

4.17 UTILITIES/SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section of the EIR analyzes impacts to City utility and service systems that may result from the implementation of the General Plan Update. The section would identify anticipated demands and existing and planned service availability. The utilities addressed in this section include water supply, storage, and distribution; wastewater collection, transmission, and treatment; and solid waste collection and disposal. Stormwater and drainage facilities are discussed in Section 4.9 (Hydrology/Water Quality) of this document.

Cumulative impacts associated with water supply, wastewater, and solid waste are addressed at the end of each subject analysis.

Data used to prepare this section was taken from various sources, including online resources, City of Simi Valley Municipal Code (Municipal Code), City of Simi Valley General Plan 2030 Water Supply Assessment (WSA), City of Simi Valley Draft General Plan (2010), the Simi Valley General Plan Update Technical Background Report, and include county and local resources such as Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, Golden State Water Company, Ventura Local Agency Formation Commission, and the City of Simi Valley Public Works Department. Full bibliographic entries for all reference materials are provided in Section 4.17.16 (References) of this section.

No comment letters addressing utilities and service systems were received in response to the December 1, 2009 Notice of Preparation circulated for the General Plan Update.

Water Supply

4.17.1 Introduction

This section describes the water service for the City of Simi Valley. The City is served by two water purveyors, Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 (District) and the Golden State Water Company (GSWC). The District currently serves about 68 percent of the developed portion of the City as well as some unincorporated areas of Ventura County adjacent to the City. The Board of Directors of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 serves as the governing body and has responsibility for the District's operation and financial management.

The GSWC, a private water company, serves the remaining 32 percent of the City. Refer to Figure 4.17-1 (Water Service Areas) for the areas served by the District and the GSWC.

Data and information for this section were provided by the City's Department of Public Works, the District and its 2010 Urban Water Management Plan Update (District UWMP), the GSWC and its 2005 Urban Water Management Plan Update (GSWC UWMP), the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas), and the California Water Code.

4.17.2 Environmental Setting

■ Water Sources

Imported Water

Currently, about 97 percent of the District's water supply and about 90 percent of the GSWC's water supply is imported water that is purchased from Calleguas. Calleguas is one of 26 member agencies of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), which is the primary water wholesaler for the region. The MWD member agencies serve more than 145 cities and 94 unincorporated communities with imported water. Virtually all of the imported water supplied by MWD via Calleguas to the District and the GSWC is delivered from the State Water Project (SWP) California Aqueduct system. The MWD has the capability to deliver imported water from the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) system, when necessary, to Calleguas. From the period 2006 to 2010, the District delivered an average of 23,312 acre-feet per year (afy) of imported water supply. In 2010, GSWC delivered 6,130 afy of imported water supply.

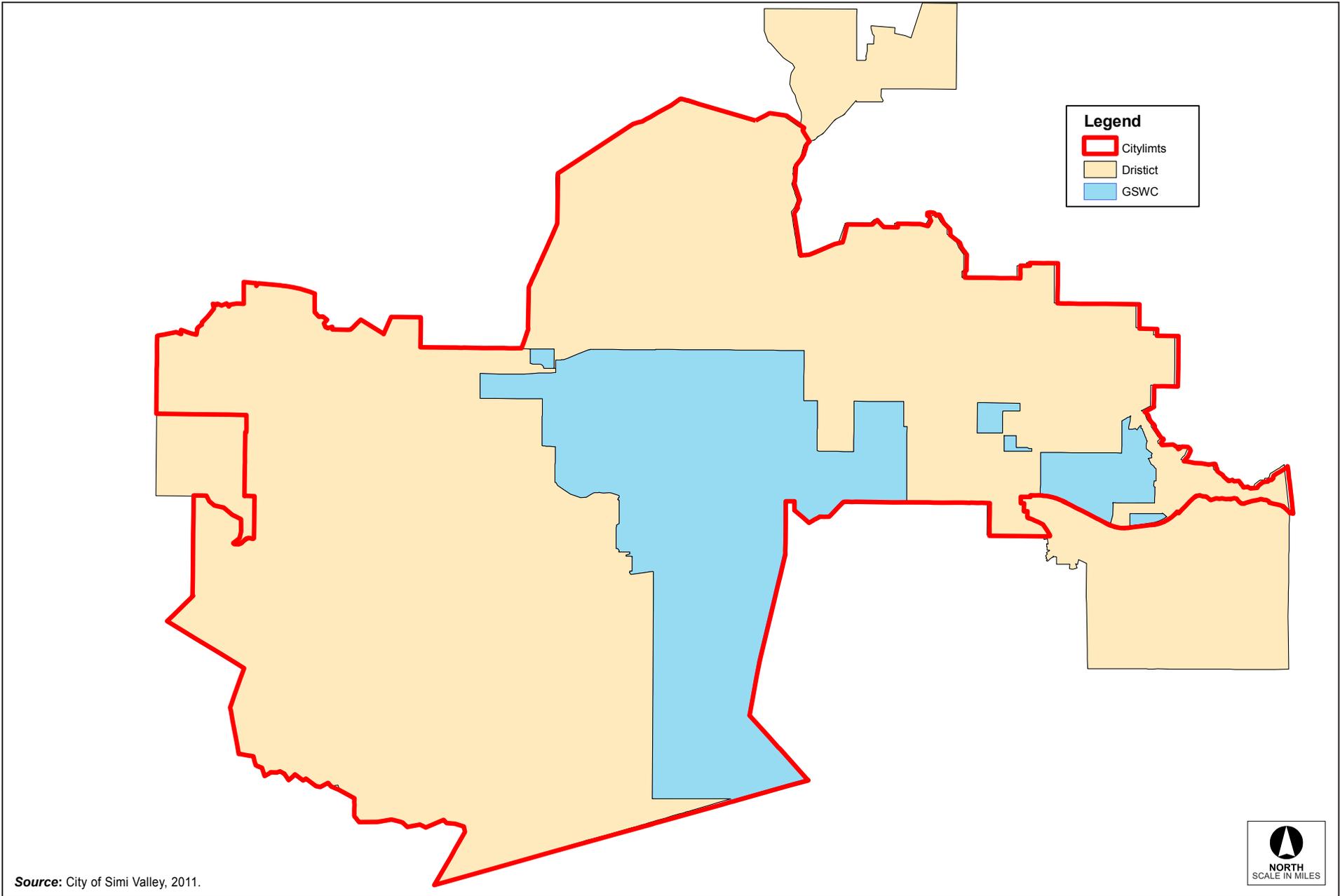
Local Groundwater

The City is supplied local groundwater from two basins, the Gillibrand Basin and the Simi Valley Groundwater Basin. The District owns and operates three groundwater wells in the Gillibrand Basin in Tapo Canyon. Wells 31C, 31D, and 32 have capacities of 1,400 gallons per minute (gpm), 1,400 gpm, and 900 gpm, respectively. Two wells are operated at a time, with one well being available as a backup for reliability, to serve about 800 afy (about 2 percent of the District's total supply) of untreated local groundwater to Lost Canyons Golf Course, American Wholesale Nursery, and Spragues Redimix for irrigation and non-potable use. The wells also supply the Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant that produces up to one million gallons per day (mgd) of potable water by reducing the hardness of the groundwater. The seasonal operation of the Treatment Plant, which was recently placed into service, will produce an average of 450 afy of treated potable local groundwater supply.

GSWC currently owns and operates two active groundwater wells in the Simi Valley Groundwater Basin. These wells have a current total normal year active capacity of 810 gpm and between 2000 and 2004, the actual production averaged 683 afy.

Local Recycled Water

The District's source of recycled water supply is the Simi Valley Water Quality Control Plant (SVWQCP), which produces an average of 9.5 mgd or about 10,600 afy of tertiary-treated effluent. Currently, the District serves the Simi Valley Landfill and the City's Public Services Center with an average of 60 afy of recycled water for irrigation and non-potable use. The District completed its 2008 Recycled Water Master Plan Update, which recommends a concept to expand the existing recycled water distribution system to serve additional potential customers to the south along Madera Road and to the east along Royal Avenue and other streets. The recommended expansion would increase recycled water usage by up to 1,170 afy or about 4 percent of the District's total supply.



Source: City of Simi Valley, 2011.

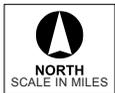


Figure 4.17-1
Existing Water Infrastructure

Current and Projected Water Supplies

The current and projected water supplies for the District and the GSWC are derived from their UWMPs as shown in Table 4.17-1 (VCWWD No. 8 Recent and Projected Water Supply [afy]) and Table 4.17-2 (GSWC Recent and Projected Water Supply [afy]), respectively.

Source	Year					
	2006-2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Imported—Calleguas	23,312	25,178	26,842	28,541	30,246	31,955
Local Groundwater	785	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Recycled Water	63	80	11	110	110	110
Total Water Supply	24,160	26,458	28,152	29,851	31,556	33,265

SOURCE: VCWWD No. 8 Urban Water Management Plan 2010.

Source	Year					
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Imported—Calleguas	8,130	8,618	7,291	7,878	8,453	9,019
Local Groundwater	840	840	2,508	2,508	2,508	2,508
Recycled Water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Supply	8,970	9,458	9,799	10,386	10,961	11,527

SOURCE: GSWC Urban Water Management Plan 2005.

Water Supply Reliability

The SWP is the normal source of imported water supply for the City. The SWP supply is delivered by MWD and treated at its Joseph Jensen Water Filtration Plant before its delivery to Calleguas and ultimately to the District and the GSWC. The current capacity of the Plant is 750 mgd and can be increased to 1,000 mgd in the future, if necessary.

For reliability, MWD can deliver imported water supply from the CRA system, which can be treated at the Robert B. Diemer, the F. E. Weymouth, or the Robert A. Skinner Water Filtration Plants should supply from the SWP be interrupted. MWD also has major water storage facilities including San Luis Rey Reservoir, Pyramid Lake, and Castaic Lake on the SWP and Diamond Valley Reservoir on the CRA system. Calleguas, which is the supplier of imported water to the District and the GSWC, has Bard Reservoir and groundwater storage in the Las Posas Basin through its Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project to provide reliability for its supply.

The District provides reliability of its supply through its 41 water storage tanks that have a combined storage of 56 million gallons or about 172 acre-feet. The District also supplements its local water supply with groundwater supply from its Gillibrand Basin wells and treatment plant and recycled water supply from the SVWQCP that can supplement imported water supplies purchased from Calleguas.

In general, GSWC’s supply is expected to be 100 percent reliable through 2030. This reliability is a result of 1) the projected reliability of Calleguas as a member of Metropolitan, which intends to provide 100 percent reliability and 2) a reliable groundwater supply. Supply reliability for the Simi Valley System depends upon the reliability of imported water from Calleguas and local groundwater supplies, as described above.

■ Water Demand

Current and Projected Demands

The current and projected water demands for the District and the GSWC are derived from their UWMPs as shown in Table 4.17-3 (VCWD No. 8 Projected Water Demands [afy]) and Table 4.17-4 (GSWC Projected Water Demands [afy]), respectively.

Table 4.17-3 VCWD No. 8 Projected Water Demands (afy)						
	Year					
	2006-2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Demand	25,321	26,458	28,152	29,851	31,559	33,625

SOURCE: VCWD No. 8 Urban Water Management Plan 2010.

