3.13 Utilities and Service Systems

Environmental Setting

PHYSICAL SETTING

Water Supply and Consumption

In June 2011, the City of Daly City adopted an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which describes the water treatment and delivery system and the water supply sources, magnitudes of historical and projected water use, and a comparison of water supply to demands during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.

Water Supply

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 UWMP, the City relies on local groundwater pumping from six municipal wells and water supply purchases from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC).

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. All of the storage tanks contain a mixture of water from the SFPUC and groundwater with the exception of Reservoir #8 in the Bayshore zone in northeastern Daly City. The water is treated with additional chlorination and fluoride at these locations before being distributed to the customers.

The City produces an average of about 45 percent of its water from local wells. With the scheduled replacement of Well 10 with the new Junipero Serra Well, groundwater is expected to supply an average of 50 percent of the water needs. Since 1999, groundwater supplies have provided as much as 44 percent in drought years and as little as eight percent in wet years when participating with a 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 potable/aquifer water demands.

Table 3.13-1 shows the breakdown between groundwater production and surface water purchases, listed in acre feet per year (AFY) for the Daly City System from 1999 to 2009.

TABLE 3.13-1: HISTORICAL WELL PRODUCTION AND WATER PURCHASES (AFY)

Year	*Groundwater Wells*	*Water Purchases*	*Total*
1999	4,101	5,199	9,300
2000	3,960	5,534	9,494
2001	3,880	5,001	8,881
2002	2,190	6,678	8,868
2003	1,500	7,142	8,642
2004	1,018	7,843	8,860
2005	726	7,380	8,106
2006	862	6,795	7,657
2007	2,603	5,796	8,399
2008	3,564	4,791	8,354
2009	1,667	6,067	7,734
Average from 1999 to 2009	2,370	6,202	8,572

From 2002 to the present, a pilot conjunctive use program was in place affecting the surface water supply purchases. Supply sources for 2008 reflect a more accurate account of purchases and pumping, as conjunctive use was in the "put" mode.

Source: City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011.

Water Consumption

The UWMP classifies water customers according to land use type: single-family residential, multifamily residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, governmental, and landscape irrigation. Table 3.13-2 identifies the water use and customer account profile percentages for each water use sector and indicates that, based on 2011 data, the largest number of customers (54.5 percent) was single-family residences, including attached dwelling units with individual meters followed by multifamily with connections comprising about 30 percent of total accounts. Nonresidential customers represent five percent of total connections, although their average annual demand is three times that at 16 percent.

TABLE 3.13-2: WATER DEMAND AND ACCOUNT PROFILE BY LAND USE TYPE

Land Use	*Percent of Citywide Demand*	*Number of Accounts*	*Percent of Citywide Accounts*
Single Family	54.50	18,683	83.00
Multifamily	30.26	2,840	13.00
Commercial	8.65	668	3.00
Industrial	0.13	3	0.01
Institutional	2.47	80	0.36
Governmental	2.35	112	0.50
Irrigation	1.64	123	0.55
Total	100	22,509	100

Source: City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011.

Future Water Consumption

To determine future water use, the UWMP used population and employment projections provided by the Association of Bay Area Government's 2007 population projections. Table 3.13-3 provides a summary of current and projected population and jobs assumed in the UWMP. The population numbers in the UWMP includes Broadmoor Village and unincorporated lands in the Colma area, which are in the City's SOI. However, those areas do not receive water from the City DWWR; but from California Water Service. Therefore, as stated in the UWMP, the population presented is slightly larger than the population served by the City's DWWR. Additionally, current and projected job estimates were also included in the UWMP. The UWMP accounts for growth in the Bayshore neighborhood at an intensity which is currently not allowed by the proposed General Plan. Between 2010 and 2035, the UWMP assumes future development of 1,500 housing units, nearly 400,000 square feet of new retail uses, and a 190,000 square foot research and development center. As contained in the UWMP, Table 3.13-4 shows the current and projected water delivery for the city while Table 3.13-5 presents that by land use type.

TABLE 3.13-3: CURRENT AND PROJECTED POPULATION AND JOBS IN THE UWMP

	2010	*2030*
ABAG Service Area Population Projections	108,884	122,717
Bayshore Development Population Projections	1,714	4,286
Total Service Area Population	110,598	127,003
Jobs	30,825	69,762

Source: City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011.

TABLE 3.13-4: CURRENT AND PROJECTED WATER DEMAND

	Water Use (AFY)	
	2010	*2030*
Water Deliveries	6,946	10,159
Additional Water Uses and Losses[1]	3,156	7,597
Total	10,102	17,756

1 Water used for things such as system and street flushing, sewer cleaning, fire protection and training, as well as water loss due to potential leaks.

