4.10 Utilities and Service Systems

This section describes the existing environmental conditions and regulatory setting for utilities in the city and assesses potential impacts the Housing Plan could have on water infrastructure and long-term water supply, wastewater collection and treatment capacity, stormwater drainage, power and communications utilities, and solid waste management.

4.10.1 Environmental Setting

a. Water Infrastructure and Long-Term Supply

Existing Water Supply Infrastructure

The city's water supplies are managed pursuant to the Enhanced Urban Water Management Plan (EUWMP). The service area for the City water system includes most areas within the city limits, aside from the Santa Barbara Airport which is served by the Goleta Water District, and the Coast Village Road and Westmont Road areas which are served by Montecito Water District (City of Santa Barbara 2021a). The City also serves selected areas outside of the city limits, including the unincorporated areas of Mission Canyon and Barker Pass (City of Santa Barbara 2021a). The majority of the City's potable water is treated at the Cater Water Treatment Plant (WTP) which has a capacity of 37 million gallons per day (MGD) and is used to provide water treatment for the Montecito Water District and Carpinteria Valley Water District (City of Santa Barbara 2021a). The City's potable water distribution system consists of approximately 312 miles of distribution main, 15 balancing reservoirs, 15 pumping stations, and nine production wells. The water system is supported by approximately 70 employees within the City's Public Works Department, Water Resources Division (City of Santa Barbara 2021a).

The City water supply is obtained from a diverse water supply portfolio which includes the following (City of Santa Barbara 2021a):

- **Lake Cachuma.** The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation constructed Lake Cachuma and Bradbury Dam in the early 1950s. The City's share of the annual yield is 8,277 acre-feet per year (AFY). Water is delivered for treatment at Cater Water Treatment Plant (WTP) via the Tecolote Tunnel and South Coast Conduit. The City can store allocated Cachuma water in Lake Cachuma for the following year, allowing the City to use other available supplies and build up reserves of Cachuma supplies.
- **Gibraltar Reservoir.** The City has pre-1914[1] appropriative water rights to divert water from the Santa Ynez River. Construction of Gibraltar Dam was completed in 1920. The reservoir had an initial storage capacity of 15,793 acre-feet (AF). As of 2020, siltation has reduced the reservoir capacity to 4,559 AF. Water from the reservoir is conveyed through Mission Tunnel for treatment at Cater WTP.
- **Devil's Canyon Diversion.** The City has pre-1914 appropriative water rights to divert water from Devil's Canyon Creek and maintains a small diversion weir on Devil's Canyon Creek below Gibraltar Dam, which diverts water from Devil's Canyon Creek into Mission Tunnel.

[1] California courts have clarified since 1914 the only way a new water right is acquired is to receive a water right permit from the State Water Resources Control Board. However, some jurisdictions have pre-1914 appropriative water rights which are valid today and do not require a water right permit.

- **Mission Tunnel Infiltration.** Mission Tunnel is 3.7 miles long and conveys water from Gibraltar Reservoir through the Santa Ynez Mountains to the City. Infiltration through cracks and fissures into the tunnel from watersheds on both sides of the mountains contributes to the City's water supply. Infiltration to Mission Tunnel is dependent on rainfall.
- **State Water Project.** The City is entitled to request up to 3,300 AFY from the State Water Project (SWP). The water is conveyed to Lake Cachuma from SWP facilities in the Central Valley via the Central Coast Branch of the California Aqueduct. Once in Lake Cachuma, the water is conveyed along with Cachuma Project water, via the Tecolote Tunnel, to Cater WTP for treatment and distribution.
- **Supplemental Water.** The SWP pipeline provides the City with the ability to convey supplemental water purchases to augment drought-year supplies. During the recent drought, the City purchased water from other SWP water contractors.
- **Desalination.** The Charles E. Meyer Desalination Plant was reactivated in 2017 in response to the recent drought. The plant can provide 3.0 million gallons per day (MGD) of supply, equivalent to 3,125 AFY at 93% of production capacity. The City maintains permits to provide for a desalination supply of up to 10,000 AFY.
- **Groundwater.** The City pumps groundwater from the Foothill Basin and the Santa Barbara Basin, which is subdivided into two water-storage basins: Storage Unit 1, and Storage Unit 3. Storage Unit 1 underlies downtown Santa Barbara, covering approximately seven square miles. Storage Unit 3 lies to the southwest of Storage Unit 1 and covers approximately 2.5 square miles. Foothill Basin and Storage Unit 1 are used to supply the potable water system. Storage Unit 3 is used only to supplement the recycled water system, if needed.
- **Recycled Water.** Recycled water is produced at the El Estero Water Resource Center (WRC) for distribution to the recycled water system for irrigation of large landscapes and toilet flushing at a handful of public locations. The City upgraded the recycled water treatment system in 2015.