Table 4.17-4 GSWC Projected Water Demands (afy)						
	Year					
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Demand	8,970	9,458	9,799	10,386	10,961	11,527

SOURCE: GSWC Urban Water Management Plan 2005.

The water demands consider recent historical use and future land use development projected under the draft Simi Valley 2030 General Plan Update. The projected District service area build-out by 2035 would encompass approximately 23,554 developed acres, which includes a projected 21,392 acres within the City, and an estimated, projected population of 113,457. Based on the average water consumption documented from 2006 to 2010 and analyzing demands by residential, commercial and other categories, ultimate District water demands are projected to be 33,265 afy by 2035. This ultimate demand does not account for the effects of the Water Conservation Act mandate to reduce water consumption by 20 percent by 2020. As indicated in the District UWMP, its ultimate water demand projections assume that until this water reduction is achieved and sustained, demand analysis should be based upon continued, current demands.

GSWC future water demands are estimated using a population-based approach, which resulted in estimated future water demands in excess of those calculated using historical-trend projections. This is due to the fact that SCAG’s projected growth rates exceed the actual growth rates experienced within the Simi Valley System’s service area over the past twenty years. The population-based water use projections are based on the population, housing, and employment projections developed for the Simi Valley System using the SCAG data. SCAG household projections were used to determine the growth in single-family

and multi-family service connections for the years 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030. Although there are no other water uses contributing to the total water demand in the Simi Valley System, unaccounted-for water must be incorporated into the total water demand. Accounting for water loss and SCAG's projected growth rate for the City of Simi Valley, GSWC anticipates a total demand of 11,527 afy by 2030. Further, GSWC has estimated that based on total build-out of the Simi Valley General Plan Update, total demand for GSWC supplies would reach approximately 12,100 afy.¹¹

Water Conservation

The District updated its Water Shortage Contingency Plan in the Water Conservation Program Ordinance (WWS-08) on May 11, 2009. The Simi Valley Municipal Code includes Ordinance No. 1142, adopted June 15, 2009, establishing the City's water conservation program, which includes restrictions on water hours and duration, prohibitions on the generation of excessive runoff and over-watering, and other regulations intended to reduce water consumption. Based on the District's updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan, should Calleguas and/or MWD declare a water shortage, the District would enact the commensurate shortage level in effect in the District service area consistent with Calleguas' and MWD's shortage plans. The District's Water Conservation Program that has ongoing activity in each of 14 Best Management Practices, established in the California Water Code, to manage water demands prudently.

The District's 2010 UWMP sets forth a series of Best management Practices (BMPs) that have been or are in the process of being implemented. These BMPs cover a wide range of activities including education programs, incentive-based programs, plumbing retrofits, system audits, repairs. The incentive programs range from conservation pricing, conservation rebates, high-efficiency washing machine and ultra-low flush toilet rebates, among others. The programs also target residential consumers, homeowners associations, commercial, institutional, and industrial customers, as well as wholesale agency programs.

The GSWC's 2005 UWMP Demand Management Measures (DMMs), which are functionally equivalent to urban water conservation BMPs administered by the California Urban Water Conservation Council (Council). Similar to the District, the GSWC BMPs cover a wide range of activities including education programs, incentive-based programs, plumbing retrofits, system audits, repairs. It should be noted GSWC takes credit for water conservation activities completed under programs jointly offered by GSWC and other agencies in its service area.

■ Water Facilities and Distribution System

The District delivers water to its customers through a water distribution system supplied by 12 Calleguas turnout stations, with a total capacity of 57,900 gpm, located throughout the system. The District's system consists of approximately 312 miles of water lines, 20 pump stations to serve portions of the service area having higher elevations and 41 water storage tanks with combined capacity of approximately 56 million gallons (mg) to provide reliability for emergencies. The District also has local water resources including its three groundwater wells, Nos. 31C, 31D, and 32, with a combined capacity of 3,700 gpm, and 1 mgd Tapo Canyon Water Treatment Plant and its recycled water distribution system

¹¹ Ernest A. Ginsler. 2010. Golden State Water District. Email communication with Tony Stewart, City of Simi Valley. November 20.

with its supply source, the 12.5 mgd SVWQCP, currently serving two customers with a combined demand of approximately 37 gpm.

Calleguas, serving both the District and the GSWC, with imported water supply has Bard Reservoir with a storage capacity of 2,607 mg (8,000 acre-feet [af]) and approximately 97,750 mg (300,000 af) of storage in the Las Posas Basin through its Las Posas Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery Project to provide reliability for droughts and emergencies. MWD, serving Calleguas and other member agencies, has the San Luis Reservoir, Castaic Lake, and Pyramid Lake providing reliability for its SWP supply and has the Diamond Valley Reservoir with a capacity of 260,063 mg (800,000 af) providing reliability for its CRA supply.

Water purchased by the GSWC from Calleguas is delivered to the Simi Valley System through the following connections in gallons per minute:

- Fitzgerald connection with a capacity of 7,200 gpm (pumping capacity of 1,200 gpm)
- Rebecca connection with a capacity of 3,200 gpm (pumping capacity of 2,100 gpm)
- Tapo connection with a capacity of 3,200 gpm (pumping capacity of 3,200 gpm)
- Sycamore connection with a capacity of 8,000 gpm (pumping capacity of 6,550 gpm)
- Katherine connection with a capacity of 2,160 gpm (pumping capacity of 1,500 gpm).

These connections have a combined active design capacity of 23,760 gpm (38,344 afy). Total pumping capacities from these connections are 14,550 gpm (23,480 afy). In addition, GSWC has an emergency connection with the City of Simi Valley. The Simi Valley System has seven reservoirs with a combined capacity of 8.25 million gallons.

■ Planned and Future Improvements and Programs

The District's 2008 Recycled Water Master Plan Update (RWMP) identifies and evaluates more than 130 potential recycled water customers with a potential demand of 9,000 afy compared to the current demand averaging 60 afy (37 gpm). Increasing the usage of this local water resource improves the reliability of the District's water supply by reducing its dependence on imported water. The RWMP concluded with a recommended project to extend the existing recycled water system southerly along Madera Road and easterly along Royal Avenue to serve 28 or more potential customers and increasing recycled water usage by as much as 1,170 afy (726 gpm). The West Simi Valley Water Recycling Project, based on the recommended project, is currently undergoing environmental analysis and documentation.

The District is also studying the possibility of using the Simi Valley Groundwater Basin to provide additional local groundwater supply. To improve the quality of this groundwater supply for its potability, treatment of the supply involving a membrane process is necessary. Such treatment may be feasible with the planned extension of the Salinity Management Pipeline by Calleguas to the City allowing for disposal of concentrate waste produced by the membrane process.

The GSWC has no identified water supply projects and programs in the Simi Valley System at this time. However, GSWC intends to develop plans to increase utilization of local groundwater resources for the Simi Valley System through the use of reverse osmosis. When the construction of the Brine Line is complete, GSWC will be able to process groundwater with reverse osmosis treatment and discharge the resulting brine through the Brine Line. The use of reverse osmosis will enable GSWC to treat water with

high Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) concentrations without the need for blending with large quantities of imported water. As well, GSWC, as a part of its normal maintenance and operations, will construct new wells, pipelines, and treatment systems as needed as a part of its ongoing Capital Improvement Program to maintain its supply and meet distribution system requirements.

MWD Plans for Future Water Supply

MWD has a Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan to provide a framework for ensuring long-term water supply. Even during shortages, MWD expects that it will be able to meet its member agencies' long-term needs through a combination of actions, including water transfer programs, outdoor conservation measures, and development of additional local resources, such as recycling, brackish water desalination, and seawater desalination. Additionally, MWD has more than approximately 3.8 million af of storage capacity available in reservoirs and banking/transfer programs.

Based on the water supply planning requirements imposed on its member agencies and ultimate customers, such as the requirements to adopt urban water management plans, water supply assessments and written verifications, MWD has adopted a series of official reports on the state of its water supplies. As described below, MWD has consistently stated that its water supplies are fully reliable to meet the demands of its customers, in all hydrologic conditions through at least 2030.

In November 2010, MWD published its updated Regional Urban Water Management Plan. According to MWD, it continues to pursue Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) supplies of 1.2 Maf per year. However, constraints have developed over the years that restrict MWD's access to Colorado River supplies. The Limitation Act of 1929 set California's consumptive use of Colorado River water at 4.4 Maf per year, plus not more than one-half of any excess or surplus waters unapportioned by the Colorado River Compact. Under its contract with the federal government, MWD has a basic entitlement of 550 thousand acre-feet (Taf) per year of Colorado River water, which is the fourth of four priority allotments designated for the state of California. MWD also holds a fifth priority for an additional 662 Taf per year that exceeds California's 4.4 Maf per year basic apportionment, and another 180 Taf per year when surplus flows are available. After meeting its exchange obligations, MWD expects their maximum supply capability from the CRA to be 954 Taf per year for multiple dry years, single dry year, and average year in 2030. This includes utilizing a number of programs to help achieve MWD's regional long-term development targets for the CRA, although more agreements will be necessary to hit MWD's target of 1.2 Maf per year.

MWD also possesses a contract with California Department of Water Resources (DWR) that entitles it to water from the State Water Project (SWP). According to the contract, MWD is entitled to receive 1,911 Taf per year from the SWP. This supply is diverted from the Feather River at Lake Oroville, released and conveyed through the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta) and rediverted at the Harvey O. Banks Delta Pumping Plant for conveyance through the California Aqueduct to Southern California and MWD. MWD described and analyzed the reliability of its SWP supplies in the 2010 RUWMP. Under recent criteria, based on the deteriorating reliability of SWP deliveries, Department of Water Resources (DWR) projects that in critically dry years, SWP delivery would be 418 Taf, or about 22 percent of MWD's SWP contractual amounts. Consequently, MWD's key concern is the continuing deterioration of water supply reliability. MWD estimated the availability of SWP supplies using the draft

2009 DWR reliability report as this presents DWR's current estimate of the amount of SWP water deliveries for current (2009) conditions and conditions 20 years into the future. MWD estimated that in 2030, it will have 469 Tsf available in multiple dry years, 107 Tsf in a single dry year, and 1,026 Tsf in an average year (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, *Regional Urban Water Management Plan* (November 2010)).

Over the years, SWP supplies have been challenged through environmental litigation concerning the Delta. In addition, MWD has acknowledged that conveyance of water through the Delta can present challenges for SWP supplies due to water quality and environmental issues that can affect pumping operations. Risks to this supply also include potential levee failure. Actions being taken by DWR and MWD to avoid or mitigate these risks are described below.

Integrated Water Resources Plan

MWD first adopted its Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP) in 1996. The most updated IRP, which was adopted in 2010, builds on the successes of existing conservation programs and recycled water projects, such as plumbing code revisions and direct incentives. The 2010 IRP also focuses on California's new requirement to lower residential per-capita water use 20 percent by the year 2020. This "20 x 2020" plan gives local communities flexibility to meet the target while accounting for previous conservation and recycling efforts (MWD 2011). The 2010 IRP notes that future water supply reliability depends not only upon actions by MWD to secure reliable imported supplies, but also further development of local projects by local agencies such as the District.

