

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

4.14 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This chapter describes the existing utilities and services systems in the City of Daly City and evaluates the potential impacts from buildout of the Project on those services and facilities. Water supply, sanitary wastewater, solid waste, and energy conservation are each addressed in a separate section of this chapter. In each section, a summary of the relevant regulatory setting and existing conditions is followed by a discussion of project-specific and cumulative impacts. Storm drainage systems and groundwater are addressed in Chapter 4.8, Hydrology and Water Quality. A Water Supply Assessment (WSA) prepared by Brown and Caldwell is included as Appendix G of this EIR.

4.14.1 WATER SERVICES

Water service in the City of Daly City is provided by the Daly City Department of Water and Wastewater Resources. This section outlines the regulatory setting, describes environmental setting, and discusses potential impacts from buildout of the Project with regard to local water supply, treatment, and distribution.

4.14.1.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following are federal and State regulations that affect water service at the Project site.

Federal Regulation

Federal Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set national standards for drinking water, called the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, to protect against both naturally-occurring and man-made contaminants. These standards set enforceable maximum contaminant levels in drinking water and require all water providers in the United States to treat water to remove contaminants, except for private wells serving fewer than 25 people. In California, the State Department of Health Services conducts most enforcement activities. If a water system does not meet standards, it is the water supplier's responsibility to notify its customers.

State Regulations

California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne), which was passed in California in 1969, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has the ultimate authority over State water rights and water quality policy. Porter-Cologne also establishes nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) to oversee water quality on a day-to-day basis at the local and regional level. RWQCBs engage in a number of water quality functions in their respective

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regions. RWQCBs regulate all pollutant or nuisance discharges that may affect either surface water or groundwater.¹ The City of Daly City is overseen by the San Francisco Bay RWQCB.

California Urban Water Management Planning Act

Through the Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983, the California Water Code requires all urban water suppliers within California to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (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 acre-feet² of water annually. The Act is intended to support conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies at the local area. The Act requires that total project water use be compared to water supply sources over the next 20 years in five-year increments, that planning occur for single and multiple dry water years, and that plans include a water recycling analysis that incorporates a description of the wastewater collection and treatment system within the agency's service area along with current and potential recycled water uses.³ The Project is within the City of Daly City 2010 UWMP.

California Groundwater Management Act

The Groundwater Management Act of the California Water Code (Assembly Bill (AB) 3030) provides guidance for applicable local agencies to develop voluntary Groundwater Management Plans (GMP) in State-designated groundwater basins. GMPs can allow agencies to raise revenue to pay for measures influencing the management of the basin, including extraction, recharge, conveyance, facilities' maintenance, and water quality.⁴

*The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill x7-7, 2009)*⁵

Senate Bill x7-7 (SBx7-7) requires all water suppliers to increase water use efficiency. SBx7-7 mandates the reduction of per capita water use and agricultural water use throughout the State by 20 percent by 2020.

Local Regulations

City of Daly City 2030 General Plan

The City of Daly City 2030 General Plan's (2030 General Plan) Resource Management Element contains policies to protect the water supply, among other resources, within Daly City. Policies related to water supply are listed in Table 4.14-1.

¹ California Wetlands Information System, *Summary of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act*, http://ceres.ca.gov/wetlands/permitting/Porter_summary.html, accessed on January 31, 2012.

² One acre-foot is the amount of water required to cover 1 acre of ground (43,560 square feet) to a depth of 1 foot.

³ Department of Water Resources, *About Urban Water Management*, <http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/>, accessed on January 31, 2012.

⁴ Department of Water Resources Planning and Local Assistance Central District, *Groundwater, Groundwater Management*, <http://www.cd.water.ca.gov/groundwater/gwab3030.cfm>, accessed on January 31, 2012.

⁵ California Department of Water Resources, <http://water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/sb7/>, accessed January 13, 2012.

