: CalRecycle 2017a, 2017b, 2017c
Notes:
[a] in tons/day
[b] in cubic yards
[c] assessed in 2016
[d] assessed in 2014
[e] assessed in 2014
Key:
N/A = not applicable
WDR = Waste Discharge Requirement

Hazardous materials are not accepted at the Miramar Landfill, including hazardous waste, infectious waste, liquid waste, radioactive waste, etc. The landfill does not accept treated wood unless certain provisions are completed prior to disposal, such as approval from the Hazardous Substances Enforcement Team and documentation that the treated wood is not considered hazardous.

Cable and Telephone

Within the cities of San Diego and Del Mar, Cox Communications serves the community south of the San Diego River for cable, broadband, and phone services, and Time Warner Cable serves areas north of the San Diego River. AT&T also provides telephone and internet services to residents.

Electricity and Natural Gas

San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) provides electricity and natural gas to San Diego and Southern Orange Counties. The SDG&E service territory includes 4,100 square miles and serves as many as 3.6 million people. Within the project vicinity, electrical transmission and distribution lines are located along Via De La Valle, on the east side of Interstate 5 within the Torrey Hills Community Plan Area, and on the west side of Interstate 5.

5.18.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

There are no applicable federal regulations associated with utilities.

State

The regulations presented below are mostly related to solid waste disposal and siting of electrical utilities. Regulations concerning water supply and demand are not applicable to the proposed project because it would not result in demand for new water resources not already accounted for in existing water entitlements or growth projections, necessitate new or expanded stormwater infrastructure, exceed wastewater treatment requirements, or require new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities to accommodate project demands. The policies and regulations below focus on electrical utility infrastructure.

Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (IWMA, Assembly Bill [AB] 939, Sher, Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989 as amended) requires cities and counties to reduce, by 50 percent, the amount of solid waste disposed of in landfills by the year 2000 and beyond. The City of San Diego complies with the state mandate for integrated waste management practices by maximizing waste reduction and diversion efforts. Additionally, the City of San Diego continues to take an active role in educating the public about the economic and environmental benefits of waste reduction. The City of San Diego reached a 52 percent diversion rate in 2004 and has steadily increased diversion to 68 percent in 2012 (City of San Diego 2018). The City of Del Mar also met the 50 percent diversion rate requirement (San Diego County 2005). Senate Bill (SB) 1016 builds on AB 939 by implementing simplified measures of performance toward meeting solid waste goals. SB 1016 does not change AB 939's 50 percent requirement, but it does change the target diversion goal to be on a per capita basis.

Assembly Bill 341

The IWMA requires all county and local governments to adopt a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to identify ways to reduce the amount of solid waste sent to landfills. This law set reduction targets of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000. AB 341, signed into law in 2011, established a new statewide target of 75 percent disposal reduction by the year 2020.

AB 341 requires the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop and adopt regulations for mandatory commercial recycling, which was not required under the previous version of the IWMA. Since July 1, 2012, businesses are required to recycle. The IWMA, as amended by AB 341, requires that businesses implement a commercial recycling program (CalRecycle 2017d).

Local

The proposed project would not be subject to local discretionary regulations because as a state agency, the California Public Utilities Commission has jurisdiction over the construction and operation of the proposed project (see Section 5.10, "Land Use and Planning"). However, the following local regulations and policies regarding utilities and services are considered with regard to the proposed project for informational purposes:

San Diego County Integrated Waste Management Plan

An element of the IWMA is the preparation of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). The San Diego County CIWMP consists of a Countywide Siting Element, Countywide Summary Plan, and three elements for each jurisdiction: 1) Source Reduction and Recycling Element, 2) Household Hazardous Waste Element, and 3) Non-Disposal Facility Element. The CIWMP includes goals and policies to ensure an effective and economical integrated waste strategy within the county (San Diego County 2005).

City of Del Mar Community Plan

The City of Del Mar Community Plan provides the following policy that is relevant to the proposed project (City of Del Mar 1976):

> ***Community Development: Objective F.*** Protect and enhance human scale, warmth, charm, interest, texture, pedestrian involvement and landscaping. 4. Initiate a continuous program of replacing overhead utility distribution equipment with an underground system.

