

5.16 Utilities and Service Systems

5.16.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the Draft EIR evaluates the potential effects on utilities and service systems from implementation of the TVSP, identifying anticipated demand and existing and planned utility availability. This includes water supply and infrastructure, wastewater, drainage, and solid waste. Electric power, natural gas, telecommunications, and renewable energy resources are described in Section 5.4, *Energy Resources*. Water supply and infrastructure capacity information in this section is from:

- *City of Redlands General Plan 2035*, City of Redlands, December 2017
- *City of Redlands Drainage Master Plan*, RBF Consulting, May 15, 2014
- *Redlands Transit Village Water Supply Assessment*, Fuscoe Engineering, Inc., January 26, 2022 (Appendix F)
- *Upper Santa Ana River Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management Plan*, Upper Santa Ana Water Resources Association, January 2015

Because CEQA focuses on physical environmental effects, this section analyzes whether increases in demand for water, wastewater, and solid waste utilities would result from implementation of the TVSP that would result in significant adverse physical environmental effects. For example, an increase in wastewater generation, by itself, would not be considered a physical change in the environment; however, physical changes in the environment resulting from the construction of new facilities or an expansion of existing wastewater facilities could constitute a significant impact under CEQA.

5.16.2 WATER

5.16.2.1 WATER REGULATORY SETTING

5.16.2.1.1 State Water Regulatory Setting

California Urban Water Management Planning Act

Section 10610 of the California Water Code established the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (CUWMPA), requires urban water suppliers to initiate planning strategies to ensure an appropriate level of reliability in its water service. CUWMPA states that every urban water supplier that provides water to 3,000 or more customers, or that annually provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water service, should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple-dry years. The CUWMPA describes the contents of UWMP's as well as methods for urban water suppliers to adopt and implement the plans.

Senate Bill 610

Senate Bill (SB) 610 requires public urban water suppliers with 3,000 or more service connections to identify existing and planned sources of water for planned developments of a certain size. It further requires the public water system to prepare a specified water supply assessment (WSA) for projects that meet the following criteria:

- a) A proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units;
- b) A proposed shopping center employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space;

- c) A commercial office building employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space;
- d) A hotel or motel, or both, with more than 500 rooms;
- e) An industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 sf of floor area; and
- f) A mixed-use project that includes one or more of the projects above.

The components of a WSA include existing water demand, future water demand by the project, and must ensure that water is available for the project during normal years, a single dry year, and multiple dry years during a 20-year future projection period. The WSA must also describe whether the project's water demand is accounted for in the water supplier's UWMP. Supplies of water for future water supply must be documented in the WSA.

CalGreen Building Code

California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 11, establishes the California Green Building Code or CALGreen. The CALGreen Code is updated every three years. It was recently updated in 2019 and is effective January 1, 2020. CALGreen sets forth water efficiency standards (i.e., maximum flow rates) for all new plumbing and irrigation fittings and fixtures

5.16.2.1.2 Local Water Regulatory Setting

City of Redlands General Plan

The following goals and policies from the City of Redlands General Plan 2035, adopted December 2017, are relevant to the proposed Project:

Policy 6-P.20 Pursue creative, innovative, and environmentally sound methods to capture and use stormwater and urban runoff for beneficial purposes.

Policy 6-P.21 Work with regional organizations to manage groundwater resources of the Bunker Hill Basin.

Policy 6-A.38 Encourage development that reflects an integrated approach to building design, civil engineering, and landscape architecture that maximizes rainwater harvesting and stormwater retention for landscape irrigation.

Policy 6-A.39 Require that new development provides landscaping and re-vegetation of graded or disturbed areas with drought-tolerant native or non-invasive plants.

City of Redlands Water Efficient Landscape Requirements

Chapter 15.54 of the Redlands Municipal Code establishes the City's Water Efficient Landscape Requirements to promote the benefits provided by landscapes while recognizing the need to use water as efficiently as possible. The chapter requires applicable landscaping projects to submit a landscape documentation package that contains project information, hydrozone information table, water budget calculations, soil management report, and landscape, irrigation, and grading design plans. The chapter establishes requirements for irrigation scheduling, maintenance, and audits to ensure efficient use of water. The requirements also include provisions for non-potable water irrigation systems and encourage stormwater best management practices to increase on-site retention and infiltration.

5.16.2.2 WATER ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The TVSP area is located within the water service area of the City of Redlands Municipal Utilities and Engineering Department (MUED), which provides retail water service to the majority of the City of Redlands, a portion of the City of Loma Linda, and unincorporated areas of the Donut Hole (an area in unincorporated San Bernardino County surrounded by Redlands), Mentone, and most of Crafton.

WVWD participates in the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan. This Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is a tool that provides a summary of anticipated supplies and demands for the years 2020 to 2045 within the Valley Region of San Bernardino County, including various incorporated cities such as the City of Redlands.

Water Supply and Demand- MUED

The MUED utilizes four primary sources for drinking water supply: groundwater, surface water, imported water, and recycled water. The MUED’s water supply is a combination of groundwater from the Bunker Hill Subbasin; groundwater from the Yucaipa Subbasin; surface water from the Santa Ana River; surface water from Mill Creek; imported water from the State Water Project (SWP) Water; and recycled water. As shown on Table 5.16-1, in 2020 the MUED obtained the majority of its water supply from the Bunker Hill Subbasin.

Table 5.16-1: MUED Water Supply 2020

Water Supply	Source	Water Quality	Volume (acre-feet)	Percentage
Groundwater	Bunker Hill	Drinking Water	12,088	43%
Groundwater	Bunker Hill	Non-Potable	1,531	5.4%
Groundwater	Yucaipa	Non-Potable	297	1.1%
Surface Water	Santa Ana River	Drinking Water	5,796	20.6%
Surface Water	Mill Creek	Drinking Water	6,045	21.5%
Purchased or Imported Water	SWP-Direct Deliveries	Drinking Water	535	1.9%
Recycled	Recycled Water-Direct	Recycled Water	1,806	6.5%
Total			28,098	100%

Source: 2020 UWMP.

