5.18 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

The two components of the proposed Project analyzed herein are:

1) Adoption and implementation of the General Plan Update (Beaumont 2040 Plan), and
2) Adoption and implementation of the revised Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map;

Of the two Project components, the revised Zoning Ordinance is not considered to have impacts related to utilities and service systems because they address site planning, building design, and community aesthetics, rather than physical changes to the land and were prepared for compatibility with the proposed Beaumont 2040 Plan. The revised Zoning Map will have similar types of land uses as the Beaumont 2040 Plan for consistency purposes; therefore, all discussions which apply to the Beaumont 2040 Plan shall also apply to the revised Zoning Map. Impacts related to the adoption and implementation of the Beaumont 2040 Plan, the revised Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map.

Since an initial study was not prepared with the issuance of the Notice of Preparation (Appendix A), the focus of the following discussion is related to: the adequate provision of water, sewer, flood control and stormwater drainage, and waste disposal services.

5.18.1 Setting

The following discussion describes the water demands and supplies, wastewater generation, collection and treatment, recycled water demand and supply, flood control facilities and stormwater drainage, and waste disposal services in the setting of the City and City's Sphere of Influence (SOI) (collectively referred to as the "Planning Area"). This will provide context for understanding the nature and significance of utilities and service systems within the region.

Potable Water

The Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District (BCVWD) is the water supplier to the Planning Area. The current BCVWD Service Area of approximately 37.5 square miles includes the City, the City's SOI, and the unincorporated community of Cherry Valley, which is outside of the City's SOI.

BCVWD provides an updated Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years that details the current and future projected potable water supplies and customer demands. The most recent update was in 2015 and the next one is expected in 2020. BCVWD has also recently prepared a *Potable Water System Master Plan Update* (2015 WMP Update), which also details water supplies and demands.

BCVWD presently provides potable water from two local groundwater sources: Edgar Canyon and the Beaumont Basin. Groundwater level trends in the Beaumont Basin are evaluated by the Watermaster annually. BCVWD has eleven wells in the Beaumont Basin and 13 wells in Edgar Canyon, which have limited yield particularly in dry years. In 2015, the wells in Edgar Canyon produced about 15 to 20 percent of the total annual supply, with the remainder pumped from wells in the Beaumont Basin (UWMP p. 3-5). BCVWD does not currently produce groundwater from the Singleton or San Timoteo Groundwater Basins, but plans to do so in the future (UWMP, p. 6-1).

The Beaumont Basin is adjudicated pursuant to a Stipulated Judgment (Judgment) and managed by the Beaumont Basin Watermaster (Watermaster), which is a five-member committee consisting of representatives from the Cities of Banning and Beaumont, BCVWD, the Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD), and South Mesa Water Company (SMWC). The Judgment establishes who is an Appropriator and who is an Overlying Party, and their respective water rights. The Appropriators include City of

Banning, BCVWD, SMWC, YVWD, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, and San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA). Overlying Parties are owners of land (and their successors/assignees) that overlies the Beaumont Basin and have pumped water from the Basin in the past. Currently, there are 17 Overlying Producers pumping from 21 groundwater wells (BBW, p. 3-4). Minimal producers, which are those producing less than 10 AFY from the Basin, are exempt from the Judgment. (BBW, p. 1-3..

The Beaumont Basin Judgment allows for the Appropriators to enter into Groundwater Storage Agreements with the Watermaster, which set up groundwater banking accounts. At the end of 2018, the total storage allowed in the Beaumont Basin by all of the Appropriators was 290,000 acre-feet (AF), of which BCVWD has claim to 80,000 AF and the City has 30,000 AF of storage space available to fill. During wet years, BCVWD can bank SWP water for extraction during dry years. BCVWD can only extract what it has in storage or otherwise credited to BCVWD by Watermaster. At the end of 2018, the total amount in storage from all Appropriators was 109,165 AF, of which BCVWD had 34,793.7 AF of water in their storage account, or roughly 43 percent of maximum. The City had no water attributed to their storage account. (BBW, p. 3-11.) The Beaumont Basin's Safe Yield is currently estimated at 6,700 AF per year (AFY) based on a safe yield redetermination approved by Watermaster in 2015 (BBW, p. 2-5).

The Beaumont Basin storage is replenished, at least partially, every year by forbearance water, reallocated unused Overlying Party pumping rights, return flows, recycled water, and imported water when available. Replenishment can be accomplished by spreading and percolation, injection, or in-lieu use of surface water or imported water. (BBW, p. 1-3.) The amount of imported water that can be recharged in any year depends on the state Department of Water Resources (DWR) State Water Project (SWP) allocation, which varies from year to year (UWMP, p. 7-4.) In the event of a major catastrophe that causes an outage of the SWP for an extended period of time, (i.e. one year or more), BCVWD would be relying on its own Beaumont Basin storage account to make up the difference. In the event the outage is long enough to deplete BCVWD's storage account, BCVWD could request Watermaster to temporarily waiver the need for immediate replenishment and give permission to draw on the Beaumont Basin, concurrently with water use restrictions. BCVWD estimates there is more than 2,000,000 AF of water in storage in the Beaumont Basin. (UWMP, p. 8-20.)

Imported water is available to BCVWD from the SGPWA, which is a wholesale water supplier and one of 29 Contractors to the State Water Project (SWP). BCVWD purchases imported SWP water for the purpose of groundwater recharge. SGPWA has a maximum annual allotment of 17,300 AFY of SWP water (which is their "Table A" amount (UWMP p. 6-4)); however, Contractors rarely receive all of their allotment. As of May 22, 2020, the SWP expects to deliver 20 percent of requested supplies in 2020 (DWR-1). In 2018, BCVWD recharged 12,121 AF of SWP water into the Beaumont Basin (BBW, Table 3-4).

The population served by BCVWD is expected to nearly double by 2040-2045 (UWMP, p. 3-2). The current City population is approximately 49,241 persons. The City's 2006 General Plan projected a build-out population of 87,200 and the Beaumont 2040 Plan projects a build-out population of 131,940 persons. The build-out population within the BCVWD's SOI is estimated in the 2015 UWMP to be approximately 112,300 persons, which includes 90,600 persons in Beaumont based on BCVWD estimates of average land use densities (UWMP, p. 3-2). Future potable water demand is forecasted by BCVWD based on the growth rate of Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs) in its service area as shown in **Table 5.18-A – BCVWD Growth Rate for Water Demands.** BCVWD based the future water use patterns of its customers on the 2015 Potable Water System Master Plan Update, which is derived from discussions with developers and projects in the construction, planning or proposal stage from the City of Beaumont's Planning Department "Major Project Status Reports."

Table 5.18-A – BCVWD Growth Rate for Water Demands

	Cumulative New EDUs							
	2015	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**Build-Out**
Beaumont	893	5,530	8,301	11,382	14,144	15,852	16,317	17,856
Cherry Valley	13	23	82	251	552	1661	2233	4,655
Total	918	5,553	8,383	11,633	14,696	17,513	18,550	22,511
Average per Year	--	927	566	650	612	563	207	--

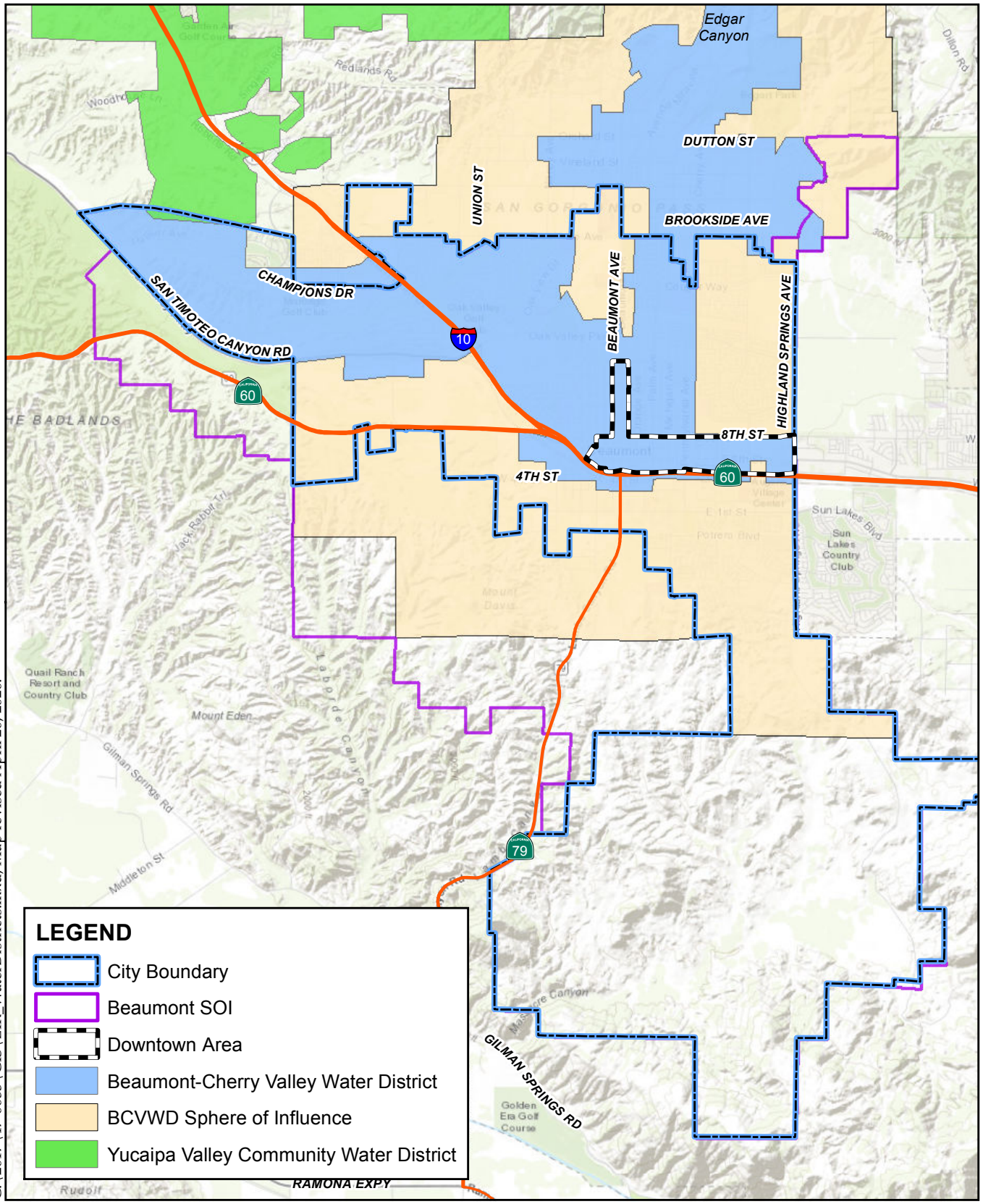
Notes: Reproduced from BCVWD 2015 UWMP, Table 3-7.

BCVWD considered this to be a “very aggressive” growth rate which is appropriate for water supply planning purposes. (UWMP, p. 4-7.) An EDU growth rate of 500 EDUs per year is closer to actual growth observed over the last few years. (UWMP, p. 3-23.) The majority of water demand is currently from single-family residential customers.