Supply and Demand

The EUWMP summarizes actual water supply in 2020 and projects water supply and demand for the City's service area through the year 2050. Table 4.10-1 shows the actual water supply produced in fiscal year 2020 and the EUWMP's projected supplies through 2050 under normal conditions compared to anticipated demand. Some supply in normal years is planned to be reserved to build banked storage and carryover in preparation for a critical drought period. A safety margin of 10 percent is maintained, consistent with City water supply policies, in case of unanticipated added demand (City of Santa Barbara 2021a).

Table 4.10-1 Supply and Demand Comparison, Normal Year

	Actual Deliveries (AF)	Projected Supplies (AF)					
Supplies[1]	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Cachuma Project	1,834	8,577	8,577	8,577	8,577	8,577	8,577
Gibraltar Reservoir	3,936	3,510	3,510	3,510	3,510	3,510	3,510
Mission Tunnel	1,128	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210	1,210
Desalination	2,763	3,125	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Groundwater	199	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250

	Actual Deliveries (AF)	Projected Supplies (AF)					
Supplies[1]	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
SWP	--	1,865	1,815	1,766	1,716	1,716	1,716
Recycled Water	945	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221
Total Supply	**10,805**	**20,760**	**22,580**	**22,530**	**22,480**	**22,480**	**22,480**
Total Demand		**13,890**	**14,600**	**14,580**	**14,720**	**14,910**	**15,160**
Available Water Surplus		**6,879**	**7,980**	**7,950**	**7,760**	**7,570**	**7,320**

[1]Devil's Canyon Diversion is not included in EUWMP supply projections because Devil's Canyon Diversion is available only intermittently and does not supply a significant portion of the City's demands.

Source: City of Santa Barbara 2021a

Water supply and demand projected in the EUWMP during a single dry year and a five-year drought period are shown in Table 4.10-2 and Table 4.10-3. In a single dry year, available supply from the Gibraltar Reservoir could potentially be significantly reduced. In a single dry year, the City's annual water supply assessment is used to determine whether to offset the deficiency with added SWP deliveries, increased groundwater pumping, or additional use of Lake Cachuma supplies. During a five-year drought period, the City anticipates demand to be reduced by 20 percent of normal demand in year five due to extraordinary conservation measures above and beyond the City's normal conservation program. These measures include enforcement of water use regulations during water shortage conditions as implemented by Municipal Code Section 14.20.215. In 2016, the City achieved a 40 percent conservation rate, demonstrating that a 20 percent demand reduction is possible (City of Santa Barbara 2021a).

Table 4.10-2 Supply and Demand Comparison, Single Dry Year

Supplies[1]	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Cachuma Project	300	300	300	300	300	300
Cachuma Project Carryover	1,870	705	685	825	1,015	1,265
Gibraltar Reservoir	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission Tunnel	574	574	574	574	574	574
Desalination	3,125	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Groundwater	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
SWP	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980
Supplemental Water	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320
Recycled Water	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221	1,221
Total Supply	**13,890**	**14,600**	**14,580**	**14,720**	**14,910**	**15,160**
Total Demand	**13,890**	**14,600**	**14,580**	**14,720**	**14,910**	**15,160**

[1]Devil's Canyon Diversion is not included in EUWMP supply projections because Devil's Canyon Diversion is available only intermittently and does not supply a significant portion of the City's demands.