As shown in Table 5.16-2, the 2020 UWMP estimates that water supplies in the future are anticipated to be obtained through a similar mix of surface water, groundwater, and purchased or imported water. The 2020 UWMP anticipates that the MUED’s water supply will increase from 31,039 AF in 2025 to 35,544 AF in 2045 (increase of 4,505 AFY) to meet MUED’s anticipated growth in water demands.

Table 5.16-2: MUED Projected Water Supply (AF)

Water Supply	Source	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2045 Percentage
Groundwater	Bunker Hill	12,973	13,922	14,861	15,677	16,484	46.4%
Groundwater	Bunker Hill	3,766	4,015	4,275	4,513	4,760	13.4%
Groundwater	Yucaipa	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2.8%
Surface Water	Santa Ana River	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	14.1%
Surface Water	Mill Creek	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	15.5%
Purchased or Imported Water	SWP-Direct Deliveries	700	700	700	700	700	1.9%
Recycled	Recycled Water-Direct	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	5.9%
	Total	31,039	32,238	33,436	34,490	35,544	100%

Source: 2020 UWMP.

The 2045 projections anticipate that 62.6 percent of supply would be from the groundwater sources, 29.6 percent from surface water, 1.9 percent from imported/purchased sources, and 5.9 percent from recycled water. The UWMP also describes that there has been a historical trend associated with drier years and an increase in water use among agencies. Conservation efforts have proven to be effective in decreasing water use in dry years. Additionally, according to the UWMP, MUED has adequate supplies to serve 100 percent of its customers during normal, dry year, and multiple dry year demand through 2045 with projected population increases and accompanying increases in water demand (UWMP 2020).

Groundwater: Redlands MUED extracts groundwater from the Bunker Hill Subbasin (also known as San Bernardino Basin or SBB) and Yucaipa Subbasin. Extractions from both basins include potable and non-potable water. In 2020, Redlands MUED extracted 13,619 AF of groundwater from the Bunker Hill Subbasin and 297 AF from the Yucaipa Subbasin. The City of Redlands uses 15 wells that pump directly into the system or into reservoirs (UWMP 2020).

Purchased or Imported Water: Imported water from the SWP is available for the MUED to purchase from Valley District when needed. The MUED has purchased supplemental SWP water only in years when surface water flows have not been able to meet demands and on occasion when surface water supplies are turbid and require blending or for other operational purposes. The MUED contributes to regional efforts to recharge the Bunker Hill groundwater basin with SWP water and local surface water in wet years when available so that storage is available for use in dry years when other supplies may be limited (UWMP 2020).

Surface Water: The MUED receives water from the Mill Creek watershed and the Santa Ana River watershed. Water from the Mill Creek watershed is treated at Henry Tate Surface Water Treatment Plant. Water from the Santa Ana River watershed is treated at the Horace P. Hinckley Surface Water Treatment Plant. The MUED has ownership in a variety of private and mutual water companies to supply water to the City's Tate and Hinckley Surface Water Treatment Plants (UWMP 2020).

Recycled Water: The City's Wastewater Treatment Plant has the capability of treating 7.2 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater to a Title 22 Recycled Water level. The City's recycled water customers include Southern California Edison, a landfill, and recycled/non-potable water customers in the 1350 pressure zone. Southern California Edison uses recycled water for its Mountain View Power Plant and recycled water customers use recycled water for irrigation.

Water Infrastructure

The City's water treatment plants include the Henry Tate Water Treatment Plant and the Horace Hinckley Surface Water Treatment Plant. The Henry Tate Water Treatment Plant is a conventional water treatment plant built in 1967. The design capacity of the Tate plant is 20 million gallons per day (mgd). The City added enhancements to the Tate WTP to provide more water supply reliability by allowing State Water Project water to be mixed with Mill Creek water for treatment. The Horace Hinckley Surface Water Treatment Plant started operation in 1987 and has a permitted capacity of 14.5 mgd. The 10-year average flow (up to and including 2016) is 6,363 AF at the Henry Tate Plant, and 6,697 AF at the Horace Hinckley Plant. The TVSP area contains a network of water lines from 1 to 36-inches in diameter, which operate within capacity for existing development within the TVSP area. The City of Redlands maintains approximately 400 miles of pipeline with over 21,500 metered connections that serve potable water (MUED 2022).

Water Demand in TVSP Area

Within the TVSP area, there are currently 2,318 multi-family dwelling units, approximately 6.5 million square feet of commercial (or non-residential) uses, and 5.7 million square feet of landscaped areas. Currently, residential uses comprise approximately 40 percent of the water demand in the TVSP area, commercial/non-residential uses comprise approximately 27 percent of the water demand, and landscaping irrigation

comprises approximately 33 percent of the water demand. The TVSP area currently has an annual water usage of approximately 1,357 AF (WSA 2022).

5.16.2.3 WATER THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Appendix G of State CEQA Guidelines indicates that a project could have a significant effect if it were to:

- UT-1 Require or result in the relocation or construction of new water facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; or
- UT-2 Not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years.

5.16.2.4 WATER SERVICE METHODOLOGY

The evaluation of water supply quantifies the amount of water that would be required to support operation of the proposed Project and compares the demand to the Redlands MUED's available water supply to identify if sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Additionally, the existing water supply infrastructure that serves the TVSP area was identified and evaluated to ensure design capacity would be adequate to supply the TVSP area upon buildout of the TVSP, or to identify if expansions would be required to serve the proposed development.

5.16.2.5 WATER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

IMPACT UT-1: THE PROJECT WOULD NOT REQUIRE OR RESULT IN THE RELOCATION OR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WATER FACILITIES, OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES, THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS.

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The Specific Plan would redevelop the 947-acre TVSP area with residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, which is currently served by the MUED's water infrastructure. As discussed above, the Specific Plan contains multiple water pipelines ranging in size from 1-inch to 36-inches in diameter. These water pipelines currently provide water supplies to the Specific Plan and surrounding adjacent areas.