Source: City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011.

TABLE 3.13-5: CURRENT AND PROJECTED WATER DEMAND BY LAND USE TYPE

Land Use	*Number of Accounts, 2010*	*Volume, 2010 (AFY)*	*Projected Number of Accounts, 2030*	*Projected Volume, (AFY) 2030*
Single Family	18,307	3,908	22,360	4,945
Multifamily	2,785	1,708	3,399	2,763
Commercial	610	976	1,723	1,469
Industrial	-	-	4	14
Institutional	-	-	207	567
Governmental	113	223	134	251
Irrigation	95	131	147	150
Agriculture	0	0	0	0
Total	21,910	6,946	27,974	10,159
Additional Water Uses and Losses[1]	-	3,156	-	7,597
Total		10,102		17,756

1 Water used for things such as system and street flushing, sewer cleaning, fire protection and training, as well as water loss due to potential leaks.

Source: City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011.

Water Conservation

In 2000, the City began implementing an aggressive water conservation program and has resulted in consistently low per capita water demand. The City's current use is at 48 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) for residential uses and 62 gpcd for gross use, which is less than regional use among most other water delivery agencies of 78 gpcd for residential uses and 130 gpcd for gross use.[1] Water conservation programs are designed to save 0.82 million gallons per day (mgd) by 2035. Table 3.13-6 presents a summary of the City's existing water conservation measures.

[1] City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011.

TABLE 3.13-6: SUMMARY OF DALY CITY'S EXISTING WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

Demand Management Measures	*Description*
Residential Retrofit	Provide owners of pre-1992 homes with retrofit kits that contain easy-to-install low flow showerheads, faucet aerators, and toilet tank retrofit devices.
System Water Audits, Leak Detection and Repair	Annually complete a prescreening system audit to determine the need for a full-scale system audit.
Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections.	The City water distribution system is fully metered. The City is currently replacing old meters in the system in an effort to provide more accurate readings of water use within its service area.
Large Landscape Conservation Audits	This DMM is a Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Association's (BAWSCA) Regional Conservation Program developed in 2003. The City reviewed all dedicated irrigation accounts. The objective was to isolate large irrigation accounts and develop water budgets. Properties with more than 2 meters/accounts were considered to fragment to be of value. The result was 16 properties with 46 irrigation meters.
Clothes Washer Rebate	This DMM is a Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Association's (BAWSCA) Regional Conservation Program developed in 2001. Homeowners receive a rebate on a new water efficient clothes washer.
Public Information School Information Program	Use public education to raise awareness of other conservation measures available to customers. Programs could include poster contests, speakers to community groups, radio and television time, and printed educational material such as bill inserts, etc. The City provides the public with conservation news articles, fliers, media coverage, community events, and school assemblies for K-8.
Commercial Water Audits	High water use accounts would be offered a free water audit that would evaluate ways for the business to save water and money.
Wholesale agency assistance program	SFPUC.
Conservation Pricing	The City has a block rate structure that includes 11 ranges of rates.
Water conservation coordinator	The City's conservation coordinator is an ongoing component of a City's water conservation program. She is responsible for implementing and monitoring a City's water conservation activities.
Water waste prohibition	Water conservation Ordinances. The City passed two recent ordinances for indoor and outdoor water requirements.

TABLE 3.13-6: SUMMARY OF DALY CITY'S EXISTING WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

Demand Management Measures	*Description*
NEW as a result of Study: Regional Spray Rinse Valve Replacement/Installation Program. (New)	This conservation measure is a Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Association's (BAWSCA) Regional Conservation Program developed in 2005. This program replaces spray rinse valves in commercial businesses with water conserving spray valves.

Source: City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011.

Wastewater

Wastewater collection and treatment for Daly City is managed by the North San Mateo County Sanitation District (NSMCSD), which is a subsidiary of the City of Daly City. Wastewater produced within the District is treated at the NSMCSD Treatment Plant (WWTP), 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 treatment system consists of screening, compaction, primary clarification, pure oxygen activated sludge aeration, secondary clarification, chlorination by sodium hypochlorite, and dechlorination by sodium bisulfate. Flow into the Plant is measured with a Parshall flume, and then flows through two microscreens, where it is dispersed evenly to six primary basins. Two additional primary basins are only brought into service when needed during wet weather flows. The primary effluent is then split, with 70 percent pumped to two pure oxygen activated sludge reactors that each has three turbine mixers. The other 30 percent is stored in equalization basins until late evening when it is pumped back into the secondary system for treatment. Flows from the activated sludge basins are then dispersed between three secondary clarifiers for settling. The effluent then flows over weirs into a chlorine contact mixing chamber.[2]