At present, water supplies available to support development within the Planning Area consist primarily of groundwater extracted from the Beaumont Basin and Edgar Canyon. (See **Figure 5.18-1 – Water District Service Area** and **Figure 5.18-2 – Groundwater Basins.**) BCVWD’s total well capacity as of 2015 is about 27.5 million gallons per day (mgd) and current maximum customer demand for water is estimated at 15.3 mgd. (UWMP, p. 3-6.)

Remainder of page intentionally left blank

Page intentionally left blank



G:\2017\17-0033\GIS\EIR_WaterDistricts.mxd; Map revised April 20, 2020.

Sources: BCVWD/LAFCO, 2016; CA Dept. Water Res., 2019; Raimi+ Assoc. 2019; Riverside Co. GIS, 2020.

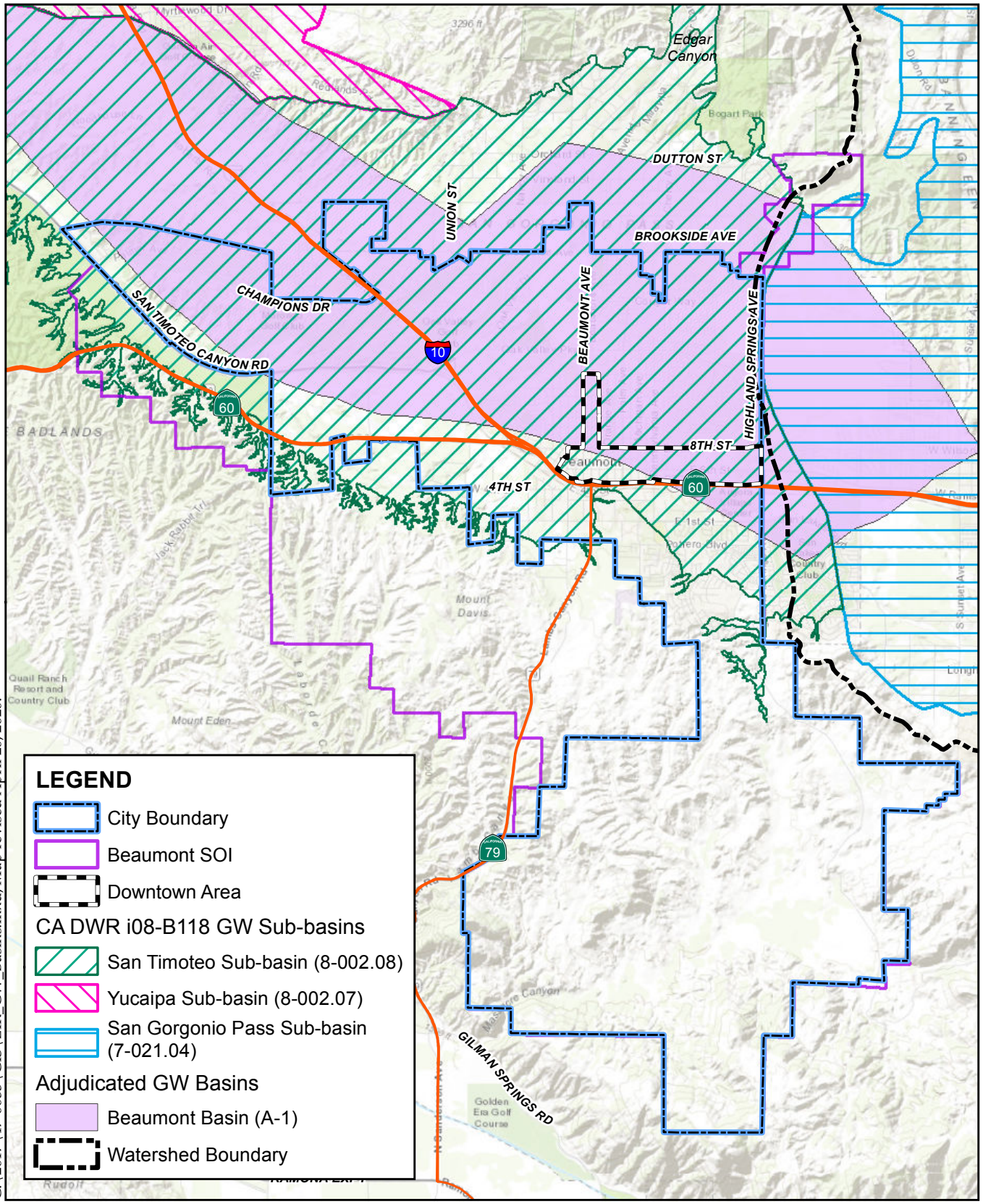
Figure 5.18-1 Water District Service Area

City of Beaumont General Plan Update

0 1 2 3 Miles

ALBERT A. WEBB ASSOCIATES

Page intentionally left blank



G:\2017\17-0033\GIS\EIR_GW_Basins.mxd; Map revised April 20, 2020.

Sources: Calif. Dept. of Water Resources, 2018; City of Beaumont, 2018; Raimi+ Assoc. 2019.

0 1 2 3 Miles

Figure 5.18-2 Groundwater Basins

City of Beaumont General Plan Update

ALBERT A. WEBB ASSOCIATES

Page intentionally left blank

The existing sources of water available to BCVWD include the following (UWMP, pp. 7-11-12):

- Unadjudicated groundwater from Little San Gorgonio Creek (Edgar Canyon);
- Adjudicated groundwater from the Beaumont Basin;
- Stormwater capture in Edgar Canyon (Little San Gorgonio Creek) and recharge in percolation ponds in Upper and Middle Canyon and at the Canyon mouth in recently added desilting and recharge basins;
- Non-potable groundwater supplying the existing non-potable water system; and
- Imported SWP from SGPWA.

The availability of SWP water from SGPWA may be highly variable depending on environmental and regulatory conditions in the Sacramento Delta area. The DWR *State Water Project Delivery Capability Report* is prepared every two years to address uncertainty in the availability of SWP water, which is affected by hydrology, failure risks in levees/conveyance systems, environmental constraints, and legal stipulations. Most notably, the federal biological opinions requiring a reduction in the amount of water pumped from the Delta to protect several endangered fish species covered by the Endangered Species Act have impacted the availability of SWP water. Various plans have been developed and are expected to continue refinement to balance competing agricultural and biological interests in the Delta region. Litigation over these efforts may result in additional uncertainties on overall water supply from the SWP. As such, addressing the environmental issues of the Bay Delta remains an ongoing process to date.

BCVWD's actual potable water demands and water supply from 2015, as well as the total projected potable and recycled water demand and supply over a 20-year planning horizon are summarized in **Table 5.18-B – BCVWD Service Area Water Demand and Supply.** The actual and forecasted population within the BCVWD service area, based on the EDUs in Table 5.18-A are also shown.

Table 5.18-B – BCVWD Service Area Water Demand and Supply

Year	Total Water Demand (AF)[1]	Total Water Supply (AF)[2]	Total Service Area Population (Beaumont Population)[5]
Actual (Potable Water)[3]			
2015	9,792	9,792	48,377 (41,780)
Future (Potable and Recycled Water)[4]			
2020	18,112	18,112	61,386 (54,764)
2025	20,881	20,881	69,306 (62,522)
2030	24,021	24,021	78,393 (71,149)
2035	26,843	26,843	86,949 (78,883)

Table 5.18-B – BCVWD Service Area Water Demand and Supply

Year	Total Water Demand (AF)[1]	Total Water Supply (AF)[2]	Total Service Area Population (Beaumont Population)[5]
2040	28,960	28,960	94,804 (83,665)
Build-Out	--	--	112,300 (92,806)

Notes: Units in acre-feet (AF) and persons.

(1) From BCVWD 2015 UWMP, Table 4-3. Includes all customer types and losses.

(2) From BCVWD 2015 UWMP, Table 6-9.

(3) Actual demand and supply consist of potable water only.

(4) Projected demand and supply include recycled water. Recycled water demand includes forecast amount used on landscaping irrigated by the non-potable water system, plus any recycled water supplied to golf courses when surplus recycled water is available. Sources of recycled water are YVWD and City of Beaumont (BCVWD 2015 UWMP, p. 4-8).

(5) From BCVWD 2015 UWMP, Table 3-8. Based on the EDU growth shown in Table 5.18-A.

Future supplies available to the BCVWD are predicated, in part, on the completion of several projects, including (UWMP, p. 7-12):

- Recycled water from the City of Beaumont and YVWD for landscape irrigation and with advanced treatment for indirect potable reuse (groundwater recharge);
- Improved recharge of captured urban runoff from Sundance development;
- Non-potable groundwater from the mouth of Edgar Canyon;
- Non-potable groundwater from San Timoteo Creek;
- Stormwater capture and recharge via the Grand Avenue Storm Drain (funded by RCFCWCD, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority grant and currently under design);
- Stormwater capture from Noble and Marshall Creek; and
- Additional urban runoff capture and recharge from developing areas.

Wastewater

All sewage generated within the City, as well as some unincorporated areas in Cherry Valley are treated at the City-owned Beaumont Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1 (WWTP). Built in 1929, the WWTP has a permitted capacity of 4.0 mgd and is receiving an average daily flow of approximately 3.1 mgd. (Webb, p. 1-1.) The City is obligated to discharge a minimum of 1.8 mgd of treated effluent from the WWTP to Cooper's Creek, located adjacent to the WWTP. The purpose of this discharge is to maintain the established riparian habitat (RWQCB-1, p. F-13).

Wastewater collection within the Planning Area is realized through a system of service lines connecting to trunk sewer lines implemented consistent with the approved City of Beaumont *Master Sanitary Sewer Plan* (1996). The new development proposed in the Beaumont 2040 Plan will require that trunk sewer

system lines and service lines will be extended throughout the Planning Area consistent with the Sewer Master Plan.

The City is currently upgrading and expanding WWTP capacity in accordance with its NPDES Permit Renewal pending before the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and with Regional Board Order No. R8-2014-0005. Completion of the upgrade is expected in 2021. With the WWTP upgrade/expansion project, the City will increase permitted capacity to 6.0 mgd, which will handle the anticipated flows generated over the next 20 years, and upgrade various system components so that the effluent is of such quality to be distributed as recycled water, and used for recharging the groundwater basins (Beaumont Basin and San Timoteo Subbasin).

The *Feasibility Study for WWTP Expansion & Salt Mitigation* (Webb, 2016) that was prepared for the aforementioned WWTP expansion and upgrade project, explored construction options that were planned to outpace flow projections. A growth rate of 510 EDUs per year was assumed in the study based on final permits issued over the previous few years and proposed development schedules. Notably, this is consistent with the "realistic" growth rate known to BCVWD in their water demand projections. Sewer generation rates are currently between 225 and 250 gallons per day per EDU (gpd/EDU). (Webb, p. 1-1.) Assuming a generation rate of 250 gpd/EDU, the WWTP's current capacity of 4.0 mgd could be reached around 2022, and the future capacity of 6.0 mgd could be reached around 2038. (Webb, p. 1-2.) Maximum flow to the WWTP, beyond the 20-year planning period ending in 2035, is 8.0 mgd (Webb, p. 2-2.) To this end, the WWTP has been developed in a "modular" fashion by which capacity can be economically and efficiently increased with additional trains of process equipment.