However, the Specific Plan's projected water demand increase of 639 AFY, as calculated in Impact UT-2, would require upgrades to some of the existing water mains in the TVSP area due to insufficient transmission capacity for the water demands or required fire flow at buildout of the TVSP. To accommodate the increase in capacity, buildout of the TVSP would include construction of the following potable water main upgrades, as shown on Figure 3-13, *Existing and Proposed Domestic Water Distribution*:

- Upgrading the existing water main in Colton Avenue to a 12-inch main between Texas Street and Orange Street
- Upgrading the existing water main in Stuart Avenue to a 12-inch main west of Texas Street
- Upgrading the existing water main in Eureka Street to a 12-inch water main between Oriental Avenue and Redlands Boulevard
- Upgrading the existing water main in Redlands Boulevard to a 12-inch water main between Orange Street and Sixth Street
- Upgrading the existing water main on Ninth Street to an 8-inch water main between E. Central Avenue and State Street

- Upgrading the existing water main on Church Street to a 12-inch water main between Colton Avenue and Citrus Avenue
- Upgrading the existing water main on University Street to a 12-inch water main between Colton Avenue and E. Central Avenue
- Upgrading the existing water main on E. Central Avenue to a 12-inch water main between University Street and Judson Street

These improvements are consistent with MUED's 1981 Water Master Plan and would be evaluated on a project-by-project basis as development occurs pursuant to the TVSP. Additionally, buildout of the TVSP would include the installation of new 12-inch non-potable waterlines in New York between Colton Avenue and State Street that would connect to future non-potable pipelines, ultimately connecting to the existing non-potable pipeline in Lugonia Avenue. The Project proposes to install a new 8-inch non-potable waterline in Orange Street and Redlands Boulevard that would connect to a proposed non-potable pipeline in State Street, ultimately connecting to the proposed non-potable pipeline in New York Street, and the Project would include a new 8-inch non-potable line in University Street and Colton Avenue that would connect to the existing non-potable line in Colton Avenue. The Project also proposes the construction of various other new non-potable waterlines as shown in Figure 3-14, *Existing and Proposed Non-Potable Water Distribution*.

The new onsite water systems would convey potable and non-potable water supplies to the proposed residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, and landscaping through plumbing/landscaping fixtures that are compliant with the CalGreen Plumbing Code for efficient use of water.

Implementation of development projects pursuant to the TVSP would increase the intensity of land uses within the TVSP area, and future site-specific development projects would install onsite water infrastructure and new connections to the water system that could include improvements to aged water pipelines and other connecting infrastructure. Such improvements would be required to be sized to accommodate the water demand of such new development.

Under the City's development review procedures for site-specific development projects, the City determines water system design requirements and the needs for any improvements to existing infrastructure that would be required by the TVSP and Water Master Plans. Needed improvements would be referenced directly in the design plans for the proposed development to assure adequate capacity. The water design specifications for each site-specific development project would be required to comply with City standards (per the California Building Code) regarding requirements for design and operation of water distribution facilities.

The construction of any needed water system improvements as part of future site-specific development projects under the proposed Specific Plan would generally occur from project sites to existing connection points in roadway rights-of-way and would be required to comply with all Redlands Municipal Code standards and Draft EIR Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-10, CUL-1 through CUL-9, GEO-1, NOI-1 through NOI-4, NOI-8 through NOI-9, and TCR-1 through TCR-4.. These requirements would ensure that construction related impacts remain less than significant. As a result, potential impacts related to build out of the proposed TVSP would not result in construction of new or expanded wastewater facilities that could result in a significant environmental effect, and impacts would be less than significant.

IMPACT UT-2: THE PROJECT WOULD HAVE SUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLIES AVAILABLE TO SERVE THE PROJECT AND REASONABLY FORESEEABLE DEVELOPMENT DURING NORMAL, DRY, AND MULTIPLE DRY YEARS.

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project would redevelop the 947-acre TVSP area with an additional 2,400 residential dwelling units, 265,000 SF of commercial retail uses, 238,000 SF of

office uses, 220 hotel rooms, and approximately 280,000 SF of open space. The Water Supply Assessment (WSA) prepared for the Specific Plan estimated the Proposed Project's water demands using the developed acreage attributed to each use type (including landscape irrigation and parking area requirements). The total developed area was prorated based on the building square footage for each use type. Water demands were then estimated for the Project using land use-based water demand factors from the City of Redlands' "Water and Sewer Demands Spreadsheet". The land use demand factors are applied to gross estimated acreage for each land use.

As shown in Table 5.16-3, the proposed Specific Plan would result in a total demand of 1,996 AFY by the year 2040, which would be a 639 AFY increase in comparison to the current TVSP area water demands from existing development within the TVSP area.

Table 5.16-3: Water Demands from Buildout of the TVSP

Land Use Type	DU/Acreage	Unit Water Demand Factor	Annual Water Usage (AFY)
Residential Multi-Family	2,400 DU	210 gpd/DU	564.55
Retail Commercial	6.08 acres	2,178 gpd/acre	14.83
Office	5.46 acres	2,178 gpd/acre	13.32
Hotel	220 DU	100 gpd/DU	24.64
Open Space & Parks	6.43 acres	3,050 gpd/acre	21.97
Additional Project Water Demand			639
Existing Site Water Demand			1,357
Total Water Demand			1,996 AFY

Source: WSA, Appendix F.

The MUED's 2020 UWMP assumed that the MUED's total water supply would increase from 28,098 AF in 2020 to 35,544 AF in 2045, which constitutes an increase of 7,446 AF. Additionally, as shown in Table 5.16-4, the projected MUED normal year water demand would increase from 26,866 AF in 2020 to 30,908 AF in 2045.

Table 5.16-4: Projected MUED Water Demand

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable and Raw Water	25,892	25,818	26,860	27,902	28,818	29,735
Recycled Water	994	1,173	1,173	1,173	1,173	1,173
Total Water Demand	26,866	26,991	28,033	29,075	29,991	30,908

Source: 2020 UWMP

The UWMP assessed the projected water demand and supply in the service area and concluded that MUED has an adequate water supply to meet all demands within its service area to 2045. As shown in Table 5.16-4, the Project's additional demands of 639 AFY is less than the assumed increase in demands in the UWMP; therefore, the Project's relatively small increase in water demand would not cause demand to exceed the 2045 projected demands for the MUED. Additionally, implementing projects in the TVSP area would be required to implement Mitigation Measure AQ-8, which requires projects to incorporate a Water Conservation Strategy and demonstrate a minimum 30% reduction in outdoor water usage when compared to baseline water demand.