Source: City of Santa Barbara 2021a

Table 4.10-3 Supply and Demand Comparison, Multiple Dry Years

Year		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Year One	Supply Total	23,050	24,930	24,930	24,930	24,930	24,930
	Demand Total	13,890	14,600	14,580	14,720	14,910	15,160
	Available Water Surplus	**9,160**	**10,330**	**10,350**	**10,210**	**10,020**	**9,770**
Year Two	Supply Total	22,350	24,220	24,220	24,220	24,220	24,220
	Demand Total	13,890	14,600	14,580	14,720	14,910	15,160
	Available Water Surplus	**8,460**	**9,620**	**9,640**	**9,500**	**9,310**	**9,060**
Year Three	Supply Total	20,680	22,560	22,560	22,560	22,560	22,560
	Demand Total	13,890	14,600	14,580	14,720	14,910	15,160
	Available Water Surplus	**6,790**	**7,960**	**7,980**	**7,840**	**7,650**	**7,400**
Year Four	Supply Total	16,300	18,170	18,170	18,170	18,170	18,170
	Demand Total	13,890	14,600	14,580	14,720	14,910	15,160
	Available Water Surplus	**2,410**	**3,570**	**3,590**	**3,450**	**3,260**	**3,010**
Year Five	Supply Total	12,020	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900
	Demand Total	11,110	11,680	11,660	11,770	11,930	12,120
	Available Water Surplus	**910**	**2,220**	**2,240**	**2,130**	**1,970**	**1,780**

Source: City of Santa Barbara 2021a

b. Wastewater Collection and Treatment

The City operates a wastewater/stormwater collection system consisting of 255 miles of sewer pipe and seven lift stations which convey water to the El Estero WRC. El Estero WRC has a design capacity of 11 MGD and a long-term average flow of 6.0 MGD (City of Santa Barbara 2021a). El Estero WRC includes a 2.5 MGD of tertiary filtration and disinfection capacity to produce recycled water for use at the plant and for the recycled water distribution system. Treated wastewater at El Estero WRC is mixed with brine from the City's desalination facility and released 1.5 miles offshore into the Pacific Ocean (City of Santa Barbara 2022a). El Estero WRC also provides recycled water from its tertiary treatment plant to irrigate parks, school grounds, golf courses, and other large landscapes (City of Santa Barbara 2022a; City of Santa Barbara 2021a). Approximately four dry tons of biosolids are produced every day at El Estero WRC which are composted and used at farms and parks as a nutrient-rich soil amendment. Gas generated in the treatment process is converted to electricity to offset approximately 50 percent of the electricity needs at El Estero WRC (City of Santa Barbara 2022a).

c. Stormwater Drainage

Stormwater within the City that does not infiltrate into the ground becomes surface runoff, which flows into surface waterways or is channeled into the City's storm drain system which conveys rainwater into creeks and the Pacific Ocean (City of Santa Barbara 2022b). The Creeks Division of the City's Sustainability & Resiliency Department is responsible for the water quality management of stormwater drainage systems within the City. The Public Works Department is responsible for

owning and maintaining City owned or street storm drains. Discharges from the City's storm drain system into the ocean and creeks are permitted under the State Water Resources Control Board's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s), Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ (City of Santa Barbara Parks & Recreation 2022; State Water Resources Control Board [SWRCB] 2013).

d. Power and Communication Utilities

Public and private utility companies provide electric, natural gas, telephone, cellular, television, and internet services to residents and businesses within the City. Electrical power is provided through Southern California Edison Company (SCE) infrastructure. Natural gas is provided to the City through the Southern California Gas Company infrastructure. Landline telephone services are provided by Frontier and Cox Communications while cellular phone service is provided by multiple service providers including Verizon Wireless, AT&T, and T-Mobile. Cable television is provided by Cox Communications while satellite television is provided by DirecTV and Dish TV. Internet is provided by multiple service providers such as Cox Communication, Frontier, Cox Communications (fiber optic) Earthlink, and Viasat.

e. Solid Waste Management

Solid waste collection services in the City are provided by the City's franchised waste hauler, MarBorg Industries (City of Santa Barbara 2022c). Solid waste is hauled to the County-owned South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station located at 4430 Calle Real between the cities of Goleta and Santa Barbara. The South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station acts as a consolidation point for waste. The County separates recyclable materials from non-recyclable materials and transfers the non-recyclable materials to the Tajiguas Landfill. The South Coast Recycling and Transfer facility is permitted to process up to 550 tons per day of solid waste (California Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery [CalRecycle] 2022a). The Tajiguas Landfill has a maximum permitted daily throughput of 1,500 tons per day and a remaining capacity of approximately 4,336,335 cubic yards. The Tajiguas Landfill is scheduled for closure January 1, 2036 (CalRecycle 2022b). In addition, the Tajiguas landfill includes the County of Santa Barbara's ReSource Center with a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and anaerobic digester. The MRF separates any excess recyclable and organic material delivered to Tajiguas. Organic materials are processed in the anaerobic digester. The ReSource Center converts organics for use in soil (City of Santa Barbara 2022d; County of Santa Barbara 2022).