Flood Control and Drainage Facilities

The Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD) Master Drainage Plan (MDP) for the Beaumont Area (July 1983), address the drainage problems of the City and City's SOI and provides an economical plan that considers flood protection for both existing and future development. The Beaumont MDP encompasses approximately 34 square miles of incorporated and unincorporated land in and around the City. Generally, the MDP boundary limits are the community of Oak Glen to the north, Highland Springs Avenue to the east, Beaumont City limits to the south, and Interstate 10 and Wildwood Canyon to the southwest and northwest, respectively.

It was noted at the time the MDP was undertaken that discharge rates were determined on the basis of ultimate development assumptions from the then-current City of Beaumont and County of Riverside General Plans. As such, the alignment, location and sizing of MDP facilities are general and are subject to more detailed analysis at the design stage. Existing and proposed MDP facilities in the City and City SOI are shown on **Figure 5.18-3 – Flood Control Facilities**, which include the following:

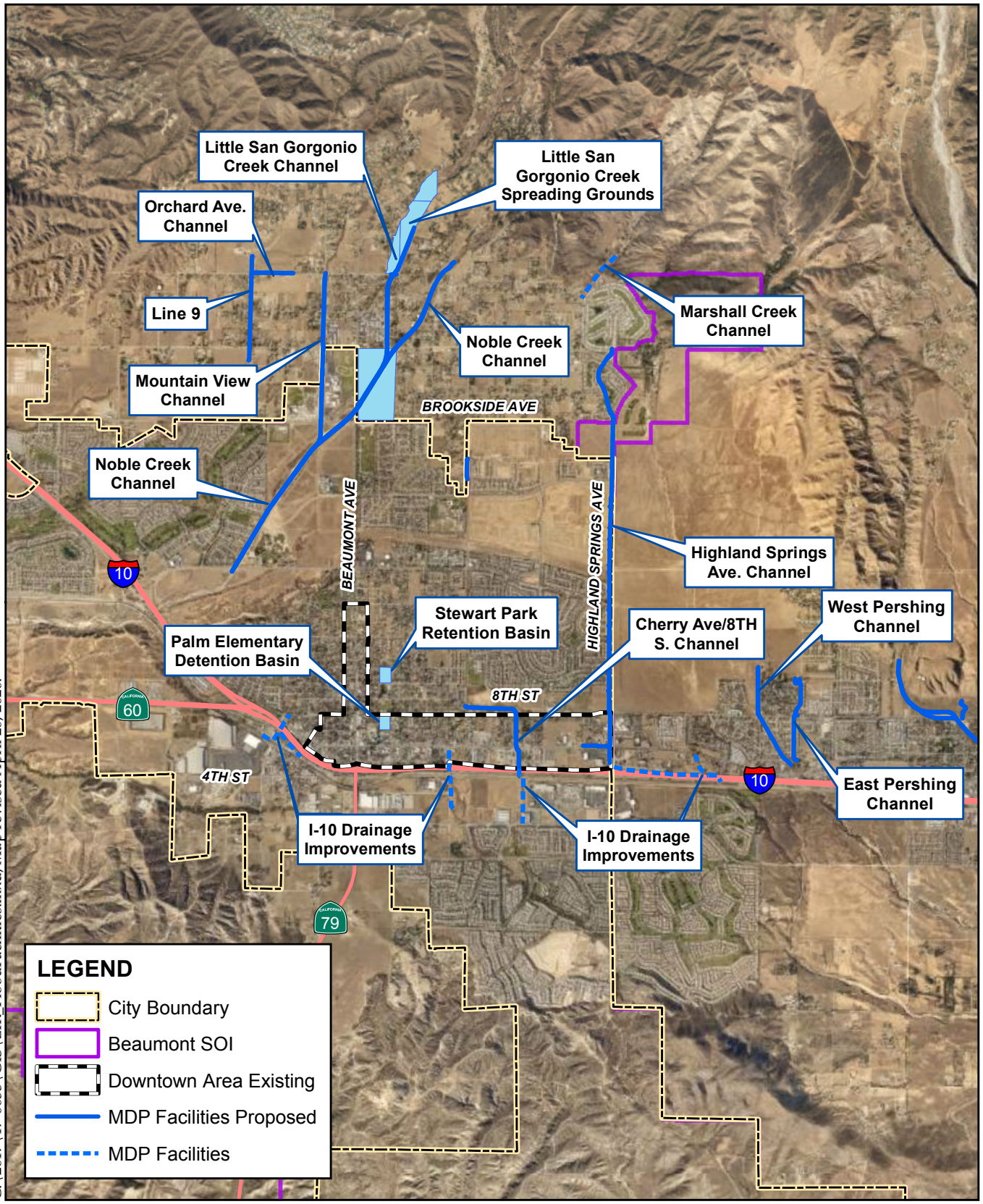
Cherry Avenue/8th Street Channel

This concrete-lined trapezoidal channel, constructed in 1957, is improved from 8th Street to its current outlet at 6th Street. Approximately 1.4 square miles of drainage area is tributary to the channel.

Highland Springs Avenue Channel

This concrete-lined trapezoidal channel extends northerly from Interstate 10 to the eastern prolongation of 16th Street.

Page intentionally left blank



G:\2017\17-0033\GIS\EIR_FloodFacilities.mxd; Map revised April 20, 2020.

Sources: RCFC&WCD, 2019; City of Beaumont, 2018; Raimi+ Assoc. 2019; RCIT, 2016 (imagery).

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

Figure 5.18-3 Flood Control Facilities

City of Beaumont General Plan Update

ALBERT A. WEBB ASSOCIATES

Page intentionally left blank

Little San Gorgonio Creek Channel

This facility is a rectangular section "wire and rail" channel, which means that the vertical earthen walls are supported by wire mesh secured to lengths of steel rails placed vertically and anchored by steel cables. It is a soft bottom channel extending from Orchard Street south to its confluence with Noble Creek Channel below Cherry Valley Boulevard.

Little San Gorgonio Creek Spreading Grounds

This system of nine earthen basins serves to recharge the groundwater table for the Cherry Valley area. It also acts as a catch basin for a portion of the large amount of silt and debris generated by erosion.

Marshall Creek Channel

This also is a "wire and rail" channel, constructed in 1938. The channel extends approximately 2,000 feet upstream from its outlet at Bellflower Avenue into Marshall Canyon. A 100-year flow rate of approximately 1,200 cubic feet per second (cfs)fs is provided for at this reach.

Mountain View Channel

Constructed in 1965, this concrete-lined trapezoidal channel extends from its confluence with Noble Creek, upstream to a point midway between Vineland Street and Cherry Valley Boulevard.

Noble Creek Channel

This is an ultimate design concrete-lined trapezoidal channel which conveys flows from Noble Creek and Little San Gorgonio Creek through the Cherry Valley Area.

Orchard Street Channel

Constructed in 1958 to intercept flows from Cherry Valley Creek, this concrete-lined trapezoidal channel outlets at Nancy Avenue and provides a 100-year flow rate of 530 cfs.

Interstate 10 Drainage Improvements

Caltrans has constructed over 30 drainage facilities to convey flows across Interstate 10 within the boundaries of the Master Plan of Drainage study area. Upon implementation of the Master Plan, these facilities will, in aggregate, protect upstream properties from a storm of 10-year frequency or greater.

Stewart Park Retention Basin

Constructed in 1989 to reduce the 10-year outflow from the park from 230 cfs to 13 cfs. This is located within the City of Beaumont's Stewart Park.

The Beaumont MDP Line 16 Project is already in the preliminary design phase with work being overseen by the District. This project will construct a storm drain to divert water into BCVWD's groundwater recharge facility. (UWMP, p. 6-59).

Solid Waste Management

The City is within the service area of the Lamb Canyon Landfill, located just south of the City and operated by the Riverside County Department of Waste Resources (RCDWR). Currently, Waste Management, Inc. provides waste collection and disposal services for residences and business within the City.

Based on data reported to the state Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), approximately 39,877 tons of waste that originated from the City was disposed in 2018 (CalRecycle(a)). A

majority of City waste in 2018 (27,887 tons) was disposed at Lamb Canyon Landfill, followed by disposal of waste at El Sobrante Landfill (6,166 tons) and Badlands Landfill (3,918 tons). The remaining 1,906 tons of City waste in 2018 was disposed at the following locations: Antelope Valley Public Landfill, Azusa Landfill, Buttonwillow Landfill, Bowerman Landfill (Irvine), Holloway Landfill (Lost Lake), Lancaster Landfill, Mid-Valley Landfill, Olinda Alpha Landfill (Brea), and Simi Valley Landfill. (CalRecycle(b).)

Lamb Canyon Landfill is currently undergoing a capacity expansion to extend the life of the facility. Disposal of the municipal waste generated within the Planning Area is ultimately the responsibility of the County of Riverside and as such, the County could direct the waste to any of the available disposal sites. This could be accomplished through direct transport to an alternative landfill or through the construction and operation of a transfer facility. Therefore, the overall capacity of the Riverside County landfills is a better measure than that of any individual landfill.

RCDWR estimated in its most recent Annual Report Summary to CalRecycle (2017), pursuant to the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP), that the County's disposal facilities will provide approximately 20 years of disposal capacity, based on current and future disposal. (CalRecycle(c).) The RCDWR disposal facilities are listed in **Table 5.18-C – Active Riverside County Landfills** and include seven active landfills within the unincorporated area of Riverside County; six of which are operated by the RCDWR, and the seventh, El Sobrante Landfill, is privately owned and operated under an agreement with the County of Riverside.

Table 5.18-C – Active Riverside County Landfills

Landfill Sites	Estimated Closure Year	Maximum Daily Load (tons/day)	Maximum Permitted Capacity (cubic yards)	Current Remaining Capacity (cubic yards)
Lamb Canyon	2029	5,000	38,935,653	19,242,950 (as of Jan. 8, 2015)
Badlands	2022	4,800	34,400,000	15,748,799 (as of Jan. 1, 2015)
El Sobrante	2051	16,054	209,910,000	143,977,170 (as of Apr. 1, 2018)
Blythe	2047	400	6,229,670	3,834,470 (as of May 24, 2016)
Mecca II	2098	400	452,182	6,371 (as of Aug. 15, 2014)
Desert Center (open 2 days/year)	2107	60	409,112	127,414 (as of Nov. 15, 2018)
Oasis (open 2 days/week)	2055	400	1,097,152	433,779 (as of Oct. 3, 2012)
Total	**-**	**27,114**	**291,433,769**	**183,370,953**

Source: CalRecycle Web site, Solid Waste Information System.