On October 12, 2010, the MWD board of directors updated the district's IRP, providing a roadmap for maintaining regional water supply reliability over the next 25 years. The updated IRP strikes a balance through a three-component approach: (1) a core resources strategy representing baseline efforts to manage water supply and demand conditions and to stabilize MWD's traditional imports; (2) a cost-effective "supply buffer" to enable the region to adapt to future circumstances and foreseeable challenges; and (3) foundational actions to guide the region in determining alternative supply options for long-range planning. The report concludes that "the options presented in this IRP Update are projected to meet the future water supply needs of Southern California."

MWD supported this conclusion by providing detailed updates for each of its resource categories, restating dry-year IRP targets and examining current considerations, changed conditions, implementation strategies and identified programs, implementation challenges and cost information. A brief summary of each of MWD's water resource development categories (other than the Colorado River and SWP supplies, which were discussed previously) is provided below:

- **Conservation:** MWD has invested more than \$268 million in conservation programs and initiatives over the past 20 years, including executing a 10-year residential master conservation funding agreement with member agencies, installing over 2.7 million high-efficiency toilets, strengthening outdoor conservation programs and introducing new Industrial Process Improvement programs. In 2010, MWD programs conserved approximately 886,000 af, which was an increase of approximately 121,000 af over 2005. MWD's 2015 target for conservation savings is 936,000 af.

- **Local Resources—Recycling, Groundwater Recovery, and Seawater Desalination:** MWD has invested more than \$347 million with its member agencies to develop local resource programs. MWD continues to pursue a 2025 target for combined water recycling, groundwater recovery, and seawater desalination elements totaling 500 Taf per year of committed development and 250 Taf per year of planning buffer. In 2009 MWD funded 223 Taf of water production from recycling and groundwater recovery. MWD has entered into four Seawater Desalination Program (DSP) agreements, while a fifth potential project is currently on hold.
- **Central Valley Storage and Transfer Programs:** MWD has developed significant water storage and transfer program partnerships in the Central Valley and has witnessed increased cooperation with DWR and federal agencies to facilitate water transfers. MWD continues to pursue transfers with Central Valley parties and has worked to improve existing storage programs with existing SWP storage partners. In 2003, 2005, 2008, and 2009, MWD was able to secure water transfer supplies as a resource to fill anticipated supply shortfalls needed to meet service area demands.
- **In-Region Groundwater Storage:** In 2007, MWD prepared the Groundwater Assessment Study Report in collaboration with its member agencies. The report finds that there is substantial capacity for groundwater storage, but significant challenges must be overcome in order to implement additional storage programs. Workshops were held in 2008 to discuss these challenges and develop recommendations. In 2010, MWD entered into an agreement with the Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD) to conduct a feasibility study for developing a regional recharge project using recycled water. Despite a regional groundwater storage capacity of 421.9 Taf, the account balance as of December 31, 2009, was 84.6 Taf.

Summary of MWD Water Supply Reliability

MWD has engaged in significant water supply projection and planning efforts. Those efforts have included the water demands of the DWP service area in their projections. In its 2010 RUWMP, MWD has consistently found that its existing water supplies, when managed according to its water resource plans, such as the WSDM and IRP, are and will be 100 percent reliable through 2035. Although water supply conditions are always subject to uncertainties, MWD has maintained its supply reliability in the face of such uncertainties in the past, and is actively managing its supplies to ensure the same 100 percent reliability for the future.

4.17.3 Regulatory Framework

■ Federal

Clean Water Act (1972)

The EPA established primary drinking water standards in the Clean Water Act, Section 304. States are required to ensure that potable water retailed to the public meets these standards. Standards for a total of eighty-one individual constituents have been established under the Safe Drinking Water Act as amended in 1986. The EPA may add additional constituents in the future. State primary and secondary drinking water standards are promulgated in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22, Sections 64431–64501. Secondary drinking water standards incorporate nonhealth risk factors including taste, odor, and appearance.

Safe Drinking Water Act (1974)

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA, 42 USC Sections 300f et seq.) establishes standards for contaminants in drinking water supplies. Maximum contaminant levels and treatment techniques are established for each of the contaminants. The listed contaminants include metals, nitrates, asbestos, total dissolved solids, and microbes. These standards are discussed further in Section 4.7 (Hydrology and Water Quality).

■ State

Safe Drinking Water Act (1976)

California enacted its own Safe Drinking Water Act (CASDWA, Health and Safety Code, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4, Sections 116270 et seq.). The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has been granted primary enforcement responsibility for the SDWA. Title 22 of the California Administrative Code establishes CDPH authority, and stipulates drinking water quality and monitoring standards. These standards are equal to, or more stringent than, federal standards.

Urban Water Management Planning Act (1983)

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6, Section 10610 et seq.) was enacted in 1983 and has been amended many times since. The Act applies to municipal water suppliers, such as the VCWWD No. 8, which serves more than 3,000 customers or provides more than 3,000 afy of water. The Act requires identified water suppliers to update their UWMP every five years to identify short-term and long-term water demand management measures to meet growing water demands during normal, dry, and multiple-dry years.

Senate Bill 610 and Senate Bill 221

Senate Bill (SB) 610 and SB 221, amended into state law effective January 1, 2002, improve the linkage between certain land use decisions made by cities and counties and water supply availability.

Under SB 610, a water supply assessment must be furnished to local government for inclusion in any environmental documentation for certain types of projects, as defined in Water Code Section 10912[a] and subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A fundamental source document for compliance with SB 610 is the UWMP. The UWMP can be used by the water supplier to meet the standard set for in SB 610.

SB 221 applies to the Subdivision Map Act, conditioning a tentative map to document that the public water supplier has sufficient water supply available to serve the proposed development.

The General Plan Update is not subject to either SB 610 or SB 221 because the Plan itself does not grant entitlements; instead, it provides a planning framework for future development in the City. However, as individual projects are implemented under the General Plan Update, they would be reviewed for compliance with the requirements of SB 610 and/or with SB 221, as applicable. Adequate water availability must be demonstrated at the time of application, as required by SB 610 or SB 221.

Recycled Water Regulations

Within the State of California, recycled water is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB), Department of Health Services (DHS). The SWRCB has adopted Resolution No. 77-1, Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California. This policy states that the SWRCB and RWQCB would encourage and consider or recommend for funding water reclamation projects that do not impair water rights or beneficial instream uses, such as maintaining certain riparian habitats or supporting recreational activities.

The RWQCB implements the SWRCB's Guidelines for Regulation of Water Reclamation and issues waste discharge permits that serve to regulate the quality of recycled water based on stringent water quality requirements. The State Department of Health Services develops policies protecting human health, and comments and advises on Regional Water Quality Control Board permits (RCIP Existing Setting Report and Resolution No. 77-1, Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California).

Title 22

The California Water Code requires the DHS to establish water reclamation criteria. In 1975, the DHS prepared Title 22 to fulfill this requirement. Title 22 regulates the production and use of reclaimed water in California by establishing three categories of reclaimed water: primary effluent, which typically includes grit removal and initial sedimentation or settling tanks; adequately disinfected, oxidized effluent (secondary effluent) which typically involves aeration and additional settling basins; and adequately disinfected, oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered effluent (tertiary effluent) which typically involves filtration and chlorination. In addition to defining reclaimed water uses, Title 22 also defines requirements for sampling and analysis of effluent and requires specific design requirements for facilities.

■ Regional

Watersheds Coalition Authority of Ventura County IRWMP 2006

The Watersheds Coalition Authority of Ventura County's (WCVC) IRWMP 2006 addresses proposed implementation projects for the near-term and long-term future, which will address the Plan's watershed management objectives and strategies, and help meet statewide and regional priorities (see Proposed Projects below). The City is responsible for assuring that new developments are in compliance with the goals and policies contained in the Ventura County IRWMP.

Calleguas Municipal Water District Urban Water Management Plan (2010)

An Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) was prepared for the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) and submitted to the DWR to meet requirements of the 1984 Urban Water Management Planning Act and all subsequent amendments adopted through December 2004. The act requires urban water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 af of water annually to prepare and adopt an UMWP every 5 years. The intent of this plan is to provide the California Department of Water Resources with information on present and future water sources and demands and provide an assessment of CMWD's water resource needs. Specifically, the

UWMP must provide water supply planning for a 20-year planning period in 5-year increments, identify and quantify adequate water supplies for existing and future demands during normal, dry and drought years, and implement conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies.

Metropolitan Water District Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP) (2010)

The RURMP was prepared in compliance with the Water Code Sections of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The information included in the 2010 RUWMP represents the most current available planning projections of supply capability and demand developed through a collaborative process with the member agencies through the Integrated Water Resources Plan Update. Metropolitan has completed its 2010 Integrated Water Resources Plan Update (2010 IRP Update), which represents Metropolitan’s comprehensive planning process and serves as Metropolitan’s blueprint for long-term water reliability, including key supply development and water use efficiency goals.

■ Local

2010 Urban Water Management Plan Update—Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8

The District serves approximately 68 percent of the water customers in the City. The District UWMP, which is compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and amendments, documents water resources (imported, local groundwater, and recycled water) and water demands to determine if sufficient resources are available to meet forecasted growth of its service area. The District UWMP also documents actions taken to implement the fourteen Best Management Practices (BMPs) for managing water demands prudently in support of water conservation. In compliance with new requirements, the District UWMP states the District will employ a method to analyze the per capita demand as a basis to achieve the goal of 20 percent reduction in water use by 2020.

2005 Urban Water Management Plan Update—Golden State Water Company

The GSWC serves approximately 32 percent of the water customers in the City. The UWMP for the GSWC Simi Valley System is prepared in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act. GSWC is a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California (MOU) administered by the California Urban Water Conservation Council (Council). The UWMP presents an assessment of GSWC’s demand projections and water supply availability and reliability under currently established CPUC regulations and conditions. GSWC has detailed approaches to providing its customers with a reliable supply of water in accordance with UWMP criteria, adoption and implementation of the CPUC’s draft “Water Action Plan” (WAP) and other policy objectives mentioned above will likely result in changes in the resource mix which will likely further improve water supply reliability.

Simi Valley Municipal Code

The Simi Valley Municipal Code¹² includes provisions to protect the City's potable water supply from contamination in order to meet the mandates of SDWA. It sets standards for the separation of potable water and wastewater, and also provides regulations for water wells and water conservation. Ordinance 1142, adopted June 15, 2009, established the City's water conservation program, which includes restrictions on watering hours and duration, prohibitions on the generation of excessive runoff and overwatering, and other regulations intended to reduce water consumption.¹³

Ordinances WWD-08 and WWD-09 set additional restrictions on water use in periods of water shortages, establishing a three-tier water supply shortage system. Under a Level 1 water shortage, in addition to the permanent water conservation requirements set in Ordinance 1142, watering is restricted to three days per week and leaks must be repaired within 72 hours of notification by VCWWD. Under a Level 2 water shortage, watering is restricted to two days per week, leaks must be repaired within 48 hours of notification by VCWWD, and limits are placed on filling ornamental lakes or ponds and swimming pools. Under a Level 3 water shortage, watering is prohibited with exceptions, leaks must be repaired within 24 hours of notification by VCWWD, and no new potable water service connections may be established, including statements of immediate availability to provide such service.¹⁴

4.17.4 Project Impacts and Mitigation

■ Analytic Method

The analysis provided below considers the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of construction and implementation of the proposed project described in Chapter 3. The analysis that follows is provided within the context of the Planning Area. While most infill or new development would occur within the area of potential change identified in Chapter 3 (Project Description), development in these areas would affect overall City demand for potable water and treatment.