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TABLE 4.14-1 CITY OF DALY CITY GENERAL PLAN POLICIES RELEVANT TO WATER SUPPLY

Policy Number	Policy
Policy RME-1	Reduce average per capita demand by implementing cost effective water conservation programs that address all applicable methods of water conservation.
Policy RME-2	Require drought resistant landscaping and water conserving irrigation methods in new development, and encourage the replacement of existing water-intensive landscaping.
Policy RME-3	Continue to use recycled wastewater for irrigating and explore opportunities to expand capacity to accommodate its use in development projects, landscaped medians, golf courses, cemeteries, parks, and school playgrounds.
Policy RME-4	For development projects which will create water demand exceeding a pre-defined amount, require that developers provide a water supply analysis for the project to demonstrate water availability to adequately serve the Project.

Source: City of Daly City, Daly City 2030 General Plan, March 25, 2013.

City of Daly City Municipal Code

Chapter 17.41, Water Conservation, establishes regulations to implement water conservation practices on existing and new landscapes. For projects containing more than 1,000 square feet of irrigated landscape, a landscape permit is required which requires irrigation design review. Further, this Chapter mandates that any owner of landscape of over 1 acre in size shall comply with local agency programs that may be instituted relating to irrigation audits, surveys and water use analysis, and shall maintain landscape irrigation facilities to prevent water waste and runoff.

4.14.1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Potable water is provided for the City by the Daly City Department of Water and Wastewater Resources (DWWR). The City’s SOI areas receive water from the California Water Services (Calwater). According to the WSA conducted for the Project, the City relies on local groundwater pumping from five municipal wells and water supply purchases from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC).⁶

SFPUC has identified 285 million gallons per day (mgd) as the operational amount of water that can be delivered to its service area. From this amount, San Francisco reserves 101 mgd and the remaining 184 mgd becomes the contractual supply guarantee provided to wholesale customers. The City and County of San Francisco use about 32 percent and the remaining 68 percent serves cities, water districts and other private water companies located in Alameda, Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties. Daly City individual supply guarantee is 4.29 mgd plus a groundwater pumping limitation of 3.43 mgd which equals 7.72 mgd.

The amount of water purchased from SFPUC depends on Daly City’s groundwater production. During normal well operation, the purchases from SFPUC typically contribute approximately 60 percent of the City’s annual water supply. Daly City participated in a pilot conjunctive use program from 2002 to 2011 to assess groundwater aquifer recharge and storage

⁶ Brown and Caldwell, Draft Water Supply Assessment for the Serramonte Shopping Center Expansion Project 2014, page 1-4.

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recovery. Based on the results of this program, it was determined that water purchases from SFPUC could contribute up to 91 percent of the City's annual water supply.⁷

The City has 11 storage tanks and there are 16 associated pump and booster stations throughout the city which deliver water to the distribution system.⁸ Additionally, the City produces an average of about 45 percent of its water from local wells. Since 1999, groundwater supplies have provided as much as 44 percent in drought years and as little as 8 percent in wet years when participating with the pilot conjunctive use program with SFPUC. During dry periods, groundwater makes up a larger proportion of the City's supply. The City also uses tertiary recycled water from the North San Mateo County Sanitation District wastewater treatment plant to offset increased potable water demands.

Table 4.14-2 shows projected water supply and demand in Daly City for normal climate years through 2035 without the Project. These numbers reflect water supply from SFPUC, groundwater supply, and recycled water sources. Because Daly City's future recycled water supply does not offset future potable demands, only potable demands were compared to the potable supply. Table 4.14-2 shows a potable supply surplus for each year resulting in a total surplus of 1,502 acre-feet per annum (AFY) in 2035.

TABLE 4.14-2 NORMAL YEAR WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND COMPARISON WITHOUT PROJECT (AFY)

Water Use Sector	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Demand					
Potable Demand	7,186	7,249	7,212	7,152	7,148
Recycled Water	3,103	6,911 ^a	6,911	6,911	6,911
Supply					
Potable Supply	8,157	8,650	8,650	8,650	8,650
Recycled Water	3,103	6,911	6,911	6,911	6,911
Supply Minus Demand					
Potable Surplus	971	1,401	1,438	1,498	1,502
Recycled Water Surplus	0	0	0	0	0

a. Includes additional 3.4 mgd above existing 2.77 mgd due to expansion of Daly City recycled water treatment system to serve irrigation customers within the Town of Colma.

