

## 4.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section describes the utility providers within whose jurisdiction the proposed Project is located and evaluates the potential impacts of the Specific Plan build out on utilities and service systems. This section addresses the following utilities:

- Electricity (Southern California Edison [SCE])
- Natural Gas (Southern California Gas Company [SoCalGas])
- Solid Waste (U.S.A. Waste, Waste Management (WM) of the Inland Empire)
- Wastewater and Potable Domestic Water (Eastern Municipal Water District [EMWD])
- Storm Drainage (San Jacinto River Watershed, Romoland/Homeland Master Drainage Plan [MDP])
- Flood Control (Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District [District])
- Telecommunication (Verizon, Spectrum)

### 4.19.1 Scoping Process

The City of Menifee (City) received ten comment letters during the public review period of the Notice of Preparation (NOP). For copies of the NOP comment letters, refer to **Appendix A-1** of this Environmental Impact Report (EIR). One comment letter pertaining to utilities and service systems was received from the District during the NOP public review period. The District recommended that the EIR consider any potential impacts to the District's Romoland/Homeland MDP facilities. The District would also consider accepting ownership of certain storm drain facilities that are constructed as part of the project upon written request from the City and if the facilities are compliant with the District's set standards and processes.

### 4.19.2 Methodology

The impact analysis presented in this Utilities and Service System section evaluates potential physical impacts of the proposed Project on utilities and service systems and considers whether the proposed Project would result in the need for additional infrastructure and supplies based on data and adopted planning documents obtained through service provider websites, the City of Menifee 2013 General Plan<sup>1</sup>, and the City of Menifee 2013 General Plan Environmental Impact Report.<sup>2</sup>

### 4.19.3 Existing Environmental Setting

#### 4.19.3.1 Riverside County and the City of Menifee

The Project site is located in Menifee in Riverside County. Surrounding land uses include residential subdivisions, industrial, public/quasi-public facilities, and open space uses. State Route 74 (SR-74) forms the northern boundary of the Project site, with Menifee Road and the SCE San Jacinto Valley

<sup>1</sup> City of Menifee. 2013. General Plan. Website: <https://www.cityofmenifee.us/221/General-Plan> (accessed November 15, 2022)

<sup>2</sup> City of Menifee. 2013. General Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report. Website: <https://www.cityofmenifee.us/DocumentCenter/View/1095/Ch-00?bidId=> (accessed November 15, 2022)

Service Center to the west, railroad tracks and the current alignment of Matthews Road to the south, with Heritage High School and Briggs Road to the east.

#### 4.19.3.2 Project Site

The 590.3-acre Project site is characterized by undeveloped fallow agricultural land, with several dry drainage channels transecting the northern portion of the Project site. Topographically, the Project site is approximately 1,480 feet above sea level (amsl) and is relatively flat, gently sloping to the southwest. Overhead powerlines transect the Project site. No structures, paved roads, or other improvements exist on the Project site. One pad-mounted transformer can be found in the northwest portion of the Project site. Existing above-ground utilities serving the SCE Valley Power Substation Plant, and existing regional underground water, sewer, and storm drain lines are located along McLaughlin Road.

The project includes 52 acres of off-site improvements to support the operation and construction of the proposed Project. These improvements include roadway improvements and subsurface utility line installations and connections along Briggs Road, Menifee Road, and SR-74; the installation of subsurface utility lines in the alignment of Matthews Road along segments of the Project site's southern boundary; and the installation of a nonvehicular bridge across the railroad tracks to connect the project site with the Heritage Lake community to the south.

#### 4.19.3.3 Water

The EMWD 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (2020 UWMP)<sup>3</sup> documented General Plan land uses, population, and proposed projects at the time of the preparation of the 2020 UWMP. The existing Project site's zoning designations (residential, open space and recreation, and schools) were part of the General Plan that was accounted for as part of the City's most recently adopted 2020 UWMP. The 2020 UWMP determined there would be adequate water supply for the zoned residential, open space and recreation, and school uses associated with the proposed Project. The proposed Specific Plan Amendment, zoning change, and General Plan Amendment were not part of the current General Plan or the UWMP in 2020 and are being evaluated as part of this Draft EIR.

EMWD provides domestic water services to the City of Menifee and other unincorporated Riverside County communities outside the city limits. The primary source of water in Menifee is from potable and desalinated groundwater, recycled water, and augmentation from the California State Water Project and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). The San Jacinto Groundwater Basin underlies the San Jacinto, Perris, Moreno, and Menifee Valleys in western Riverside County. Approximately 39 percent of the basin is adjudicated under three separate adjudications.<sup>4</sup> The federal government retains jurisdiction of 2 percent for activities and actions on the March Air Reserve Base and the US Department of Veteran Affairs for the management of the Riverside National Cemetery. The remaining 59 percent of the groundwater basin is unadjudicated and lies within boundaries of the EMWD, which is the governing authority for the non-adjudicated portions of the San Jacinto

<sup>3</sup> Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). 2021. *2020 Urban Water Management Plan*. Website: <https://www.emwd.org/post/urban-water-management-plan> (accessed December 2022).

<sup>4</sup> The three areas are: Hemet-San Jacinto Basin adjudication, San Bernardino Basin Area adjudication, and Santa Margarita River Watershed adjudication.

groundwater basin (SJGB).<sup>5</sup> This area is covered by the West San Jacinto Groundwater Basin Management Plan (EMWD, 1995) which includes the City of Menifee, and the East San Jacinto Groundwater Basin Management Plan, otherwise known as the Hemet-San Jacinto Management Area.

The City's potable water system is supplied by EMWD's imported water and augmented by groundwater from EMWD wells. Additionally, Menifee is supplied by desalinated groundwater treated from nearby desalting facilities (i.e., the Menifee and Perris Desalters).

The City receives imported State Water Project (SWP) water from the EMWD, one of 29 State water agencies with an SWP Water Supply Contract with the State Department of Water Resources (DWR). Quantities of purchased SWP water are recharged to the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin on EMWD property. Quantities that would be recharged in the future are dependent upon SWP water availability and storage capacity available to the City.

EMWD provides recycled water services throughout its service area. Recycled water is extensively used in EMWD's service area to meet non-potable standards. The four Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facilities (RWRFs) that EMWD operates have recently completed expansions. Recycled water is currently used for both municipal and agricultural purposes. Municipal customers use recycled water for landscape irrigation and industrial process water. Some of the recycled water use offsets demands of existing potable customers.

Refer to Section IV: Evaluation of Supply and Demand in the Project-specific WSA<sup>6</sup> for existing normal, single-dry year, and multiple-dry year water demand scenarios for both retail and wholesale customers for the City of Menifee. EMWD anticipates its local supplies to remain highly reliable and resilient, even under severe hydrologic conditions. In addition, the MWD's UWMP shows that the MWD would have the ability to meet all of its member agencies' project supplemental demand through 2045, even under a repeat of historic drought scenarios.

Under the 2020 UWMP, the demand projections for the parcels covering the project site were estimated based on Low Density Residential Land use, with a total demand of approximately 1,440 acre-feet per year (AFY). In a supplemental letter to the Project-specific WSA, which accounted for an increase of seven additional medium density residential dwelling units for the proposed Project, the total demand for the project was updated to be approximately 1,529 AFY, or an increase of 0.2 percent. Although this represents an increase to the estimated demand considered in the 2020 UWMP, EMWD determined that the project demand projection, in combination with other new/planned projects currently tracked by EMWD (including other WSAs), would remain within the overall limits of demand considered in the 2020 UWMP.

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<sup>5</sup> Dudek. 2021. *Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin*. Website: [https://cawaterlibrary.net/document/groundwater-sustainability-plan-for-the-san-jacinto-groundwater-basin/?utm\\_source=rss&utm\\_medium=rss&utm\\_campaign=groundwater-sustainability-plan-for-the-san-jacinto-groundwater-basin](https://cawaterlibrary.net/document/groundwater-sustainability-plan-for-the-san-jacinto-groundwater-basin/?utm_source=rss&utm_medium=rss&utm_campaign=groundwater-sustainability-plan-for-the-san-jacinto-groundwater-basin) (Accessed December 2022).

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* Pages 20 through 22.

The Specific Plan area would be served by EMWD in the 1627 and 1720 pressure zones and the Longview water tank. The Project site is abutted by existing 12-inch-diameter water pipelines in the 1720 pressure zone along a portion of SR-74 and Briggs Road, and existing 12- to 30-inch-diameter water pipelines in the 1627 pressure zone within a portion of Menifee Road, in SR-74 west of Menifee Road, and in a portion of McLaughlin Road. The proposed Project would connect to existing facilities in the 1720 pressure zone to provide potable water to the Specific Plan land uses. The backbone lines include on-site and off-site lines (**Figure 3.10**).