In preparing this EIR, projected water use and supply were derived from the District's 2010 UWMP and the GSWC's 2005 UWMP. The UWMPs projected water demands considered recent historical water use and future land development using water demand factors based on land use categories. The UWMPs indicate that current and projected water supplies are primarily imported water supplies purchased from Calleguas. The imported water supplies are delivered to Calleguas by the MWD via the SWP California Aqueduct system. The District also uses local groundwater and recycled water supply while the GSWC uses local groundwater to supplement their Calleguas supplies. The UWMPs indicate sufficient water resources are available or planned for community growth projected to 2035.

The potential impacts on water supply and water treatment resulting from development under the General Plan Update were evaluated against the 2011 CEQA Thresholds (described below), as well as the potentially mitigating effects of applicable General Plan Update policies on those impacts.

¹² City of Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 6 (Sanitation and Health).

<http://municipalcodes.lexisnexis.com/codes/simivalley>.

¹³ City of Simi Valley Municipal Code, Section 6-11.104.

¹⁴ City of Simi Valley Municipal Code, Sections 6-11-105 et seq.

■ Thresholds of Significance

For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the General Plan Update would result in substantial adverse physical impacts if it would do any of the following:

- Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts
- Require new or expanded entitlements in order to have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project in addition to existing entitlements and resources

■ General Plan Policies that Mitigate Potential Impacts on Water Resources

Policies and goals from the Mobility and Infrastructure and Natural Resources Chapters that would mitigate potential impacts on water resources include the following. All General Plan policies are followed by a set of numbers in parentheses. These numbers reference applicable measures that will be undertaken by the City to implement the policy.

- Policy IU-1.1** **Water Treatment Infrastructure.** Plan, secure funding for, and procure sufficient water treatment infrastructure with the capacity to meet projected water demands. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-1, IU-2*)
- Policy IU-1.2** **Service for New Development.** Require new development to provide adequate facilities or pay its fair share of the cost for facilities required to support growth. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-1, LU-14, LU-18, IU-11, IU-13*)
- Policy IU-1.3** **Priority for Water Infrastructure.** Give a priority in capital improvement programming to funding rehabilitation or replacement of critical infrastructure that has reached the end of its useful life. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-1, LU-14, LU-18, IU-11, IU-13*)
- Policy IU-1.4** **Comprehensive Water Supply Plans.** Prepare, implement, and maintain long-term, comprehensive water supply plans. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-2*)
- Policy IU-1.5** **Regulatory Standards.** Provide water service that meets or exceeds state and federal drinking water standards. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-2, IU-13*)
- Policy IU-1.6** **Water Supply During Emergencies.** Maintain an adequate water supply during emergencies. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-2*)
- Policy IU-1.7** **Recycled Water.** Construct and develop infrastructure that provides for recycled water service throughout the community. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-1, IU-4*)
- Policy IU-1.8** **Infill Areas.** Identify and prioritize infrastructure improvements in infill areas to accommodate the mix of uses and densities prescribed in the Land Use Plan. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-1, IU-2*)
- Policy IU-1.9** **Facility Design.** Ensure that water utility facilities are designed to be safe, aesthetically pleasing, and compatible with adjacent uses. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-2, IU-12, IU-13*)

- Policy IU-1.10** **Efficient Irrigation Systems.** Require that water efficient irrigation systems be installed for all private and City landscaping and parkways. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-1, IU-12, IU-13*)
- Policy IU-1.11** **Irrigation System Timing.** Require that public and private irrigation systems use weather sensors to facilitate optimum irrigation timing. Utilize technology to monitor and enforce restrictions on the timing of irrigation to reduce water consumption. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-12, IU-13*)
- Policy IU-2.1** **Alternative Water Sources.** Explore new sources of water to serve the community, including the expansion of the City’s recycled water distribution system. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-2, IU-4*)
- Policy IU-2.2** **Recycled Water Master Plan.** Expand the Recycled Water Master Plan to explore the feasibility of installing infrastructure to provide recycled water for non-potable uses such as landscape irrigation and fire fighting. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-4*)
- Policy IU-2.3** **Funding Sources.** Apply for state, federal, and private grants to assist the City in expanding the recycled water infrastructure. Explore opportunities to partner with other agencies and the feasibility of issuing bonds for this purpose. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-4, IU-14*)
- Policy NR-4.1** **Water Conservation.** Establish water conservation goals and benchmarks for the next 20-year period. Establish auditing methods to evaluate the extent of success in meeting goals as well as the effectiveness of conservation programs and technology. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-2, NR-9*)
- Policy NR-4.2** **Public Education.** Establish a comprehensive water conservation program to educate the public, publicize regulations, and provide information regarding incentives. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-2, NR-9*)
- Policy NR-4.3** **Water Conservation Measures.** Require water conservation measures/devices that limit water usage for all new construction projects and major alterations to existing facilities, including public facilities. These measures should include the use of water-efficient landscaping and irrigation, stormwater capture, efficient appliances and fixtures, and use of “gray water” for irrigation. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-7, LU-18, IU-2, NR-4, NR-9*)
- Policy NR-4.4** **Partnerships for Conservation.** Explore partnerships with other public agencies (such as the Simi Valley Unified School District, Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District, Ventura County Watershed Protection District) to reduce water consumption. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, NR-13*)
- Policy NR-4.5** **Water Efficient Landscaping.** Require that drought tolerant landscaping be installed for all private and City landscaping and parkways. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-7, LU-18, NR-4*)
- Policy NR-4.6** **Irrigation Timing.** Require that public and private irrigation be done at optimum times of the day, such as early mornings or late afternoon, and use weather sensors to facilitate optimum irrigation. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-7, LU-18, NR-4*)

- Policy NR-4.7 Monitoring System.** Adopt state-of-the-art water monitoring systems to remotely monitor the City’s water usage, leaks, and ruptures. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-1, NR-12*)
- Policy NR-4.8 Infrastructure Upgrades.** Continue to upgrade the City’s water infrastructure to minimize water leakage and ensure adequate supply for residents and businesses. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-1, IU-2, NR-9, NR-12*)
- Policy NR-4.9 Funding.** Explore methods to provide financial support for water conservation efforts. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-2, NR-9*)

■ Effects Not Found to Be Significant

No Effects Not Found to Be Significant have been identified with respect to water supply.

■ Less-Than-Significant Impacts

Impact 4.17-1 Implementation of the General Plan Update could result in increased demand for water treatment or the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts; however, this impact would be reduced to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of General Plan policies and compliance with relevant local, state, and federal regulations. This is a *less than significant* impact.

In certain areas of the City, the General Plan Update would allow for the amendment of land use designations and/or the potential for an increase in densities of existing uses. In select locations, land use designations would be amended to accommodate mixed-use, which would allow for residential uses in an area that is currently utilized for commercial purposes. In all cases, existing uses within the City would be allowed to remain. Additional development throughout the City accommodated under the General Plan Update, such as infill and redevelopment, would increase water use within the City, thus increasing the need for water treatment services. As shown in Table 4.17-5 (District’s Water Demand Associated with General Plan Update Build-Out), the ultimate demand for water use supplied by the District within the City would be approximately 28,728 afy. Based on the average District’s water production from year 2006 to 2009, and the ultimate demand shown in Table 4.17-5, build out of the District’s service area pursuant to the General Plan is estimated to increase water demands by approximately 2,826,155 gpd, or 3,167 afy.

With a current capacity of 750 mgd, the Jensen Treatment Plant typically operates with a minimum flow of 100 mgd, but has operated as high as 610 mgd over the past 8 years. Under typical conditions, the 2,826,155 gpd increase associated with implementation of the General Plan Update would account for a 0.028 percent increase in demand at the Jensen Treatment Plant, and a 0.0046 percent increase under historical high-demand conditions. The future capacity of the Jensen Treatment Plant to accommodate growth in its service area has been considered in the MWD’s 2010 RURMP. In that document, MWD forecasts demand for water through 2035 and plans infrastructure expansion to align with expected demand. The recent capacity increases at the Jensen Treatment Plant were made in response to these forecasts, which include growth envisioned by SCAG’s regional projections (which are, in turn, based on

Table 4.17-5 District's Water Demand Associated with General Plan Update Build-Out (2035)

Land Usage	Assigned Water Duty Land Use ^a	Assigned Water Duty Factor ^a	Acres ^b	Water Demand	
				gpd	afy
INSIDE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY LIMITS					
Residential					
Open Space (1 du/40 ac)	— ^c	40 gpd/ac	7,894.69	315,788	354
Residential Estate (0–1 du/ac)	Low Density Res (0–3 du/ac)	1,584 gpd/ac	335.45	531,360	595
Very Low Density (0–2 du/ac)	Low Density Res (0–3 du/ac)	1,584 gpd/ac	1,377.54	2,182,030	2,444
Low Density (2.1–3.5 du/ac)	Low Density Res (0–3 du/ac)	1,584 gpd/ac	981.71	1,555,032	1,742
Medium Density (3.6–5.0 du/ac)	Medium Density Res (3.1–10 du/ac)	2,016 gpd/ac	2,469.00	4,977,504	5,576
Moderate Density (5.1–10 du/ac)	Medium Density Res (3.1–10 du/ac)	2,016 gpd/ac	747.45	1,506,861	1,688
High Density (10.1–20 du/ac)	High Density Res (10.1–18+ du/ac)	8,208 gpd/ac	263.18	2,160,144	2,420
Very High Density (20.1–35 du/ac)	High Density Res (10.1–18+ du/ac)	8,208 gpd/ac	168.94	1,386,637	1,553
Mobile Home (0–8 du/ac)	Medium Density Res (3.1–10 du/ac)	2,016 gpd/ac	17.72	35,714	40
Commercial					
Neighborhood Commercial (0.2 FAR)	Commercial, Light	2,520 gpd/ac	12.87	32,434	36
Office Commercial (0.50 FAR)	Commercial, Office	2,880 gpd/ac	69.56	200,330	224
Commercial Recreation (0.10 FAR)	Commercial, Light	2,520 gpd/ac	27.08	68,232	76
General Commercial (0.30 FAR)	Commercial, Light	2,520 gpd/ac	290.17	731,232	819
Industrial					
Business Park (0.5 FAR)	Industrial, Business Park	2,880 gpd/ac	419.43	1,207,971	1,353
Industrial (0.32 FAR)	Industrial, Light	2,808 gpd/ac	429.19	1,205,170	1,350
Mixed-Use					
Mixed-Use (Up to 1.5 FAR)	High Density Res (10.1–18+ du/ac)	8,208 gpd/ac	309.17	2,537,668	2,843
Public/Semi-Public					
Civic Center	Community Services	1,944 gpd/ac	42.58	82,779	93
Public Services Center	Community Services	1,944 gpd/ac	28.84	56,059	63
Cemetery	Parks	1,584 gpd/ac	236.55	374,689	420
Regional Park	— ^d	63 gpd/ac	51.74	3,259	4
Community Park	Parks	1,584 gpd/ac	803.16	1,272,212	1,425
Neighborhood Park	Parks	1,584 gpd/ac	79.17	125,413	140
Golf Course	Parks	1,584 gpd/ac	745.54	1,180,942	1,323
Schools Landscaping ^g	Parks	1,585 gpd/ac	— ^g	554,750	621