Source: Brown and Caldwell, *Water Supply Assessment Serramonte Shopping Center Expansion Project 2014*.

Water demands are classified according to land use type: single-family residential, multifamily residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, governmental, and landscape irrigation. Table 4.14-3 identifies the water use demands for each water use sector and indicates that, based on 2013 Association of Bay Area Government (ABAG) population and

⁷ Brown and Caldwell, *Draft Water Supply Assessment for the Serramonte Shopping Center Expansion Project 2014*, page 2-2.

⁸ City of Daly City, *General Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report 2012*, page 1.

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employment projections, the largest demand on water supply, approximately 37 percent, was from single-family residences. Multi-Family customers represent 16 percent of total water demand, and commercial customers represent 9 percent.⁹ These projections do not include the Project.

TABLE 4.14-3 DALY CITY PROJECTED WATER DEMAND WITHOUT PROJECT (AFY)

Water Use Sector	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Single-Family	3,814	3,843	3,820	3,784	3,778
Multi-Family	1,667	1,680	1,669	1,654	1,651
Commercial	952	960	954	945	943
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional	0	0	0	0	0
Governmental	218	219	218	216	216
Landscape Irrigation	128	129	128	127	127
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0
Billed Use Subtotal	6,778	6,831	6,789	6,725	6,714
Water Losses	357	360	357	354	353
Conjunctive Use	0	0	0	0	0
Other Use	41	41	41	41	41
Potable Water Production Subtotal	7,176	7,232	7,187	7,120	7,109
Recycled Water	3,814	6,911	6,911	6,911	6,911
Total with Conservation	1,667	14,143	14,098	14,031	14,020

Source: Brown and Caldwell, Draft *Water Supply Assessment Serramonte Shopping Center Expansion Project 2014*.

The Project water demands are shown in Table 4.14-4 and are based on combining unit water demand factors for each land use type with the square footage for each land use. The table shows a total projected water demand of approximately 40 AFY or about 35,000 gallons per day (gpd) with implementation of the Project. The WSA concluded that there were sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project for the normal year, single dry year, and multiple dry year scenarios through 2035.¹⁰

⁹ Brown and Caldwell, Draft *Water Supply Assessment for the Serramonte Shopping Center Expansion Project 2014*, page 2-2.

¹⁰ Brown and Caldwell, Draft *Water Supply Assessment for the Serramonte Shopping Center Expansion Project 2014*.

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TABLE 4.14-4 SERRAMONTE CENTER PROJECTED DEMAND AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES (AFY)

Land use	Area, Sq. Ft.	Land Use Classifications	Unit Water Demands, gpd/sf	Demand by 2018, AFY	Demand by 2018 to 2035, AFY
Demolition of West Wing of the Shopping Center	(25,000)	Retail/Office	0.045	-1	
Fitness Center (Relocation)	12,000	Retail/Office	0.045	1	
Entertainment (Dave & Busters)	47,000	Restaurant	0.135	6	
Entertainment (Cinema)	63,000	Retail/Office	0.045	3	
Additional Restaurant (East Side)	6,000	Restaurant	0.135	1	
Retail (Southeast Quadrant)	73,000	Retail/Office	0.045		4
Retail (Southwest Quadrant)	80,000	Retail/Office	0.045		4
5-Story Hotel	75,000	Hotels	0.150		13
New Retail	72,000	Retail/Office	0.045		4
Medical Building	65,000	Retail/Office	0.045		3
Subtotal	468,000	-	-	10	27
Water Loss (5% of Production)				0.5	1.4
Total				10.3	28.7

Note: Since the preparation of the WSA, minor revisions to the distribution of square footage have occurred; however, overall proposed square footage of gross leasable area (GLA) and net new GLA has slightly decreased. Therefore, the square footage in Table 4.14-4 varies slightly from the square footage listed in Table 3-2 in Chapter 3, Project Description, of this Draft EIR; however, overall water demand of the project is similar and variations in the square footage do not greatly affect the determinations and/or water demands that were projected in the WSA.