Based on the above, it is anticipated that existing and future water entitlements from groundwater, surface water, purchased or imported water sources, recycled water, and implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-8, would be sufficient to meet the Project's demand at buildout, in addition to forecast demand for

MUED's entire service area. Thus, impacts related to the need for new or expanded water supplies and entitlements would be less than significant.

5.16.2.6 WATER CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative water supply impacts are considered on a water purveyor basis and are associated with the capacity of the infrastructure system and the adequacy of the water purveyor's infrastructure and primary sources of water that include groundwater, surface water, purchased or imported water, and recycled water.

As described previously, during buildout of the Specific Plan, water lines would be installed as needed to serve implementing projects. The continued regular assessment, maintenance, and upgrades of the water system by the Redlands MUED pursuant to the City's Water Master Plans would reduce the potential of development projects to result in a cumulatively substantial increase in water such that new or expanded facilities would be required.

As discussed above, the Specific Plan would result in an increase in water demand of 639 AFY. It is anticipated that existing and future water entitlements from groundwater, surface water, purchased or imported water sources, and recycled water, plus water conservation methods included in Mitigation Measure AQ-8, would be sufficient to meet the Specific Plan's demand at buildout, in addition to forecast demand for MUED's entire service area. As a result, the Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable increase in water supply demands that would require new or expanded entitlements, and cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

5.16.2.7 EXISTING REGULATIONS, STANDARD CONDITIONS, AND PLANS, PROGRAMS, OR POLICIES

Existing Regulations

The following standard regulations would reduce potential impacts related to water supplies:

- California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 11; the California Green Building Code
- Chapter 15.54 of the Redlands Municipal Code

Standard Conditions

None.

Plans, Programs, or Policies

None.

5.16.2.8 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Without mitigation, Impacts UT-1 and UT-2 would be potentially significant.

5.16.2.9 WATER MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-10, CUL-1 through CUL-9, GEO-1, NOI-1 through NOI-4, NOI-8 through NOI-9, and TCR-1 through TCR-4.

5.16.2.10 WATER LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

With implementation of mitigation, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts related to water supplies or water infrastructure would occur.

5.16.3 WASTEWATER

5.16.3.1 WASTEWATER REGULATORY SETTING

5.16.3.1.1 Local Wastewater Regulatory Setting

City of Redlands General Plan

The following goals and policies from the City of Redlands General Plan 2035, adopted December 2017, are relevant to the proposed Project:

- Principle 4-P.56** Ensure that public facilities and services are provided in a timely manner to adequately serve new and existing development.
- Action 4-A.145** Coordinate future development with the City's Capital Improvement Program to ensure adequate funding and planning for needed public services and facilities.
- Action 4-A.146** Encourage the development of programs that enable concurrent provision of necessary public services and facilities prior to the approval of development projects that would require those services.
- Action 4-A.148** Ensure that all utilities and public facilities are designed and constructed to preserve and enhance the perceived natural and historic character of the area, particularly on hillsides and in the canyon areas.

5.16.3.2 WASTEWATER ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Sewer service in the TVSP area is provided by the City of Redlands. The City's Wastewater Treatment Plant is located on the south side of the Santa Ana River Wash at Nevada Street. The City's Wastewater Treatment Plant has a secondary treatment capacity of 9.5 mgd and a tertiary treatment capacity of 7.2 mgd. As of 2021, average flow to the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant was approximately 5.8 mgd (MUED 2021).

In 2020, 6,620 AF of wastewater was treated at the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant. In 2020, 3,813 AF were treated to a secondary level and released to spreading basins east of the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant for percolation into the Bunker Hill groundwater basin, while 1,806 AF were treated to a tertiary level and distributed as recycled water (UWMP 2020).

The wastewater system has one lift station that serves the western-most portion of the city south of Interstate 10 (I-10). The collections system in the City of Redlands consists of approximately 250 miles of pipelines. Within the TVSP area, wastewater pipelines range from 6-inches to 48-inches in diameter.

5.16.3.3 WASTEWATER THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Appendix G of State CEQA Guidelines indicates that a project could have a significant effect if it were to:

- UT-3 Require or result in the construction of new wastewater facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; or
- UT-4 Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

5.16.3.4 WASTEWATER SERVICE METHODOLOGY

The evaluation of wastewater infrastructure quantifies the amount of wastewater that would be generated from buildout of the TVSP and compares the demand to the existing and planned sewer infrastructure and wastewater treatment plants. The evaluation identifies if expansions would be required to serve full buildout of the TVSP, and if those expansions have the potential to result in an environmental impact.

5.16.3.5 WASTEWATER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

IMPACT UT-3: THE PROJECT WOULD NOT REQUIRE OR RESULT IN THE RELOCATION OR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW WASTEWATER FACILITIES, OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES, THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS.

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As described previously, the TVSP area contains a network of sewer lines that range from 6-inches to 48-inches in diameter and operate well within capacity. As shown on Table 5.16-5, in the Impact UT-4 discussion below, buildout pursuant to the TVSP would result in an increase of wastewater flows within the TVSP area. To accommodate the increase in wastewater flows, buildout of the TVSP would include construction of the following wastewater upgrades, as shown on 3-15, *Existing Sewer System and Proposed Upgrades*:

- Replacing the 8-inch sewer in University Street from Park Avenue to the I-10 Freeway with a new 12-inch sewer (or adding an additional 8-inch sewer line)
- Replacing the 15-inch sewer in Citrus Avenue from Central Avenue to Church Street with a new 18-inch sewer (or adding an additional 8-inch sewer line)
- Adding a new 12-inch sewer line in State Street from Eureka Street to First Street, then north on First Street to Redland Boulevard, then west on Redlands Boulevard to Texas Street.