Table 4.17-5 District's Water Demand Associated with General Plan Update Build-Out (2035)

Land Usage	Assigned Water Duty Land Use ^a	Assigned Water Duty Factor ^a	Acres ^b	Water Demand	
				gpd	afy
Other					
Landfill	— ^e		0.67	—	—
Transportation	— ^e		2,571.57	—	—
University	Community Services	1,944 gpd/ac	0.00	2	0
Schools/Institutions	— ^f	1,944 gpd/ac	700.00	1,360,800	1,524
Water Body	— ^e	—	318.70	—	—
<i>Subtotal Inside City of Simi Valley Limits</i>			<i>21,392</i>	<i>25,645,013</i>	<i>28,728</i>
OUTSIDE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY LIMITS					
Agricultural		2,880 gpd/ac	44.24	127,413	143
Commercial	Commercial, Office	2,880 gpd/ac	0.94	2,705	3
Industrial	Industrial, Business Park	2,880 gpd/ac	0.04	114	0
Landscaping	Parks	1,584 gpd/ac	17.75	28,120	32
Open Space	— ^e	—	1,888.22	—	—
Schools/Institutions	Schools	1,728 gpd/ac	4.51	7,801	9
Single-Family Residential	Medium Density Res (3.1–10 du/ac)	2,016 gpd/ac	206.36	416,024	466
Utilities	Community Services	1,944 gpd/ac	0.44	864	1
<i>Subtotal Outside City of Simi Valley Limits</i>			<i>2,163</i>	<i>583,040</i>	<i>653</i>
Total			23,554	26,228,054	29,381

SOURCE: Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (May 2011), prepared by RBF Consulting, Table III-5a.

gpd = gallons per day; afy = acre-feet per year; du = dwelling unit; ac = acre

- Based on Section 2.0 of the District 2010 Design Criteria (April 29, 2003).
- Based on geographic information system (GIS) shapefile provided by the City of Simi Valley.
- Demand factor based on 1 residence per 40 acres.
- Based on 25 percent of the demand for a community park, to exclusively account for non-irrigation demands associated with regional parks.
- Assume no domestic water demand.
- Includes existing schools/institutions plus proportionate growth based on residential growth.
- Assumes 50 percent of the 700 acres for schools is for playing fields and landscaping.

individual city General Plan growth envelopes, including Simi Valley). Therefore, there would be adequate treatment capacity at the Jensen Treatment Plant to accommodate the growth envisioned by the General Plan Update. Therefore, the General Plan Update's impact to water treatment facilities would be *less than significant*.

Impact 4.17-2 Implementation of the General Plan Update would result in an increase in water demand, but new or expanded entitlements would not be required. This is a *less-than-significant* impact.

The General Plan Update would allow for the amendment of land use designations and/or the potential for an increase in densities of existing uses. In select locations, land use designations would be amended to accommodate mixed use, which would allow for residential uses in an area that is currently utilized for commercial purposes. In all cases, existing uses within the City would be allowed to remain. Additional development throughout the City accommodated under the General Plan Update, such as infill and redevelopment, would increase water use within the City, thus increasing the need for available water supplies.

The VCWWD No. 8 2010 UWMP identifies the average day demand for potable water in the City of Simi Valley based on land use type. As shown in Table 4.17-5 ((District's Water Demand Associated with General Plan Update Build-Out), build-out of the GPU would result in a 2,826,155 gpd, or 3,167 afy, increase in water demand over existing demand. It should be noted that all future demands are expected from proposed development located within current City boundaries. According to the County of Ventura General Plan, new development within the unincorporated areas of the District is not expected to include any significant development before Year 2035. The District's 2010 UWMP projected a total demand of 33,625 afy in 2035, while ultimate build out of the General Plan would result in a demand of 28,728 afy in the District's service area within the City. Therefore, the ultimate General Plan build out demand are within the total District ultimate estimated capacity.

Further, the GSWC has indicated that the proposed project would represent an increase in demand by approximately 600 afy from existing supplies. According to GSWC, this future demand would represent less than 7 percent increase from existing. GSWC has indicated that existing supplies of water from Calleguas would be sufficient to meet demand resulting from build-out of the General Plan update.¹⁵

Policies contained in the General Plan Update would help to reduce future water demand and ensure adequate future supplies. For example, compliance with Goal NR-4 (Water Conservation) and Policy NR-4.3 (Water Conservation Measures) would minimize water consumption through required water conservation measures such as water-efficient landscaping and irrigation, on-site stormwater capture as feasible, low-flow and efficient plumbing fixtures, and the use of recycled water for irrigation. Policy NR-4.2 (Public Education), Policy NR-4.5 (Water-Efficient Landscaping), Policy NR-4.6 (Irrigation Timing), and Policy IU-1.7 (Recycled Water) would further ensure that increased development associated with the General Plan Update would comply with water supply and demand regulations. Pursuant to state legislation in 1993, the City established a Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance to promote climate adaptive and native plants, to establish water conservation maintenance practices, and to establish a structure for designing, installing, and maintaining water efficient landscapes in new projects. The City is also required to comply with all District water rationing requirements that may be in effect.

Under the General Plan Update scenario, there would be a minimal increase in water demand associated with the General Plan Update, and it appears that population growth estimates used by the VCWWD

¹⁵ Ernest A. Ginsler. 2010. Golden State Water District. Email communication with Tony Stewart, City of Simi Valley. November 20.

No. 8 to determine future water demand are similar to that used for the General Plan Update maximum build-out scenario. Given this minor increase in water demand, the possibility that the additional water use has already been accounted for, as well as compliance with applicable regulations and the goals and policies contained in the General Plan Update to minimize water use, the impact on water supplies would be *less than significant*.

■ Significant and Unavoidable Impacts

No significant and unavoidable impacts have been identified with respect to water supply.

■ Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are only addressed for those thresholds that have a project-related impact, whether it is less than significant, significant, or significant and unavoidable. If “no impact” occurs, no cumulative analysis is provided for that threshold.

Water Treatment Facilities

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative impacts associated with water treatment infrastructure would be the service area of the Jensen Treatment Plant, which distributes to points within the San Fernando Valley, to Ventura County, and south to West Los Angeles, Santa Monica, and the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Past cumulative development in the Jensen Treatment Plant service area has resulted in increased demand for water treatment as growth occurs. Past cumulative development in this service area has required recent expansion of the plant, which has just recently been completed, as noted, above. Construction of the expansion likely resulted in environmental impacts to air quality from construction emissions, as the South Coast Air Basin is in nonattainment for several criteria pollutants, and the significance threshold for daily construction emissions of these pollutants is low. These construction emissions may have resulted in a significant impact. The MWD prepared its RURMP (2010), which includes forecasted demand based on growth projections provided by SCAG. The Jensen Treatment Plant is currently operating below its design capacity. The General Plan Update would result in only a small increase in the demand for water. The recent Jensen Treatment Plant expansion was based on the growth forecasts in the RURMP, which projects water demand through 2035. Therefore, the Jensen Treatment Plant would have sufficient capacity to accommodate water treatment needs for growth in the plant’s service area through 2035, including growth under the Simi Valley General Plan Update. Therefore, implementation of the General Plan Update would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to any cumulative impact from water treatment expansion or construction. The project’s cumulative impact would be *less than significant*.

Water Conveyance Infrastructure

The geographic context for an analysis of cumulative impacts to water conveyance infrastructure is the District and GSWC service areas as VCWWD conveys water purchased from MWD to the City. Past development in this service area has resulted in increased demand on the infrastructure and has required periodic expansions to accommodate this growth. Some of these infrastructure projects may have resulted in significant environmental impacts. Build-out of the General Plan Update would place additional demand on existing District and GSWC water conveyance systems. Portions of the water

conveyance infrastructure serving related site-specific projects may not have adequate capacity to handle additional water loads and would require expansion, which has the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact. However, the need for additional site-specific capacity would be determined on a project level as specific development projects are proposed, and developer fees would be assessed for each project to pay for any required improvements. Site-specific environmental analysis and CEQA clearance would be required for any project if it would result in impacts not analyzed in this program EIR. On a program level, the cumulative impact to water conveyance infrastructure would be *less than significant*.

Water Supply

The geographic context for the evaluation of cumulative impacts with regard to water supply would be the service area of the MWD, which supplies drinking water to southern California. Past cumulative development in MWD's service area has required additional water entitlements to accommodate the increased water demand. As noted, above, MWD has a Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan to provide a framework for ensuring long-term water supply. Even during shortages, MWD expects that it will be able to meet its member agencies' long-term needs through a combination of actions, including water transfer programs, outdoor conservation measures, and development of additional local resources, such as recycling, brackish water desalination, and seawater desalination. Additionally, MWD has more than approximately 3.8 af of storage capacity available in reservoirs and banking/transfer programs. MWD has consistently stated that its water supplies are fully reliable to meet the demands of its customers, in all hydrologic conditions through at least 2030. Since cumulative growth in its service area has been accounted for in MWD's 2010 RURMP, including growth in Simi Valley, and no additional entitlements would be required, implementation of the General Plan Update would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to any cumulative impact on water supply. The project's cumulative impact would be *less than significant*.

Wastewater

4.17.5 Introduction

This section describes the City of Simi Valley's existing wastewater system. The various sources used in the preparation of this chapter include state, county, and local resources such as California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Ventura County Planning Division, and City of Simi Valley Department of Public Works.

4.17.6 Environmental Setting

■ Collection System

The Sanitation Services Division of the City of Simi Valley (City) Department of Public Works operates the City's sanitary sewer system and Water Quality Control Plant (WQCP). The WQCP, located at 600 West Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley, California, treats all the wastewater in Simi Valley (SVDPW 2010).

The County of Ventura constructed the Simi Valley sanitary sewer system starting in 1961. The City of Simi Valley (City) was incorporated in 1969; the City subsumed the sewer system from the County. The City continued expanding the system to provide services in the developing community. The current (2007) sanitary sewer system has approximately 360 miles of mainline sewers, not including private laterals and private manifolds.

■ Treatment System

The City prepared a Sewer System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan (SSECAP) in 2010, in response to recommendations from the City's Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) Needs Assessment, completed in 2009. Flows and wasteloads for the Simi Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant were estimated using information on projected sewer service area, population and land use estimates, and area-specific loading factors. These criteria were used to project domestic, commercial, and industrial flows. Wastewater flow, Biological Oxygen demand (BOD) and Suspended Solids (SS) loading factors were estimated using treatment plant operational reports. The collection system includes three lift station facilities and approximately 362 miles of gravity and pressure pipelines. Collection system flows are conveyed to the City's WWTP. Existing average daily flows during dry weather are approximately 7.7 mgd. During wet winter months when groundwater levels are high, the WWTP treats an average daily flow of up to 9.6 mgd.