Source: Brown and Caldwell, Draft Water Supply Assessment Serramonte Shopping Center Expansion Project 2014.

4.14.1.3 STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Project would have a significant impact on water service if it would:

1. Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements.
2. Require or result in the construction of new water facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects.

4.14.1.4 IMPACT DISCUSSION

This section analyzes potential project-specific impacts to water supply.

UTIL-1	The Project would not have insufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements.
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It is expected that by 2035, Daly City will have a potable water supply surplus of 1,502 AFY. At full occupancy, the Project is expected to create a net increase of approximately 40 AFY in addition to the projected water demands of Daly City in 2035. The estimated total potable water demand including the project is 7,148 AFY. The City's total projected available potable water supplies are 8,650 AFY. Therefore, existing potable water supplies would be sufficient to accommodate the Project. Though the Project may require more water than existing on-site uses, stemming from the increased number of potential employees and the addition of buildings on-site, the existing water supply is considered sufficient to meet projected (through 2035) demand. Therefore, the Project would be able to draw from extant water supplies and would not require new or expanded entitlements and impacts would be *less than significant*.

Applicable Regulations:

- Daly City Urban Water Management Plan

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

UTIL-2 The Project would not require or result in the construction of new water facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects.

The Project would both preserve existing water supply infrastructure in place and install new extensions. These new water supply lines would tie into areas already affected by installation of the original utility infrastructure. The identified service goals based on projected growth are addressed by the SFPUC through a Water System Improvement Program (WSIP), approved September 2, 2014, which would deliver capital improvements aimed at enhancing the SFPUC's ability to meet its water service obligations by providing water in a reliable manner. Therefore, expansion or capital improvements have already been accounted for based on projected growth.¹¹ The existing water supply is considered sufficient to meet projected (through 2034) demand, including growth that would be associated with the Project. Therefore, a *less-than-significant* impact would occur.

Applicable Regulations:

- Daly City Urban Water Management Plan

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

4.14.1.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

UTIL-3 The Project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects, would result in less than significant cumulative impacts with respect to water service.

¹¹ San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, Water System Improvement Plan 2013-2014, page ES1.

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The Project would both preserve existing water supply infrastructure in place and install new extensions. These new water supply lines would tie into areas already affected by installation of the original utility infrastructure. However, the City of Daly City has planned for, anticipated, and encouraged re-development as indicated by the many plans that regulate, and guide development activities throughout the city. Such plans include the Bart Station Area Specific Plan and the Sullivan Corridor Specific Plan which focus on the immediate surrounding areas of the Project site. In short, each plan specifically identifies existing conditions and constraints, and therefore has adequately planned for the impact to such utilities through policy or design guidelines addressing such constraints. Additionally, the 2030 General Plan identifies policies and goals to protect utility resources in combination with the Daly City Urban Water Management Plan. As such, many layers of protection of utilities and service systems exist to prevent overutilization of the utility and service system infrastructure.

Although cumulative impacts to service systems and utilities are likely to occur in combination with reasonably foreseeable projects, the numerous area specific plans, and established policies, goals, and implementation measures would ensure adequate supply of utilities and service systems; therefore, the cumulative impact would be *less than significant*.

Applicable Regulations:

- Daly City Urban Water Management Plan
- SBx7-7
- Daly City 2030 General Plan

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

4.14.2 WASTEWATER

Wastewater from the Project site is collected and treated by the North San Mateo County Sanitation District (NSMCSD), which is a subsidiary of the City of Daly City. This section describes existing conditions related to sanitary sewer and the potential impacts that could result from implementation of the Project.

4.14.2.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following are federal and State regulations that affect water service at the Project site.

Federal Regulations

Clean Water Act

The Federal Clean Water Pollution Act of 1972, more commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), regulates the discharge of pollutants into watersheds throughout the nation. Under the CWA, the EPA implements pollution control programs and sets wastewater standards.