#### 4.19.3.4 Wastewater

Wastewater from residential, industrial, and commercial uses in Menifee is collected by three different reclamation facilities: the Sun City Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility (RWRF), the Perris Valley RWRF, and the Temecula Valley RWRF.<sup>7</sup> EMWD owns and operates a network of sewer mains serving Menifee, which is conveyed through the infrastructure system to the Sun City RWRF first, then to the Perris Valley RWRF located west of Interstate 215 (I-215) and south of Matthews Road, approximately 2.83 miles northwest of the Project site. The Sun City RWRF intakes 2.4 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater, has a capacity of 3 mgd, and would be ultimately developed to intake 15 to 21 mgd. The Perris Valley RWRF intakes approximately 15.5 mgd of wastewater, has a capacity of 22 mgd, and has recently completed improvements to ultimately treat 100 mgd of wastewater.<sup>8</sup>

Existing 8- to 15-inch-diameter sewer lines are located in Menifee Road and Briggs Road, in easements located along the southern boundary of the project site, in McLaughlin Road, and in Planning Areas 7A and 7B on the project site. To provide sewer service to the land uses in the Specific Plan area, pipes ranging from 8 to 24 inches in diameter would be installed with connection points to existing facilities (**Figure 3.12**).

#### 4.19.3.5 Stormwater Infrastructure

The Specific Plan area is located within the San Jacinto River Watershed, which is a sub-watershed of the Santa Ana River Watershed. Specifically, the Specific Plan area is located within the Romoland/Homeland MDP. The Romoland/Homeland MDP outlines a master plan for orderly development of flood control facilities for ultimate build out of the area. Menifee is currently not at build out conditions; thus, existing stormwater drainage systems in Menifee vary in different stages of interim and ultimate conditions.

The project site is currently vacant. Per the project's hydrology report,<sup>9</sup> the Romoland/Homeland MDP's Line A-1 runs through the project site from the Briggs Road detention basin in the east

<sup>7</sup> Wastewater from most of Menifee, except the north and south ends of the city, is collected at the Sun City RWRF and sent to the Peris Valley RWRF. The project site is outside the service area for the Temecula Valley RWRF.

<sup>8</sup> Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). 2021. Perris Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility. January. Website:<https://www.emwd.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/pvrwrffactsheet.pdf> 1620227213 (accessed August 22, 2022)

<sup>9</sup> Hunsaker & Associates. 2021. *Preliminary Hydrology Analysis, Menifee Valley Project, City of Menifee*. November.

towards Menifee Road, dividing the site almost in half. In the proposed condition, on-site flows will be conveyed to the existing Romoland Line A-1, and discharged off site to San Jacinto River Reach 3, San Jacinto River Reach 2, San Jacinto River Reach 1, and ultimately discharged into Lake Elsinore. Off-site runoff will be collected from proposed storm drain lines A-5 and A-7, conveyed off site towards the San Jacinto River, and then ultimately discharged into Lake Elsinore. A system of on-site surface and underground storm detention facilities will be incorporated and designed to accommodate projected stormwater volumes (**Figure 3.13**).

#### 4.19.3.6 Solid Waste

**Solid Waste Collection.** Waste Management Inc. (WMI) is the franchise waste hauler for the City of Menifee and collects solid waste from all residential, industrial, and commercial customers.

**Solid Waste Recycling and Disposal.** Two landfills accommodate solid waste generated in Menifee: the Badlands Sanitary Landfill near the Moreno Valley; and the El Sobrante Landfill in unincorporated Riverside County near Corona.<sup>10</sup> As shown in **Table 4.19.A, Riverside County Waste Management Department Landfills**, the two landfills have a remaining capacity for additional solid waste of 151,777,170 tons.

**Table 4.19.A: Riverside County Waste Management Department Landfills**

Landfill	Nearest City	Maximum Permit Capacity (tons)	Remaining Capacity (tons)	Maximum Permitted Throughput (tons/day)	Estimated Closing Date
Badlands Sanitary	Moreno Valley	34,400,000	7,800,000	4,800	1/1/2026
El Sobrante	Corona	209,910,000	143,977,170	16,054	1/1/2051
<b>Total</b>		<b>244,310,000</b>	<b>151,777,170</b>	<b>20,854</b>	-

Source 1: CalRecycle. n.d. Badlands Sanitary Landfill. Website:

<https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/SiteActivity/Details/2245?siteID=2367> (accessed August 23, 2022)

Source 2: CalRecycle. n.d. El Sobrante Landfill. Website:

<https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/SiteActivity/Details/2280?siteID=2402> (accessed August 23, 2022)

CalRecycle = California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery  
tons/day = tons per day

#### 4.19.3.7 Electricity and Natural Gas

**Electricity.** According to the most recent data available, in 2021, California’s electricity was generated primarily by natural gas (37.9 percent), renewable sources (33.6 percent), large hydroelectric (9.2 percent), nuclear (9.3 percent), coal (3.0 percent), and other unspecified sources. Total electric generation in California in 2020 was 277,764 gigawatt-hours (GWh), which is up 2 percent from the 2020 total generation of 272,576 GWh.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> City of Menifee. 2013. *City of Menifee General Plan Draft EIR, Utilities and Service Systems*. September. Page 5.17-12. Prepared by The Planning Center | DC&E.

<sup>11</sup> California Energy Commission (CEC). 2022. 2020 Total System Electric Generation. Website: <https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/energy-almanac/california-electricity-data/2021-total-system-electric-generation> (accessed September 2022).

SCE provides electricity to the City of Menifee. According to the California Energy Commission (CEC), total electricity consumption in the SCE service area in 2020 was 83,532.6 GWh (32,475 GWh for the residential sector and 51,057 GWh for the non-residential sector). Total electricity consumption in Riverside County in 2020 was 16,857.9 GWh (16,857,930,966 kilowatt-hours [kWh]).<sup>12</sup> The nearest City substation to the project site (i.e., the Valley Substation near the interchange of Menifee Road with SR-74) is supported by existing power lines above McLaughlin Road.

**Natural Gas.** Natural gas consumed in California is used for electricity generation (45 percent), residential uses (21 percent), industrial uses (25 percent), and commercial uses (9 percent). California continues to depend on out-of-state imports for nearly 90 percent of its natural gas supply.

SoCalGas supplies natural gas to the City of Menifee. According to the CEC, total natural gas consumption in the SoCalGas service area in 2020 was 5,231 million therms (2,426 million therms for the residential sector). Total natural gas consumption in Riverside County in 2020 was 436.9 million therms (436,941,555 therms).<sup>13</sup> Total natural gas supplies available to SoCalGas are forecast to slightly decrease from 2,440 to 1,973 million cubic feet per day (MCF/day) between 2020 and 2035 during average temperature years.<sup>14</sup> Total peak demand for SoCalGas natural gas between 2022 and 2028 is expected to decrease from 3,443 to 3,173 MCF/day.<sup>15</sup>

#### 4.19.3.8 Telecommunications Facilities

The Specific Plan area is located within the service area of Verizon for telephone and internet service, and Spectrum for cable television services. Additional providers are also available throughout Menifee. All new on-site telecommunication lines would be grounded. Redundancies in the network may be necessary to accommodate potential technological investments made by future tenants of the Business Park and Commercial Business Park buildings in the Specific Plan area. The City currently has adequate telecommunication facilities available to serve the needs of Menifee.<sup>16</sup>

### 4.19.4 Regulatory Setting

#### 4.19.4.1 Federal Regulations

The following federal regulations would be applicable to the proposed Project.

<sup>12</sup> California Energy Commission (CEC). 2020. Electricity Consumption by County and Entity. Website: <http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx> and <http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbyutil.aspx> (accessed August 29, 2022).

<sup>13</sup> California Energy Commission (CEC). 2020. Gas Consumption by County. Website: <http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx> (accessed August 29, 2022)

<sup>14</sup> Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). 2022. 2022 California Gas Report. Page 28. Website: [https://www.socalgas.com/sites/default/files/Joint\\_Utility\\_Biennial\\_Comprehensive\\_California\\_Gas\\_Report\\_2022.pdf](https://www.socalgas.com/sites/default/files/Joint_Utility_Biennial_Comprehensive_California_Gas_Report_2022.pdf) (accessed August 23, 2022)

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* Page 179.

<sup>16</sup> City of Menifee. 2013. City of Menifee General Plan EIR, Utilities and Service Systems. Page 5.17-14. Prepared by The Planning Center| DC&E. Website: <https://www.cityofmenifee.us/DocumentCenter/View/1117/Ch-05-17-USS?bidId=> (accessed August 22, 2022)



**Clean Water Act.** Pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S. Code [USC] Section 1251 et seq.), the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is authorized to regulate any activity that would result in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States (including wetlands), which include those waters listed in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 328.3 (as amended at 80 Federal Register (FR) 37104, June 29, 2015).

The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), a division of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), is required to provide “certification that there is reasonable assurance that an activity that may result in the discharge to waters of the U.S. will not violate water quality standards.” Water quality certification must be based on the finding that the proposed discharge will comply with applicable water quality standards.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) is the permitting program for discharge of pollutants into surface waters of the United States under CWA Section 402.

**Safe Drinking Water Act.** The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (42 USC Section 300f et seq.) is intended to protect public health by regulating the nation’s public drinking water supply. The Federal SDWA authorizes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set national standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and man-made contaminants.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 USC §6901 et seq.).** The federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was enacted in 1976 to ensure that solid and hazardous wastes are properly managed from their generation to their ultimate disposal or destruction. Implementation of the RCRA has largely been delegated to federally approved state waste management programs and, under Subtitle D, further promulgated to local governments for management of planning, regulation, and implementation of nonhazardous solid waste disposal. The EPA retains oversight of state actions under CFR Title 40, Sections 239–259. Where facilities are found to be inadequate, Section 256.42 requires that necessary facilities and practices be developed by the responsible state and local agencies, or by the private sector. In California, that responsibility was created under Assembly Bill (AB) 939, the California Integrated Waste Management Act, in 1989.