These improvements would be evaluated on an as needed, project-by-project basis as development occurs pursuant to the TVSP. Implementation of development projects pursuant to the TVSP would increase the intensity of land uses within the TVSP area, and future site-specific development projects would install onsite sewer infrastructure and new connections to the sewer system that could include improvements to aged sewer pipelines and other connecting infrastructure. Such improvements would be required to be sized to accommodate the wastewater generation of such new development.

Under the City's development review procedures for site-specific development projects, the City determines sewer system design requirements and the needs for any improvements to existing infrastructure that would be required by the City's construction permit and referenced directly in the design plans for the proposed development to assure adequate capacity. The sewer design specifications for each site-specific development project would be required to comply with City standards (per the California Building Code) regarding requirements for design and operation of sewer collection facilities.

The construction of any needed wastewater system improvements as part of future site-specific development projects under the proposed Specific Plan would generally occur from project sites to existing connection points in roadway rights-of-way and would be required to comply with all Redlands Municipal Code standards and Draft EIR Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-10, CUL-1 through CUL-9, GEO-1, NOI-1 through NOI-4, NOI-8 through NOI-9, and TCR-1 through TCR-4. These requirements would ensure that construction related impacts remain less than significant. As a result, potential impacts related to build out of the proposed Specific Plan would not result in construction of new or expanded wastewater facilities that could result in a significant environmental effect, and impacts would be less than significant.

IMPACT UT-4: THE PROJECT WOULD NOT RESULT IN A DETERMINATION BY THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROVIDER THAT WOULD SERVE THE PROJECT THAT IT HAS INADEQUATE CAPACITY TO SERVE THE PROJECTS PROJECTED DEMAND IN ADDITION TO THE PROVIDERS EXISTING COMMITMENTS.

Less than Significant Impact. Buildout of the proposed Specific Plan would result in an increase of 2,400 residential units, 265,000 SF of commercial retail, 238,000 SF of office uses, and 220 hotel rooms. Wastewater demand associated with the buildout of the TVSP would be typical of residential and commercial wastewater usage in the City of Redlands. As shown in Table 5.16-5, *TVSP Estimated Wastewater Generation*, the proposed Project would generate a demand for approximately 551,134 gallons per day (gpd).

Table 5.16-5: TVSP Estimated Wastewater Generation

Land Use Type	DU/Acreage	Wastewater Generation Rate (gpd/unit)	Total Wastewater Generation (gpd)
Residential Multi-Family	2,400 DU	210 gpd/du	504,000
Retail Commercial	6.08 acres	2,178 gpd/acre	13,242
Office	5.46 acres	2,178 gpd/acre	11,892
Hotel	220 rooms	100 gpd/room	22,000
Total Project Wastewater Generation:			551,134 gpd

The operational buildout of the proposed TVSP would generate approximately 551,134 gallons per day (0.55 mgd) of wastewater that would be conveyed to the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant for disposal. The treatment plant currently treats approximately 5.8 mgd and has the capacity to treat 9.5 mgd. Thus, the addition of 551,134 gallons per day (0.55 mgd) from buildout of the TVSP would be accommodated by the existing facilities and would not result in a capacity constraint related to serving the proposed Specific Plan in addition to the existing commitments. Thus, impacts related to wastewater treatment plant capacity would be less than significant.

5.16.3.6 WASTEWATER CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative wastewater infrastructure impacts are considered on a systemwide basis and are associated with the overall capacity of existing and planned infrastructure. The cumulative system evaluated includes the sewer system and the conveyance system through wastewater disposal at the City of Redlands Wastewater Treatment Plant.

As described previously, during buildout of the Specific Plan, sewer lines would be installed as needed to serve implementing projects. The continued regular assessment, maintenance, and upgrades of the sewer system by the City MUED would reduce the potential of development projects to result in a cumulatively substantial increase in wastewater such that new or expanded facilities would be required. Thus, increases in wastewater in the sewer system would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Additionally, the City of Redlands Wastewater Treatment Plant have an average flow of 5.8 mgd and a treatment capacity of 9.5 mgd (MUED 2021). Due to this volume of excess capacity that is designed by MUED to accommodate future regional growth, the increase in wastewater flow from cumulative projects would not significantly impact the Wastewater Treatment Plant facilities. As a result, impacts related to cumulative projects wastewater treatment and conveyance capacity would be less than significant.

5.16.3.7 EXISTING REGULATIONS, STANDARD CONDITIONS, AND PLANS, PROGRAMS, OR POLICIES

Existing Regulations

- California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 11; the California Green Building Code

Standard Conditions

None.

Plans, Programs, or Policies

None.

5.16.3.8 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Impact UT-3 would be potentially significant.

Impact UT-4 would be less than significant.

5.16.3.9 WASTEWATER MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-10, CUL-1 through CUL-9, GEO-1, NOI-1 through NOI-4, NOI-8 through NOI-9, and TCR-1 through TCR-4.

5.16.3.10 WASTEWATER LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

With implementation of mitigation, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts related to wastewater infrastructure would occur.

5.16.4 STORM WATER DRAINAGE

5.16.4.1 STORMWATER REGULATORY SETTING

5.16.4.1.1 Local Stormwater Regulatory Setting

City of Redlands General Plan

The following goals and policies from the City of Redlands General Plan 2035, adopted December 2017, are relevant to the proposed Project:

Policy 6-P.19 Promote the protection of waterways in Redlands from pollution and degradation as a result of urban activities.

Policy 6-P.20 Pursue creative, innovative, and environmentally sound methods to capture and use stormwater and urban runoff for beneficial purposes.

Policy 6-A.35 Promote the use of Low Impact Development strategies, BMPs, pervious paving materials, and on-site infiltration for treating and reducing stormwater runoff before it reaches the municipal stormwater system.

Policy 6-A.38 Encourage development that reflects an integrated approach to building design, civil engineering, and landscape architecture that maximizes rainwater harvesting and stormwater retention for landscape irrigation.