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National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program was established in the Clean Water Act to regulate municipal and industrial discharges to surface waters of the United States. Federal NPDES permit regulations have been established for broad categories of discharges, including point-source municipal waste discharges and nonpoint-source stormwater runoff. NPDES permits generally identify effluent and receiving water limits on allowable connections and/or mass emissions of pollutants contained in the discharge; prohibitions on discharges not specifically allowed under the permit; and provisions that describe required actions by the discharger, including industrial pretreatment, pollution prevention, self-monitoring, and other activities.

Wastewater discharge is regulated under the NPDES permit program for direct discharges into receiving waters and by the National Pretreatment Program for indirect discharges to a sewage treatment plant.

State Regulations and Agencies

Wastewater treatment and planning is regulated at the State level. Specific regulations relevant to the Project are described below.

State Water Resources Control Board

On May 2, 2006, the SWRCB adopted a General Waste Discharge Requirement (Order No. 2006-0003) for all publicly owned sanitary sewer collection systems in California with more than 1 mile of sewer pipe. The order provides a consistent statewide approach to reducing sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) by requiring public sewer system operators to take all feasible steps to control the volume of waste discharged into the system, to prevent sanitary sewer waste from entering the storm sewer system, and to develop a SSMP. The General Waste Discharge Requirement also requires that storm sewer overflows be reported to the SWRCB using an online reporting system.

The San Francisco Bay RWQCB is the local division of the SWRCB. The San Francisco Bay RWQCB issues and enforces NPDES permits in Daly City. NPDES permits allow the RWQCB to collect information on where the waste is disposed, what type of waste is being disposed, and what entity is depositing the wastes. The RWQCB is also charged with conducting inspections of permitted discharges and monitoring permit compliance.

Sanitary District Act of 1923

The Sanitary District Act of 1923 (Health and Safety Code Section 6400 et seq.) authorizes the formation of sanitation districts and enforces the Districts to construct, operate, and maintain facilities for the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater. The Act was amended in 1949 to allow the districts to also provide solid waste management and disposal services, including refuse transfer and resource recovery.

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Local Regulations

City of Daly City 2030 General Plan

The Resource Management Element of the City of Daly City 2030 General Plan contains policies that regulate the water quality within City limits. Those policies are integrated under the Stormwater section of the Resource Management Element and listed below in Table 4.14-5.

TABLE 4.14-5 CITY OF DALY CITY GENERAL PLAN POLICIES RELEVANT TO SEWER SERVICES

Policy Number	Policy
Policy RME-8	Through the development of a Stormwater Management Program, ensure that all new development complies with applicable municipal stormwater Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit by incorporating controls that reduce water quality impacts over the life of the project in a way that is both technically and economically feasible, and reduces pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable.
Policy RME-9	Balance stormwater mitigation measures with the other inherent benefits of higher density development that is in close proximity to public transit, i.e., reduction of Vehicles Miles Traveled (VMT) on local and regional roadways, to the extent permitted under the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit.

Source: City of Daly City, Daly City 2030 General Plan, March 25, 2013.

4.14.2.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Wastewater collection and treatment for Daly City is managed by the NSMCSD, which is a subsidiary of the City of Daly City. Wastewater produced within the District is treated at the NSMCSD Treatment Plant, which is located at the corner of John Daly Boulevard and Lake Merced Boulevard. Also, a portion of the District in Daly City (Crocker and Southern Hills) flows and is treated by the City and County of San Francisco via contract.

The WWTP has an average dry weather flow design capacity of 10.3 mgd; however, the NSMCSD discharges and operates the WWTP at or below the permitted average dry weather flow rate of 8 mgd (averaged over three consecutive dry months) and does not anticipate a need to increase the permitted flow rate in the next 5 years.¹² Dry weather flow to the WWTP averaged 6.3 mgd in 2009.

Daly City has also participated in discussions with other SFPUC wholesale customers for an expanded recycled water plant as presented in the Bay Area Water Supply Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy. The Daly City recycled water expansion project includes a 2.89-mgd expansion of the existing Daly City recycled water treatment system to serve irrigation customers within the Town of Colma, including cemeteries, city parks, schools, and a golf course, with a recycled water use of up to 3.4 mgd (6,911 acre-feet per year) by 2020.¹³ Currently, these irrigation customers use private groundwater wells that extract groundwater from the Westside Groundwater Basin, which also serves

¹² City of Daly City, Daly City General Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report 2012, page 3.13-6.