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 eight mgd (averaged over 3 consecutive dry months) and does not anticipate a need to increase the permitted flow rate in the next five years.[3] Dry weather flow to the WWTP averaged 6.3 mgd in 2009.[4]

In 2004, the City completed a $7.5 million tertiary treatment project at the WWTP. The upgrades provided the City with an unrestricted tertiary recycled water capacity of approximately 3,100 AF. Based on the June 2005 golf course use, annual golf course recycled water use is approximately 517 AF, City use is approximately 42 AF, and in-plant use is 550 AF. The recycled water program currently pumps recycled water for irrigation of three golf courses (Olympic, San Francisco and Lake

[2] California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Order No. R2-2012-0013/NPDES No. CA0037737, February 10, 2012.

[3] Ibid.

[4] City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011

Merced), two city parks (Westlake and Marchbank) and median strips along John Daly Boulevard, Junipero Serra Boulevard and Westlake off ramp. The Harding Park Golf Complex in San Francisco is scheduled to receive tertiary water delivery by winter 2012.

Currently wastewater treatment at the WWTP includes full biological secondary treatment for all flow and disinfects all effluent. The WWTP's permit allow for tertiary treatment of up to 2.77 mgd, including coagulation, filtration, chlorination and stringent disinfection, to produce recycled water that meets the standards of California's Title 22, for full public contact unrestricted reuse.[5] The City treats captured solids and ultimately disposes of the biosolids through alternative daily cover, land spreading on crops or in the future by composting.

Solid Waste

Solid waste is collected from Daly City homes and businesses and is processed by Allied Waste Services of Daly City at its Mussel Rock Transfer Station. Materials that cannot be recycled or composted are transferred to the Ox Mountain Sanitary Landfill near Half Moon Bay. In 2001, Browning-Ferris Industries, owner of the Ox Mountain Landfill, obtained a revised solid waste facility permit for Ox Mountain 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,[6] with a longer period of operation allowed pending renewal of the landfill's permit. According to Allied Waste, owner and operator of the Ox Mountain Landfill, the landfill is expected to reach capacity in 2028.[7] The evaluation on volumetric capacity is ongoing at Ox Mountain. Capacity may change based on such factors such as amount of waste landfilled, compaction rates, waste settlement, and cover soil use, and therefore the closure date may also change.

Although it missed its calculated disposal rate targets in 2010 for the general population (2.8 pounds per person per day vs. 2.6 target) and employment population (18.4 pounds per person [employees] per day vs. 16.8 target), the City of Daly City has significantly reduced its waste stream in the last several years, as seen in Table 3.13-7.[8] The new per capita disposal is an indicator that allows for jurisdiction growth. As residents or employees increase, report-year disposal tons can increase and still be consistent with the 50 percent per capita disposal target.[9]

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[5] Ibid.

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

[7] City of San Carlos, 2030 General Plan Draft EIR, June 25, 2009.

[8] CalRecycle, Diversion/Disposal Rate Report for Daly City, available at http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Tools/MARS/JurDrDtl.asp?Flag=1&Yr=2009&Ju=117, accessed August 20, 2012

[9] CalRecycle, Per Capita Disposal and Goal Measurement (2007 and Later), available at http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Basics/PerCapitaDsp.htm#UsingPerCapita, Accessed August 20, 2012.

TABLE 3.13-7: SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Year	*Disposal Amount (tons)*	*Yearly Change (%)*
2006	70,786	--
2007	63,653	-10
2008	60,576	-5
2009	54,241	-10
2010	52,350	-3
2006-2010	--	-26

Source: CalRecycle Disposal Reporting System, www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/DRS/Destination/JurDspFa.aspx accessed August 2012

As shown in Table 3.13-8, waste diversion programs in Daly City include composting, facility recovery, household hazardous waste, recycling, source reduction, and special waste materials.

TABLE 3.13-8: WASTE DIVERSION PROGRAMS IN DALY CITY, 2010

Source Reduction	Xeriscaping/Grasscycling
	Backyard and On-Site Composting/Mulching
	Business Waste Reduction Program
	Procurement
	Government Source Reduction Programs
	Material Exchange, Thrift Shops
Recycling	Residential Curbside
	Residential Drop-Off
	Residential Buy-Back
	Commercial On-Site Pickup
	School Recycling Programs
	Government Recycling Programs
	Special Collection Seasonal (regular)
	Special Collection Events
Composting	Residential Curbside Greenwaste Collection
	Residential Self-haul Greenwaste
	Commercial On-Site Greenwaste Pick-up
	Commercial Self-Haul Greenwaste
	Food Waste Composting