RCDWR Landfills are rated as Class III landfills according to CCR Title 27. Such landfills only accept nonhazardous, municipal solid wastes. Separate collection facilities are available for household

hazardous wastes and Antifreeze, Batteries, Oil and Paint (ABOP). Special arrangements must be made for disposal of hazardous waste from non-residential sources. (RC GP EIR p. 4.17-36)

Public Resources Code Section 41780 requires every city and county in the state to divert from landfills at least 50 percent of the quantity of waste generated within their jurisdiction in 2000. The Legislature amended this statute in 2000, requiring jurisdictions to sustain their waste diversion efforts into the future. The City's per capita disposal rate target since 2007 has been 9.7 pounds per person per day (PPD). As of 2017, the average per capita disposal rate for the City is 4.0 PPD (CalRecycle(d)).

Currently, the City supports many programs to encourage waste diversion. These include year-round recycling programs for prescription drugs and medications and household batteries. The City also hosts Recycle Days for free disposal of scrap metal, green waste, bulky items, bottle and cans, electronic waste, documents for shredding and tires. Waste Management Inc. also offers residents recycling opportunities for Sharps containers and the County offers free household hazardous waste disposal at Lamb Canyon Landfill.

Electrical

The City and City SOI are within the service area of Southern California Edison (SCE) for the provision of electricity. SCE is one of the nation's largest electric utilities, providing electric service to approximately 5 million customer accounts over a 50,000 square mile service area, including western Riverside County (SCE(a)). SCE is a California Independent System Operator that operates a 500 kv and 220 kv transmission lines, which travel east to west throughout Riverside County. These lines are part of the western United State electric transmission system which ties the entire region together and brings power from many areas to Riverside County. To continue powering California's growing population and economy, SCE plans to invest up to $13.7 billion over the three year period of 2018-2021 expanding and strengthening its electric system infrastructure (SCE(b)). SCE derives its electricity from a variety of sources, as shown in **Table 5.18-D**, SCE Supply Sources. The majority of electrical power that was traceable to a specific generation source came from eligible renewables (32 percent) and natural gas (20 percent).

Table 5.18-D – SCE Supply Sources (2017)

Energy Source	Power Mix
Eligible Renewables	**32%**
Biomass & waste	0%
Geothermal	8%
Small hydroelectric	1%
Solar	13%
Wind	10%
Coal	**0%**
Large hydroelectric	**8%**

Energy Source	Power Mix
Natural gas	**20%**
Nuclear	**6%**
Other	**0%**
Unspecified [(a)]	**34%**
Total	**100%**

Source: California Energy Commission (CEC), 2017 Power Content Label.
(a) "Unspecified" sources of power means electricity from transactions that are not traceable to specific generation sources.

Future projects within the Planning Area that require new connections to the SCE electrical grid have to coordinate with SCE to locate future facilities and establish utility easements.

Natural Gas

The City and City SOI are within the service area of Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) for the provision of natural gas at residences and businesses. SoCalGas provides natural gas to approximately 5.9 million meters in more than 500 communities over a 24,000 square mile service area (SCG(a)). Natural gas is a "fossil fuel," indicating that it comes from the ground, similar to other hydrocarbons like coal or oil. In addition to California producers of natural gas, SoCalGas also purchases natural gas from neighboring states which is delivered by interstate pipelines. Large transmission lines, some as large as 36 inches in diameter and ranging in pressure generally from 200 to 1,000 pounds per square inch above atmospheric pressure (psig), transport natural gas into population centers where they connect to distribution lines ranging in size from one inch to 20 inches and generally operating at lower pressures. Distribution lines are used to deliver natural gas to customers. Service lines of one-half to one inch in diameter branch off of the distribution pipes delivering natural gas to homes at less than one-third psig.

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) defines natural gas pipelines under two categories, "Transmission" and "Distribution." Transmission pipelines are primarily used to receive natural gas from suppliers and move it to distribution load centers or to storage facilities. These categories are separated primarily by the stress level at which they operate. The Distribution category is further divided into two subcategories: High Pressure Distribution mains, which have a maximum allowance operating pressure greater than 60 psig; and, Distribution mains and services, which have a maximum allowable operating pressure of 60 psig or less. The SoCalGas system ends at the outlet of the meter. The pipes that connect the meter to customer natural gas appliances and equipment's burner tip are typically referred to as the "house lines" and are not owned or operated by SoCalGas. (SCG(b))

Future projects in the Planning Area that require new connections to the SoCalGas system have to coordinate with SoCalGas for such things as locating future facilities and establishing utility easements.

Telecommunications

Several companies provide telecommunication services including fiber optic and broadband internet and television, and local and long-distance telephone, to residences and businesses throughout the Planning Area. Currently, the two largest providers include Frontier Communications and Spectrum (Charter Communications). Mobile telecommunication providers, including AT&T, Sprint, and T-Mobile also serve the Planning Area. Future developments that require the extension of existing telecommunication facilities have to coordinate with the pertinent company to locate facilities and establish utility easements.

5.18.2 Related Regulations

Federal Regulations

Federal Water Pollution Control Act

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 was the first major U.S. law to address water pollution. Large-scale amendments were done in 1972 when it became commonly known as the Clean Water Act (see State Regulations, below).

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act was passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply, with amendments in 1986 and 1996. The Act authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and man-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water. US EPA, states, and water systems then work together to make sure that these standards are met.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) develops and maintains Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for the City. In accordance with FEMA requirements, and in order for the City to maintain its flood insurance eligibility status, all development within the Planning Area will be implemented in a manner that does not affect flood carrying capacities of upstream or downstream facilities or drainages.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

The RCRA is the principal federal law in the United States governing the disposal of solid waste and hazardous waste. The US EPA oversees waste management regulation pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Under RCRA, however, states are authorized to carry out many of the functions of the federal law through their own hazardous waste programs and laws, as long as they are at least as stringent (or more so) than the federal regulations. Thus, CalRecycle manages the State of California's solid waste and hazardous materials programs pursuant to US EPA approval.

State Regulations

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) prohibits the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In California, the authority of the CWA is vested with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and nine RWQCBs. The Project is located within the boundary of the Santa Ana River Watershed within the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana RWQCB. NPDES permits that are applicable to the Planning Area include, but are not limited to, pretreatment standards, general industrial, construction, and municipal permits, and point- and non-point source waste discharge requirements.

In particular, the City WWTP is regulated by a NPDES waste discharge permit that specifies the discharge limits of the constituents in the effluent. The discharge permit also stipulates when the plant will require expansion based on when the average influent flow rate gets close to maximum design capacity.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

In addition to implementing the CWA, the SWRCB, and nine RWQCBs are responsible for implementing the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Section 13000, directs each RWQCB to develop a Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for all areas within its region. The Basin Plan is the basis for each RWQCB's regulatory programs and outlines the beneficial uses and water quality standards for each water body.

Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ

Statewide General WDR for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ) requires all owners of sanitary sewer collection systems to report sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) and prepare a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). The City has had coverage under this permit since July 27, 2006. The SWRCB tracks compliance with electronic SSO spill reporting; SSMP Progress; and Collection System Questionnaire and annual updates. The SSMP provides methods for the City to identify, create, and incorporate a multitude of best management practices and procedures to maintain a well-functioning collection system.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

Urban water suppliers (as defined by California Water Code [CWC] Section 10617) are obligated by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to prepare for review and approval urban water management plans (UWMPs). They are updated and resubmitted every five years. Generally, water suppliers must analyze current system demands and supplies, make projections of supply and demand, and describe all water supply projects that might be undertaken to meet total projected water use over the next 20 years. Failure to comply with the UWMP requirements disqualifies the urban water supplier from obtaining any water management grant or loan administered by DWR.

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7) requires retail urban water suppliers to report in their UWMPs how they will decrease daily per capita urban water use to assist the State in meeting a 20% reduction goal by 2020. Beginning in 2016, retail water suppliers are required to comply with the water conservation requirements in SB X7-7 in order to be eligible for State water grants or loans.

Senate Bill 221

Enacted on October 8, 2001, Senate Bill 221 (SB 221) requires written verification of sufficient water supplies for any new subdivision of 500 homes or more. These requirements also apply in the case where a water supplier has fewer than 5,000 total service connections, or the proposed development would increase the number of connections by at least 10 percent, unless there is proof of adequate water over at least the next 20 years, including long periods of drought. Provided that the encompassing UWMP provides detailed and pertinent analysis consistent with the requirements of State law, such proof would typically consist of a project's demonstrated consistency with the most recently updated UWMP. SB 221 does not apply to General Plans, but rather to specific, qualifying development projects at the tentative map approval stage.

Senate Bill 610

Senate Bill 610 ([SB 610] which amended CWC 10910 *et. seq.*) adopted in 2003 was passed to ensure sufficient water supplies to meet demand associated with proposed development in California. Section 10910 *et seq.* of the California Water Code (CWC) requires that a water supply assessment (WSA) be prepared if the proposed project has certain use and size characteristics. The WSA must evaluate the anticipated water demands of the project and determine if the local water supplier has adequate supplies to serve the project and meet existing and projected obligations. Further, Sections 13550-13556 of the Water Code states that local, regional, or state agencies shall not use water from any source of quality for non-potable uses if suitable recycled water is available as provided in Section 13550 of the Water Code.

For the purposes of SB 610, a "project" is a proposed development with water demand of 500-dwelling units or more. For industrial development, a "project" is a proposed development larger than 650,000 square feet or 40 acres. For commercial development, a "project" is a proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 500,000 square feet of floor space. Because the Project does not include a specific development plan, a WSA was not prepared as part of the Beaumont 2040 Plan; however, individual implementing projects within the city that meet the threshold for preparation of a WSA will require assessment by the water supplier and review by the land use authority. SB 610 does not apply to General Plans unless adoption of the General Plan includes approval of a qualifying "project."

Water Conservation in Landscaping Act

Assembly Bill 2515 promotes the conservation and efficient use of water. To ensure that adequate supplies are available for future uses, local agencies are required to adopt and implement water-efficient landscape ordinances. If such an ordinance is not adopted, the agency must adopt findings stipulating why (based on the climatic, geologic, or topographical conditions) such an ordinance is not necessary. In the absence of such an ordinance or findings, the policies and requirements contained in the "model" ordinance drafted by the State of California apply within the affected jurisdiction.

Water Recycling in Landscaping Act

Senate Bill 2095 requires that a water producer capable of providing recycled water that meets all of the conditions of described in Section 13550 of the State Water Code, shall notify local agencies of the area(s) eligible to receive the recycled water, and the necessary infrastructure that the recycled water producer or retail water supplier will provide to support the delivery of recycled water. Within 180 days of receipt of such a notification from a recycled water producer, a local agency shall adopt and enforce a recycled water ordinance pursuant to this act.

Sections 13550-13556 of the California Water Code

In summary, these sections of the California Water Code prohibit local, regional, or State agencies from using potable water for non-potable uses if suitable recycled water is available as provided in Section 13550 of the Water Code.

California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939)

AB 939 establishes a hierarchy of preferred waste management practices as follows:

1) Source reduction - to reduce the amount of waste generated at its source;
2) Recycling and composting - to divert solid waste from entering landfills; and
3) Environmentally safe landfill disposal or transformation (incineration).

Each city and county are required to prepare, adopt and submit to CalRecycle a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) that demonstrates how the jurisdiction will meet the Act's mandated diversion goal of 50 percent on and after January 1, 2000. Each jurisdiction must provide an Annual Report Summary to CalRecycle. In addition, Riverside County provides a Five-Year Review Report to provide an update on the CIWMP status for the entire county, including each jurisdiction.