#### 4.19.4.2 State Regulations

The following State regulations would be applicable to the proposed Project.

**California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.** The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Public Resources Code [PRC] Division 30), enacted through AB 939 and modified by subsequent legislation, required all California cities and counties to implement programs to reduce, recycle, and compost at least 50 percent of wastes by 2000 (PRC §41780). The State determines compliance with this mandate to “divert” 50 percent of generated waste (which includes both disposed and diverted waste) through a complex formula. This formula requires cities and counties to conduct empirical studies to establish a “base year” waste generation rate against which future diversion is measured. The actual determination of the diversion rate in subsequent years is arrived at through deduction, not direct measurement: instead of counting the amount of

material recycled and composted, the city or county tracks the amount of material disposed at landfills, then subtracts the disposed amount from the base year amount. The difference is assumed to be diverted (PRC §41780.2). The Riverside County Department of Waste Resources has adopted a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP), which was prepared in accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939).

**Urban Water Management Planning Act.** The Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act) (California Water Code (CWC), Division 6, Part 2.6, §10610 et seq.) was enacted in 1983. The UWMP Act applies to municipal water suppliers (e.g., the EMWD) because it provides water service directly to more than 3,000 connections. The UWMP Act requires these suppliers to update their UWMP every 5 years to demonstrate an appropriate level of reliability in supplying anticipated short-term and long-term water demands during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

**Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.** The CWA places the primary responsibility for the control of water pollution and planning the development and use of water resources with the states, although it does establish certain guidelines for the states to follow in developing their programs.

California's primary statute governing water quality and water pollution is the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1970 (Porter-Cologne Act). The Porter-Cologne Act grants the SWRCB and the nine RWQCBs broad powers to protect water quality and is the primary vehicle for the implementation of California's responsibility under the CWA. The Porter-Cologne Act grants the SWRCB and RWQCBs the authority and responsibility to adopt plans and policies, to regulate discharges to surface water and groundwater, to regulate waste disposal sites, and to require cleanup of discharges of hazardous materials and other pollutants. The Porter-Cologne Act also establishes reporting requirements for unintended discharges of any hazardous substance, sewage, oil, or petroleum product.

Each RWQCB must formulate and adopt a water quality plan for its region. The regional plans are to conform to the policies set forth in the Porter-Cologne Act and established by the SWRCB in its State water policy. The Porter-Cologne Act also provides that an RWQCB may include in its region a regional plan with water discharge prohibitions applicable to particular conditions, areas, or types of waste. The city, including the Project site, is within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Santa Ana RWQCB (Region 8).

**California Toxics Rule (CTR).** As stated previously, because California had not established a complete list of acceptable water quality criteria for toxic pollutants, EPA Region IX established numeric water quality criteria for toxic constituents in the form of the CTR. The CTR provides water quality criteria for certain potentially toxic compounds for inland surface waters, enclosed bays, estuaries, and waters designated for human health or aquatic life uses. The CTR is often used by the RWQCBs when establishing water quality objectives and TMDLs. Although the CTR criteria do not apply directly to discharges of storm water runoff, they are utilized as benchmarks for toxics in urban runoff. The CTR is used as a benchmark to evaluate the potential ecological impacts of storm water runoff to receiving waters. The CTR establishes acute and chronic surface water quality standards for certain water bodies. Acute criteria provide benchmarks for the highest permissible concentration below which aquatic life can be exposed for short periods of time without negative effects. Chronic criteria



provide benchmarks for an extended period of time (i.e., 4 days or more) without negative effects. The acute CTR criteria have a shorter relevant averaging period (less than 4 days) and provide a more appropriate benchmark for comparison for storm water flows.

CTR criteria apply to the receiving water body and are calculated based on the probable hardness values of the receiving waters. At higher hardness values for receiving waters, certain constituents (including copper, lead, and zinc) are more likely to be complexed (bound with) components in the water column. This in turn reduces the bioavailability and resulting potential toxicity of these metals.

**General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit.** The *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities*, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002, as amended by Order Nos. 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ (Construction General Permit), adopted by the SWRCB, regulates construction activity that includes clearing, grading, and excavation resulting in soil disturbance of at least 1 acre of total land area. The Construction General Permit (CGP) authorizes the discharge of storm water to surface waters from construction activities.

The CGP requires that all developers of land where construction activities will occur over more than 1 acre do the following:

- Complete a Risk Assessment to determine pollution prevention requirements pursuant to the three risk levels established in the General Permit;
- Eliminate or reduce non-storm water discharges to storm sewer systems and other waters of the United States;
- Develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that specifies BMPs that will reduce pollution in storm water discharges to the Best Available Technology/Economically Achievable/Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology standards;
- Perform inspections and maintenance of all BMPs; and
- Conduct storm water sampling, if required based on risk level.

To obtain coverage under the CGP, a project applicant must electronically file all permit registration documents with the SWRCB prior to the start of construction. Permit registration documents must include a:

- Notice of Intent (NOI);
- Risk Assessment;
- Site map;
- SWPPP;
- Annual fee; and
- Signed certification statement.

Construction BMPs contained in SWPPPs are designed to minimize erosion during construction, stabilize construction areas, control sediment, and control pollutants from construction materials from entering receiving waters. The SWPPP must also include a discussion of the program to inspect and maintain all BMPs. Examples of construction BMPs that could be used at the Project site include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Soil Binders;
- Straw Mulch;
- Non-vegetative Stabilization;
- Fiber Rolls;
- Sandbag Barrier;
- Straw Bale Barrier;
- Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit;
- Stabilized Construction Roadway; and
- Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash.

Refer to **Appendix I-4** for a detailed description of the example erosion and sediment control BMPs listed above.

**Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.** The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of 2014 is a comprehensive three-bill package that Governor Jerry Brown signed into California State law in September 2014. The SGMA provides a framework for sustainable management of groundwater supplies by local authorities, with a limited role for State intervention if necessary to protect the resource. The plan is intended to ensure a reliable groundwater supply for California for years to come.

The SGMA requires governments and water agencies of high- and medium-priority basins to halt overdrafts of groundwater basins. The SGMA requires the formation of local groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) that are required to adopt Groundwater Sustainability Plans to manage the sustainability of the groundwater basins.

**California Water Conservation in Landscaping Act, Government Code §65591 et seq.** Pursuant to the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (Government Code 65591 et seq.), cities and counties in California are required to adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance. Local ordinances are intended to reduce water use for landscaping and irrigation purposes and encourage the use of recycled and reclaimed water for these purposes. The California Department of Water Resources maintains a Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] 490 23 et seq.) after which local jurisdictions can model their ordinances.

**California Water Recycling in Landscaping Act, Government Code §65601 et seq.** The California Water Recycling in Landscaping Act promotes the efficient use of water through the development of water recycling facilities. This Act stipulates that landscape design, installation, and maintenance should be water efficient, and the use of potable domestic water for landscaped areas is considered a waste or unreasonable use of water if recycled water is available that meets the conditions described in Section 13550 of the CWC.

**Senate Bill 1374.** Senate Bill (SB) 1374 requires that the annual report submitted to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) include a summary of the progress made in diversion of construction and demolition waste materials. In addition, SB 1374 required that CalRecycle adopt a model ordinance suitable for adoption by any local agency to require 50 to 74 percent diversion of construction and demolition waste materials from landfills by March 1, 2004. Local jurisdictions are not required to adopt their own construction and demolition ordinances, nor are they required to adopt CalRecycle’s model by default. However, adoption of such an ordinance may be considered by CalRecycle when determining whether to impose a fine on a jurisdiction that has failed to implement its Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE).

**Assembly Bill 75.** AB 75, passed in 1999, took effect on January 1, 2000. This bill adds new provisions to the PRC, mandating that State agencies develop and implement an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP); it also mandates that community service districts providing solid-waste services report disposal and diversion information to the city, county, or regional agency in which the community service district is loaded.

**Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.** Energy and water consumption by new buildings in California is regulated by the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen), which is embodied in CCR Title 24. Title 24 provides efficiency standards for new construction and the rehabilitation of both residential and nonresidential buildings, including building energy consumption, water conservation, and operational efficiencies. Title 24 regulates building energy consumption for heating, cooling, ventilation, water heating, and lighting regarding both electricity and natural gas, while also regulating water consumption through the installation of efficient plumbing fixtures. The efficiency standards apply to both new construction and rehabilitation of both residential and nonresidential buildings. The building efficiency standards are enforced through the local building permit process. Local government agencies may adopt and enforce energy standards for new buildings, provided these standards meet or exceed Title 24 Building Code requirements. The 2019 Standards went into effect January 1, 2020, following approval by the California Building Standards Commission.