Construction and demolition waste is primarily disposed of at local construction and demolition recycling facilities. These include MarBorg Construction and Demolition Recycling Facility, Lash Construction, and Granite Construction (City of Santa Barbara 2022e). Recyclables, metal and glass, antifreeze, oil, and e-waste are accepted at multiple drop-off facilities including the Downtown Recycling Center, the Goleta Recycling Center, Santa Barbara Iron & Metal Recyclers, M & M Scrap Metals, and the Community Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center at the University of California Santa Barbara (City of Santa Barbara 2022e).

A food scraps collection service was implemented by the City in 2009 for the business sector, and has over 200 participating businesses including coffee shops, restaurants, hotels, as well as schools and multi-unit apartment buildings. Food scraps are hauled by MarBorg Industries to the South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station and then transferred to the ReSource Center.

4.10.2 Regulatory Setting

a. Federal Regulations

Clean Water Act

The federal Clean Water Act, enacted by Congress in 1972 and amended several times since, is the primary federal law regulating water quality in the United States and forms the basis for several state and local laws throughout the country. The Act established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States. The Clean Water Act gave the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) the authority to implement federal pollution control programs, such as setting water quality standards for contaminants in surface water, establishing wastewater and effluent discharge limits for various industry contaminants in surface water, establishing wastewater and effluent discharge limits for various industry categories, and imposing requirements for controlling nonpoint-source pollution. At the federal level, the Clean Water Act is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. At the state and regional levels in California, the act is administered and enforced by the SWRCB and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB).

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulates public water systems that supply drinking water (42 United States Code Section 300[f] et seq.; 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 141 et seq). The SDWA authorizes the USEPA to establish national standards for drinking water (called the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations) that set enforceable maximum contaminant levels in drinking water and require all water providers in the U.S. to treat water to remove contaminants. The main objectives of the SDWA are to:

- Ensure that water from the tap is potable (i.e., safe and satisfactory for drinking, cooking, and hygiene)
- Prevent contamination of groundwater aquifers that are the main source of drinking water for a community
- Regulate the discharge of wastes into underground injection wells pursuant to the Underground Injection Control program (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 144)
- Regulate distribution systems

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations

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

b. State Regulations

Water Supply

California Department of Water Resources

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) is responsible for preparing and updating the California Water Plan, which is a policy document that guides the development and management of State water resources. The plan is updated every five years to reflect changes in resources and urban, agricultural, and environmental water demands. The California Water Plan suggests ways of managing demand and augmenting supply to balance water supply with demand.

CALGreen Compliance

CALGreen is California's first green building code and the first implementation of a state-mandated green building code in the nation. It is formally known as the California Green Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11, of the California Code of Regulations. The purpose of CALGreen is to improve public health, safety, and general welfare through enhanced design and construction of buildings using concepts which reduce negative impacts and promote those principles which have a positive environmental impact and encourage sustainable construction practices including water efficiency and environmental quality. CALGreen establishes planning and design standards for sustainable site development, including water conservation measures and requirements that new buildings reduce water consumption by 20 percent below a specified baseline. CALGreen requires installations of 1.28 gallons-per-flush toilets and 0.5-gallon-per-flush urinals for all non-residential projects as part of the prescriptive method of reducing indoor water use by the required 20 percent.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

The Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 amended California Water Code to require all urban water suppliers in California to prepare and adopt an UWMP and update it every five years. This requirement applies to all suppliers providing water to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 AFY of water. The City's manages its water supplies pursuant to its Enhanced Urban Water Management Plan, last updated in June 2021 (City of Santa Barbara 2021a).