TABLE 3.13-8: WASTE DIVERSION PROGRAMS IN DALY CITY, 2010

Special Waste Materials	Biosolids (sewage/industrial)
	White Goods
	Scrap Metal
	Wood Waste
	Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble
	Rendering
	Other Special Waste
Public Education	Electronic (radio ,TV, web, hotlines)
	Print (brochures, flyers, guides, news articles)
	Outreach (tech assistance, presentations, awards, fairs, field trips)
	Schools (education and curriculum)
Policy Incentives	Economic Incentives
	Ordinances
Facility Recovery	MRF
	Transfer Station
	Alternative Daily Cover
Household Hazardous Waste	Permanent Facility
	Mobile or Periodic Collection
	Education Programs
	Curbside Collection

Source: CalRecycle Disposal Reporting System, www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/DRS/Destination/JurDspFa.aspx accessed August 2012

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Regulations

Water

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act is the principal federal law that addresses water quality. The primary objectives include the regulation of pollutant discharges to surface water, financial assistance for public wastewater treatment systems, technology development, and non-point source pollution prevention programs. The Clean Water Act also requires that states adopt water quality standards to protect public health and welfare and enhance the quality of water.

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), administered by the U.S. EPA in coordination with the states, is the main federal law that ensures the quality of drinking water. Under the SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who

implement those standards. The Department of Public Health administers the regulations contained in the Act in the State of California.

Solid Waste

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Amended 1986)

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act is a federal act regulating the potential health and environmental problems associated with solid waste hazards and non-hazardous wastes. Specific regulations addressing solid waste issues are contained in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

State Regulations and Authorities

Water

California Water Code

California Water Code (Porter-Cologne Act) establishes a program to protect water quality and beneficial uses of state water resources and includes groundwater and surface water. The State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) are the principal state agencies responsible for control of water quality.

California Department of Public Health

A major component of the State Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management, is the Drinking Water Program which regulates public water systems. Regulatory responsibilities include the enforcement of the federal and state Safe Drinking Water Acts, the regulatory oversight of public water systems, issuance of water treatment permits, and certification of drinking water treatment and distribution operators. State regulations for potable water are contained primarily within titles 22 and 17, Chapter 5 of the California Code of Regulations.

The regulations governing recycled water are found in a combination of sources including the Health and Safety Code, Water Code, and titles 22 and 17 of the California Code of Regulations. Issues related to treatment and distribution of recycled water are generally under the influence of the RWQCB, while issues related to use and quality of recycled water are the responsibility of the California Department of Public Health.

California Environmental Quality Act and SB 610

Section 15083.13 of the CEQA Guidelines requires the City to request certain information from the public water supply system(s) serving the planning area. This requested information includes: an indication of whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed general plan was included in its last urban water management plan; and, an assessment for any major development projects "whether its total projected water supplies available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years as included in the 20-year projection contained in its urban water management plan will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the system's existing and planned future uses."

Senate Bill 610, which amended the State Water Code to make water availability a critical step in the CEQA process for specific types of projects, became effective January 1, 2002. The code requires

cities to consider water supply assessments to determine whether projected water supplies can meet the project's anticipated water demand. SB 610 also requires additional factors to be considered in the preparation of urban water management plans and water supply assessments.

The requirements of SB 610 apply to specific types of projects; SB 610 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15083.13 identify those projects generally as residential developments of more than 500 dwelling units; commercial or industrial business employing more than 1,000 persons; or any other project that would have a water demand at least equal to a 500 dwelling unit project. The water supply assessment requirements under SB 610 do not apply to area plans but only to development projects as defined in the Water Code.

The Water Code notes that if the demand expected from a project is accounted for in the most recently adopted UWMP, it may be used – in whole or in part – to establish supply availability under normal and drought conditions. If the project contains new demands, where the new water supply will come from must be stated. Therefore, one of the main planning tools in assessing water availability under SB 610 is the relevant Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The Daly City Department of Water and Wastewater Resources (DWWR) adopted the 2010 UWMP for Daly City in June 2011. The degree of certainty required in demonstrating adequate water supply under the State law is lower for broader land use planning projects, for example, than for more specific development proposals. (See *Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth v. City Of Rancho Cordova* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 412, 432-434.)

SB X 7-7

Senate Bill X 7-7, passed in November 2009, supports the 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan, dated February 2010, which calls for a 20 percent per capita reduction in urban water use statewide using more than 100 mgd by 2020. The bill requires that each urban retail water supplier develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target. The bill also provides regulations on the development of urban water use targets, data collection, agricultural water supply management.