Additionally, CALGreen Section 5.408.1 identifies that construction projects shall “recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with Section 5.408.1.1, 5.408.1.2 or 5.408.1.3; or meet a local construction and demolition waste management ordinance, whichever is more stringent.” The City of Banning strives to meet the 75 percent diversion of solid waste to landfills as set forth by the State of California.

**Assembly Bill 341.** AB 341, enacted in 2011 and begun in 2012, changes the due date of the State agency waste management annual report to May. The bill makes a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the State of California that not less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020.

**Public Health and Safety Code Part 9.5, Section 115700.** Public Health and Safety Code Part 9.5, Section 115700, requires the proper decommissioning of inactive wells to prevent the contamination of groundwater. The section provides specifics for the casting, securing, and marking of wells and the surrounding area. This section also provides that at a minimum, permanently inactive wells shall be destroyed in accordance with standards developed by the DWR pursuant to

Section 13800 of the CWC and adopted by the SWRCB or local agencies in accordance with Section 13801 of the CWC. Minimum standards recommended by the DWR and adopted by the SWRCB or local agencies for the abandonment or destruction of groundwater monitoring wells or class one hazardous injection wells shall not be construed to limit, abridge, or supersede the powers or duties of the department, in accordance with Section 13801 of the CWC.

#### 4.19.4.3 Regional Regulations

The following regional regulations would be applicable to the proposed Project.

**Eastern Municipal Water District 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.** The EMWD 2020 UWMP lists and describes the various uses, demand, supplies, target reductions, and compliance measures for the service area of approximately 555 square miles in western Riverside County. These include seven incorporated cities and unincorporated communities in Riverside County. The 2020 UWMP found that within the service area, retail water demands can be met with local or imported supplies. In the 2020 UWMP, the EMWD supply reliability assessments focus on the future demands for EMWD imported and other supplies.

#### 4.19.4.4 Local Regulations

The following local regulations would be applicable to the proposed Project.

**City of Menifee General Plan.** The existing City of Menifee General Plan identifies goals and policies related to Land Use, Housing, Circulation, Open Space and Recreation, Community Design, Economic Development, Safety, and Noise. The following goals and policies apply to the proposed Project:

**Goal LU-3:** A full range of public utilities and related services that provide for the immediate and long-term needs of the community.

**Policy LU-3.1:** Work with utility providers in the planning, designing, and siting of distribution and support facilities to comply with the standards of the General Plan and Development Code.

**Policy LU-3.2:** Work with utility providers to increase service capacity as demand increases.

**Policy LU-3.3:** Coordinate public infrastructure improvements through the city's Capital Improvement Program.

**Policy LU-3.4:** Require that approval of new development be contingent upon the project's ability to secure appropriate infrastructure services.

**Policy LU-3.5:** Facilitate the shared use of right-of-way, transmission corridors, and other appropriate measures to minimize the visual impact of utilities infrastructure throughout Menifee.

**Goal OSC-7:** A reliable and safe water supply that effectively meets current and future user demands.

**Policy OSC-7.2:** Encourage water conservation as a means of preserving water resources.

**Policy OSC-7.4:** Encourage the use of reclaimed water for the irrigation of parks, golf courses, public landscaped areas, and other feasible applications as service becomes available from the Eastern Municipal Water District.

**Policy OSC-7.5:** Utilize a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system that adequately serves the existing and long-term needs of the community.

**Policy OSC-7.7:** Maintain and improve existing level of sewer service by improving infrastructure and repairing existing deficiencies.

**Policy OSC-7.11:** Ensure that natural and cultural resources are protected and avoided while still maintaining important water goals.

#### 4.19.5 Thresholds of Significance

The City has not established local California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) significance thresholds as described in Section 15064.7 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*. Therefore, significance determinations utilized in this section are from Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines*. Per Section VIII of Appendix G to the *State CEQA Guidelines*, the proposed Project would result in a significant impact associated with utilities and service systems if the proposed Project or any proposed Project-related component would:

- Threshold 4.18.1:** Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?
- Threshold 4.18.2:** Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?
- Threshold 4.18.3:** 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 4.18.4:** 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?
- Threshold 4.18.5:** Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

## 4.19.6 Project Impacts

### 4.19.6.1 New or Expanded Utility Infrastructure

**Threshold 4.18.1:** **Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.**

#### On-Site Improvements.

**Water** As discussed above, the EMWD provides domestic water services to Menifee. Existing 12-inch-diameter potable water lines within Pressure Zone 1720 exist within a portion of SR-74 and a portion of Briggs Road. Existing 12-inch- to 30-inch-diameter potable water lines in the 1627 pressure zone are located in a portion of Menifee Road, in SR-74 west of Menifee Road, and in a portion of McLaughlin Road. The proposed Project's proposed Domestic Water Plan would create a looped system to serve uses on the Project Site by installing the following components (**Figure 3.10**):

- From Planning Area 9, a proposed 8- to 18-inch-diameter water line and an 8- to 12-inch-diameter water line located in Menifee Road, which would connect to the existing 12- to 30-inch-diameter water line located in SR-74/Menifee Road.
- A proposed 8- to 18-inch-diameter water line abutting Planning Areas 11, 12, and 13 that would connect the proposed 8- to 12-inch-diameter water lines from Planning Areas 11, 12, and 13 to the existing 12-inch-diameter water line located in SR-74/Malaga Road.
- A proposed 8- to 18-inch-diameter water line located in McLaughlin Road with a point of connection to the existing 12-inch-diameter water line in Briggs Road.

The EMWD provides reclaimed water service to Menifee. The Specific Plan's proposed Reclaimed Water Plan would include installation of the following components (**Figure 3.11**):

- A proposed 8- to 18-inch-diameter water line in Briggs Road, Menifee Road, and McLaughlin Road to form a loop with the existing water line in Matthews Road.

Because the Project site is currently vacant, implementation of the proposed Project would increase water demand, and on-site infrastructure development would be required. A discussion of water use during construction and operation of the proposed Project is included below:

Construction. Short-term demand for water would occur during excavation, grading, and construction activities on site. Water demand for soil watering (fugitive dust control), cleanup, masonry, painting, and other activities would be temporary and cease once all of the development is completed on the Project site. Overall, short-term construction activities would require minimal water and are not expected to have any adverse impacts on the existing water system or available water supplies. Therefore, impacts associated with short-term construction activities would not require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, and construction of the proposed



Project would not require the need for new or expanded water entitlements. Construction impacts would be ***less than significant***, and no mitigation measures are required.

Operation. The proposed Project would include the installation of potable and recycled water distribution infrastructure as described above. These improvements would be funded and constructed by the applicant, built to EMWD standards, and maintained by the EMWD.

Once all the uses in the Specific Plan are developed, long-term demand for water is anticipated to occur during Project operation. There is currently no water demand on the Project site because it is currently vacant. The initial Project Water Supply Assessment (WSA) demand estimate of 1,526 acre-feet (AF) was updated on December 9, 2021, to approximately 1530 AF, roughly a 0.2 percent increase of the original total.<sup>17</sup> Because the Project site is currently utilized for limited agricultural operations, the Project would represent an increase in water demand over existing conditions. However, the EMWD determined that with the updated projected total water demand, in addition to other new/planned projects currently tracked by EMWD, the projected total water demand still remains within the overall limits of demand considered in the 2020 UWMP.

As required of all new development in California, the proposed Project would comply with State law regarding water conservation measures, including pertinent provisions of the CCR regarding the implementation of water efficiency and water conservation measures, such as, but not limited to:

- Water-efficient plumbing fixtures that contribute to a 20 percent reduction in domestic and irrigation water demand;
- Provisions of drought-tolerant plants for exterior landscape design;
- Installation of water-efficient irrigation systems that employ “smart” sensors that can tell whether it has rained or whether the landscape needs irrigation using moisture sensors; and
- Use of recycled water for common area landscape irrigation.

Incorporation of these water conservation measures would reduce the water demands of the proposed Project. Furthermore, the following demand measures outlined in Section 9 – Demand Management Measures of the City’s 2020 Urban Water Management Plan would be applicable to the proposed Project:<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> The City of Menifee and EMWD were notified on December 7, 2021, that the project plan had been updated to include an additional seven medium-density residential dwelling units, thereby increasing the total residential dwelling units from 1,711 to 1,718. (EMWD email to City of Menifee, December 9, 2021).

<sup>18</sup> Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). 2021. *2020 Urban Water Management Plan*. Page 9-4. Website: [https://www.emwd.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/urbanwatermanagement\\_plan\\_0.pdf?1625160721](https://www.emwd.org/sites/main/files/file-attachments/urbanwatermanagement_plan_0.pdf?1625160721) (accessed August 23, 2022)

- **Ordinance 72.25: Water Use Efficiency Ordinance** (implemented in January 1991). EMWD reviews ordinances on a regular basis with the most recent revision effective February 2016. This ordinance prohibits water waste, imposes penalties for runoff, and requires efficient design in new development. The ordinance is enforced in two ways, (1) through EMWD's allocation-based tiered rate structure for single-family, multifamily and landscape accounts utilizing the domestic water system, and (2) through penalties for runoff.
- **Ordinance 117.2: Water Shortage Contingency Plan** (implemented July 2005). EMWD reviews the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) on a regular basis, with the most recent modification adopted in 2017. This ordinance is designed for the purpose of protecting the integrity of water supply facilities (infrastructure) and implementing a contingency plan in times of drought, supply reductions, failure of water distribution systems or emergencies. The ordinance is included in Title 5, Article 10 of EMWD's Administrative Code (amended by Resolution No. 2017-152 on December 20, 2017).