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

In September 2014, Governor Brown signed legislation requiring that California's critical groundwater resources be sustainably managed by local agencies. The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act gives local agencies the power to sustainably manage groundwater and requires groundwater sustainability plans to be developed for medium- and high-priority groundwater basins. The project area overlies the Foothill Basin, the Santa Barbara Basin, and the Montecito Basin. Only the Montecito Basin is currently managed by a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (California Department of Water Resources 2022).

Long-Term Water Use Efficiency Framework (Assembly Bill 1668 and Senate Bill 606)

In May 2018, Governor Brown signed into law AB 1668 and SB 606 that will require urban retail water providers to set new permanent water use targets. The framework includes: 1) a standard for indoor residential water use based on a gallons per person per day that decreases by the year 2030, 2) a standard for outdoor residential water use based on the amount of irrigable landscaped area and the local climate, 3) a standard for outdoor commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII)

dedicated irrigation meters, and 4) a standard for water loss in the water distribution system. These four standards will be added together to represent an overall water use target for the water provider. In addition to the calculated objective described above, urban water suppliers will also be required to implement performance measures for CII water users. There have been significant delays in the formation of the standards from the CA Department of Water Resources and the timeline for the rulemaking process for the State Water Resources Control Board is at least a year behind schedule. Many details for implementing the new laws will be determined over the next several years, with timeline impacts yet to be determined.

Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Assembly Bill 1881)

The Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance requires cities and counties to adopt landscape water conservation ordinances by January 31, 2010, or to adopt a different ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO). The City first adopted Water Efficient Landscape Standards in 1989 and has updated them several times over the years to reflect best practices in water efficient landscaping. These updates ensure the standards remain at least as stringent as the WELO, keeping the City in compliance with Assembly Bill 1881.

Senate Bills 610 and 221, Water Supply Assessment and Verification

Senate Bills (SB) 610 and 221 amended the California Water Code to require detailed analysis of water supply availability for certain types of development projects. The primary purpose of SB 610 is to improve the link between the information on water supply availability and certain land use decisions made by cities and counties. Both statutes require detailed information regarding water availability to be provided to city and county decision-makers prior to approval of specified large (greater than 500 dwelling units or 500,000 square feet of commercial space) development projects. Both statutes also require this detailed information to be included in the administrative record that serves as the evidentiary basis for an approval action by the city or county on such projects. Under SB 610, water assessments must be furnished to local governments for inclusion in any environmental documentation for certain projects as defined in Water Code 10912 subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under SB 221, approval by a city or county of certain residential subdivisions requires an affirmative written verification of sufficient water supply.

Wastewater

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

In California, the NPDES program is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) through the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) and requires municipalities to obtain permits that outline programs and activities to control wastewater pollution. Discharges from the City's wastewater treatment plant are permitted under the NPDES permit issued by the SWRCB (Order No. R3-2019-0046).

Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems

To provide a consistent, statewide regulatory approach to address Sanitary sewer overflows, the State Water Board adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003 (Sanitary Sewer Systems General Order) on May 2, 2006. The Sanitary Sewer Systems General Order requires public agencies that own or operate

sanitary sewer systems to develop and implement sewer system management plans and report all sanitary sewer overflows to the State Water Board's online sanitary sewer overflow database. The State Water Board adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order No. 2022-0103 on December 6, 2022, and take effect on June 5, 2023.

California Code of Regulations Title 22

The California Department of Public Health sets specific requirements for treated effluent reuse, or recycled water, through Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. These requirements are primarily set to protect public health. The California Code of Regulations Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Sections 60301 through 60355 regulate recycled wastewater. Title 22 contains effluent requirements for four levels of wastewater treatment, from un-disinfected secondary recycled water to disinfected tertiary recycled water. Higher levels of treatment have higher effluent standards, allowing for a greater number of uses under Title 22, including irrigation of freeway landscaping, pasture for milk animals, parks and playgrounds, and vineyards and orchards for disinfected tertiary recycled water.

Stormwater

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

In California, the NPDES program is administered by the SWRCB through the RWQCBs and requires municipalities to obtain permits that outline programs and activities to control wastewater and stormwater pollution. Discharges from the City's storm drain system are permitted under the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s).

Solid Waste

Assembly Bill 341

The purpose of Assembly Bill (AB) 341 is to reduce GHG emissions by diverting commercial solid waste to recycling efforts and to expand the opportunity for additional recycling services and recycling manufacturing facilities in California. In addition to Mandatory Commercial Recycling, AB 341 sets a statewide goal for 75 percent disposal reduction by the year 2020.