Solid Waste

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) evaluates and regulates the state's recycling and waste management programs. Its major responsibilities include enforcement of regulatory mandates related to solid waste, technical assistance to local jurisdictions, data collection and analysis for program monitoring, and the issuance of waste facility permits. As of January 1, 2010, CalRecycle became the successor agency of the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), which established statewide regulations for solid waste collection and disposal, including state-mandated diversion goals. Regulations authored by CIWMB (Title 14) were integrated with related regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board pertaining to landfills (Title 23, Chapter 15) to form Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act, AB 939, mandated that all jurisdictions in the State divert at least 50 percent by 2000 through source reduction, composting, and recycling activities. The Act gave the highest priority to source reduction and defined it as the act of reducing the amount of solid waste generated in the first place. Recycling and composting were given the next highest priority. The Act specified that waste not diverted be properly and safely disposed of in a

landfill or through incineration. It also mandated that each jurisdiction adopt a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), which specifies how the community would meet the 50 percent goals set forth in the Act. Each community is also required to take measures to reduce solid waste generation and to provide for the safe disposal of special and hazardous wastes. In 2006, the CIWMB reported a 54 percent diversion rate statewide. As of 2008, this methodology for measuring waste reduction was replaced—rather than measuring diversion rates, local jurisdictions were assigned per capita targets for the amount of waste they should generate per day. Daly City's 2010 target was 2.6 pounds of waste per capita per day.

Local Regulations and Authorities

Water

Daly City Urban Water Management Plan (2010)

The Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is a long range plan that assesses the city's water supply over a 25-year planning horizon (2035) to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water. The UWMP presents forecasted supplies and demands, describes conservation programs, and includes a water shortage contingency analysis.

Wastewater

RWQCB has the authority to enforce water quality regulations found in the Clean Water Act based on the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Issues related to treatment and distribution of recycled water are generally under the influence of the RWQCB, while issues related to use and quality of recycled water are the responsibility of the California Department of Public Health.

The RWQCB administers regulations related to wastewater discharges under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended, more commonly known as the Clean Water Act. Wastewater discharges are guided by NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permits granted by the RWQCB. The Daly Municipal Code contains regulations related to the sewer system, including sewage disposal, in Title 14.

The City's storm drain outfalls operate under NPDES permits granted by the RWQCB. The Daly City Municipal Code also contains regulations related to stormwater management in Title 14.

Solid Waste

CalRecycle delegates local permitting, enforcement, and inspection responsibilities to Local Enforcement Agencies (LEA). The Daly City Municipal Code contains regulations related to solid waste and recycling in Title 8.

Impact Analysis

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would result in a significant impact if:

- Water demand exceeds available supply and distribution capacity;
- New development requires or results in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or storm water drainage facilities, or expansion of such existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Solid waste levels are in non-compliance with federal, State, or local regulations related to solid waste (e.g., waste diversion requirements); or
- Solid waste levels exceed available disposal capacity.

METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

Methodology

This analysis considered existing facilities within the city, applicable regulations and guidelines, applicable regulations and guidelines, and proposed General Plan policies.

Water Demand

This analysis will address the effects of the land use change and future development on water resources in terms of changes in demand and in the adequacy of long-term water supplies. The California Supreme Court has noted that SB 610 does not require EIRs for large-scale land use plans to find that water supplies are assured, as requiring such certainty would be unworkable since it would require water planning to far outpace land use planning. (*Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth v. City Of Rancho Cordova* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 412, 432.) Nevertheless, the analysis will consider how additional growth under the proposed General Plan will impact projected water demand and resources planned for in the 2010 Daly City UWMP. Water demand, services, and facilities analysis is based on assumptions and data contained in the 2010 Daly City UWMP, projected buildout and ABAG population projections.

Water Code § 10910, subd. (h) indicates that if an assessment has already been prepared that covers the project at issue, a new assessment need only be prepared if any of the following changes occur:

(1) Changes in the project that result in a substantial increase in water demand for the project.

(2) Changes in the circumstances or conditions substantially affecting the ability of the public water system, or the city or county if either is required to comply with this part pursuant to subdivision (b), to provide a sufficient supply of water for the project.

(3) Significant new information becomes available which was not known and could not have been known at the time when the assessment was prepared."

Given that the proposed General Plan is consistent with the existing UWMP, as further described in the Impact analysis below, and that none of the three changes outlined in the Water Code apply, the UWMP is considered an appropriate tool for evaluation of water availability for the proposed General Plan, consistent with CEQA and SB 610.

Wastewater Treatment

The analysis of wastewater treatment demand will assess the impact of the proposed General Plan on the sanitary sewer systems and identify whether adequate capacity exists to serve buildout under the proposed General Plan. Wastewater generation, services, and facilities are based on assumptions and data from the City of Daly City, Department of Finance, and ABAG projections.