EMWD supports legislation and local ordinances that prohibit water waste and supports local ordinances that establish requirements for water efficient design in new development. As a member of the Riverside County Water Task Force, EMWD participated in updating Riverside County's Water Efficient Landscape Requirements Ordinance 859. All the City's water service connections, for all customer sectors, are metered. Additionally, the City has installed dedicated landscape irrigation meters for Sun Lakes Country Club, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the City park system, and City school district facilities. The City would continue to meter all new water service connections.

In mid-2015, EMWD adopted new development standards to further promote conservation throughout its service area. Beginning in July 2015, all new developments are prohibited from having non-functional turf, including turf in the front yards of new homes. With more than 60 percent of water in EMWD's service area being used outdoors, this was designed to be a long-term strategy to minimize the impact of new development. EMWD's service area is currently 40 percent built out, making it one of the few regions in Southern California that will see significant population growth in the coming decades. EMWD also helped the County of Riverside adopt a similar ordinance prohibiting turf in the front yards of new homes in all unincorporated areas of Riverside County. The City has initiated several water conservation programs to educate its water service customers in regard to various approaches to conserve water. At City Hall, water conservation pamphlets are displayed year-round as well as at public citywide events.

EMWD has also prohibited the installation of non-functional turf in all new Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) developments. While turf is being allowed in functional areas of new development, including parks and schools, it is no longer permitted within common area landscaping that provides no functional community benefit. Non-functional turf can best be described as turf that is only ever walked on when it is being mowed.

Compliance with the above-outlined demand measures would also reduce the water demands of the proposed Project.

According to the City's 2020 UWMP and the WSA prepared for the proposed Project, EMWD determined the City has adequate supplies to meet demands under all water year conditions from 2020 to 2045, including the proposed Project, under single and multiple dry year conditions. Therefore, sufficient water supplies from existing entitlements are available to serve the proposed Project.

Given that the proposed Project would comply with the City and EMWD's standard requirements for facility planning and that adequate water distribution facilities would exist to serve the Project site, implementation of the uses in the Specific Plan would not require the relocation or construction of new or expanded potable or recycled water facilities beyond the on-site improvements detailed above. Impacts would be *less than significant*, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Wastewater.** The EMWD would collect wastewater from the proposed Project through off-site infrastructure, where the wastewater would be conveyed to the existing Sun City and Perris Valley RWRFs. The Sun City RWRf has an intake capacity of 3 mgd of wastewater and is currently operating at an intake of 2.4 mgd of wastewater. As such, the Sun City RWRf is currently operating at 80 percent of its daily intake capacity. The Perris Valley RWRf has an intake capacity of 22 mgd of wastewater and is currently operating at an intake of 15.5 mgd of wastewater. As such, the Perris Valley RWRf is currently operating at 70 percent of its daily intake capacity. Because wastewater conveyance infrastructure already exists in Menifee Road, McLaughlin Road, Matthews Road, Briggs Road, and between Planning Areas 7A and 7B, installation of the following on-site wastewater conveyance infrastructure would occur as part of the proposed Project's Sanitary Sewer Plan (**Figure 3.12**):

- A proposed 8- to 24-inch-diameter sewer line in Malaga Road that would connect to the existing 15- to 24-inch-diameter sewer line within McLaughlin Road
- A proposed 8- to 24-inch-diameter sewer line from Planning Areas 11, 12, and 5 that would connect to the existing 15- to 24-inch-diameter sewer line within Menifee Road
- A proposed 8- to 24-inch-diameter sewer line from Planning Area 9 that would connect to the existing 15- to 24-inch-diameter sewer line within McLaughlin Road
- A proposed 8- to 24-inch-diameter sewer line from Planning Area 2 that would connect to the existing 15- to 24-inch-diameter sewer line within Matthews Road via existing EMWD easements in Planning Area 8A

Because the Project site is currently vacant, uses developed as part of the proposed Project would increase wastewater generation, and on-site infrastructure would be required for the Project site to be completed. A discussion of wastewater generation during construction and operation of the uses of the proposed Project is included below.

**Construction.** No significant increase in wastewater flows is anticipated as a result of construction activities on the Project site. Sanitary services during construction would be provided by portable restroom facilities, which transport waste off site for treatment and disposal. Therefore, during construction, potential impacts to wastewater treatment and wastewater conveyance infrastructure would be *less than significant*, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Operation.** Business Park and Commercial uses would be developed as part of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would result in an increase in wastewater generation during operation. **Table 4.19.B, Proposed Project Wastewater Generation**, shows that the proposed Project at build out is estimated to generate 371,760 gallons per day of wastewater. The estimated increase in wastewater associated with the build out of the proposed Project would represent 5.23 percent of the Sun City and Perris Valley RWRFs’ remaining daily intake capacity. The increase in wastewater generated by the uses associated with the proposed Project can be accommodated within the existing design capacity of the Sun City and Perris Valley RWRFs, which currently operate at 80 percent and 70 percent of their capacity, respectively.

**Table 4.19.B: Proposed Project Wastewater Generation**

Land Use	Gallons/Capita/Day	Number of Persons	Gallons/Day
Residential	55	5,220	287,100
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional	13.6	6,225	84,660
<b>Total</b>			<b>371,760</b>

Source: Table 4.17-2, General Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report, Utilities and Service Systems (City of Menifee 2013).

Therefore, the proposed Project would not require, nor would it result in, the construction of new wastewater treatment or collection facilities or the expansion of existing facilities other than those facilities to be constructed on site. As required by the City of all development that connects to the City’s wastewater infrastructure system, Development Impact Fees, as required by **Regulatory Compliance Measure UT-1 (RCM UT-1)**, would be required to be paid to the City prior to grading permit issuance by the City on the Project site. Therefore, impacts related to the construction of wastewater treatment or collection facilities and the capacity of the wastewater treatment provider would be *less than significant*, and no mitigation would be required.

**Stormwater Infrastructure.** The capacity of the downstream storm drain infrastructure depends on peak discharge rates entering the system. The project site is part of the Romoland/Homeland MDP. Under existing conditions, Romoland Line A-1 conveys off-site flow from the northeasterly area to the Briggs Road Basin, which then flows through Romoland Line A, which runs through the project site towards Menifee Road. The southern portion of the Project site drains to Matthews Road below. Because the Project site is currently vacant, natural percolation of stormwater also occurs.

The proposed Project would add approximately 430 acres of impervious surface area, which is not prone to on-site erosion or siltation because these areas would be converted to developed or paved areas and there would be no exposed soil. The Landscape Guidelines presented in the Draft Meniffee Valley Specific Plan would be incorporated into each Planning Area of the proposed Project to reduce the overall number of impervious surfaces.<sup>19</sup> The proposed Project's Stormwater Drainage Plan would include the installation of storm drainpipes, reinforced concrete pipes (RCP) ranging in size from 18 inches to 102 inches in diameter, and seven on-site surface and underground storm retention facilities will be incorporated and designed to accommodate projected stormwater volumes. The project-specific hydrology report<sup>20</sup> summarized existing and proposed flows for Planning Areas 1 through 7. Hydrologic conditions summarized included 2-, 10-, and 100-year return frequency storms, with 1, 3, 6, and 24-hour durations. All studied drainage areas, with on-site detention features, would reduce post-project flow rates to less than pre-project flows under all hydrological conditions evaluated, including Riverside County's hydromodification criteria by limiting post-project flows discharged from the project to no greater than 110 percent of the pre-project flows for a 2-year, 24-hour storm event. Therefore, the proposed Project would incorporate an adequate on-site stormwater infrastructure system.

Overall, the peak discharge of stormwater generated by the proposed Project would not adversely affect the capacity of downstream networks, and construction or expansion of off-site stormwater drainage facilities would not be required. Therefore, impacts to stormwater infrastructure would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation would be required.

**Electricity Infrastructure.** Because the Project site is currently vacant,<sup>21</sup> no electricity is consumed on site. Operation of the uses on the Project site would result in increased demand for electricity. As described in **Section 4.6** of this Draft EIR, the estimated electric demand of the proposed Project is 379,499 kWh per year.

Total electricity consumption in Riverside County in 2020 was 16,857 GWh.<sup>22</sup> Therefore, electricity demand associated with the proposed Project would be less than 0.01 percent of Riverside County's total electricity demand. The estimated increase in electricity demand would represent a very small fraction of the electricity demand in Riverside County with the incorporation of Title 24 requirements and green features.

Service providers utilize projected demand forecasts to provide an adequate supply or plan for surplus in the service area. As discussed in **Section 4.6**, it is anticipated that SCE would be able to meet the electricity demand in its service area through 2035. Because the proposed Project would only represent a small fraction of electricity demand in Riverside County, the uses of the

<sup>19</sup> Brookfield Properties. 2022. Draft Meniffee Valley Specific Plan. Section 5. June 3.

<sup>20</sup> Hunsaker & Associates. 2021. *Preliminary Hydrology Analysis, Meniffee Valley Project, City of Meniffee*. Page 14. November.