Counties must also develop Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plans (CIWMPs). Riverside County's CIWMP includes the Countywide Summary Plan; the Countywide Siting Element; and the SRRE's, Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWE's), and Nondisposal Facility Elements (NDFE's) for Unincorporated Riverside County and each of the cities in Riverside County.

Senate Bill 1016

The purpose of the per capita disposal measurement system of SB 1016 (2008) is to make the process of goal measurement as established by the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) simpler, timelier, and more accurate. SB 1016 builds on AB 939 compliance requirements by implementing a simplified measure of jurisdictions' performance. SB 1016 accomplishes this by changing to a disposal-based indicator--the per capita disposal rate--which uses only two factors: a jurisdiction's population (or in some cases employment) and its disposal as reported by disposal facilities.

In order for CalRecycle and jurisdictions to more properly focus on successful program implementation, SB 1016 shifts from the historical emphasis on using calculated generation and estimated diversion to using annual disposal as a factor when evaluating jurisdictions' program implementation.

The per capita disposal rate approach is not determinative of jurisdiction compliance. CalRecycle will use per capita disposal as an indicator in evaluating program implementation and local jurisdiction performance. CalRecycle's evaluation will be focused on how jurisdictions are implementing their programs.

Assembly Bill 341

AB 341 (2011) builds upon AB 939 and declares that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020. The law also restricts a diversion rate greater than 50 percent from being placed on any city or county.

Senate Bill 1383

SB 1383 (2016) requires CalRecycle to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. The bill would authorize local jurisdictions to charge and collect fees to recover the local jurisdiction's costs incurred in complying with the regulations.

Other Relevant State Statutes for Energy and Water Efficiency

Other potential utilities and service systems and related impacts of the Project are also addressed under existing State statutes, which statutes expressly require use of energy efficient and water conserving technologies. These statutes include, but are not limited to:

- Health and Safety Code Section 17921.3 (low-flush toilets);
- Health and Safety Code Section 4047 (residential water softening limitations);
- Title 20, California Administrative Code (CAC) Section 1604 (f) (Appliance Efficiency Standards);
- Title 20, CAC Section 1601 (b) (Appliance Efficiency Standards);

- Title 24, CAC Section 2-5307 (b) (California Energy Conservation Standards for New Buildings);
- Title 24, CAC Section 2-5452(j) (pipe insulation standards); and
- Government Code Section 7800 (water efficient faucet fixtures in public facilities).

Regional Regulations

Beaumont Basin Watermaster

The Beaumont Basin Watermaster was formed on February 4, 2004 as a result of a negotiated Stipulated Agreement between several parties with interests in the Beaumont Groundwater Basin, including the City. The Judgment entered in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Riverside (Case No. RIC 389197), provides the Watermaster with the authority and responsibility to administer the adjudicated water rights within the Beaumont Basin. Pursuant to the Judgment, the Court appointed a five-member Watermaster committee consisting of representatives from the cities of Banning and Beaumont, the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District, the Yucaipa Valley Water District, and South Mesa Water Company.

The Beaumont Basin encompasses approximately 26 square miles, has a current safe yield of approximately 8,650 acre-feet, a total storage capacity available of up to 200,000 acre-feet for conjunctive use. By approving the Stipulated Judgment, the Court approved the responsibility for the management of the Beaumont Basin to the Watermaster. The Court retained its continuing jurisdiction should there be any need in the future to resolve difficult questions.

Master Drainage Plan

The RCFCWCD adopted the Beaumont Master Drainage Plan (July 1983), the boundaries of which include the Planning Area. Many cities within the RCFCWCD boundary that have a MDP will also establish an Area Drainage Plan (ADP), which is the financing mechanism used to offset taxpayer costs for proposed drainage facilities. According to the ADP, fees to support construction of MDP facilities are assessed on new development within the plan area. Currently, an ADP has not been established for the City of Beaumont (RCFCWCD Web site, 7/3/18).

Local Regulations

Beaumont Municipal Code

The following chapters of the Beaumont Municipal Code address utilities and service system topics:

Title 8 – Health and Safety, Chapter 8.12 – Solid Waste Management

Establishes mandatory solid waste collection in the City for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of the City's residents, and to carefully control the collection and disposal of solid waste so that the reductions required to be made by Public Resources Code Section 40000 et seq. (AB 939) can be planned for and accurately measured.

Title 8 – Health and Safety, Chapter 8.14 – Mandatory Recycling Requirements for Commercial Facilities

Establishes requirements for the recycling of recyclable materials generated from commercial facilities. These requirements are intended to increase the diversion of recyclable materials from landfills, conserve capacity and extend the useful life of landfills utilized by the City, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and avoid the potential financial and other consequences to the City of failing to meet State law diversion requirements.

Title 13 – Public Services, Chapter 13.04 – Sewage Discharges
Restricts the types of discharges allowed in the sanitary sewer system.

Title 13 – Public Services, Chapter 13.08 – Sewer System
Establishes the methods by which sewage will be handled and restricts deposition in any unsanitary manner upon public or private property any human fecal matter, garbage, or other objectionable waste. It is also unlawful to discharge to the ground or to a natural watercourse any sewage, including, but not limited to, domestic or industrial wastewater or other polluted water, in a manner that would create a hazard or nuisance or that would impair the usefulness of groundwater or surface water.

Title 13 – Public Services, Chapter 13.09 – Regulating Fats, Oils and Grease (F.O.G.) Management in Food Service Establishments
Demonstrates compliance with the Order No. DWQ 2006-0003 adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board in May 2006, mandating implementation of various tasks associated with the City's sanitary sewer systems.

Title 13 – Public Services, Chapter 13.20 – Pretreatment and Regulation of Wastes (Ordinance No. 1094, adopted Nov. 7, 2017)
Describes the City's wastewater pretreatment ordinance that identifies and regulates certain facilities that have the potential to discharge undesirable pollutants that may interfere with or damage the WWTP, and/or pass through untreated into the environment. The ordinance incorporates the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards located in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405—471. Regulated users can include, but are not limited to industrial facilities, vehicle servicing facilities, water-softening wastes, food processing facilities, medical waste, spent solutions and sludge, and recovered pretreatment wastes. All regulated users are noticed by the City to obtain an individual wastewater discharge permit before connecting to or discharging to the WWTP. Each permittee is required to comply with the provisions of the permit. The City may conduct inspections, monitoring, flow metering, sampling, collection of compensation, and enforcement procedures including cease and desist orders and permit revocation.

Title 13 – Public Services, Chapter 13.24 – Stormwater/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Controls
Protects and enhances the water quality of watercourses, water bodies, groundwater and wetlands in a manner pursuant to and consistent with the Federal Clean Water Act, the State Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the conditions of any NPDES permit applicable to the City.

Title 16 – Subdivisions, Chapter 16.44 – Flood Control and Tract Drainage
Establishes the minimum facilities required for the control of tract drainage and floodwaters.

Title 16 – Subdivisions, Chapter 16.48 – Dry Sewers
Establishes that if a land division is filed that proposes a density of two or more lots per acres, and if connection to a wet sewerage system is not required, the installation of a dry sewer system may be required. Installation of the sewer mains, laterals and connections shall be completed prior to the installation of street improvements.

Title 17 – Zoning, Chapter 17.04.083 – Inclusion of Recycling Receptacles in Building Design
Establishes that office, commercial and retail, industrial and large-scale residential development projects shall include appropriately-sized receptacles for recyclable materials adjacent to trash containers in all common areas. Signs shall be posted to instruct users as to the proper separation of trash and recyclable materials.

5.18.3 Beaumont 2040 Plan

The Beaumont 2040 Plan goals, policies, and implementation actions that reduce potential impacts to utilities and service systems include:

Beaumont 2040 Plan, Chapter 3 – Land Use and Design

Goal 3.2: A City that ensures the timely provision of services with phased development.

Policy 3.2.1 Ensure that there will be adequate water and wastewater system capacity to meet projected demand. Coordinate with BCVWD to ensure access to clean and adequate water supply.

Policy 3.2.2 Continue to implement comprehensive water and wastewater management programs and ensure that future developments pay their fair share for any needed infrastructure improvements.

Policy 3.2.3 Continue to oversee the development of adequate and dependable public services and facilities to support both existing and future development.

Implementation LUCD-6 Development Fees. Update citywide development impact fees for infrastructure, affordable housing, other community benefits, and long-range planning.

Goal 3.6: A City with active and comfortable places that encourage social interaction and community gathering.

Policy 3.6.3 Require project developers to establish mechanisms, such as a Community Facilities District, to adequately maintain new parks, recreational facilities, and infrastructure.

Implementation LUCD-13 Coordination of Development Plans and Infrastructure Funding. Phase development based on availability of infrastructure and only allow annexation to occur only when the full range of urban services is available or funded.

Goal 3.10: A City designed to improve the quality of the built and natural environments to reduce disparate health and environmental impacts.

Policy 3.10.7 Support practices that promote low impact development, including water resilient communities, prevention of urban runoff, and mitigation of industrial pollution.

Implementation LUCD-7 Development Fact Sheets. Create and promote a series of one-page fact sheets about permitting, zoning, building, and development requirements and questions. Incorporate sustainability practices related to building construction, site design, and renovation into materials.

Beaumont 2040 Plan, Chapter 5 – Economic Development and Fiscal

Goal 5.9: A community with sustainable and improved infrastructure.

Policy 5.9.3 Support local businesses and economic development by improving Beaumont's infrastructure including well-maintained streets, transit improvements, adequate water and sewer services and communications infrastructure.

Policy 5.9.4 Focus City investment in new and enhanced infrastructure and public realm improvements (e.g., streetscape, lighting, signage, etc.) in the Downtown and areas targeted for future growth, such as mixed-use and employment districts.

Implementation EDF35 Utility Services Benchmarking. Establish thresholds or standards for levels of service as a benchmark to evaluate adequacy of community and utility services.

Beaumont 2040 Plan, Chapter 7 – Community Facilities and Infrastructure

Goal 7.1: City-wide infrastructure to support existing development and future growth.

Policy 7.1.1 Manage and upgrade the City's aging infrastructure, as funds allow, and leverage funds whenever possible.

Policy 7.1.2 Explore options available to attain sustainable funding levels for maintaining existing infrastructure in the City.

Policy 7.1.3 Require that new and existing development pay its fair share of infrastructure and public service costs.

Policy 7.1.4 Require developers to present a plan to provide adequate infrastructure and utility service levels before approving new development.

Implementation CFI1 Underground Infrastructure Mapping. Work collaboratively with regional utility agencies to adopt smart city technology to map underground infrastructure.

Implementation CFI5 Funding. Work with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to identify and pursue funding to support efforts that protect the Santa Ana Watershed.

Implementation CFI9 Area Drainage Plan. Develop an Area Drainage Plan with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to accompany the Beaumont Master Drainage Plan.

Implementation CFI24 Sewer and Stormwater User Fees. Work with local and regional agencies to update existing user fees for sewer and stormwater, fund needed system upgrades, and to the extent feasible, allow for wastewater recycling and stormwater capture.