Solid Waste

This analysis determines the potential increase in solid waste generation that would result from buildout under the proposed General Plan and assesses potential impacts on local landfills and disposal services. This analysis considers existing landfill capacity and estimates solid waste generation at buildout based on data from CalRecycle.

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

The UWMP accommodates the population growth projected under the proposed General Plan. The estimated population and jobs at buildout in the Daly City service area is estimated to be lower than what is projected by the UWMP at 2030. Additionally, water demand from the proposed General Plan is estimated to be lower than supply for the year 2030. Therefore, the proposed General Plan will result in less than significant impacts on water supply.

The WWTP capacity will be sufficient to treat wastewater generated by new development under the proposed General Plan. Currently, the NSMCSD discharges and operates the WWTP at or below the permitted average dry weather flow rate of eight mgd. Assuming that the per capita wastewater generation rate stays constant, the wastewater generated at buildout with the proposed General Plan would be 7.59 mgd, 0.41 mgd below the permitted flow rate of eight mgd, thereby resulting in less than significant impacts.

As noted above, in accordance with state mandates, cities and counties must reduce per capita waste disposal through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. Daly City missed its target in 2010, but reduced overall yearly waste by 26 percent between 2006 and 2010. As the City continues to promote additional diversion, there is expected to be no adverse impact on meeting waste diversion goals as a result of implementation of the proposed General Plan. Additional waste generated by the proposed General Plan would likely be further offset by increased diversion, though even at existing rates it is expected that there is sufficient landfill capacity to meet demand.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.13-1

Implementation of the proposed General Plan does not require additional water supply beyond that available from existing entitlements and resources, as planned for in the Urban Water Management Plan, or cause an exceedance of distribution capacity. (*Less than Significant*)

Water Supply

As the environmental document for a conceptual land use plan which does not authorize any specific development project, this EIR need not demonstrate certainty of availability of water supply (see regulatory settings and methodology above).

This EIR considers whether changes in population projections under the proposed General Plan would make a significant difference in water demand currently planned for in the 2010 UWMP. The 2010 UWMP projected that the Daly City population would increase from 110,598 in 2010 to 127,003 by the year 2030; these figures include Bayshore Development population projections. Over the same time period, the UWMP projected the number of jobs to increase from 30,825 to 69,762.[10]

The service area population projected for the proposed General Plan based on land uses—106,388 residents and 21,646 jobs (employees)—is lower than the population projected for the service area in the 2010 UWMP for 2030. Table 3.13-9 presents a comparison of population and job projections from 2010 UWMP, ABAG, ABAG plus additional growth form the proposed General Plan and the proposed General Plan for 2030.

TABLE 3.13-9: POPULATION AND JOBS PROJECTION COMPARISON FOR 2030

	UWMP[1]	*ABAG*[2]	*ABAG + Proposed General Plan*[3]	*Proposed General Plan*[4]
Population	127,003	120,200	121,388	106,388
Jobs	69,760	27,920	27,965	21,646
Service Population	192,477	148,120	143,034	128,033

1 Population includes Bayshore development population projection of 4,286.

2 ABAG 2007 Projections for City of Daly City. (Sphere of Influence population is not included as those areas are served by Calwater.)

3 ABAG 2007 Projections for the City of Daly City + Additional Population and Jobs resulting from the proposed General Plan.

4 Population and Jobs projections based on land uses in the proposed General Plan.

Source: City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011; ABAG Projections, 2007; City of Daly City, 2012; Dyett & Bhatia, 2012.

While the proposed General Plan growth is less than the assumptions made in the UWMP, the UWMP projects that water demand will exceed water supply starting in 2015. A portion of this

[10] City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011

demand can be attributed to the high growth projections assumed in the UWMP. Based on the assumptions in the UWMP, AFY demand per resident is 0.06 while AFY Demand per employee is 0.04, as summarized in Table 3.13-10.

TABLE 3.13-10: WATER DEMAND PER CAPITA (AFY)

	UWMP Projections for 2030	*UWMP Projected Demand in 2030 (AFY)*	*Demand Per Capita (AFY)*
Population	127,003	7,708	0.06
Jobs	69,760	2,451	0.04

Source: City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011; Dyett & Bhatia, 2012.

Using the water demand per capita above, water demand for the proposed General Plan was projected. Projections show that demand will be less than supply, as shown in Table 3.13-11, by 2030. Additionally, to show a more conservative scenario, the projected Bayshore development that was listed in the UWMP was added to the proposed General Plan growth to project demand. The proposed General Plan does not include the land uses that would allow for the Bayshore development assumed in the UWMP so projections shown that include Bayshore development are only presented for informational purposes.