City of San Diego General Plan

The City of San Diego General Plan includes policies to provide sufficient public utilities and services to meet existing and future demands. The General Plan also notes that maintenance practices associated with public infrastructure should be sensible, efficient, and well-integrated into the natural and urban landscape. In 2002, the city formally adopted a policy for the undergrounding of overhead utility lines to protect public health, safety, and general welfare (City of San Diego 2015b). The following policies address utilities within the vicinity of the proposed project:

> ***PF-M.1.*** Ensure that public utilities are provided, maintained, and operated in a cost-effective manner that protects residents and enhances the environment.

PF-M.4. Cooperatively plan for and design new or expanded public utilities and associated facilities (e.g., telecommunications infrastructure, planned energy generation facilities, gas compressor stations, gas transmission lines, electrical substations and other large scale gas and electrical facilities) to maximize environmental and community benefits.

Torrey Hills Community Plan

SDG&E owns an approximately 40-acre parcel within the Torrey Hills Community Plan area that accommodates a 230-kilovolt (kV) substation. Additionally, area covered by the Torrey Hills Community Plan contains both overhead and underground utility lines (City of San Diego 2014a). The following policies consider utilities and the area in which the proposed project would be located:

Community Facilities Policy 2: Ensure that adequate utility services and infrastructure are expanded and phased in accordance with community development.

Community Facilities Policy 8: Minimize potential impacts to Peñasquitos Lagoon by providing drainage facilities to control runoff, erosion, and sedimentation.

Community Facilities Policy 9: Encourage the design of utility facilities which are aesthetically and environmentally sensitive. This includes, to the degree financially feasible, locating utility lines of 69 kV and below, underground, and screening large, concrete-lined drainage channels and the SDG&E substation facilities.

Torrey Pines Community Plan

The Del Mar substation and five overhead 69 kV power lines are located within the Torrey Pines Community Plan area (City of San Diego 2014b). The following policies address utilities and the area in which the proposed project would be located:

Resource Management & Open Space Element – Los Peñasquitos Policy 1: Development of new public facility and utility projects that traverse or impact Los Peñasquitos Lagoon should either be rerouted out of the lagoon, or be designed to minimize or eliminate impacts to the lagoon. Mitigation for these projects should include restoration and enhancement to the lagoon.

Resource Management & Open Space Element – Los Peñasquitos Policy 5: Plans for future removal or rerouting of the electrical utility lines that transect Los Peñasquitos Lagoon shall be given high priority.

Community Facilities Policy 4: Where feasible, remove or relocate public utility or facility projects from Los Peñasquitos Lagoon when improvements to these utilities are proposed.

Community Facilities Policy 5: When feasible, underground all above ground utility lines when major street improvements are proposed.

Via De La Valle Specific Plan

The Via De La Valle Specific Plan area is divided by a 150-foot power easement, which contains one 230-kV, one 138-kV, and two 69-kV overhead transmission lines. In addition, oil and natural gas lines are located within the project area, as well (City of San Diego 1984). The following policies consider utilities and the area in which the proposed project would be located:

Public Services Element Goal 4: Require the use of underground utilities and underground cable communications, in accordance with City ordinances.

Coastal Element Compatible Land Use 5: Utilities shall be placed underground.

5.18.3 Environmental Impacts and Assessment

Applicant-Proposed Measures

The applicant has not incorporated applicant-proposed measures into the proposed project to specifically minimize or avoid impacts on public utilities and service systems.

Significance Criteria

Table 5.18-2 includes the significance criteria from Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines' utilities and services section to evaluate the environmental impacts of the proposed project.

Table 5.18-2 Utilities and Service Systems Checklist

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

a. Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

As described in Chapter 4.0, "Project Description," construction would occur over a period of 12 months and employ up to 125 construction personnel. During construction, portable toilets would be provided for onsite use and would be maintained by a licensed sanitation contractor. They would be used in accordance with applicable sanitation regulations established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The licensed contractor would dispose of the waste at an offsite location and in compliance with standards established by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Construction of the proposed project may encounter potential groundwater during trenching activities, and dewatering may be necessary. The trench water that would need to be dewatered in accordance with RWQCB National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System requirements and standards. As described in Section 5.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality," SDG&E would obtain a stormwater discharge General Permit for disturbance to soil. In the event that trenching activities encounter water, the applicant shall adhere to all relevant requirements, including development of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan that would address desiltation and/or other filtration methods to be implemented until water outflow meets applicable permit requirements. Upon confirmation that the dewatered source meets appropriate standards, it would be discharged to land or surface waters, where it would percolate back into the groundwater system (SDG&E 2017a). As a result, project construction activities would not generate wastewater with potential to exceed wastewater treatment requirements; the impact would be less than significant.