Goal 7.2: A clean and sustainable water supply that supports existing community needs and long-term growth.

Policy 7.2.1 Work with Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District and San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency to ensure an adequate supply of potable water facilities to sustain existing and projected water needs.

Policy 7.2.2 Coordinate with the Beaumont-Cherry Valley Water District to ensure that adequate water supplies and pressures are available during a fire, earthquake, or both.

Policy 7.2.3 Ensure adequate funding is available to maintain existing and future water facilities.

Policy 7.2.4 Provide the Beaumont 2040 land use plan to the San Timoteo Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for use in preparation of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for management of the San Timoteo Subbasin that is outside of the adjudicated boundary of the Beaumont Basin.

Policy 7.2.5 Provide the Beaumont 2040 land use plan to the Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District to incorporate into their next UWMP and PWMP.

Policy 7.2.6 Require developers to present a plan to provide adequate water infrastructure and supply levels before approving new development.

Policy 7.2.7 Continue to optimize groundwater recharge from new and redevelopment projects by infiltrating stormwater in accordance with State, regional, and local requirements.

Policy 7.2.8 Seek opportunities to incorporate groundwater recharge elements into City drainage projects and work with other agencies to implement regional groundwater recharge projects.

Policy 7.2.9 Coordinate with the Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District to periodically assess, monitor, and manage the quality of groundwater.

Policy 7.2.10 Review development proposals to ensure that adequate water supply, treatment, and distribution capacity is available to meet the needs of the proposed development without negatively impacting the existing community.

Implementation CFI3 Adequate Water Supply for New Development. Require a Water Supply Assessment for new developments to ensure adequate water supply.

Implementation CFI4 Water System Plans and Rate Study. Participate in the revision of the Urban Water Management Plan and Potable Water System Master Plan based on current requirements and policy.

Goal 7.3: Buildings and landscapes promote water conservation, efficiency, and the increased use of recycled water.

Policy 7.3.1 Partner with BCVWD to promote and implement water conservation measures and reuse practices, including water efficient fixtures, leak detection, water recycling, grey water re-use and rainwater harvesting.

Policy 7.3.2 When feasible, augment regional conservation programs with City resources to encourage reduced water use in homes and businesses.

Policy 7.3.3 Support and engage in educational and outreach programs that promote water conservation and wide-spread use of water-efficient technologies to the public, homebuilders, business owners, and landscape installers.

Policy 7.3.4 Support and implement third-party programs and financing sources, such as the PACE program, to improve water efficiency of existing buildings.

Policy 7.3.5 Expand the supply of recycled water and distribution facilities in the City for irrigation at city facilities/parks/sports fields. When such supply is available, require new developments to utilize for their common irrigation needs.

Policy 7.3.6 Encourage innovative water recycling techniques, such as rainwater capture, use of cisterns, and installation of greywater systems.

Policy 7.3.7 Update and improve water conservation and landscaping requirements for new development.

Policy 7.3.8 Require the use of recycled water for irrigation of parks and golf courses in Beaumont.

Implementation CFI2 Zoning and Implementation Ordinances. Update zoning and building codes to enable innovative sustainability measures such as:

- Greywater capture and reuse systems
- On-site bioretention-based stormwater facilities
- Coordinated below grade installation/repair between various providers and agencies
- Wind generation on residential and commercial buildings
- Electric vehicle infrastructure requirements
- Green building performance standards

Implementation CFI7 Educational materials. Produce a City resource guide for commercial and residential water recycling techniques, including conservation strategies, landscaping, rainwater capture, greywater systems, and use of cisterns.

Goal 7.4: Incorporate sustainable and improved stormwater management practices.

Policy 7.4.1 Incorporate low-impact development (LID) techniques to improve stormwater quality and reduce run-off quantity.

Policy 7.4.2 Explore opportunities for “green streets” that use natural processes to manage stormwater runoff, when feasible.

Policy 7.4.3 Require new development and redevelopment projects to reuse stormwater on-site to the maximum extent practical and provide adequate stormwater infrastructure for flood control.

Policy 7.4.4 Use agency websites, public service announcements, and other means to inform the public about water quality issues, methods to prevent contaminants from entering the storm drain system, public stormwater pollution, and a system for reporting non-stormwater discharges to waterways. Some of these materials can be sourced from the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

Goal 7.5: Manage and effectively treat storm water to minimize risk to downstream resources.

Policy 7.5.1 Ensure compliance with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) MS4 permit requirements.

Policy 7.5.2 Continue to work with co-permittees of the NPDES permit to promote public awareness of water quality issues.

Policy 7.5.3 Minimize pollutant discharges into storm drainage systems, natural drainages, and groundwater. Design the necessary stormwater detention basins, recharge basins, water quality basins, or similar water capture facilities to protect water quality by capturing and/or treating water before it enters a watercourse.

Policy 7.5.4 Require new development to fund fair-share costs associated with the provision of stormwater drainage systems, including master drainage facilities.

Policy 7.5.5 Require hydrologic/hydraulic studies and WQMPs to ensure that new developments and redevelopment projects will not cause adverse hydrologic or biologic impacts to downstream receiving waters, including groundwater.

Policy 7.5.6 Participate, when appropriate, in regional task force efforts in partnership with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, including but not limited to, the development and ongoing implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and water quality sampling programs.

Policy 7.5.7 Pursue grant funding and partnership opportunities for stormwater capture and/or restoration projects.

Policy 7.5.8 Continue to routinely monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the storm drain collection and conveyance system and adjust as needed. This may include retrofitting for enhanced infiltration.

Policy 7.5.9 Continue to monitor influent rates at the wastewater treatment plant as new development projects are proposed, and coordinate treatment capacity expansion as needed.

Policy 7.5.10 Seek opportunities to integrate stormwater facilities into public spaces as architectural design elements. Include informational and educational signs to raise public awareness of water use and water pollution issues.

Implementation CFI8 Low Impact Development. Develop standards to:

- determine where Low Impact Development techniques are appropriate and can incorporate best management practices.
- identify and eliminate barriers to incorporate watershed protection principles.

Implementation CFI20 Green Streets. Implement best practices for Green Streets on transportation corridors associated with new and existing redevelopment projects.

Implementation CFI21 Local Implementation Plan. Prepare a Local Implementation Plan (LIP) that documents the internal procedures for implementation of the various program elements described in the Drainage Area Management Plan and Regional Water Quality Control Board - Santa Ana Region Order No. R8-2010-0033 (“MS4 Permit”).

Implementation S23 Update Municipal Code. Update municipal code to require:

- on site stormwater runoff retention
- limit stormwater runoff impacts on adjacent properties

Goal 7.6: A zero-waste program that increases recycling and reduces waste sent to the landfill.

Policy 7.6.2 Expand programs to collect food waste and green waste from commercial and residential uses.

Policy 7.6.4 Ensure waste facilities and infrastructure are designed to be safe and compatible with adjacent uses.

Policy 7.6.5 Ensure construction demolition achieves the State's 50 percent target for material salvage and recycling of non-hazardous construction materials.

Policy 7.6.6 Promote waste reduction, recycling, and composting by making separate containers available in gathering areas of City-owned facilities.

Policy 7.6.7 Continue to work with regional agencies to educate residents about available drop-off and/or pickup points for e-waste and hazardous materials and chemicals, to avoid disposal into the sewer system, waste stream, or open space areas.

Implementation CFI25 Food Recovery Program. Work with local organizations and restaurants to develop a food rescue program that distributes edible food to low-income residents and promotes food waste prevention.

Implementation CF26 Zero Waste. Work with regional partners, such as the Riverside County Department of Waste Resources, and community partners to foster a zero-waste culture, including outreach, marketing, and local grant program to support efforts.

Implementation CFI27 Public Stewards of Zero Waste. Commit all City departments to zero waste, including provision of technical support and diversion at City facilities.

Implementation CFI30 Composting Program. Expand existing recycling programs to include composting yard and garden waste.

Goal 7.7: Provide for a clean and healthy community through an effective solid waste collection and disposal system.

Policy 7.7.1 Implement source reduction, recycling, composting, and other appropriate measures to reduce the volume of waste materials entering regional landfills. Establish a goal to achieve 100% recycling citywide for both residential and nonresidential development.

Policy 7.7.2 Implement a commercial solid waste recycling program that consists of education, outreach, and monitoring of businesses in order to divert commercial solid waste and report progress in the annual report to CalRecycle.

Policy 7.7.3 Require businesses (including public entities) that generate four cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week, or a multifamily residential dwelling of five units or more, to arrange for recycling services.

Policy 7.7.4 Offer economic incentives to businesses within the City which are "zero waste."

Policy 7.7.5 Develop City programs and/or advertise County-wide programs that encourage residents to donate or dispose of surplus furniture, old electronics, clothing, oils/grease, household hazardous materials and other household items rather than disposing of such materials in landfills.

Implementation CFI28 Technical Assistance. Partner closely with commercial and owners of multi-family properties to start or expand recycling and waste reduction practices.

Implementation CFI29 Debris Recycling Ordinance. Create a construction and demolition debris recycling ordinance to support the diversion of recyclable and recoverable materials. Work with local partners to conduct outreach targeting waste generators.

Goal 7.8: City-wide access to high-quality energy utility and telecommunication services.

Policy 7.8.1 Ensure that adequate utility and telecommunication infrastructure support future development.

Policy 7.8.3 When feasible, place new utilities underground to promote attractive neighborhoods and streetscapes and reduce wildfire risk.

Policy 7.8.4 Consider aesthetic design, including well maintained grounds and fencing around substations.

Policy 7.8.5 Ensure that siting of telecommunication facilities provides efficiency and quality services to emergency response providers in the City.

Policy 7.8.6 Work with Southern California Edison to encourage joint use of the power line corridors.

Implementation CFI31 Telecommunication Siting. Establish siting parameters to minimize community impacts, including demonstration of compliance with federal safety standards, low-profile designs, co-location (where feasible), and minimum setbacks from residences.

Implementation CFI32 Fiber Optic Communications. Work with regional and state partners to support fiber optic market development and Beaumont's participation in the statewide diffusion of fiber optic technology.

Beaumont 2040 Plan, Chapter 9 - Safety

Goal 9.10: A City that is prepared for the potential impacts of climate change.

Policy 9.10.3 Require enhanced water conservation measures in new development and redesign of existing buildings to address the possibility of constrained future water supplies, including:

- Compliance with existing landscape conservation ordinance (Chapter 17.06 of the Municipal Code).
- Use of water conservation measures in new development beyond current requirements.
- Installation of recycled water use and graywater systems.

Implementation S7 Community Risk Assessment. Conduct a community risk assessment to identify critical facilities and community assets.

Implementation S8	Climate Change Risk Assessment. Conduct a climate change risk assessment to identify potential risks and vulnerable populations. Prioritize programs and funding for populations most likely to be impacted by climate change, in accordance with SB379.
Implementation S10	Community Preparedness Toolkit. Adopt a local Community Preparedness Toolkit that can be used to prepare for disasters, including fires, earthquakes, and extreme heat events.
Implementation S11	Maintenance Fund. Re-evaluate development impact fees to cover costs of maintaining community fire breaks and other similar activities.
Implementation S28	Water Conservation. Review Chapter 17.06 of the Municipal Code to consider adding additional water conservation measures.