TABLE 3.13-11: PROJECTED WATER DEMAND WITH PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN IN 2030

	Proposed General Plan		*Proposed General Plan and Bayshore Development*	
	Projected Growth	*Projected Demand (AFY)*	*Projected Growth[1]*	*Projected Demand (AFY)*
Population	106,388	6,457	110,656	6,716
Jobs	21,646	761	23,332	820
Total	128,034	7,217	133,988	7,536
Additional Water Uses and Losses[2]		7,597		7,597
Total Demand		14,814		15,133
Total Supply[3]		16,231		16,231
Difference		1,417		1,098

1 Bayshore Development Population Projections = 4,286 additional residents and 590,000 square feet of non-residential development. Additional jobs projected assume 1 employee per 350 square feet.

2 Additional Water Uses and Losses from Table 3-15 of 2010 UWMP.

3 Total Supply projected from Table 5-10 of 2010 UWMP.

Source: City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011; Dyett & Bhatia, 2012.

Table 3.13-11 shows that the water demand projected under the proposed General Plan can be met with supplies indicated in the 2010 UWMP.

As indicated in the 2010 UWMP, projected water supply in 2030 will include 5,178 AFY from the SFPUC and 3,842 AFY from City produced groundwater, and 6,911 AFY of recycled water, resulting in a total projected supply of 16,231 AFY. Future growth under the proposed Plan will result in

water demand of 14,814 AFY, which is less than the projected supply for 2030. Therefore, there will be adequate water supply to meet projected water demand resulting from the proposed General Plan.

In the event of drought scenarios, the City intends on using its local groundwater supply to buffer the impacts associated with concurrent reductions in surface water availability. If the length of the drought continues, Daly City would pump at its sustainable yield average during the period to account for further planned reductions in surface water availability. Well water can contribute approximately 45 percent of the Daly City water supply. The city also would consider the use of standby emergency wells to provide for reliability/redundancy within the local groundwater basin so not to impact local health and safety.[11] Additionally, the city will have to comply with the proposed water conservation policies in the General Plan, thereby ensuring that impacts to water supply will be less than significant.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Tasks that Reduce the Potential Impact

Policy RME-1: Reduce average per capita demand by implementing cost effective water conservation programs that address all applicable methods of water conservation.

Task RME-1.1 Enforce the provisions of the Indoor Water Use Efficiency Ordinance through an extensive public outreach campaign to residents and contractors, to be completed by 2014.

Task RME-1.2 Explore mechanisms that would allow permanent retrofits for fixtures requiring replacement under 15.66.020 (A) (3) the provisions of the Indoor Water Use Efficiency Ordinance through an extensive public outreach campaign to residents and contractors, to be completed by 2014.

Task RME-1.3 Develop a capital plan to retrofit plumbing fixtures at existing City facilities by 2015 and complete all retrofits by 2020

Policy RME-2 Require drought resistant landscaping and water conserving irrigation methods in new development, and encourage the replacement of existing water-intensive landscaping.

Task RME-2.1 Enforce the provisions of the Water Conservation in Landscaping Ordinance and conduct a public education effort to ensure that residents, businesses, and contractors are aware of the Ordinance provisions.

Task RME-2.2 Examine the feasibility of a cost-effective turf buy-back program offered to owners of residential properties who voluntarily replace water intensive landscape with landscaping that meets predefined water efficiency standards.

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.

[11] Ibid.

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 proposed project.

Task RME-4.1 Develop a water supply questionnaire for inclusion with any application involving 50 or more residential units, 50,000 square feet or commercial or industrial development, or other pre-defined development intensity that constitutes a significance threshold under CEQA.

Task RME-4.2 Amend the application submittal checklist to include a water supply analysis identified in Task RME 4.2.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Impact 3.13-2

Future development under the proposed General Plan will not cause wastewater treatment capacity of the WWTP to be exceeded and will not require the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of facilities. (*Less than Significant*)

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 eight mgd (averaged over three consecutive dry months) and does not anticipate a need to increase the permitted flow rate in the next five years.[12] Dry weather flow to the WWTP averaged 6.3 mgd in 2009.[13] That results in a wastewater generation per capita rate of 62.6 gallons per day.

TABLE 3.13-12: WASTEWATER GENERATED WITH PROJECT

	2009	*2030*
Wastewater Generated (Gallons per Day)	6,300,000	7,594,887
Population	100,692	106,388
Per Capita	62.6	-

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2010, with 2000 & 2010 Census Counts. Sacramento, California, August 2011; City of Daly City 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011; Dyett & Bhatia, 2012.

[12] Ibid.

[13] City of Daly City, 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011, available at http://www.dalycity.org/Assets/Departments/Water+and+Wastewater/2010+Urban+Water+Management+Plan/Daly+City$!27s+2010+Urban+Water+Management+Plan.pdf, accessed August 2012.