Treatment at the WQCP consists of aerated grit removal, primary sedimentation, flow equalization, activated sludge biological treatment, secondary sedimentation, dual media filtration, chlorination, and dechlorination. In 2005, the City completed a major process addition to the Treatment Facility adding nitrification-denitrification (biological nutrient removal) process components, while upgrading and updating many associated facility components (SVDPW 2009).

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) adopted waste discharge requirements regulating the discharge of tertiary-treated effluent from the WQCP to Arroyo Simi within the Calleguas Creek Watershed. Most of the surface water within the Watershed has been identified as impaired, meaning they do not fully support designated beneficial uses such as water supply or wildlife habitat.

In 2006, a study was performed to evaluate the condition of the City's sewers greater than 10 inches in diameter. The review identified specific sewer reaches requiring replacement or rehabilitation. The review notes that asbestos-cement (AC) pipe in the sewer system, approximately one-third of total pipe installed, is a major concern. AC pipe has an expected 50-year lifespan; however, the pipe material is particularly susceptible to deterioration from sewer acids, which can decrease the actual service life. Much of the AC pipe in the City system is nearly 50 years old, and all of it has been subject to ongoing deterioration with constant exposure to sewer acids. The City is implementing a sewer rehabilitation program and added maintenance as necessary to prevent sewer failures. A Sanitation Asset Reliability and Financial Plan was developed by the Simi Valley City Council in April 2011.

4.17.7 Regulatory Framework

■ Federal and State

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits

The NPDES permit system was established as part of the CWA to regulate both point source discharges (a municipal or industrial discharge at a specific location or pipe) and nonpoint source discharges (diffuse runoff of water from adjacent land uses) to surface waters of the United States. For point source discharges, such as sewer outfalls, each NPDES permit contains limits on allowable concentrations and mass emissions of pollutants contained in the discharge.

Disposal of Biosolids

The federal Clean Water Act and regulations set forth by the California Department of Health Services and State Water Resources Control Board are aimed primarily at discharges of effluent to surface waters and are addressed in Section 4.7 (Hydrology and Water Quality). The disposal of biosolids is regulated by requirements set forth by the California Integrated Waste Management Control Board, the SWRCB's General Order, Parts 257 and 530 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), county ordinances and other such regulations, as may be applicable.

■ Regional

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

Under the RWQCB NPDES, all existing and future municipal and industrial discharges to surface waters within the City of Simi Valley are subject to regulations. NPDES permits are required for operators of municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), construction projects, and industrial facilities. These permits contain limits on the amount of pollutants that can be contained in each facility's discharge.

The federal EPA's Capacity, Management, Operations, and Maintenance Regulations are proposed to be adopted by the RWQCB, affecting Simi Valley's capacity, management, operations, and maintenance of wastewater facilities. Future waste discharge requirements would have greater emphasis on the control of fats, oils, and grease (FOG) in the City's waste discharge. As part of the regulations, the RWQCB may require the City to complete a sewer system management plan which would address emergency spill response, preventative maintenance program, establish legal authority, and FOG mitigation measures.

■ Local

City of Simi Valley Municipal Code

Section 9-66.050 of the City's Municipal Code provides conditions for approval of any subdivision located within an adopted drainage or sanitary sewer area. Developers may be required to pay fees or considerations in lieu thereof, thus defraying the actual or estimated costs for construction of planned sanitary sewer facilities.

4.17.8 Project Impacts and Mitigation

■ Analytic Method

The analysis provided below considers the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of construction and implementation of the proposed project described in Chapter 3. The analysis that follows is provided within the context of the Planning Area. While most infill or new development would occur within the area of potential change identified in Chapter 3 (Project Description), development in these areas would affect overall City demand for wastewater conveyance and treatment.

In preparing this EIR, projected wastewater generation was calculated using the generation factors provided the City of Los Angeles Wastewater Program Management (1988) and the land use data for the General Plan Update. The wastewater generated by the proposed project was then compared to system treatment capacity to assess the impact of the proposed project on wastewater.

The potential impacts on wastewater conveyance and treatment resulting from development under the General Plan Update were evaluated against the 2011 CEQA Thresholds (described below), as well as the potentially mitigating effects of applicable General Plan Update policies on those impacts.

■ Thresholds of Significance

For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the General Plan Update would result in substantial adverse physical impacts if it would do any of the following:

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

■ General Plan Policies that Mitigate Potential Impacts on Wastewater

Policies and goals from the Mobility and Infrastructure Chapter that would mitigate potential impacts wastewater include the following. All General Plan policies are followed by a set of numbers in parentheses. These numbers reference applicable measures that will be undertaken by the City to implement the policy.

- Policy IU-3.1** **Peak Flow Service.** Provide sufficient wastewater conveyance, pumping, and treatment capacity for peak sewer flows and infiltration. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-5*)
- Policy IU-3.2** **Analysis for New Development.** Require that new development and major renovation projects submit an analysis outlining sewer capacity and improvements needed prior to the issuance of building permits. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-12, IU-13*)

- Policy IU-3.3** **Water Conservation.** Require that wastewater flows be minimized in existing and future developments through water conservation and recycling efforts. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-12*)
- Policy IU-3.4** **Public Outreach.** Administer public outreach campaign to communicate requirements to residents and businesses to limit the amount of oils, pesticides, and toxic chemicals entering the sewer system. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-6*)
- Policy IU-3.5** **Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) Control Program.** Continue to monitor, inspect, and educate businesses and residents about FOG to prevent sanitary sewer overflows caused by fats, oils, and grease accumulation. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-6, IU-9*)
- Policy IU-3.6** **Monitoring of Toxins.** Continue to monitor businesses or uses that may generate toxic or potentially hazardous substances to prevent discharge into wastewater system. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-6, IU-9*)
- Policy IU-3.7** **System Asset Evaluation and Rehabilitation Plan.** Manage the Rehabilitation Plan to prevent infrastructure failures caused by aging and deteriorating sewer pipelines. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-1, IU-5*)
- Policy IU-3.8** **Sewer System Maintenance.** Continue to clean and video inspect the City’s sewer infrastructure to mitigate sanitary sewer overflows, locate deficiencies, and reduce leaks and contamination. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-5*)
- Policy IU-3.9** **Penalties and Fines.** Implement severe penalties and fines for dumping hazardous materials into the City’s sewer and storm drain systems. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-6, IU-9*)
- Policy IU-3.10** **Federal and County Regulations.** Continue to implement the latest requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) and Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) regulations, including the use of Best Management Practices by businesses in the City. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-6, IU-9*)

■ Effects Not Found to Be Significant

No Effects Not Found to Be Significant have been identified with respect to wastewater.

■ Less-Than-Significant Impacts

Impact 4.17-3 **Implementation of the General Plan Update could result in an increase in wastewater that exceeds wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board; however, this impact would be reduced to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of General Plan policies and compliance with relevant local, state, and federal regulations. This is a *less-than-significant* impact.**

In specific areas of the City, the General Plan Update would allow for the amendment of land use designations and/or the potential for an increase in densities of existing uses (refer to Chapter 3 [Project Description] of this EIR for a complete description of these areas). In select locations, land use designations would be amended to accommodate mixed uses, which would allow for residential uses in

areas that are currently utilized for commercial purposes. In all cases, existing uses within the City would be allowed to remain. Additional development throughout the City accommodated under the General Plan Update, such as infill and redevelopment, would increase wastewater treatment demand.

New development under implementation of the General Plan Update would continue to comply with all provisions of the NPDES program, as enforced by the RWQCB. Therefore, implementation of the General Plan Update would not result in an exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements. All future projects under the General Plan Update would be required to comply with all applicable wastewater discharge requirements issued by the SWRCB and RWQCB.

The General Plan Update includes Policy IU-3.1 (Peak Flow Service), which requires the City to provide sufficient wastewater conveyance, pumping, and treatment capacity for peak sewer flows and infiltration. Policy IU-3.7 (System Asset Evaluation and Rehabilitation Plan) and Policy IU-3.8 (Sewer System Maintenance) would maintain the adequacy of the City's sewer system and WQCP by requiring frequent inspections to prevent infrastructure failures caused by aging and deteriorating sewer pipelines and addressing any inadequacies. Policy IU-3.10 (Federal and County Regulations) calls for the continued implementation of NPDES and RWQCB regulations, including the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) by businesses in the City. Policy IU-3.5 (Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) Control Program) and Policy IU-3.6 (Monitoring of Toxins) would further ensure that increased development associated with the General Plan Update would comply with RWQCB regulations. Future development under the General Plan Update would be required to comply with federal, state, regional, and local regulations, and the proposed goals and policies identified above. Implementation of the General Plan Update would, therefore, result in a *less-than-significant* impact.

Impact 4.17-4 Implementation of the General Plan Update could result in additional wastewater that would require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects, or could result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments; however, this impact would be reduced to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of General Plan policies and compliance with relevant local, state, and federal regulations. This is a *less-than-significant* impact.

In certain areas of the City, the General Plan Update would allow for the amendment of land use designations and/or the potential for an increase in densities of existing uses (refer to Chapter 3 of this EIR for a complete description of these areas). In select locations, land use designations would be amended to accommodate mixed use, which would allow for residential uses in an area that is currently utilized for commercial purposes. In all cases, existing uses within the City would be allowed to remain. Additional development throughout the City accommodated under the General Plan Update, such as infill and redevelopment, would increase wastewater treatment demand. Implementation of the General Plan Update could generate additional demand on the sewer system from increased sewage flows, as reflected by Table 4.17-6 (Projected Change in Flow at General Plan Build-Out [gpd]).

No.	Study Area Name	Sub-Area	SFR	MFR	Commercial	Office	Industrial	Business Park	Total
1	Tapo Street Overlay	A	(2,000)	45,000	(5,000)	11,000	—	—	49,000
		B	(6,000)	59,000	3,000	25,000	—	—	80,000
		C	(17,000)	10,000	11,000	9,000	—	—	12,000
		D	(4,000)	151,000	7,000	40,000	(4,000)	1,000	192,000
		E	(23,000)	32,000	(1,000)	5,000	—	1,000	13,000
2	Los Angeles Avenue Overlay	A	(44,000)	371,000	12,000	36,000	(5,000)	—	371,000
		B	—	866,000	55,000	69,000	(21,000)	24,000	993,000
		C	(15,000)	157,000	6,000	16,000	—	—	163,000
5	Patricia Avenue/Heywood Street	—	—	100,000	2,000	(2,000)	—	—	99,000
7	Katherine Road Connection	—	29,000	—	—	—	—	—	29,000
8	Easy Street Industrial	—	—	—	(1,000)	(5,000)	(181,000)	134,000	(52,000)
9	Old Town	A	(10,000)	25,000	(1,000)	1,000	—	—	15,000
		B	1,000	38,000	(1,000)	1,000	—	—	38,000
10	Parker Ranch	—	14,000	—	—	—	—	—	14,000
12	Los Angeles Avenue Industrial/Metrolink	A	—	—	—	2,000	(20,000)	19,000	1,000
		B	(1,000)	1,000	3,000	8,000	10,000	—	21,000
		C	(24,000)	97,000	11,000	—	—	—	84,000
		D	(11,000)	77,000	—	—	—	—	66,000
13	Simi Valley Hospital	—	1,000	—	15,000	236,000	—	—	251,000
14	Covington Avenue & Rudolph Drive	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
15	Lost Canyons Development (Whiteface)	—	—	75,000	—	—	—	—	75,000
16	Douglas Ranch Development	—	1,000	24,000	—	—	—	—	25,000
17	Runkle Canyon Development	—	127,000	—	—	—	—	—	127,000
18	Madera/Los Angeles Condominiums	—	—	55,000	—	—	—	—	55,000
	Total ADF		21,000	2,181,000	116,000	453,000	(221,000)	178,000	2,729,000

SOURCE: City of Simi Valley, Sewer System Evaluation and Capacity Assurance Plan (2010).