¹³ Brown and Caldwell, Draft Water Supply Assessment Serramonte Shopping Center Expansion Project 2014, page 3-8.

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Daly City. Converting these irrigation customers to recycled water would leave these supplies available for other uses. It is anticipated that implementation, including planning and environmental review, preliminary design, final design and construction, will take about six years after a decision has been made to move forward with the project.¹⁴

The City has the current ability and permits to produce a maximum of 3,100 AFY of tertiary treated recycled water. Currently the City distributed less recycled water than its capacity, producing approximately 547 AF of tertiary treated recycled water in 2010.¹⁵ The Project site is equipped with an existing on-site private collection system that connects to the public trunk sewer line through multiple 6- and 8-inch mains which are currently sufficient to serve wastewater capacity at the Project site. However, with the additional square footage proposed by development of the Project, the existing system may need to be expanded to accommodate increased wastewater flow.¹⁶

4.14.2.3 STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Project would have a significant impact on wastewater service if it would:

1. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).
2. Require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
3. Result in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the Project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

4.14.2.4 IMPACT DISCUSSION

UTIL-4 The Project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

The Project's land use is commercial, and wastewater effluent associated with commercial land uses would not substantially increase pollutant loads because there would be neither heavy industrial use nor agricultural processing where pollutant loads and wastewater volumes are heavy. Construction of the Project is not expected to exceed the capacity of the NSMCSD WWTP nor will it exceed discharge limits established by the RWQCB. Therefore, impacts to sanitary wastewater quality would be *less than significant*.

Applicable Regulations:

- NPDES Permit Requirements
- Clean Water Act

¹⁴ Brown and Caldwell, Draft Water Supply Assessment Serramonte Shopping Center Expansion Project 2014, page 3-8.

¹⁵ City of Daly City, Daly City Urban Water Management Plan 2010, page 4-13.

¹⁶ Personal communications between Steve Flint, Contract Planner with the City of Daly City and Travis Bradley at PlaceWorks, February 6, 2015.

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Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

UTIL-5 The Project would not require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects.

Buildout of the Project would have a significant impact if it would result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would have a significant effect on the environment. The Project would continue to be provided with wastewater collection and treatment services from the NSMCSD collection system and the NSMCSD treatment plant. The Project site currently includes private 6-inch mains and public 8-inch mains which would be preserved in place; however, if necessary, extensions and/or additions to sewer collection systems would be installed to provide wastewater service to structures by the Project. Although creation of new or extended wastewater pipes or lift stations/capacities could create short-term construction-related environmental effects, most of the work would be in existing right-of-ways or facilities, and would be subject to compliance with applicable regulations and standard conditions for sewer construction projects, including City permits/review for construction. For example, a sewer capacity study would be required on the existing 6-inch and 8-inch mains to ensure infrastructure is adequate to serve the Project site. As such, this would be a *less-than-significant* impact.

Applicable Regulations:

- NPDES Permit Requirements

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

UTIL-6 The Project would not result in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the Project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

The Project would continue to be provided with wastewater collection and treatment services from the NSMCSD collection system and the NSMCSD treatment plant. Future wastewater demands from the Project would not exceed the design or permitted capacity of the wastewater treatment plant serving the Project. Additionally, Daly City has plans to expand the existing wastewater treatment, transmission, and distribution system to serve irrigation customers within the Town of Colma preserving groundwater supplies for other uses. As a result of plans to expand portions of the existing treatment facility system, and adequate capacity available to treat wastewater generated by the Project, a *less-than-significant* impact would occur.

Applicable Regulations:

- NPDES Requirements
- SWRCB Regulation
- Daly City 2030 General Plan

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

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4.14.2.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

UTIL-7 The Project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects, would result in less than significant cumulative impacts with respect to sewer service.