<sup>21</sup> There are overhead power lines above McLaughlin Road, which connects to the SCE Valley Substation directly west of the proposed Project.

<sup>22</sup> California Energy Commission (CEC). Electricity Consumption by County, Riverside County, 2020. Website: <https://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx> (accessed August 29, 2022)

proposed Project would exceed Title 24 requirements, and there would be sufficient energy supplies available. As such, electricity demand for the proposed Project at build out would be **less than significant**. No mitigation would be required.

The supply and distribution network within the area surrounding the Project site would remain essentially the same as exists today except for standard on-site improvements, and level of service to off-site users would not be adversely affected. Existing electric transmission and distribution services maintained by SCE would provide electricity service to the Project site. The uses in the Specific Plan would not increase electricity demand beyond existing projections from the local energy provider, and the Project site is within a developed service area with existing demand. Therefore, the proposed Project build out would not require the construction of any physical improvements related to the provision of electricity service that would result in significant environmental impacts, and the proposed Project's potential impacts would be **less than significant**.

**Natural Gas Infrastructure.** Because the Project site is currently vacant, no natural gas is consumed on the site. Operation of the uses on the Project site would result in increased demand for natural gas. As described in **Section 4.6** of this Draft EIR, the estimated natural gas demand of the proposed Project is 15,147 British thermal units per year (BTU/yr).

Total natural gas consumption in Riverside County in 2020 was 436.941555 million therms.<sup>23</sup> Therefore, natural gas demand associated with the proposed Project would be less than 0.01 percent of Riverside County's total natural gas demand. The estimated increase in natural gas demand associated with the proposed Project would represent a very small fraction of the natural gas demand in Riverside County with the incorporation of Title 24 requirements and green features.

Service providers utilize projected demand forecasts to provide an adequate supply or plan for surplus in the service area. As discussed in **Section 4.6**, it is anticipated that SoCalGas would be able to meet the natural gas demand in its service area through 2035. Because the proposed Project would only represent a small fraction of natural gas demand in Riverside County, the uses of the proposed Project would exceed Title 24 requirements, and there would be sufficient natural gas supplies available. As such, natural gas demand for the proposed Project at build out would be **less than significant**. No mitigation would be required.

The supply and distribution network within the area surrounding the Project site would remain essentially the same as exists today except for standard on-site improvements, and level of service to off-site users would not be adversely affected. Existing gas transmission and distribution services maintained by SoCalGas would provide natural gas service to the Project site. The uses in the Specific Plan would not increase natural gas demand beyond existing projections from the local natural gas provider, and the Project site is within a developed service area with existing demand. Therefore, the proposed Project build out would not require the construction of any physical improvements related to the provision of natural gas service that

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<sup>23</sup> California Energy Commission (CEC). Gas Consumption by County, Riverside County, 2020. Website: <http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx> (accessed August 29, 2022)



would result in significant environmental impacts, and the proposed Project's potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

**Telecommunications.** Telephone, cable, and internet services are located along the perimeter of the Project site and would be extended into the site. Internal to the Project site, the uses developed would be responsible for constructing adequate telecommunication facility extensions to the various parts of the Planning Areas within the Project site. Additionally, cable box locations would be carefully planned and coordinated with utility providers and the landscape architect to be unobtrusive and screened from public view where possible. The construction and expansion of these facilities would occur on the Project site during preparation and earthwork phases and are not expected to impact any telephone, cable, or internet services off site that serve the surrounding areas. Additionally, telecommunication facilities are generally installed concurrently with utility expansions, and impacts associated with the expansion of telecommunications facilities are already considered in air quality, noise, and construction traffic analysis found in this Draft EIR. Therefore, impacts associated with the relocation or construction of new or expanded telecommunication facilities would be *less than significant*, and no mitigation measures would be required.

**Off-Site Improvements.** Implementation of the Project will result in off-site physical disturbances to up to 59.0 acres of off-site land to install utility and road improvements including but not limited to the widening of SR-74, Menifee Road, and Briggs Road.

**Water.** The Project's proposed Domestic Water Plan includes an off-site line that will extend to Menifee Road from McLaughlin Road, north to SR-74, and beyond to Watson Road. At Watson Road, the off-site line will tie to a 30-inch-diameter water line that is planned to be installed by EMWD in Watson Road as part of the future construction of the Matthews Booster Station Project. This improvement would be funded and constructed by the applicant, built to EMWD standards, and maintained by EMWD.

Construction. Short-term demand for water would occur during construction activities on Menifee Road. Water demand for soil watering (fugitive dust control), cleanup, and other activities would be temporary and would cease upon installation of the off-site line. Overall, short-term construction activities would require minimal water and are not expected to have any adverse impacts on the existing water system or available water supplies. Therefore, impacts associated with short-term construction activities would not require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, and construction of the off-site water line would not require the need for new or expanded water entitlements. Construction impacts would be *less than significant*, and no mitigation measures are required.

Operation. The off-site water line will convey domestic water to the on-site uses. Implementation of the water line would not require the relocation or construction of new or expanded potable or recycled water facilities beyond the improvements detailed above. Impacts would be *less than significant*, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Wastewater.** No off-site wastewater improvements are proposed as part of the proposed Project. **No impacts** would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Stormwater Infrastructure.** No off-site stormwater improvements are proposed as part of the proposed Project. The proposed Project would incorporate an adequate on-site stormwater infrastructure system. The peak discharge of stormwater generated by the proposed Project would not adversely affect the capacity of downstream networks, and construction or expansion of off-site stormwater drainage facilities would not be required. Impacts would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Electricity Infrastructure.** No off-site electricity infrastructure improvements are included as part of the proposed Project. The supply and distribution network within the area surrounding the project site would remain essentially the same as exists today. The level of service to off-site users would not be adversely affected. **No impacts** would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Natural Gas Infrastructure.** No off-site natural gas infrastructure improvements are included as part of the proposed Project. The supply and distribution network within the area surrounding the project site would remain essentially the same as exists today, and the level of service to off-site users would not be adversely affected. **No impacts** would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Telecommunications.** No off-site telecommunications improvements are included as part of the proposed Project. Telecommunication facilities are generally installed concurrently with utility expansions, and impacts associated with the expansion of telecommunications facilities are already considered in air quality, noise, and construction traffic analysis found in this Draft EIR. Impacts would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Off-Site Roadway Improvements.** Implementation of the Project would also result in off-site roadway improvements along Matthews Road (Case Road), McCall Boulevard, and McLaughlin Road to address traffic impacts in conflict with the General Plan Circulation Element policies that strive to maintain desired LOS.

**Water.** Short-term demand for water would occur during construction activities along Matthews Road (Case Road), McCall Boulevard, and McLaughlin Road. Water demand for soil watering (fugitive dust control), cleanup, and other activities would be temporary and would cease upon completion of construction. Overall, short-term construction activities would require minimal water and are not expected to have any adverse impacts on the existing water system or available water supplies. Therefore, impacts associated with short-term construction activities would not require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, and construction of the off-site water line would not require the need for new or expanded water entitlements. Construction impacts would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Wastewater.** No wastewater improvements are proposed as part of the off-site roadway improvements. **No impacts** would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Stormwater Infrastructure.** No stormwater improvements are proposed as part of the off-site roadway improvements. The proposed Project would incorporate an adequate on-site stormwater infrastructure system. The peak discharge of stormwater generated by the proposed Project would not adversely affect the capacity of downstream networks, and construction or expansion of off-site stormwater drainage facilities would not be required. Impacts would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Electricity Infrastructure.** No electricity infrastructure improvements are included as part of the off-site roadway improvements. **No impacts** would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Natural Gas Infrastructure.** No natural gas infrastructure improvements are included as part of the off-site roadway improvements. **No impacts** would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Telecommunications.** No telecommunications improvements are included as part of the off-site roadway improvements. **No impacts** would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Level of Significance Prior to Mitigation:** Less than Significant Impact.

**Regulatory Compliance Measures and Mitigation Measures:** The following Regulatory Compliance Measure is an existing regulation that is applicable to the proposed Project and is considered in the analysis of potential impacts related to water and wastewater service. RCM UT-1 identified below is required by state law and City Municipal Code Chapter 8.02 (DIF Fees) as part of the Project; therefore, it is not considered as a mitigation measure.

**RCM UT-1** Prior to building permit issuance by the City of Menifee (City) for commercial and industrial land uses, and prior to occupancy for residential land uses, the most current Development Impact Fees (DIFs) for the applicable project land uses shall be paid as calculated by the City. The grading permit for respective land uses would be issued by the City once there is proof that the appropriate Development Impact Fees have been paid.