The proposed project would remove and reconfigure existing electrical distribution infrastructure, which would continue to be maintained by SDG&E upon completion of the proposed reconfiguration. The proposed project would not increase the intensity of existing land uses such that new or expanded sanitation facilities or sewer lines would be required as a result. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate or release wastewater that would exceed RWQCB treatment requirements, and as such, there would be no impact.

Significance: Less than Significant

b. Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

As previously noted, portable toilets would be provided during the 12-month construction period for use by the construction personnel. Accordingly, construction activities would generate a minimal amount of wastewater that would be transported to a location with adequate treatment capacity, which would avoid the need for a sewer connection to municipal services.

As described in Section 5.13, "Population and Housing," SDG&E anticipates that construction personnel would reside in the local area; therefore, the proposed project would not cause indirect demand for temporary housing and associated water and wastewater infrastructure. In addition, as described in Section 5.4, "Air Quality," water would be applied to non-paved portions of the construction areas as needed to control fugitive dust. Such water would be carried in on trucks and would either evaporate or be

absorbed into the ground. Water for dust-suppression use is discussed in Section 5.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality." For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in the need to construct new water or wastewater treatment conveyance or facilities. However, during project construction, the use of portable toilets would temporarily generate a minimal amount of wastewater that would be transported to existing treatment facilities. ~~and the~~ Therefore, project-related impacts to wastewater treatment facilities would be less than significant.

Significance: Less than Significant

c. Would the project require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The proposed project would remove and reconfigure existing power and distribution line infrastructure. As described under criterion (a) of the checklist, trenching activities associated with underground duct bank construction could potentially encounter water, which would require dewatering for its removal. Any dewatering that would occur via pumping would be subject to RWQCB National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System requirements and standards. Following testing and compliance with the applicable permit requirements, the applicant would dispose of dewatered wastewater at the Miramar Water Treatment Plant or, if approved by RWQCB, would discharge this water onsite into the stormwater drainage system. No change to stormwater drainage facilities would occur. Construction-related discharges into the stormwater system would be temporary and therefore, impacts related to new or expanded stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant.

The proposed project would involve removal and reconfiguration of existing electrical distribution infrastructure. The project would remove infrastructure from service on TL666D, new infrastructure such as poles, vaults, etc., would be installed. Impervious surfaces associated with all existing project infrastructure accounts for a total of approximately 0.00995 acres (433 square feet). With implementation of the proposed project, impervious surface coverage would increase 3 percent (net addition of 0.00034 acres) for a total of 0.01029 acres (or 448 square feet).

Proposed duct banks would be installed below grade within existing SDG&E right-of-way or city streets. The pre-construction surface would be replaced as part of the restoration process in these locations; therefore, the pre- and post-construction conditions would match and would not increase impervious surfaces. The 12 kV hand holes would be installed entirely within existing pavement, as well. An increase in 0.00034 acres of impervious surfaces is considered negligible and would not substantially alter surface water runoff necessitating construction of new or expanded stormwater drainage facilities. The project components would not increase land use intensities to require the installation of stormwater drainage facilities, and ~~the impact would be less than significant~~ there would be no impacts to existing stormwater drainage facilities, nor would there be a need to construct new stormwater drainage facilities.