Beaumont 2040 Plan, Chapter 11 – Downtown Area Plan

Policy 11.3.6	Encourage the placement of overhead utilities underground.
Policy 11.7.7	Locate visible utilities –including all “dry” utility access, above-ground equipment, trash containers, and utility boxes –behind or to the side of buildings, behind buildings, behind screening, and away from street corners.
Policy 11.10.1	Replace aging wet and dry infrastructure to ensure safe and reliable provision of services for new and existing residents.
Policy 11.10.2	Ensure that new development pays its fair share for infrastructure and utility improvements that it necessitates.
Policy 11.12.1	Promote the use of energy and water conservation technologies and practices.
Policy 11.12.3	Consider sustainable development practices that reduce energy and water demand.

5.18.4 Thresholds of Significance

The City has not established local CEQA significance thresholds as described in Section 15064.7 of the *CEQA Guidelines*. Therefore, significance determinations utilized in this section are from Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*. A significant impact will occur if implementation of the proposed Project will:

- (Threshold A) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electrical power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- (Threshold B) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years;
- (Threshold C) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand in addition to the provider’s existing commitments;

- (Threshold D) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals; and/or
- (Threshold E) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

5.18.5 Environmental Impacts before Mitigation

At the programmatic level addressed in this EIR, a variety of regulatory measures, including compliance with and implementation of Federal, State, Regional, and Local regulations as well as proposed applicable Beaumont 2040 Plan goals and policies, would serve to ensure potential impacts to utilities and service systems are reduced to the point where impacts are less than significant. (See full discussion on environmental impacts below.) In addition, all future implementing projects would be subject to further CEQA review focusing on the specifics of such proposed projects which cannot be foreseen at this time since no specific development proposals are included as part of the Beaumont 2040 Plan.

For purposes of the analyses herein, the discussion includes the City limits as well as the City's SOI (collectively referred to as "Planning Area"). Future development on properties within the City's SOI that are annexed to the City would be subject to the City's entitlement process while future development within the City's SOI that is under the County's land use control, i.e., not annexed to the City, would be subject to the County's entitlement requirements.

Threshold A: ***Would the Project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electrical power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?***

In regard to water facilities, the future growth envisioned by the City and anticipated by the City's water supplier, BCVWD, will require additional water supply projects to meet future demand. Potable water supplied to the City comes from groundwater. BCVWD has outlined in their 2015 UWMP future water supply/treatment projects that it plans to undertake, which will be updated by BCVWD in their forthcoming 2020 UWMP to reflect the proposed Project. Since no development proposals are part of the proposed Project, the environmental effects from constructing or expanding facilities are unknown at this time. The proposed Project does not include any specific development proposals; however, the proposed Beaumont 2040 Plan policies for *Community Facilities and Infrastructure Goal 7.2* identify the City's need to prioritize coordination with BCVWD and the development of groundwater recharge sites and other projects to increase water supplies. The proposed Beaumont 2040 Plan policies for *Community Facilities and Infrastructure Goal 7.3* also describe how recycled water will be expanded to offset existing potable uses like irrigation. Further, the proposed Beaumont 2040 Plan policies for *Land Use and Design Goal 3.2* will ensure that there will be adequate water and wastewater system capacity to meet projected demand, and the City will continue to implement comprehensive water and wastewater management programs and ensure that future developments pay their fair share for any needed infrastructure improvements.

In regard to wastewater, the City is currently undertaking a treatment capacity expansion and systems upgrade of the City's WWTP. The purpose of which is to provide adequate treatment capacity for projected growth within the City over the next 20 years and to meet the waste discharge requirements stipulated by the Santa Ana RWQCB. The environmental effects of the WWTP upgrade/expansion project were analyzed and determined to be less than significant with incorporation of mitigation measures in the project's CEQA document (March 20, 2018, SCH No. 2018011029). One of the

outcomes of the WWTP project is the availability of treated effluent that is of such quality to be available for distribution in a recycled water system, which is consistent with the aforementioned recycled water Goal and policies. This is consistent with BCVWD's stated desire in the 2015 UWMP to partner with the City and YVWD to distribute recycled water within its service area. Although BCVWD has an extensive recycled water pipeline system, expansions will be analyzed in the future at such time they occur. The proposed Project does not include specific development proposals; therefore the environmental effects of future wastewater collection systems are unknown at this time. The proposed Beaumont 2040Plan policies for *Land Use and Design Goal 3.2* will ensure that there will be adequate water and wastewater system capacity to meet projected demand, and the City will continue to implement comprehensive water and wastewater management programs and ensure that future developments pay their fair share for any needed infrastructure improvements. The proposed Beaumont 2040Plan policies for *Community Facilities and Infrastructure Goal 7.5* will ensure the City continues monitoring influent rates at the wastewater treatment plant as new development projects are proposed, and coordinate treatment capacity expansion as needed.

In regard to stormwater drainage, the future growth envisioned by the City and anticipated by the RCFCWCD MDP will require the construction of new and/or expanded drainage facilities to ensure the orderly progression of development while also protecting life and property from flood damage. The proposed Project does not include specific development proposals; therefore, the environmental effects of future storm water drainage facilities are unknown at this time. The proposed Beaumont 2040Plan policies for *Land Use and Design Goal 3.2* describes how the City will continue to oversee the development of adequate and dependable public services and facilities to support both existing and future development. *Land Use and Design Goal 3.11* includes preservation of watercourses and washes necessary for regional flood control, groundwater recharge areas, and drainage for open space and recreational purposes. Further, the proposed Beaumont 2040Plan policies for *Community Facilities and Infrastructure Goal 7.4* will require new development and redevelopment projects to reuse stormwater on-site to the maximum extent practical and provide adequate stormwater infrastructure for flood control.

In regard to electrical, natural gas, and telecommunication services, the Planning Area is within the service areas of SCE, SoCalGas, and various telecommunication providers. The environmental effects of future expansions of electrical, natural gas, and telecommunication facilities will be evaluated with each development proposal. Future implementing projects of the Beaumont 2040 Plan will have to coordinate with each utility provider to establish service and provide any necessary extensions of facilities. The proposed Beaumont 2040Plan policies for *Community Facilities and Infrastructure Goal 7.8* aim to provide City-wide access to high-quality energy utility and telecommunication services by ensuring adequate infrastructure is in place to support future development. Further, the policies will place new utilities underground to reduce risk and ensure the siting of facilities provides efficient and quality service.

The proposed Beaumont 2040 Plan and revised Zoning Map/Zoning Code do not include specific development applications; therefore, the environmental effect of future construction, relocation, or expansion of utilities and service systems is unknown. Because this is a first-tier, program EIR, CEQA analysis of specific facilities may be properly deferred until plans for such facilities are developed. Since detailed plans are not developed, mitigation for any such facilities would be speculative at the programmatic level of analysis. Nevertheless, the proposed Project includes policies and programs that will minimize the environmental effects of the development of such facilities, as described herein. Through implementation of existing regulations listed in Section 5.18.2 and the proposed Beaumont 2040Plan policies listed in Section 5.18.3, the environmental impacts resulting from the expansion of water, wastewater, storm drain, electrical, natural gas, and telecommunication facilities will be **less than significant** and no mitigation is necessary**.**

Threshold B: ***Would the Project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years.***

As projected by the BCVWD 2015 UWMP, the continued build-out of the BCVWD service area, which includes the City and City's SOI, will require an increase in water supplies to meet future increased water demand. As described previously, BCVWD's 2015 UWMP analyzed future water demands based on the previous City land use plan and determined that future water supply projects may include groundwater recharge and stormwater capture sites, additional SWP purchases, recycled water distribution, new non-potable wells and increased groundwater banking.

BCVWD calculated the City's build-out population in 2015 at approximately 90,600 persons and 17,856 cumulative new EDUs (UWMP, pp. 3-18, 3-22). The City currently estimates an existing population of 49,241 persons. The Beaumont 2040 Plan proposes a maximum of 40,849 residential dwelling units and, based on development at a typical non-residential intensity, is anticipating approximately 33,075,597 square feet of non-residential uses (i.e. retail/service, office, industrial) in the Planning Area at 100 percent build-out. The 2015 UWMP concluded that future water demands within their service area will be met during any dry period of up to six consecutive dry years assuming future supply projects are implemented by the BCVWD. This analysis will be redone by BCVWD as part of the 2020 UWMP update which will incorporate the proposed Project. Nonetheless, future projects to increase water supplies will be required to meet future demands. The proposed Beaumont 2040Plan policies for *Land Use and Design Goal 3.2* will ensure the timely provision of services with phased development, including coordination with BCVWD to ensure access to clean and adequate water supply. General Plan policies for *Community Facilities and Infrastructure Goal 7.2* aims for a clean and sustainable water supply that supports existing community needs and long-term growth by working with BCVWD and SGPWA to ensure adequate water supplies, adequate funding, and supply projects.

For future qualifying projects, a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) will be required pursuant to SB 610 for inclusion in the projects' CEQA analysis. The WSA discerns whether the expected demand from the project has been accounted for in the forecasted demands in the most recent UWMP. A Written Verification of Supply (WV) per SB 221 is prepared as a condition of approval for a subdivision map of 500 units or more. Considered a fail-safe mechanism to provide sufficient evidence that adequate water supplies are available before construction begins, the WV is also prepared/adopted by the water supplier and approved by the land use authority. Depending on the project, one or both of these analyses may be required. The proposed General Plan policies for *Community Facilities and Infrastructure Goal 7.2* include a requirement to review development proposals to ensure that adequate water supply, treatment, and distribution capacity is available to meet the needs of the proposed development without negatively impacting the existing community. Development proposals that may not warrant a WSA and/or WV still require an analysis of sufficient water supplies in the CEQA process.

Through implementation of existing regulations listed in Section 5.18.2 and the proposed Beaumont 2040Plan policies listed in Section 5.18.3, the environmental impacts to water supplies will be **less than significant** and no mitigation is necessary**.**

Threshold C: ***Would the Project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?***

See Threshold A for discussion of current City WWTP upgrade and expansion project. The WWTP's current capacity of 4.0 mgd could be reached around 2022. The WWTP is in the process of a treatment capacity expansion from 4.0 mgd to 6.0 mgd in order to serve the projected City population for the next

20 years. The future capacity of 6.0 mgd could be reached around 2038 assuming the current City growth rate, which would be a conservative assumption since development would typically slow as the City approaches buildout. Maximum flow to the WWTP, beyond the 20-year planning period, is 8.0 mgd. To this end, the WWTP has been developed in a "modular" fashion by which capacity can be economically and efficiently increased with additional trains of process equipment.