**Level of Significance After Mitigation:** Less than Significant Impact.

#### 4.19.6.2 Adequate Water Supplies

**Threshold 4.18.2:** Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

#### On-Site Improvements.

**Less than Significant Impact.** The WSA prepared for the proposed Project provides analysis in determining if EMWD would supply water during normal, dry, and multiple dry year scenarios adequately for operation of the uses that would be developed. The projected water demands in the EMWD 2020 UWMP were determined based on Medium Density Residential, High Density Residential, Commercial Retail, and Open Space land uses. The estimated water demand was

updated to be 1,529.62 AF annually.<sup>24</sup> Based on information provided by the developer and the lead agency, EMWD concluded that although the evaluated project demands exceed the 2020 UWMP demand projections, the combined demand from the project and other new/planned developments in EMWD's service area fall below the total amount of new demand evaluated in the 2020 UWMP. In addition, **RCM UT-2** was requested by EMWD to review development design conditions prior to project construction, and to address potential changes if project conditions have changed from the circumstances analyzed at the time the WSA was prepared. Therefore, the proposed Project would have sufficient water supplies available to serve its needs and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Impacts would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Off-Site Improvements.** Implementation of the Project will result in off-site physical disturbances to up to 59.0 acres of off-site land to install utility and road improvements including but not limited to the widening of SR-74, Menifee Road, and Briggs Road. The proposed off-site line that will be extended in Menifee Road from McLaughlin Road, north to SR-74, and beyond to Watson Road is part of the proposed Project's Domestic Water Plan to convey adequate water to the project site. **RCM UT-2** was requested by EMWD to review development design conditions prior to project construction, and to address potential changes if project conditions have changed from the circumstances analyzed at the time the WSA was prepared. The off-site improvements do not warrant the need for adequate water supplies (roadway expansion, undergrounding of utilities, and the pedestrian bridge overcrossing); therefore, there would be **no impacts** on adequate water supply as a result of implementation. No mitigation measures are required.

**Off-Site Roadway Improvements.** Implementation of the Project would also result in off-site roadway improvements along Matthews Road (Case Road), McCall Boulevard, and McLaughlin Road to address traffic impacts in conflict with the General Plan Circulation Element policies that strive to maintain desired LOS. These roadway improvements were identified in the General Plan Circulation Element and included in the Final General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) certified by the City on December 18, 2013 (Certified 2013 EIR).

The Certified 2013 EIR determined that adequate water supply and delivery systems exist within the City to meet buildout of the General Plan, which includes the off-site roadway improvements identified in the General Plan Circulation Element. Further, the off-site roadway improvements do not warrant the need for adequate water supplies as they involve improvements to roadway facilities and not land uses which generate water demand. Therefore, there would be **no impacts** on adequate water supply as a result of implementation. No mitigation measures are required.

**Level of Significance Prior to Mitigation:** Less than Significant Impact.

**Regulatory Compliance Measures and Mitigation Measures:** The following Regulatory Compliance Measure<sup>25</sup> is applicable to the proposed Project and is considered in the

<sup>24</sup> Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). 2021. *Addendum Letter, Water Supply Assessment Report, Menifee Valley Specific Plan*. September 15.

<sup>25</sup> Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). 2021. *Water Supply Assessment Report, Menifee Valley Specific Plan*. Page 3. September 15.

analysis of potential impacts related to water supply. RCM UT-2 identified below is required per the EMWD's *Development Services Department & Facility Design Guidelines (2022)*; therefore, it is not considered as a mitigation measure.

**RCM UT-2** Prior to project construction, the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) has required the developer of the Project to meet with EMWD staff to establish development design conditions, which will detail water, wastewater, and recycled water requirements to serve the Project. If there is a change in the circumstances detailed in the Water Supply Assessment (WSA), EMWD will address the changes in the development design conditions for the Project. The project applicant shall provide proof to the City of Menifee Community Development Department that a meeting with EMWD has occurred.

**Level of Significance After Mitigation:** Less than Significant Impact.

#### 4.19.6.3 Adequate Wastewater Treatment Capacity

**Threshold 4.18.3:** Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which services 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.

#### On-Site Improvements.

**Less than Significant Impact.** According to the Menifee General Plan EIR, residential uses generate 55 gallons of wastewater per capita per day and commercial/industrial/institutional (and similar uses) generate 13.6 gallons of wastewater per capita per day.<sup>26</sup> Based on these generation rates, wastewater generated by the proposed Project would equate to an estimated 371,760 gallons per day.<sup>27</sup> The amount of wastewater generated daily by the proposed Project would equate to 12.39 percent of the daily wastewater intake of the Sun City RWRf and 1.69 percent of the daily wastewater intake of the Perris Valley RWRf. Based on the existing daily treatment capacity and inflow of both plants, the Project would be adequately served by wastewater disposal and conveyance.

The proposed Project build out would increase wastewater generation above and beyond what is currently being generated on the vacant land. The Sun City and Perris Valley RWRfs serve the Project site and have an existing combined treatment capacity of 25 mgd and are operating at 17.9 mgd of wastewater intake. The proposed Project, once operational, is estimated to generate 371,760 gallons of wastewater per day, which represents 1.48 percent of the combined RWRfs' remaining daily intake capacity. The Perris Valley RWRf recently completed improvements in 2014 that increased its ultimate capacity to 100 million gallons daily. With existing wastewater flows and proposed Project wastewater flows, the Sun City and Perris Valley RWRfs would continue to operate below their daily intake capacity without additional

<sup>26</sup> City of Menifee. 2013. *General Plan Draft EIR, Utilities and Service Systems*. September. Page 5.17-7. Prepared by The Planning Center | DC&E.

<sup>27</sup> Employees: 6,225\*13.6 = 84,660. Residents: 5,220\*55 = 287,100

improvements to the existing facilities (other than those already planned by EMWD)<sup>28</sup> or development of a new RWRf in Menifee. Impacts would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Off-Site Improvements.** Implementation of the Project will result in off-site physical disturbances to up to 59.0 acres of off-site land to install utility and road improvements including but not limited to the widening of SR-74, Menifee Road, and Briggs Road. The off-site improvements would not require wastewater treatment because the improvements include roadway expansion, extension and undergrounding of utilities, and the installation of a pedestrian bridge. No uses are proposed that would generate wastewater.

**Off-Site Roadway Improvements.** Implementation of the Project would also result in off-site roadway improvements along Matthews Road (Case Road), McCall Boulevard, and McLaughlin Road to address traffic impacts in conflict with the General Plan Circulation Element policies that strive to maintain desired LOS. These roadway improvements were identified in the General Plan Circulation Element and included in the Final General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) certified by the City on December 18, 2013 (Certified 2013 EIR).

The Certified 2013 EIR determined that adequate wastewater treatment capacity exists within the City and region to meet buildout of the General Plan, which includes the off-site roadway improvements. Further, off-site roadway improvements would not require wastewater treatment because the improvements include roadway expansion and related improvements. No uses are proposed that would generate wastewater; therefore, there would be **no impacts** related to adequate wastewater treatment capacity as a result of implementation. No mitigation measures are required.

**Level of Significance Prior to Mitigation:** Less than Significant Impact.

**Regulatory Compliance Measures and Mitigation Measures:** No Regulatory Compliance Measures or mitigation measures are required.

**Level of Significance After Mitigation:** Less than Significant Impact.

#### 4.19.6.4 Adequate Landfill Capacity

**Threshold 4.18.4:** **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.**

**On-Site Improvements.** The City of Menifee contracts with WMI for solid waste collection service from residential, commercial, and industrial uses within the city limits. The majority of solid waste collected in Menifee is disposed of at the Badlands Sanitary Landfill and the El Sobrante Landfill. As summarized above in **Table 4.19.A**, the two landfills combined have a maximum permit capacity of 244,310,000 tons of solid waste, a combined remaining capacity of 151,777,170 tons of solid waste, and a combined daily maximum permitted throughput of 20,854 tons of solid waste. Badlands

<sup>28</sup> City of Menifee. 2013. *General Plan Draft EIR, Utilities and Service Systems*. September. Page 5.17-7. Prepared by The Planning Center | DC&E.



Sanitary Landfill has an estimated closing date of January 1, 2026, and El Sobrante Landfill has an estimated closing date of January 1, 2051. The City of Menifee strives to meet the 75 percent diversion of solid waste to landfills as set forth by the State of California.

Because the Project site is vacant, solid waste generation due to demolition of existing structures would not occur. However, construction of the proposed Project would still have the potential to generate nominal amounts of solid waste that would either be recycled or disposed of at one of the local landfills serving the City. Consistent with CALGreen Section 5.408.1, at least 65 percent of nonhazardous matter that occupies the Project site under existing conditions would either be disposed of or may be reused on site as a recycling/reuse practice. Once operational and built out, the proposed Project would generate more solid waste than what is being generated under existing conditions. **Table 4.19.C, Projected Solid Waste Generation**, shows the projected amount of solid waste that the proposed Project would generate daily.

**Table 4.19.C: Projected Solid Waste Generation**

Land Use	Quantity	Generation Rates	Total Solid Waste Generated/Day	
			Pounds	Tons
Residential	1,551 units <sup>1</sup>	7.8 lbs/DU/day <sup>2</sup>	12,097	6.1
School	675,180 sf/167 units <sup>1</sup>	0.007 lbs/sf/day	4,726.3	2.4
Public Facilities	120,000 sf	0.007 lbs/sf/day	840	0.4
Business Park	4,360,000 sf	5 lbs/1,000 sf/day	21,800	10.9
Commercial-Business Park	1,150,000 sf	5 lbs/1,000 sf/day	5,750	2.8
Commercial	560,000 sf	5 lbs/1,000 sf/day	2,800	1.4
<b>Total</b>			<b>48,013.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>

Source: California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). n.d. Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates. Website: <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastecharacterization/general/rates>, accessed August 23, 2022.