Significance: ~~Less than Significant~~ No Impact

d. Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

Construction of the proposed project would require water to suppress fugitive dust on non-paved portions of roads and access ways throughout the project alignment, as outlined in Section 5.3, "Air Quality." SDG&E conservatively estimates that between 584,000 and 700,000 gallons of water (or about 2 acre-feet) would be required for this effort. Therefore, the proposed project would require use of existing water supplies from municipal services to accommodate construction. (SDG&E 2018b)

The City of San Diego Urban Water Management Plan includes a summary of historical and projected water usage within the service area by sector, including an allotment of water supply used for "other" purposes such as temporary dust mitigation and cleaning. The Urban Water Management Plan indicates that the use of potable water for dust mitigation is prohibited during a Drought Response 1 through 4, as designated by the San Diego County Water Authority.[1] Use of recycled or non-potable water, when available, is required for construction purposes because it helps to reduce demand for potable water (SDCWA 2016c). The use of recycled water increased by 3 percent between 2010 and 2015, owing to climatic and drought conditions within the region. The City of San Diego further projects to expand recycled water use to 13,650 acre-feet per year by 2020 (City of San Diego 2015a).

Use of water for project dust control mitigation would be temporary and limited to the 12-month construction period. While the proposed project would draw on existing supplies, sufficient water supply would be available to meet water demands for construction needs (see Section 4.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality"). Project maintenance and operation activities would not affect demand for municipal water services, resulting in the need for increased water supplies. Therefore, no significant water supply impacts associated with project operations are anticipated.

Significance: Less than Significant

e. 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?

As previously described under criteria (a) and (b), during the construction period, portable toilets would be provided for on-site use and would be maintained by a licensed sanitation contractor. In addition, trenching activities associated with underground duct bank construction could potentially require dewatering activities where some of the water would be disposed of at the Miramar Water Treatment Plant. Construction-related wastewater would be temporary and would not generate wastewater that would require the need for additional wastewater treatment capacity. The impact would be less than significant.

The proposed project would remove and reconfigure existing power and distribution line infrastructure. It would continue to be maintained by SDG&E personnel. The proposed project would not introduce any components or land uses that would require the need for connection to municipal wastewater services. As

[1] Use of recycled water for construction purposes is voluntary during drought response level 1; mandatory during drought response level 2 through 4 (SDCWA 2016c).

a result, the proposed project would not affect wastewater treatment provider capacity and there would be no impact.

Significance: Less than Significant

f. Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

As described in Chapter 4.0, "Project Description," the proposed project would remove multiple power lines, poles, and associated infrastructure from service. Approximately 34 existing poles would be removed from service, and an additional 51 poles would be topped. These poles, pole sections, and associated hardware would be disposed of at an approved landfill. In addition, approximately 7,600 cubic yards of spoils would be disposed of at an approved landfill. Some additional solid waste may be generated from packaging material and other forms of debris generated as part of typical construction activities. Solid waste within the proposed project area would be taken to the Miramar Landfill, Sycamore Landfill, or the Otay Landfill.

The Miramar Landfill is estimated to have 15,527,878 cubic yards of capacity and can therefore accommodate construction waste from the proposed project. This landfill does not accept treated wood unless certain provisions are completed prior to disposal, such as approval from the City of San Diego's Hazardous Substances Enforcement Team and documentation that the treated wood is not considered hazardous. Should the material be considered hazardous, SDG&E will dispose of it at another site, consistent with applicable laws/regulations. The impact would be less than significant.

Solid waste generated during project operation and maintenance would include replaced parts and equipment, vegetation materials cleared during routine maintenance and minimal domestic trash (e.g., glass, paper, plastic, packing materials, etc.) from crew, which would be removed and taken off site for disposal. These are the same types of wastes that currently are generated by operation and maintenance activities. The proposed project features would not introduce any components or land uses that would produce solid waste. No impact would occur.

Significance: Less than Significant

g. Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The proposed project would generate a negligible amount of solid waste during construction, of which materials would be recycled whenever practicable. As described under criterion (f), solid waste from construction would be taken to the Miramar Landfill, Sycamore Landfill, or Otay Landfill. Management and disposal of solid waste would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations; therefore, no impact would occur.

Solid waste generated during project operation and maintenance would include replaced parts and equipment, vegetation materials cleared during routine maintenance, and minimal domestic trash (e.g., glass, paper, plastic, packing materials, etc.) from maintenance workers, which would be removed and taken offsite for disposal. These are the same types of wastes that currently are generated by operation

and maintenance. The proposed project features would not introduce any components or land uses that would produce solid waste that would conflict with federal, state, or local standards. No impact would occur.

Significance: No Impact

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