Cumulative impacts would occur if the Project, in combination with other reasonably foreseeable development listed in Chapter 4 of this EIR, would impact wastewater requirements, facilities, and service capacity. Growth envisioned under the General Plan, would include uses which have the potential to exceed wastewater treatment requirements or require a new or expanded treatment facility, but as discussed earlier, the Project, by itself, would not exceed these requirements or require a new or expanded treatment facility, so it would not contribute to a cumulatively significant impact, and a *less-than-significant* impact would occur.

Applicable Regulations:

- NPDES Requirements
- Clean Water Act
- SWRCB Regulations
- Daly City 2030 General Plan

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

4.14.3 SOLID WASTE

This section describes existing conditions related to solid waste disposal services.

4.14.3.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

State Regulations

California Integrated Waste Management Act

California's Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires that cities and counties divert 50 percent of all solid waste from landfills as of January 1, 2000 through source reduction, recycling, and composting. AB 939 also establishes a goal for all California counties to provide at least 15 years of ongoing landfill capacity. To help achieve this, the Act requires that each city and county prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to be submitted to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), a new department within the California Natural Resources Agency which administers programs formerly managed by the State's Integrated Waste Management Board and Division of Recycling.

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In 2007, SB 1016 amended AB 939 to establish a per capita disposal measurement system. California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) sets a target per capita disposal rate for each jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction must submit an annual report to CIWMB with an update of its progress in implementing diversion programs and its current per capita disposal rate.¹⁷ The City of Daly City disposal rate in 2011 was 2.8 pounds of solid waste per person per day (ppd) per resident, which was above the CIWMB target of 2.6 ppd per resident, and 16.5 ppd per employee, which was below the CIQMB target 16.8 ppd per employee.¹⁸

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act require areas in development projects to be set aside for collecting and loading recyclable materials. The Act required CalRecycle to develop a model ordinance for adoption by any local agency relating to adequate areas for collection and loading of recyclable materials as part of development projects. Local agencies are required to adopt the model, or an ordinance of their own, governing adequate areas in development projects for collection and loading of recyclable materials.

CALGreen Building Code

The California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code) went into effect for all projects beginning after January 1, 2011. Section 4.408, Construction Waste Reduction Disposal and Recycling mandates that, in the absence of a more stringent local ordinance, a minimum of 50 percent of non-hazardous construction and demolition debris must be recycled or salvaged. The Code requires the Applicant to have a waste management plan, for onsite sorting or construction debris, which is submitted to the City of Daly City for approval. The plan:

- Identifies the materials to be diverted from disposal by recycling, reuse on the Project or salvage for future use or sale.
- Specifies if materials will be sorted on-site or mixed for transportation to a diversion facility.
- Identifies the diversion facility where the material collected can be taken.
- Identifies construction methods employed to reduce the amount of waste generated.
- Specifies that the amount of materials diverted shall be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both.

Local Regulations

City of Daly City 2030 General Plan

The Safety Element of the 2030 General Plan identifies a policy to reduce solid waste within Daly City. Policy SE 4.4 requires the city to promote measures aimed at significantly decreasing solid waste generation including community recycling and requires that recycled materials storage and collection areas are in accordance with the requirements of the Recycling Ordinance of the Municipal Code.

¹⁷ CalRecycle, Per Capita Disposal and Goal Measurement (2007 and later), <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Basics/PerCapitaDsp.htm#Jurisdiction>, accessed on November 13, 2014.

¹⁸ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Summary (2007 – current), <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/reports/diversionprogram/JurisdictionDiversionPost2006.aspx>, accessed on February 13, 2014.

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City of Daly City Municipal Code

Chapter 8.14, Recyclable Materials, of the Municipal Code establishes a recycling program throughout the City to increase participation rates, reduce landfill dependency, and ultimately maintain a cost effective overall garbage, rubbish, refuse or recyclable program for the citizens, businesses and institutions of the City.

Section 17.40.050, Recyclable Materials, requires that the City must divert 50 percent of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Additionally Section 15.64.020, Diversion Requirement, under Chapter 15.64, Recycling and Diversion of Construction and Demolition Debris, of the Daly City Municipal Code, states that at least 60 percent of waste tonnage from construction, demolition, and alteration projects be diverted from disposal and delivered to a recycling facility approved by the city, or by reusing waste materials on the job site.