<sup>1</sup> Planning Area 6 is expected to be developed as a school site. If not desired for a school site by the Romoland School District, Planning Area 6 will be developed with residential units as described herein. Units allocated to Planning Area 6 are included in maximum build out of residential units.

<sup>2</sup> 'Single-family' waste generation source assumption used to be consistent with the Project-UWMP water demand projections, which used 'Low-Density Residential Land Use'.

DU = dwelling units      sf = square feet  
lbs = pounds      UWMP = Urban Water Management Plan  
n.d. = no date

Based on solid waste generation rates gathered from CalRecycle, the proposed Project is estimated to generate 48,013.3 pounds per day (lbs/day) of solid waste or 24 tons per day (tpd) of solid waste once operational. This represents 0.115 percent of the daily maximum combined intake of the two landfills serving the Project site or less than 0.01 percent of the remaining combined capacity of the two landfills serving the Project site. It should be noted that this represents a worst-case scenario, and as consistent with State diversion rate goals, the proposed Project is anticipated to divert 18 tpd of solid waste for recycling. The proposed Project would implement a diversion rate of 75 percent of the solid waste generated daily; therefore, up to 12,000 lbs/day (or 6 tpd) would be transported to area landfills. In the event that all solid waste generated by the proposed Project were transported to the Badlands Sanitary Landfill, which accepts the least tons per day (4,800 tpd), the proposed Project would contribute 0.13 percent of the solid waste accepted by the Badlands Sanitary Landfill.

The proposed Project would therefore be served by two landfills with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate its solid waste disposal needs. Therefore, the proposed Project would result in a **less than significant impact** related to solid waste and landfill facilities. No mitigation is required.

**Off-Site Improvements.** Implementation of the Project will result in off-site physical disturbances to up to 59.0 acres of off-site land to install utility and road improvements including but not limited to the widening of SR-74, Menifee Road, and Briggs Road. The 59.0 acres of off-site improvements, which include roadway expansion, utility undergrounding, and the installation of the pedestrian bridge, are not waste-generating land uses. Construction on the off-site improvement areas may generate nominal amounts of waste that would either be recycled or disposed of at one of the local landfills serving Menifee. Due to the low acreage of improvements and their limited occurrence to existing roadways, as well as the nature of the proposed off-site improvements, off-site improvements would not result in impacts to existing landfill capacity. Impacts would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is required.

**Off-Site Roadway Improvements.** Implementation of the Project would also result in off-site roadway improvements along Matthews Road (Case Road), McCall Boulevard, and McLaughlin Road to address traffic impacts in conflict with the General Plan Circulation Element policies that strive to maintain desired LOS. These roadway improvements were identified in the General Plan Circulation Element and included in the Final General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) certified by the City on December 18, 2013 (Certified 2013 EIR).

The Certified 2013 EIR determined that adequate landfill capacity exists within the region to meet buildout of the General Plan, which includes the off-site roadway improvements. Further, off-site roadway improvements are not waste-generating land uses. Construction of the off-site roadway improvement areas may generate nominal amounts of waste that would either be recycled or disposed of at one of the local landfills serving Menifee. Due to the low acreage of improvements and their limited confinement to existing roadways, as well as the nature of the proposed off-site improvements, off-site roadway improvements would not result in impacts to existing landfill capacity. Impacts would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation is required.

**Level of Significance Prior to Mitigation:** Less Than Significant.

**Regulatory Compliance Measures and Mitigation Measures:** No Regulatory Compliance Measures or mitigation measures are required.

**Level of Significance After Mitigation:** Less Than Significant.

#### 4.19.6.5 Compliance with Solid Waste Regulations

**Threshold 4.18.5: Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations to solid waste.**

Solid waste practices in California are governed by multiple federal, State, and local agencies that enforce legislation and regulations, ensuring that landfill operations minimize impacts to public health and safety and the environment. The proposed Project is in the Riverside County Department of Waste Resources jurisdiction/service area. The Riverside County Department of Waste Resources has adopted a CIWMP, which was prepared in accordance with the California Integrated Waste

Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). The CIWMP sets goals, policies, and objectives for the development and implementation of coordinated waste reduction programs for jurisdictions within Riverside County (including Menifee).

The Riverside County Department of Waste Resources is also obligated to obtain a Solid Waste Facilities Permit, a Storm Water Discharge Permit, and permits to construct and operate gas management systems and meet Waste Discharge Requirements. The Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and the RWQCB enforce landfill regulations related to health, air quality, and water quality, respectively. The proposed Project would not inhibit the Riverside County Department of Waste Resources' compliance with the requirements of each of the governing bodies.

AB 939 changed the focus of solid waste management from landfill to diversion strategies such as source reduction, recycling, and composting. The purpose of the diversion strategies is to reduce dependence on landfills for solid waste disposal. AB 939 established mandatory diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000. CalRecycle tracks and monitors solid waste generation rates on a per capita basis. Per capita solid waste generation rates and total annual solid waste disposal volumes for Menifee between 2015 and 2020 are shown in **Table 4.19.D, Solid Waste Generation Rates in Menifee**. It should be noted that more recent data have not yet been made available.

**Table 4.19.D: Solid Waste Generation Rates in Menifee**

Year	Waste Generation Rates (lbs/person/day)		Total Disposal Tonnage (tons/yr)
	Per Resident	Per Employee	
2015	3.1	22.0	48,637.91
2016	2.8	19.5	45,066.24
2017	3.3	22.1	54,165.97
2018	3.7	23.3	61,072.49
2019	3.6	22.7	62,210.03
2020	3.5	22.3	62,595.07

Source: California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). n.d. Countywide, Regionwide, and Statewide Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Progress Report, Riverside County – Menifee, 2015 through 2020. Website: <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/AnnualReporting/DiversionDisposal>, accessed August 15, 2022.

lbs/person/day = pounds per person per day      tons/yr = tons per year  
n.d. = no date

**On-Site Improvements.** The City of Menifee is under compliance with State requirements to reduce the volume of solid waste through recycling and reuse of solid waste. Menifee’s per capita disposal rate satisfies the target established by CalRecycle of 4.6 pounds/person/day for residents and 29.8 pounds/person/day for employees.<sup>29</sup> Household waste recycling services are also provided through the City to comply with State-mandated solid waste reduction goals. Construction and operation of

<sup>29</sup> California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). n.d. Countywide, Regionwide, and Statewide Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Progress Report, Riverside County – Menifee, 2015 through 2020. Website: <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/AnnualReporting/DiversionDisposal> (accessed August 15, 2022)

the proposed Project would comply with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Impacts would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Off-Site Improvements.** Implementation of the Project will result in off-site physical disturbances to up to 59.0 acres of off-site land to install utility and road improvements including but not limited to the widening of SR-74, Menifee Road, and Briggs Road. Solid waste generated from construction activities of the roadway expansions, utility undergrounding, and the pedestrian bridge would also be subject to local solid waste regulations due to the City of Menifee's current and ongoing compliance with the State requirements of recycling and reuse of solid waste, if any. The off-site improvements, upon implementation, are not solid waste-generating land uses. Therefore, activities associated with construction and operation of the off-site improvements would be under compliance with applicable solid waste regulations. Impacts would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Off-Site Roadway Improvements.** Implementation of the Project would also result in off-site roadway improvements along Matthews Road (Case Road), McCall Boulevard, and McLaughlin Road to address traffic impacts in conflict with the General Plan Circulation Element policies that strive to maintain desired LOS. These roadway improvements were identified in the General Plan Circulation Element and included in the Final General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) certified by the City on December 18, 2013 (Certified 2013 EIR). Solid waste generated from construction activities of the roadway improvements would be subject to local solid waste regulations according to the City of Menifee's current and ongoing compliance with the State requirements of recycling and reuse of solid waste. The off-site improvements, upon implementation, are not solid waste-generating land uses. Therefore, activities associated with construction and operation of the off-site improvements would be under compliance with applicable solid waste regulations. Impacts would be **less than significant**, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Level of Significance Prior to Mitigation:** Less Than Significant Impact.

**Regulatory Compliance Measures and Mitigation Measures:** No Regulatory Compliance Measures or mitigation measures are required.

**Level of Significance After Mitigation:** Less Than Significant Impact.

#### 4.19.7 Cumulative Impacts

For purposes of public utilities and service systems, cumulative impacts are considered for projects located within Menifee and Riverside County. As discussed above, all proposed Project impacts to utilities and service systems would be less than significant in consideration of compliance with existing laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards. Impacts are generally localized and occur at different times in keeping with the Project site phasing and would therefore avoid significant cumulative impacts from multiple overlapping developments. Therefore, **impacts are not anticipated to be cumulatively considerable**. Other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects would be anticipated to implement similar measures, comply with existing laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards, or implement mitigation to fully mitigate their contribution to cumulative impacts. Therefore, there would be **no significant cumulative impacts** anticipated relative to public utility and service systems, and the proposed Project's contribution toward

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potential future utility and service system impacts in Menifee and Riverside County is ***not cumulatively considerable***.

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