Policy 6-A.40 Maximize the amount of pervious surfaces in public spaces to permit the percolation of urban runoff.

Policy 6-A.43 Ensure that post-development peak stormwater runoff discharge rates do not exceed the estimated pre-development rate. Dry weather runoff from new development must not exceed the pre-development baseline flow rate to receiving waterbodies.

City of Redlands Municipal Code Requirements

The City's Municipal Code, Section 13.54, Storm Drains, provides regulation of discharges into the Redlands storm drain system. This is achieved by elimination of all nonpermitted discharges to Redlands separate storm sewers; control discharges to the Redlands separate storm sewers through prohibition of spills, dumping, or disposal of materials other than stormwater; and reduction of pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable. City dischargers are required to comply with the applicable NPDES permit and follow the City's standard BMP practices.

Additionally, the City's Pretreatment and Regulation of Wastes Ordinance, codified under Section 13.52 of the City Municipal Code, further protects water quality in the City through uniform requirements for all users of the City's publicly owned treatment works. The ordinance enables the City to comply with all applicable state and federal laws, including the clean water act (33 USC section 1251 et seq.) and the general pretreatment regulations (40 CFR part 403).

5.16.4.2 STORM WATER DRAINAGE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Redlands' stormwater drainage system serves an area of approximately 37 square miles. The Downtown stormwater drainage system is composed of reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) and corrugated metal pipe (CMP) with diameters ranging from 8 inches to 96 inches, box culverts, covered rubble rock and concrete channels, and concrete and natural drains. Stormwater runoff from the City's drainage systems flows by gravity into the Mission Channel, Morrey Arroyo Creek, and San Timoteo Canyon, and discharges to the Santa Ana River.

Drainage throughout the TVSP area is generally from east to west to one of two main existing major stormwater drainage facilities. The existing stormwater drainage system within the TVSP area lacks capacity, as evidenced by flooding within the Downtown area during storm events. The main cause of flooding within the TVSP area is the lack of capacity in the Zanja, the Redlands Boulevard Storm Drain, and the Oriental Storm Drain. With a stormwater capacity of approximately 2,400 cubic feet per second (cfs), the Redlands Boulevard Storm Drain can receive approximately 4,200 cfs from the Zanja and the Carrot Storm Drain and 4,000 cfs from the Reservoir Canyon and Oriental Storm Drains. These tributaries result in a confluence of stormwater within the Redlands Boulevard Storm Drain near the intersection of Redlands Boulevard and Ninth Street, which can lead to flooding. In 2014, the City adopted the 2014 Master Plan of Drainage.

5.16.4.3 STORM WATER DRAINAGE THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Appendix G of State CEQA Guidelines indicates that a project could have a significant effect if it were to:

- UT-5 Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

5.16.4.4 STORM WATER DRAINAGE METHODOLOGY

The evaluation of stormwater drainage infrastructure quantifies the amount of impervious surfaces and stormwater runoff that would be generated from buildout of the TVSP and identifies if runoff from buildout of the TVSP would be accommodated by the existing stormwater drainage infrastructure. The evaluation

identifies if expansions would be required to serve the proposed development, and if those expansions have the potential to result in an environmental impact.

5.16.4.5 DRAINAGE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

IMPACT UT-5: THE PROJECT WOULD NOT REQUIRE OR RESULT IN THE RELOCATION OR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DRAINAGE FACILITIES, OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES, THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS.

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As shown on Figure 3-3, the majority of the TVSP area is fully developed. However, there are multiple vacant parcels within the TVSP area. As such, buildout pursuant to the TVSP could result in a greater amount of impermeable surfaces within the TVSP area. The TVSP Infrastructure Plan includes improvements to divert flows away from undersized segments of the existing drainage system, such as the undersized Zanja channel through the University Transit Village, and the undersized Mission Creek channel through the New York Street/Esri Transit Village, among other flood-related strategies, in line with the strategies set forth by the 2014 Redlands Master Plan of Drainage. While the TVSP does not include specific drainage system improvements, the TVSP includes multiple recommendations related to drainage improvements within the TVSP area including:

- Preparing and processing a Letter of Map Revision based on hydrologic modeling included as Appendix A to the TVSP in order to remove approximately 155 properties from being subject to the City's Floodplain Regulations
- Implement the 2014 Master Plan of Drainage (MPD) Alternative 1 for the Downtown Village
- Explore opportunities to implement a diversion drainage system that intercepts Zanja channel flows near or east of North Grove Street, where it would be conveyed parallel to the Zanja and be discharged into the Zanja upstream of the I-10 underpass
- Increase the size of the Zanja at the Kansas Street, New York Street, and Tennessee Street crossings to increase flow capacity.

Development under the TVSP would allow for redevelopment of the TVSP area that could result in the generation of increased stormwater volumes in areas that are currently largely pervious. Increased flows could in turn create a need for new infrastructure in order to accommodate infiltration of stormwater or to convey stormwater to detention basins to prevent flooding, particularly where there are already stormwater capacity problems, such as the Downtown Village. Development under the TVSP would largely focus on infill development, allowing future projects to take advantage of the existing stormwater drainage infrastructure. In most cases, parcels that may be developed or redeveloped within the TVSP area are already disturbed or developed with impervious surfaces, and future development would be unlikely to significantly increase runoff.

Stormwater drainage improvements would be evaluated on a project-by-project basis as development occurs pursuant to the TVSP and the 2014 Master Plan of Drainage. Implementation of development projects pursuant to the TVSP would increase the intensity of land uses within the TVSP area, and future site-specific development projects would install onsite stormwater drainage infrastructure and new connections to the existing stormwater drainage system. Such improvements would be required to be sized to accommodate the stormwater generation of such new development.

Under the City's development review procedures for site-specific development projects, the City determines stormwater system design requirements and the needs for any improvements to existing infrastructure that would be required by the City's construction permit and referenced directly in the design plans for the

proposed development to assure adequate capacity. The stormwater system design specifications for each site-specific development project would be required to comply with City standards and implementing projects would be required to prepare a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP).