Assuming that the per capita wastewater generation rate stays constant, the wastewater generated at buildout with the proposed General Plan would be 6.66 mgd. This is below the permitted flow rate of 8 mgd, leaving 1.34 mgd of unused capacity at buildout. Based on the above analysis, it is expected that the proposed General Plan will have less than significant impacts on wastewater facilities.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Tasks that Reduce the Potential Impact

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 way that is both technically and economically feasible, and reduces pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable.

Task RME-8.1 Appoint a stormwater control charged with overseeing the implementation of the City's Stormwater Management Program. The coordinator shall be responsible for reviewing public and private stormwater control mechanism proposals, requiring amendments to such controls as part of the development review process, and their proper construction.

Task RME-8.2 Evaluate acceptable development standards for stormwater treatment mechanisms and publish such standards for distribution to developers. Such standards shall be based on a thorough evaluation of modern stormwater control mechanisms and shall, to the extent feasible, consider soil conditions in various parts of Daly City.

Task RME-8.3 In locations where high density residential development is prevalent (e.g., east of Interstate 280), consider the use of the public right of way as an appropriate location for privately maintained stormwater treatment mechanisms.

Task RME-8.4 Assess projected stormwater impacts from new development in conformance with the San Mateo County Water Pollution Prevention Program, CEQA Guidelines and relative to state and federal standards.

Task RME-8.56 Ensure the regularly inspection of stormwater treatment facilities as required by the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit.

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 Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) on local and regional roadways, to the extent permitted under the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit.

Task RME-9.1 Continue to explore low-impact development credits for high density transit-oriented development within the City's established Priority Development Areas with the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Task RME-9.2 Ensure during the update of the Zoning Ordinance the City's compliance with the State's "by right" program requirement whereby sites identified within the Housing Element and part of the City's adequate sites program continue to provide zoning that allows the residential density identified within Table HE-27.

Task RME-9.3 Amend the Zoning Ordinance to provide flexibility in development regulations in instances where the City determines that, in the review of a development proposal, a stormwater regulation will effectively decrease the number of units allowable within a parcel identified in Table HE-27.

Policy CST-7 Through the development of a Stormwater Management Program, ensure that all new development complies with applicable Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit requirements by incorporating controls that reduce water quality impacts over the life of the project in way that is both technically and economically feasible, and reduces pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Impact 3.13-3

Future development under the proposed General Plan will be served by a landfill with adequate permitted capacity and will not fail to comply with regulations related to solid waste. (*Less than Significant*)

Waste generation and disposal data for Daly City is maintained by CalRecycle. According to the CalRecycle, the total amount of solid waste landfilled in 2010 was 52,350 tons, which equals a solid waste generation rate of approximately 2.8 pounds per resident per day.[14] Assuming this rate remains stable, the additional 5,265 residents projected under the proposed General Plan would result in approximately 14,742 pounds (7.4 tons) of landfilled solid waste per day. The total landfilled solid waste at buildout for the City of Daly City would be 149 tons per day, or 54,385 tons per year. If Daly City continues to reduce its solid waste generation rate as it has done consistently in recent years, the amount of solid waste landfilled would likely be less.

Given that the Ox Mountain Landfill has a permitted maximum disposal rate of 3,598 tons per day, Daly City's solid waste generation in 2030 will represent 4.7 percent of daily permitted waste intake. The Ox Mountain Landfill, owned and operated by Allied Waste, is expected to reach capacity in 2028.[15] The Ox Mountain Landfill does get re-evaluated for existing capacity by both operators and regulators, so the closure year may change. Currently, due to the downturn in the economy, the rate

[14] CalRecycle Disposal Reporting System, available at www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/DRS/Destination/JurDspFa.aspx accessed August 2012.

[15] City of San Carlos, 2030 General Plan Draft EIR, June 25, 2009.

of disposal is down so the closure date will likely be further down the road.[16] Therefore it is anticipated that waste generated under the proposed General Plan will be accommodated under existing permitted capacity.

While the expected additional waste generation is not expected to strain existing landfill capacity, the City acknowledges the importance of reducing waste and has policies in the General Plan that will ensure that the City maintains low solid waste flows through recycling and waste reduction programs. The proposed General Plan includes a policy which supports the City's existing Recycling Ordinance. Thus impacts on solid waste will be less than significant.

Proposed General Plan Policies that Reduce the Potential Impact

Policy SE-4.4 Promote measures aimed at significantly decreasing solid waste generation including community recycling. Require recycled materials storage and collection areas in accordance with requirements of the Recycling Ordinance.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

[16] Email communication with Reinhard Hohlwein, Assistance and Permitting Branch, Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery, November 3, 2010.

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