The WQCP currently treats nearly 9.6 mgd of wastewater during winter months. The WQCP is rated to accept 12.5 mgd of wastewater. As shown in Table 4.17-6, the implementation of the General Plan Update is anticipated to result in an increase of approximately 2.8 mgd of wastewater per day from existing conditions. On full build-out of the General Plan Update, the WQCP would treat approximately 12.4 mgd. Based on current treatment levels at the WQCP and the design capacity, the WQCP has sufficient remaining capacity to treat the full increase in sewage attributable to growth anticipated under

the General Plan Update by 2035. Therefore, implementation of the General Plan Update would not require an additional expansion of the wastewater treatment plant.

In addition, Policy IU-3.1 (Peak Flow Service) requires that sufficient sewer service be maintained. Future development under the General Plan Update would be required to comply with federal, state, regional, and local regulations, and the proposed goals and policies identified above. Therefore, given existing and anticipated future capacity at the WQCP, wastewater generation expected from the General Plan Update build-out, and General Plan Update goals and policies, impacts to the wastewater treatment facilities associated with implementation of the General Plan Update would be *less than significant*.

■ Significant and Unavoidable Impacts

No significant and unavoidable impacts have been identified with respect to wastewater.

■ Cumulative Impacts

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative impacts associated with sewage treatment systems and recycled water conveyance systems would be the service area of the wastewater service and treatment service provider, the Simi Valley Department of Public Works and the WQCP. Cumulative impacts are only addressed for those thresholds that have a project-related impact, whether it is less than significant, significant, or significant and unavoidable. If “no impact” occurs, no cumulative analysis is provided for that threshold.

The City Department of Public Works and the City’s WQCP provide regional wastewater treatment services. Past cumulative development in the WQCP service area has resulted in the treatment plant nearing capacity, and, while there is remaining capacity in the WQCP, the City plans an expansion of the WQCP to accommodate additional growth. Thus, cumulative development has resulted in the need for expansion of the existing facilities. Development under the General Plan Update would generate additional wastewater, but the 2.8 mgd that would be generated could be accommodated by the remaining capacity in the WQCP without expansion, and represents only a 29 percent increase in wastewater treated by the WQCP. This 29 percent increase would not represent a cumulatively considerable contribution to the cumulative impact. Site-specific sewer system improvements would likely be required, but these projects would be subject to separate, project-specific environmental review. Existing regulations ensure that all users pay their fair share for any necessary expansion of the system, including expansion to wastewater treatment facilities. Therefore, the project’s cumulative impact would be *less than significant*.

Solid Waste

4.17.9 Introduction

This section discusses the potential impacts of the General Plan Update on solid waste services. Solid waste is defined as refuse requiring collection, recycling or disposal into a landfill. The section describes Simi Valley’s existing solid waste management and resource recovery systems, identifies current federal, state, regional, and local regulations regarding the collection and disposal of solid waste, and forecasts

potential impacts on solid waste systems attributable to the General Plan Update. Information for this section is taken from data provided by the Solid Waste Management section of the Technical Background Report, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), Cal Recycle, and Waste Management, Inc.

4.17.10 Environmental Setting

The Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center (SVLRC) is located northwest of the City of Simi Valley in an unincorporated area of the county at 2801 Madera Road, Simi Valley. The land surrounding the SVLRC is zoned open space to the north and east open space and business park to the west; and open space, light industrial, office commercial, business park, recreational commercial and residential to the south. The landfill accepts nonhazardous municipal solid waste and recyclable materials primarily from Ventura and Los Angeles County residential, commercial, and industrial sources. The landfill began operations in 1970. The site was leased from the Moreland Investment Company (a subsidiary of the Union Oil Company of California) and operated by the Ventura County Public Works Agency. In 1972, the Ventura Regional County Sanitation District assumed operations at the site through January of 1983. In January of 1983, Chemical Waste Management (CWM) acquired the landfill. Later that year, CWM transferred its ownership to Waste Management of California, Inc. (WMC) From 1971 until mid 1982, 25 acres of the landfill was used for disposal of hazardous waste (approximately 9 acres received hazardous wastes and liquids, and 16 acres received both hazardous wastes and municipal waste). Neither a liner nor leachate collection system was placed below the waste. The area was capped with a four- to five-foot thick layer of compacted low-permeability soil; a leachate collection system was later installed and then overfilled with municipal solid waste. This provides for leachate collection from municipal solid waste placed above the former hazardous waste disposal area. The landfill is regulated by the County of Ventura, County Resource Management Agency Environmental Health Division (CIWMB n.d.).

■ Existing Conditions

The SVLRC currently provides approximately 60 percent of Ventura County's daily refuse disposal needs and 100 percent of City of Simi Valley's daily refuse disposal needs. Approximately 40 percent of all waste accepted at the SVLRC originates outside of Ventura County. The SVLRC is permitted to accept up to 3,000 tons per day (TPD) of refuse and can accept 6,250 tons of recyclable materials. The SVLRC recycles approximately 25 percent of all waste accepted. The average daily disposal for 2007 was 2,177 TPD, or approximately 73 of its permitted daily capacity. The total permitted capacity of SVLRC is 43,500,000 cubic yards, and the estimated remaining permitted capacity is 20,575,377 cubic yards CalRecycle (2011). The SVLRC has an estimated closure date of January 31, 2027 (CalRecycle 2011). However, an expansion (see below) was approved in the summer of 2011 that will increase the landfill's capacity and extend its life beyond year 2050.

■ Planned Improvements

WMC has approved plans to expand the landfill to meet the County's long-term disposal and recycling needs. The plan includes maintaining the current daily tonnage limit of 9,250 TPD, but changing the portion of trash intake from 3,000 TPD to 6,000 TPD to accommodate growth in Ventura County and

to compensate for the closure of the other County landfill. WMC will also set aside 516 acres of land as a buffer area and wildlife habitat (Waste Management n.d.). The proposed landfill will be expanded to approximately 371 acres for waste disposal and increase its permitted capacity to 43.5 million cubic yards. The proposed landfill will have an extended life beyond Year 2050. In addition, the following ancillary, support, recycling, resource recovery, and conversion facilities will be included:

1. Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)/Recyclables Transfer Facility (RTF) on approximately 2 acres within current property for processing up to 500 TPD of recyclables
2. Simi Valley Environmental Collection Center (SVECC) will collect household hazardous waste.
3. Waste Hauling Yard relocation to the existing landfill property from its current location at 195 W. Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley, CA
4. Office facilities to be constructed within the existing landfill property consolidating up to 150 staff/management employees of both the landfill and WMC inclusive of a visitor and education center
5. Heavy Equipment and Vehicle Maintenance Facility to be constructed within the existing landfill property adjacent to the consolidated office facilities
6. Construction new Scales and Scale House
7. Expanded Green Waste Facility to be enlarged to 10 acres for material staging and processing
8. On-site Construction and Demolition debris recycling
9. Expanded Landfill Gas to Energy Operations to be expanded to include three additional electrical generation system
10. Landfill Gas to Liquefied Natural Gas Facility
(PSOMAS 2007)

In order to comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations, the proposed expansion will include slope stability analysis, stockpiling of cover material, dust and vector controls, daily and intermediate cover, drainage and erosion control, leachate collection and removal, LFG recovery, and groundwater protection program.

4.17.11 Regulatory Framework

■ Federal

CFR Volume 40, Part 258 (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] Subtitle D), contains regulations for municipal solid waste landfills and requires states to implement their own permitting programs incorporating the federal landfill criteria. The federal regulations address the location, operation, design, groundwater monitoring, and closure of landfills.

■ State

Assembly Bill 939—California Integrated Waste Management Act

In 1989, the Legislature adopted the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill [AB] 939). The Act requires every city and county in the state to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) in addition to a Solid Waste Management Plan to identify how the

jurisdiction would meet mandatory 2000 state waste diversion goal. SB 2202 mandates that jurisdictions continue the 50 percent diversion achieved in 2000 beyond January 1, 2000.

California Code of Regulations, Titles 14 and 27

Title 14 (Natural Resources, Division 7) and Title 27 (Environmental Protection, Division 2 [Solid Waste]) govern the handling and disposal of solid waste and operation of landfills, transfer stations, and recycling facilities.

Senate Bill 63

On July 28, 2009, SB 63 was approved and filed, allowing the abolishment of the CIWMB and transfer of its duties and responsibilities to a new department called the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, or CalRecycle. This legislation was passed in order to combine the state's solid waste and recycling programs. The combination of the Waste Management Division and the Division of Recycling to form CalRecycle went into effect on January 1, 2010.

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)

At the state level, the management of solid waste is governed by regulations established by CalRecycle, which delegates local permitting, enforcement, and inspection responsibilities to local enforcement agencies. Historically, these duties were handled by the CIWMB, but the CIWMB was recently reorganized and became a fully integrated part of CalRecycle pursuant to SB 63.

■ Regional

There are no regional solid waste regulations applicable to the proposed project.

■ Local

City of Simi Valley Municipal Code

The City of Simi Valley Municipal Code contains regulations for solid waste and recycling, including requirements for construction waste disposal and recycling. These regulations implement the requirements of AB 939 through the City's SRRE and Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE). The Municipal Code considers construction sites a commercial use for the purposes of waste collection and disposal. It also establishes requirements for container and collection area size for multifamily residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional uses.

The SRRE includes, as required by CIWMB, a program for management of solid waste generated within the City according to the following hierarchy: (1) source reduction, (2) recycling and composting, and (3) environmentally safe disposal. The SRRE places primary emphasis on implementation of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting programs while identifying the amount of disposal capacity that will be needed for solid waste which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted.

A HHWE is required to identify a program for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of HHW within the City. The City's HHWE sets out a program for HHW collection and disposal, and

includes identified sources of funding, a schedule for program implementation, and a public education program.

The recently adopted Green Building Code (Title 8, Chapter 22) requires that a minimum of 75 percent of non-hazardous construction waste be recycled or reused on-site.

4.17.12 Project Impacts and Mitigation

■ Analytic Method

The analysis provided below considers the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of construction and implementation of the proposed project described in Chapter 3. The analysis that follows is provided within the context of the Planning Area. While most infill or new development would occur within the area of potential change identified in Chapter 3 (Project Description), development in these areas would affect overall City demand for solid waste disposal and landfill capacity.