It is the City's responsibility to provide sufficient wastewater conveyance and treatment services to customers within its service area. With the City's current WWTP expansion, the City is anticipated to have adequate treatment capacity for current and future residents until approximately 2038. The WWTP discharge permit with the Santa Ana RWQCB stipulates that a capacity expansion will be needed when the influent flow reaches a certain proportion of the maximum design capacity (typically 75 percent). Because additional treatment capacity may be needed in the future, the proposed General Plan policies for *Community Facilities and Infrastructure Goal 7.5* will ensure the City continues monitoring influent rates at the wastewater treatment plant as new development projects are proposed, and coordinate treatment capacity expansion as needed. Further, the proposed General Plan policies for *Land Use and Design Goal 3.2* will ensure that there will be adequate water and wastewater system capacity to meet projected demand, and the City will continue to implement comprehensive water and wastewater management programs and ensure that future developments pay their fair share for any needed infrastructure improvements. *Goal 7.8* includes policies to encourage residential clustering as a means to preserve open space but it would have the indirect benefit of limiting development where sewer connections may not be available or feasible. Through the implementation of existing regulations listed in section 5.18.2 and the Beaumont 2040 Plan policies listed in section 5.18.3 that address wastewater treatment systems, impacts from insufficient WWTP capacity are **less than significant** and no mitigation is required.

Threshold D: ***Would the Project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?***

The amount of solid waste currently generated in the Planning Area will increase as a result of the proposed Beaumont 2040 Plan, Riverside County General Plan EIR No. 521 uses the following solid waste generation factors (p. 4.17-47):

- Residential: 0.41 tons per dwelling unit;
- Commercial: 2.4 tons per 1,000 square feet; and
- Industrial: 10.8 tons per 1,000 square feet.

Based on buildout of the Beaumont 2040 Plan at 40,849 residential dwelling units, 11,315,270 square feet of commercial uses, and 21,760,327 square feet of industrial uses, approximately 278,916 tons per year of solid waste will be generated using the generation factors above.

The City is within the service area of Lamb Canyon Landfill, and a majority of the waste generated by the City is taken to Lamb Canyon Landfill. Waste generated within the City is also taken to other Riverside County landfills, as well as various landfills throughout the state. As shown in **Table 5.18-C**, the Lamb Canyon Landfill is approximately 50 percent full as of 2015. Disposal of the municipal waste generated within the General Plan Area is ultimately the responsibility of the County of Riverside and as such, the County will direct municipal wastes to any of the available disposal sites. This could be accomplished through direct transport to an alternative landfill, or through the construction and operation of a transfer facility. Wastes generated under buildout conditions will be directed to landfills with available capacity, as

determined by the County. As part of its long-range planning and management activities, the RCDWR ensures that Riverside County has a minimum of 15 years of capacity, at any time, for future landfill disposal. (RC GP DEIR, p. 4.17-36.) The 15-year projection of disposal capacity is prepared each year by as part of the annual reporting requirements for the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

In addition, all future development would be required to comply with the mandatory commercial and multi-family recycling requirements of Assembly Bill 341. Furthermore, Community Facilities and Infrastructure Goal 7.7 and Policies 7.7.1 through 7.7.5 and Implementation Actions CFI25 through CFI30 would reduce the demand for solid waste disposal.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act requires each city and county to prepare, adopt, and submit to CalRecycle a source reduction and recycling element that demonstrates how the jurisdiction will meet the Integrated Waste Management Act's mandated diversion goals. Each jurisdiction's SRRE must include specific components, as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 41003 and 41303. No aspect of the proposed General Plan would be expected to conflict with this requirement, The City of Beaumont has implemented many programs within the community as well as within its own organization to serve this purpose. Because there is adequate capacity at existing landfills to serve future development, and future development would be required to meet County and state recycling requirements to further reduce demands on area landfills, this impact would be less than significant.

Through the implementation of existing regulations listed in section 5.18.2 and the Beaumont 2040 Plan policies listed in section 5.18.3 related to solid waste reduction goals, impacts are **less than significant** and no mitigation is required.

Threshold E: ***Would the Project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?***

The City's Municipal Code establishes mandatory solid waste collection to comply with the requirements of AB 939. The City has also established disposal and mandatory recycling requirements for commercial facilities, single family residential and multifamily residential premises to comply with State law diversion requirements (Municipal Code Chapter 8.12). As permitted by AB 939, the City authorizes a private solid waste franchisee (i.e. WM) to handle the City's solid waste and requires WM to cooperate in the preparation of solid waste disposal characterization studies and the preparation of waste stream audits. WM and the City work together to submit information to meet the reporting requirements of AB 939, or any other law or regulation, to reach the solid waste and recycling goals mandated by the AB 939 (Municipal Code Chapter 8.12)

The proposed General Plan policies for *Community Facilities and Infrastructure Goal 7.6* will develop a zero-waste program that increases recycling and reduces waste sent to the landfill by encouraging construction materials to avoid "Red List" materials and chemicals, expand programs to collect food waste and green waste from commercial and residential uses, promote green purchasing options across all City departments. Consider the lifecycle effects from purchases, ensure construction demolition achieves the State's 50 percent target for material salvage and recycling of non-hazardous construction materials, ensure waste facilities and infrastructure are designed to be safe and compatible with adjacent uses, promote waste reduction, recycling, and composting by making separate containers available in gathering areas of City-owned facilities, and continue to work with regional agencies to educate residents about available drop-off and/or pickup points for e-waste and hazardous materials and chemicals, to avoid disposal into the sewer system, waste stream, or open space areas.

The proposed General Plan policies for *Community Facilities and Infrastructure Goal 7.7* will provide for an effective solid waste collection and disposal system by implementing source reduction, recycling, composting, and other appropriate measures to reduce the volume of waste materials entering regional landfills. The City will establish a goal to achieve 100 percent recycling citywide for both residential and nonresidential development. Further, the City will implement a commercial solid waste recycling program that consists of education, outreach, and monitoring of businesses in order to divert commercial solid waste and report progress in the annual report to CalRecycle, and the City will require businesses (including public entities) that generate four cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week, or a multifamily residential dwelling of five units or more, to arrange for recycling services. The City will offer economic incentives to businesses within the City which are "zero waste" and develop City programs and/or advertise County-wide programs that encourage residents to donate or dispose of surplus furniture, old electronics, clothing, oils/grease, household hazardous materials and other household items rather than disposing of such materials in landfills. Through the implementation of existing regulations in Section 5.18.2 and the Beaumont 2040 Plan policies in section 5.18.3 related to solid waste reduction goals, impacts are **less than significant** and no mitigation is required.

5.18.6 Proposed Mitigation Measures

An EIR is required to describe feasible mitigation measures which could minimize significant adverse impacts (*CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15126.4). Because the Beaumont 2040 Plan and Revisions to Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map will not result in significant adverse impacts with regards to utilities and service systems, no mitigation measures are necessary.

5.18.7 Level of Significance after Mitigation

With adherence to and implementation of the above-listed Beaumont 2040 Plan policies as well as adherence to Federal, State, regional, and local regulations, the impact from the Project to utilities and service systems is considered less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

The significance of impacts to utilities and service systems resulting from specific future development projects will be evaluated on a project-by-project basis and Beaumont 2040 Plan policies as well as City standards and practices will be applied, individually or jointly, as necessary and appropriate. If project-level impacts are identified, specific mitigation measures may be required by CEQA.

5.18.8 References

The following references were used in the preparation of this section of the Draft PEIR:

MSSP Engineering Ventures and Urban Logic Consultants. *Master Sanitary Sewer Plan for the City of Beaumont, California.* January 22, 1996. (Available at the City of Beaumont).

CIWMP CalRecycle Electronic Annual Report, *Annual Report Summary: Riverside-Unincorporated (2017)*, submitted July 31, 2018. (Available at https://www.rcwaste.org/Portals/0/Files/Planning/CIWMP/2017%20Annual%20Report.pdf, accessed July 12, 2019).

CalRecycle(a) CalRecycle, Local Government Information Center (LoGIC), *Jurisdiction Disposal by Facility, Disposal during 2018 for Beaumont.* (Available at https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/DisposalReporting/Destination/DisposalByFacility, accessed July 12, 2019).

CalRecycle(b) CalRecycle, Local Government Information Center (LoGIC), *Multi-year Countywide Origin Summary for the County of Riverside.* (Available at https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/DisposalReporting/Origin/CountywideSummary, accessed July 12, 2019).

CalRecycle(c) CalRecycle, *Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) Facility Detail for County of Riverside* (Available at https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/swfacilities/Directory/, accessed July 12, 2019).

CalRecycle(d) CalRecycle, *Jurisdiction per capita disposal rate trends, post-2006* (Available at https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/AnnualReporting/ReviewReports, accessed September 10, 2019).

CEC California Energy Commission, *Power Source Disclosure, 2017 Power Content Label for Southern California Edison.* July 2018 version. (Available at https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/pcl/labels/2017_labels/SCE_2017_PCL.pdf, accessed July 22, 2019.)

DWR-1 California Department of Water Resources, *State Water Project Allocation Increases to 20 Percent*, May 22, 2020. (Available at https://water.ca.gov/News/News-Releases/2020/May-20/SWP-Allocation-May, accessed September 3, 2020.)

MDP Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, *Report on Master Drainage Plan for the Beaumont Area Zone Five.* July 1983. (Available at http://www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us/MDPMapReports.aspx, accessed July 3, 2018).

RC GP EIR, 2015 Riverside County General Plan Environmental Impact Report No. 521, public review draft, Agriculture and Forestry Resources, Section 4.5, Feb 2015.

RWQCB-1 California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region, *Order No. R8-2015-0026, NPDES no. CA0105376 Waste Discharge Requirements and Master Reclamation Permit for the City of Beaumont Waste Water Treatment Plant,* July 24, 2015. (Available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/board_decisions/adopted_orders/orders/2015/R8-2015-0026_City_of_Beaumont_WWTP.pdf, accessed September 3, 2020.)

SCE(a) Southern California Edison, *Southern California Edison's Service Area.* Updated 4/25/2019. (Available at www.sce.com, accessed July 12, 2019).

SCE(b) Southern California Edison, *Southern California Edison Facts.* Updated 1/17/2019. (Available at www.sce.com, accessed July 12, 2019).

SCG(a) Southern California Gas Company, *Company Profile*. (Available at https://www3.socalgas.com/about-us/company-profile, accessed July 12, 2019).

SCG(b) Southern California Gas Company, *Pipeline Integrity Web site* (Available at https://www3.socalgas.com/stay-safe/pipeline-and-storage-safety/pipeline-integrity, accessed July 22, 2019.)

UWMP Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District, *2015 Urban Water Management Plan*. January 2017. (Available at https://bcvwd.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/January-2017-Urban-Water-Management-Plan-Final.pdf, accessed July 3, 2018.

WMP Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District, *Potable Water System Master Plan.* January 13, 2016. (Available at https://bcvwd.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/2016-Potable-Water-System-Master-Plan.pdf, accessed July 3, 2018).

Webb Albert A. Webb Associates, *Feasibility Study for WWTP Expansion and Salt Mitigation.* December 2016. (Available http://beaumontca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/29097, accessed July 3, 2018.)

Webb(a) Albert A. Webb Associates, *Beaumont Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade/Expansion and Brine Pipeline Project, SCH No. 2018011029 Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration*. Adopted March 20, 2018 (Available at http://beaumontca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/30692, accessed July 5, 2018).