The construction of any needed drainage system improvements as part of future site-specific development projects under the proposed Specific Plan would generally occur from project sites to existing connection points in roadway rights-of-way. Additional, large-scale stormwater drainage improvements pursuant to the 2014 Redlands Master Plan of Drainage and implementing project site-specific stormwater drainage improvements would be required to comply with all Redlands Municipal Code standards and Draft EIR Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-10, CUL-1 through CUL-9, GEO-1, NOI-1 through NOI-4, NOI-8 through NOI-9, and TCR-1 through TCR-4. Additionally, policies within the TVSP seek to minimize the volume of stormwater entering the drainage system, reduce the need for system expansions, and limit potential impacts from system expansion on the environment. Policies within the TVSP require that new development provide landscaping, maximize pervious surfaces, promote onsite stormwater management solutions such as low-impact development utilizing best management practices, promote stormwater capture and reuse onsite, and ensure that post-development peak stormwater runoff discharge rates do not exceed the estimated pre-development rate. As a result, potential impacts related to build out of the proposed Specific Plan would not result in construction of new or expanded stormwater drainage facilities that could result in a significant environmental effect, and impacts would be less than significant.

5.16.4.6 STORM WATER DRAINAGE CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The geographic scope for cumulative impacts related to stormwater drainage includes the geographic area served by the existing stormwater infrastructure for the TVSP area, from capture of runoff through final discharge points. Pursuant to state and regional regulations that require development projects to maintain pre-project hydrology, no net increase of offsite stormwater flows would occur from implementing projects. Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Permit conditions and the Redlands Municipal Code require a hydrology/drainage study to demonstrate that all runoff would be appropriately conveyed and not leave the project sites at rates exceeding pre-project conditions, prior to receipt of necessary permits. As a result, increases of runoff from cumulative projects that could cumulatively combine to impact stormwater drainage capacity would not occur, and cumulative impacts related to drainage infrastructure would be less than significant.

5.16.4.7 EXISTING REGULATIONS, STANDARD CONDITIONS, AND PLANS, PROGRAMS, OR POLICIES

Existing Regulations

None.

Standard Conditions

None.

Plans, Programs, or Policies

None.

5.16.4.8 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Impact UT-5 would be potentially significant.

5.16.4.9 STORM WATER DRAINAGE MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-10, CUL-1 through CUL-9, GEO-1, NOI-1 through NOI-4, NOI-8 through NOI-9, and TCR-1 through TCR-4

5.16.4.10 STORM WATER DRAINAGE LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

With implementation of mitigation, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts related to drainage would occur.

5.16.5 SOLID WASTE

5.16.5.1 SOLID WASTE REGULATORY SETTING

5.16.5.1.1 SOLID WASTE STATE REGULATORY SETTING

California Assembly Bill 341

On October 6, 2011, Governor Brown signed AB 341 establishing a state policy goal that no less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020, and requiring CalRecycle to provide a report to the Legislature that recommends strategies to achieve the policy goal.

California Green Building Standards

Section 5.408.1 Construction waste diversion. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste.

Section 5.410.1 Recycling by occupants. Provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waste, and metals, or meet a lawfully enacted local recycling ordinance, if more restrictive.

5.16.5.1.2 SOLID WASTE LOCAL REGULATORY SETTING

City of Redlands Recycling Ordinance

Chapter 13.66 of the Redlands Municipal Code establishes requirements for recycling by specified development activities to facilitate the City's compliance with State recycling mandates, remove architectural barriers to recycling, and ensure the recycling of construction and demolition debris. The ordinance applies to applicants for the demolition of any structure; construction, additions, or improvements to any building other than a single-family residential building; and reroofing activities. Applicants are required, as a condition of approval, to submit for review and approval a completed Site and Building Recycling Plan to the City. The ordinance also specifies requirements for Construction and Demolition Recycling Plans.

5.16.5.2 SOLID WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Solid waste collection services are provided within the TVSP area by the City of Redlands. The City's Quality of Life Department provides residential waste collection, green waste collection for yard waste, and curbside recycling. Hazardous and electronic waste is managed by the Redlands Fire Department, which operates a household hazardous and electronic waste disposal site on a weekly basis.

Solid waste from the TVSP area is primarily disposed of at the California Street Landfill operated by the City of Redlands Quality of Life Department and the San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill operated by the County,

both within the city limits. The California Street Landfill is located at 2151 Nevada Street and encompasses 115 acres and is permitted to operate through 2042. The California Street Landfill design capacity is 11.4 million cubic yards, and its maximum permitted throughput is 829 tons per day. It has a remaining capacity of 5,168,182 cubic yards. In 2020, the California Street Landfill received an average throughput of 146 tons per day (CalRecycle, 2022). Based on the average throughput received per day, the California Street Landfill has an approximate extra capacity of 683 tons per day.

The San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill is located on San Timoteo Canyon Road and is 366 acres in size and is permitted to operate through 2039. It has a permitted capacity of 23,685,785 cubic yards and a maximum permitted daily throughput of 2,000 tons. It has a remaining capacity of 12,360,396 cubic yards. In 2020, the San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill received an average throughput of 772 tons per day (CalRecycle, 2022). Based on the average throughput received per day, the San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill has an approximately extra capacity of 1,228 tons per day.

5.16.5.3 SOLID WASTE THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Appendix G of State CEQA Guidelines indicates that a project could have a significant effect if it were to:

- UT-6 Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.
- UT-7 Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

The Initial Study established that the proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts related to Threshold UT-7; and no further assessment of these impacts is required in this Draft EIR.

5.16.5.4 SOLID WASTE METHODOLOGY

The analysis for this section addresses potential impacts on solid waste generation and infrastructure due to projected growth arising from the proposed Project. Solid waste generation from operation of the maximum projected buildout of the TVSP area was estimated using solid waste generation factors derived for multi-family residential, commercial, and office uses from CalRecycle. Solid waste volumes were then compared with recent estimates of remaining disposal capacity of the landfill serving the City.