In preparing this EIR, projected solid waste generation was calculated using the generation factors provided by the Guidelines for Preparation of Environmental Assessments for Solid Waste Impacts (Ventura County Solid Waste Management Department and CalRecycle and the land use data for current conditions and the General Plan Update. The solid waste generated by the proposed project is compared to County waste disposal capacity to assess the impact of the proposed project on solid waste.

The potential impacts on landfill capacity resulting from development under the General Plan Update were evaluated against the 2011 CEQA Thresholds (described below), as well as the potentially mitigating effects of applicable General Plan Update policies on those impacts.

■ Thresholds of Significance

For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the General Plan Update would result in a substantial adverse physical impact if it would do any of the following:

- Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs
- Fail to comply with applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste

■ General Plan Policies that Mitigate Potential Impacts on Solid Waste

Policies and goals from the Mobility and Infrastructure Chapter that would mitigate potential impacts on solid waste include the following. All General Plan policies are followed by a set of numbers in parentheses. These numbers reference applicable measures that will be undertaken by the City to implement the policy.

- Policy IU-5.1 Waste Collection Services.** Maintain adequate solid waste collection for commercial, industrial, and residential developments in accordance with state law. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-7*)

- Policy IU-5.2 Waste Collection Operations.** Monitor the operations of the waste collection contractor to ensure that service levels are adequate. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-7*)
- Policy IU-5.3 Diversion of Waste.** Require recycling, composting, and waste separation to reduce the volume and toxicity of solid wastes sent to landfill facilities, with the objective of diverting 50 percent of non-hazardous waste through source reduction, reuse, and recycling. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-7, IU-8*)
- Policy IU-5.4 Electronic Waste Recycling.** Coordinate with businesses that recycle electronic waste to provide convenient collection/drop off locations for City residents. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-8, IU-9*)
- Policy IU-5.5 Hazardous Waste.** Continue the Household Hazardous Waste Disposal Program that provides free disposal of household hazardous waste to City residents several times during the year. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-8, IU-9*)
- Policy IU-5.6 Composting and Green Waste Recycling Programs.** Sponsor solid waste educational programs on backyard waste composting and grass recycling (i.e., mulching grass clippings back into the lawn). (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-7, IU-8*)
- Policy IU-5.7 Recycling and Reuse of Construction Wastes.** Require recycling and reuse of construction wastes, including recycling materials generated by the demolition and remodeling of buildings, with the objective of diverting 85 percent of construction wastes through source reduction, reuse, and recycling. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-8, IU-12*)
- Policy IU-5.8 Methane Monitoring and Control.** Promote methods for methane monitoring, control, and recapture in landfills and other sustainable strategies to reduce the release of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from waste disposal or management sites and to generate additional energy such as electricity. (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-7*)
- Policy IU-5.9 Educational Programs.** Sponsor public educational programs regarding the benefits of solid waste diversion and recycling and encourage residents and businesses to redistribute reusable materials (e.g., at garage sales or materials exchanges). (*Imp A-1, A-2, LU-18, IU-8*)

■ Effects Not Found to Be Significant

State law currently requires a 50 percent diversion of solid waste from landfills (AB 939). The City of Simi Valley has achieved this diversion through recycling and collection of green waste, and diverted 55 percent of its solid waste in 2006 (CalRecycle 2008). Therefore, the City is in compliance with state law.

The General Plan Update would not result in a substantial increase in the demand for solid waste services compared to existing conditions. Solid waste would be disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations related to solid waste, including AB 939. Specifically, AB 939 requires city and county jurisdictions to identify an implementation schedule to divert 50 percent of the total waste stream from landfill disposal by the year 2000 and 70 percent by the year 2020. The City currently meets the requirements and is working to further reduce waste entering landfills to meet future mandates. In addition, Policy IU-5.1 (Waste Collection Services) and Policy IU-5.3 (Diversion of Waste) under

Goal IU-5 (Solid Waste Facilities) of the General Plan Update require that adequate solid waste collection be maintained and recycling be required to divert nonhazardous waste from landfills. Thus, implementation of the General Plan Update, with adherence to the policies set forth under Goal IU-5 (Solid Waste Facilities), would ensure that no conflict with federal, state, or local statutes or regulations related to solid waste disposal would occur. Development under the General Plan Update would comply with applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste and there would be *no impact*.

■ Less-Than-Significant Impacts

Impact 4.17-5 **Implementation of the General Plan Update could result in insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the City's solid waste disposal needs; however, this impact would be reduced to less-than-significant levels through the implementation of General Plan policies and compliance with relevant local, state, and federal regulations. This is a *less-than-significant* impact.**

In certain areas of the City, the General Plan Update would allow for the amendment of land use designations and/or the potential for an increase in densities of existing uses (refer to Chapter 3 of this EIR for a complete description of these areas). In specific locations, land use designations would be amended to accommodate mixed-use, which would allow for residential uses in an area that is currently utilized for commercial purposes. In all cases, existing uses within the City would be allowed to remain. Additional development throughout the City accommodated under the General Plan Update, such as infill and redevelopment, would increase solid waste generation within the City, thus increasing the need for solid waste disposal services.

According to SCAG and the U.S. Census Bureau, the population in Ventura County is projected to increase from approximately 820,000 in Year 2005 to 930,000 in Year 2020, and further increase to 990,000 in Year 2030 (PSOMAS 2007). Historic growth of the waste stream has been in excess of annual increases in population percentages, which is likely due to development of facilities and businesses to support the increased population base (PSOMAS 2007). As previously stated, WMC has received approval to expand the landfill to meet the County's long-term disposal and recycling needs. The plan includes maintaining the current daily tonnage limit of 9,250 TPD, but plans to change the portion of trash intake from 3,000 TPD to 6,000 TPD to accommodate growth in Ventura County. As shown in Table 4.17-7 (Solid Waste Generated from General Plan Update Build-Out), build-out under the General Plan Update would generate approximately 342 tons/day of additional solid waste over what currently is generated in the City (approximately 1,147 tons/day). This represents an approximately 1 percent increase in current solid waste generation.

Upon completion of the approved landfill expansion, the 1,147 total tons of solid waste anticipated to be generated per day by full build-out of the General Plan Update would constitute approximately 19 percent of the daily permitted capacity of the three landfills serving the City of Simi Valley (compared to the existing 27 percent, a decrease of 8 percent). Therefore, waste generated by growth under the General Plan Update would be accommodated by existing and future landfill capacities. The proposed improvements at SVLRC will extend its closure date to 2054 and increase its permitted daily disposal to

Table 4.17-7 Solid Waste Generated from General Plan Update Build-Out

Land Use	Solid Waste Generation Rates	Existing Use		General Plan Build-Out		Net Difference	
		Units	Solid Waste Generated (tons/yr)	Units	Solid Waste Generated (tons/yr)	Units	Solid Waste Generated (tons/yr)
Single-Family Dwelling Unit	2.04 tons/du/yr ^a	33,824 du	67,950	38,571 du	78,684	4,747 du	9,683
Multi-Family Dwelling Unit	1.17 tons/du/yr ^a	9,659 du	12,060	19,867 du	23,244	10,208 du	11,943
Commercial							
■ Auto Dealer/Mixed Use Office/General /Office/Recreational Commercial	0.0108 tons/sf/yr ^b	7,822,000 sf	84,478	11,919,000 sf	128,725	4,097,000 sf	44,247
■ General/District Commercial							
Commercial							
■ General Commercial/ Retail/Mixed-Use Commercial	0.0024 tons/sf/yr ^b	1,685,000	4,044	8,750,000	21,000	7,065,000 sf	16,956
Industrial	0.0108 tons/sf/yr ^c	8,216,000 sf	88,733	12,134,000 sf	131,047	3,918,000 sf	42,314
Public/Semi Public	0.007 lb/sf/day ^d	3,965,052 sf	5,065*	3,965,052 sf	5,065*	0 sf	0
School	0.0013 tons/sf/yr ^d	20,460,132 sf	26,598	20,460,132 sf	26,598	0 sf	0
Hospital	0.0108 tons/sf/yr ^d	422,532 sf	4,563	422,532 sf	4,563	0 sf	0
Total (tons/yr)		293,491 tons/yr		418,926 tons/yr		125,143 tons/yr	
Total (tons/day)		804 tons/day		1,147 tons/day		342 tons/day	

SOURCES:

- CalRecycle, Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates for Residential Developments (July 14, 2010), <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/wastegenrates/Residential.htm>.
- CalRecycle, Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates for Commercial Establishments (December 30, 2009), <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/wastegenrates/Commercial.htm>.
- CalRecycle, Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates for Industrial Establishments (December 30, 2009), <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/wastegenrates/Industrial.htm>.
- CalRecycle, Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates for Institutions (December 30, 2009), <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/wastegenrates/Institution.htm>.

1 acre = 43,560 square feet; 1 ton = 2,000 pounds

* (lbs/day)*(365)/2000 = tons/yr

6,000 tons per day. Therefore, it is anticipated that waste generated by additional growth under the General Plan Update would be accommodated by existing and future landfill capacities.

In addition, Policy IU-5.1 (Waste Collection Services) and Policy IU-5.3 (Diversion of Waste) under Goal IU-5 (Solid Waste Facilities) of the General Plan Update require that adequate solid waste collection be maintained and recycling be required to divert nonhazardous waste from landfills. Therefore, as the General Plan Update would be adequately served by existing and future landfill facilities serving the City, and as compliance with federal, state, and local requirements and the General Plan Update goals and policies above would serve to reduce waste and minimize waste received at landfills, implementation of the General Plan Update would result in a *less-than-significant* impact with regard to solid waste.

■ Significant and Unavoidable Impacts

No significant and unavoidable impacts have been identified with respect to solid waste.

■ Cumulative Impacts

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative impacts associated with solid waste systems would be the service area of the solid waste service provider, the Ventura County region of the CIWMB. Cumulative impacts are only addressed for those thresholds that have a project-related impact, whether it is less than significant, significant, or significant and unavoidable. If “no impact” occurs, no cumulative analysis is provided for that threshold.

Despite the anticipated sufficient capacity of the SVLRC, any existing capacity that currently exists within the landfill’s service boundary is finite. Thus, it is considered that, without additional substantial expansion of the landfill facilities that serve the County, solid waste generation from past, approved, and foreseeable cumulative projects in the General Plan Update area would exacerbate regional landfill capacity issues in the future. That is, any additional solid waste incrementally added to existing facilities would decrease the amount of time until they are completely full. The implementation of source-reduction measures would be required on a project-specific basis as development projects are proposed, and requirements for recycling would partially address landfill capacity issues by diverting additional solid waste at the source of generation. Implementation of the General Plan Update would result in a 1 percent increase in the solid waste generated by the City of Simi Valley, which is not a cumulatively considerable contribution, particularly considering the approved expansion of the SVLRC, which extends the useful life of the SVLRC to beyond the build-out year of the General Plan Update. Therefore, the project’s cumulative impacts to solid waste would be *less than significant*.

4.17.13 References

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