4.14.3.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Allied Waste provides residential and commercial solid waste collection and composting and recycling services for the City of Daly City. Materials that cannot be recycled or composted are transferred to the Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill in Half Moon Bay. In 2001 the Ox Mountain Landfill, obtained a revised solid waste facility permit to increase the permitted disposal acreage from 173 acres to 191 acres and to change the closure date of the facility from 2018 to 2023.¹⁹ The Ox Mountain landfill is permitted to receive up to 3,598 tons of waste per day or 1.3 million tons per year and has a remaining capacity of approximately 27 million cubic yards. According to Allied Waste, the Ox Mountain Landfill is expected to reach capacity in 2028.²⁰

4.14.3.3 STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Project would have a significant impact on solid waste disposal if it would:

1. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs.
2. Be out of compliance with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

4.14.3.4 IMPACT DISCUSSION

UTIL-8	The Project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs.
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Solid waste from the Project site would be transferred to the Ox Mountain Landfill in Half Moon Bay. As described above, the Ox Mountain landfill is permitted to receive up to 3,598 tons of waste per day. Remaining capacity is 27 million cubic yards. The Project, at full occupancy, is estimated to have an additional 985 employees, which would be expected to

¹⁹ City of Daly City, Daly City General Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report 2012, page 3.13-7.

²⁰ California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), Solid Waste Facility Permit, SWIS No. 41-AA-0002, Issued June 26, 2001.

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generate a total of 1,894 tons of waste disposal per year, or 5.19 tons of waste per day at full capacity. Using the waste disposal generation estimate for commercial uses of 10.53 pounds per employee, per day,²¹ solid waste disposal from the Project would be less than a 0.01 percent increase contributing to the 3,598-ton daily capacity permitted for the Ox Mountain Landfill. As such, it is not estimated that all 985 employees would work every day for an entire year and, therefore, the increase in generated waste would be less than the 0.01 percent.²² As such, the impact would therefore be *less than significant*.

Applicable Regulations:

- Daly City 2030 General Plan
- Daly City Municipal Code

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

UTIL-9 The Project would not be out of compliance with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

As mentioned above, the 2030 General Plan contains policies to comply with State requirements to reduce the volume of solid waste through recycling and reuse of solid waste. Additionally, the City of Daly City has adopted Municipal Code provisions which aim to reduce the amount of solid waste disposal through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. These policies and regulations are sufficient to ensure that future development in the City of Daly City would not compromise the ability to meet or perform better than the State-mandated target. Therefore, a *less-than-significant* impact would occur.

Applicable Regulations:

- California Integrated Waste Management Act
- CALGreen Building Code
- Daly City 2030 General Plan
- Daly City Municipal Code

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

4.14.3.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS DISCUSSION

UTIL-10 The Project, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects, would result in less than significant cumulative impacts with respect to solid waste.

²¹ Cal Recycle, Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates for Commercial Sector. <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/WasteGenRates/Commercial.htm>, accessed on October 31, 2014

²² Calculated using the estimated commercial solid waste generation rate of 10.53 pounds/employee/day, reported by Cal Recycle. Square footages as provided by the developer September 30, 2013.

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Cumulative impacts would occur if the Project, in combination with other reasonably foreseeable development in the City of Daly City, would be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal. As previously discussed, assuming that all 985 employees were present within the Project site each day, 5.19 tons of waste would be generated per day, representing less than 0.01 percent of the total permitted daily waste at Ox Mountain Landfill. An increase of less than 0.01 percent per day would then be combined with other development. However, considering that a 0.01 percent per day is a conservative estimate, the waste generated per day is not a cumulatively significant addition. The Ox Mountain Landfill has a remaining capacity of 27 million cubic yards which translates to a 14-year life through 2028; however, the owner of the landfill has a permit for expansion of the landfill and; therefore, there would be a less-than-significant cumulative impact.

Applicable Regulations:

- California Integrated Waste Management Act
- CALGreen Building Code
- California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Act of 1991
- Daly City 2030 General Plan
- Daly City Municipal Code

Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

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