5.16.5.5 SOLID WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

IMPACT UT-6: THE PROJECT WOULD NOT GENERATE SOLID WASTE IN EXCESS OF STATE OR LOCAL STANDARDS, OR IN EXCESS OF THE CAPACITY OF LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE, OR OTHERWISE IMPAIR THE ATTAINMENT OF SOLID WASTE REDUCTION GOALS

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction

Construction for implementing projects within the TVSP area would require demolition of various buildings located through the TVSP area. The majority of waste generated during demolition and construction activities by implementing projects would be building materials (e.g., concrete, dirt, and waste generated by construction workers). Nonhazardous waste from construction activities would be recycled to the extent feasible. As stated in the City's Municipal Code Section 13.66.040, *Construction and Demolition Recycling Requirements*, no demolition permit or building permit shall be issued for any development activity subject to this chapter unless the construction and demolition recycling plan has been approved by the municipal utilities director. Thus, implementing projects pursuant to the TVSP would be required to meet the City's waste

diversion requirements as they pertain to project construction. Furthermore, construction waste is anticipated to be minimal compared to waste generated from peak operations at full buildout of the TVSP area as construction waste would only be generated during occasional construction activities for future implementing projects and operational waste would be generated continuously.

Operation

As described previously in Section 3 of this document, full buildout pursuant to the TVSP would include development and operation of an additional 2,400 residential dwelling units, 265,000 SF of commercial retail, 238,000 SF of office space, and 220 hotel rooms. As shown on Table 5.16-6, it is anticipated that operations at full buildout of the TVSP would generate a total of approximately 3.49 tons of solid waste per day (94 tons per year) during operation with adherence to AB 341, which requires a diversion of 75% of waste from landfills.

Table 5.16-6: Solid Waste Generation during Project Operation

Land Use	Quantity	Generation Rate ¹	Solid Waste Demand (Tons)
Residential Units	2,400 units	10 lbs/unit/day	12 tons/day
Commercial Retail ¹	265,000 SF	0.006 lb/SF/day	0.795 tons/day
Office	238,000 SF	0.006 lb/SF/day	0.714 tons/day
Hotel	220 rooms	4 lbs/room/day	0.44 tons/day
Total Solid Waste			13.949 tons/day
Daily Landfill Disposal with AB 341 (75% Reduction)			3.49 tons/day
Annual Landfill Disposal with AB 341 (75% Reduction)			1,274 tons per year
Weekly Landfill Disposal with AB 341 (75% Reduction)			24.5 tons per week

¹ CalRecycle Generation Rates

As the California Street Landfill has the capacity to process an additional 683 tons of solid waste per day and the San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill has the capacity to process an additional 1,228 tons per day, the solid waste generated by the Project would be within the capacity of the landfill. The solid waste generated by full buildout of the TVSP would represent approximately 0.5 percent of the excess capacity of the California Street Landfill and 0.3 percent of the excess capacity of the excess capacity at the San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill each day. Furthermore, the California Street Landfill is permitted to operate through buildout of the TVSP. Thus, the proposed Project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs and the Project would not impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Impacts related to landfill capacity would be less than significant.

5.16.5.6 SOLID WASTE CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The geographic scope of cumulative analysis for landfill capacity is the service area for the California Street Landfill and San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill, which serve the TVSP Area. Both landfills serve the Valley portion of San Bernardino County. The projections of future landfill capacity based on the entire projected waste stream going to these landfills is used for cumulative impact analysis. As described previously, the California Street Landfill design capacity is 11.4 million cubic yards, and its maximum permitted throughput is 829 tons per day. It has a remaining capacity of 5,168,182 cubic yards. In 2020, the California Street Landfill received an average throughput of 146 tons per day (CalRecycle, 2022). Based on the average throughput received per day, the California Street Landfill has an approximate extra capacity of 683 tons per day. The San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill is located on San Timoteo Canyon Road and is 366 acres in size and is permitted to operate through 2039. It has a permitted capacity of 23,685,785 cubic yards and a maximum permitted daily throughput of 2,000 tons. It has a remaining capacity of 12,360,396 cubic yards. In 2020, the San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill received an average throughput of 772 tons per day (CalRecycle, 2022). Based on the average throughput received per day, the San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill has an approximately

extra capacity of 1,228 tons per day. The 3.49 tons per day from operation of the TVSP area at full buildout would be approximately 0.5 percent of the excess capacity of the California Street Landfill and 0.3 percent of the excess capacity of the excess capacity at the San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill each day. Furthermore, combined, the landfills have a total remaining capacity of 17,528,587 cubic yards. Therefore, the landfills would have sufficient capacity to serve the Project and the increase in solid waste from full buildout of the TVSP area would be less than cumulatively considerable and less than significant.

5.16.5.7 EXISTING REGULATIONS, STANDARD CONDITIONS AND PLANS, PROGRAMS, OR POLICIES

Existing Regulations

- Assembly Bill 341 (Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011)
- California Green Building Standards Code

Standard Conditions

None.

Plans, Programs, or Policies

None.

5.16.5.8 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Impacts UT-6 and UT-7 would be less than significant.

5.16.5.9 SOLID WASTE MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation measures are required.

5.16.5.10 SOLID WASTE LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

No significant unavoidable adverse impacts related to solid waste would occur.

REFERENCES

2020 Upper Santa Ana River Watershed Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan. Accessed: https://www.cityofredlands.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/part_2_chapter_4_redlands_2020_uwmp.pdf?1622145365

City of Redlands General Plan 2035. Accessed: <https://www.cityofredlands.org/post/planning-division-general-plan>

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City of Redlands Municipal Code. Accessed: https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/redlandscalatest/redlands_ca/0-0-0-1

City of Redlands Utilities. Accessed: <https://www.cityofredlands.org/utilities-0>

Fuscoe Engineering. Redlands Transit Village Water Supply Assessment (WSA 2022). January 26, 2022. (Appendix F)

Jurisdictional Disposal and Alternative Daily Cover Tons by Facility. CalRecycle. <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/DisposalReporting/Destination/DisposalByFacility>

Landfill Tonnage Reports. CalRecycle. <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LandfillTipFees/>

San Bernardino Countywide Plan. <http://countywideplan.com/>