Assembly Bill 939

AB 939 (Public Resources Code 41780) requires cities and counties to prepare integrated waste management plans and to divert 50 percent of solid waste from landfills beginning in calendar year 2000 and each year thereafter. AB 939 also requires cities and counties to prepare source reduction and recycling elements as part of the integrated waste management plans. These elements are designed to develop recycling services to achieve diversion goals, stimulate local recycling in manufacturing, and stimulate the purchase of recycled products.

Assembly Bill 1826

AB 1826 requires businesses that generate a specified amount of organic waste per week to arrange for recycling services for that waste, and for jurisdictions to implement a recycling program to divert organic waste from businesses subject to the law, as well as report to CalRecycle on their progress in implementing an organic waste recycling program. As of January 1, 2017, businesses that

generate four cubic yards or more of organic waste per week, or multi-family residences with five or more units shall arrange for organic waste recycling services.

Senate Bill 1016

SB 1016 requires that the 50 percent solid waste diversion requirement established by AB 939 be expressed in pounds per person per day. SB 1016 changed the CalRecycle review process for each municipality's integrated waste management plan. After an initial determination of diversion requirements in 2006 and establishing diversion rates for subsequent calendar years, the Board reviews a jurisdiction's diversion rate compliance in accordance with a specified schedule. Beginning January 1, 2018, the Board is required to review a jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and hazardous waste element once every two years.

Senate Bill 1383

SB 1383 establishes statewide targets to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) by reducing organic waste disposal to 50% by 2020 and 75% by 2025. Organic waste in landfills emits 20% of the state's methane. It also sets a goal to rescue at least 20% of currently disposed edible food by 2025 and redirect that food to people in need.

c. Local Regulations

City of Santa Barbara Urban Water Management Plan

The City's EUWMP serves as a foundational document with a goal of evaluating the adequacy and reliability of the City's water supply and provides a long-term view of how the City's water supplies will be managed. Water demand projections described in the EUWMP account for anticipated future water demands in the City and changes in land uses including, but not limited to, increased densities and associated increases in water usage (City of Santa Barbara 2021a).

City of Santa Barbara Sewer System Management Plan

The City's Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) is implemented in order to facilitate proper management of the City's sanitary sewer system in accordance with the SWRCB's General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems. The SSMP contains Design and Performance Provisions which detail specific design and construction standards and specifications for the installation of new and/or rehabilitated sewer systems and procedures and standards for inspecting and testing new or rehabilitated sewer systems.

City of Santa Barbara General Plan

The City's Environmental Resources Element contains policies and implementation measures related to water supply and waste management. These include the use of water conservation practices, including the use of recycled water and implementation of water conservation programs, and increasing diversion to reduce or eliminate waste. In addition, the City's Circulation Element contains policies and implementation strategies related to water, wastewater, stormwater, electric, natural gas, and telecommunication infrastructure. Specific policies, implementation measures, and implementation strategies include the following (City of Santa Barbara 2011a; City of Santa Barbara 2011b):

Environmental Resources Element

- **ER17: Water Conservation Program.** The use of water conservation practices shall be both encouraged and required, as appropriate, for all development projects.

  Possible Implementation Actions to be Considered

  - **ER17.3: On-Site Storage and Reuse.** Identify more detailed guidelines for use of cisterns and grey water in new development and retrofitting existing development.

- **ER22: Solid Waste Management Programs.** Continue and expand City recycling programs for resource reduction, reuse, and recycling of solid waste.

  Possible Implementation Actions to be Considered

  - **ER 22.1: Construction/Demolition Materials Reuse and Recycling.** Upgrade standard development requirements for recycling of construction/demolition debris or architectural salvage and incentives for use of renewable, or reused or recycled materials.

Circulation Element

- **16.1.** Ensure that adequate electrical systems are provided to meet the needs of Santa Barbara residents, industrial uses, and businesses.
  - **16.1.2.** Prior to approval of new or expanded structures that have the potential for significant energy use, contact the Edison Company to identify the adequacy of supplies.
  - **16.1.3.** As appropriate and feasible and based upon demand, work with the Edison Company to plan for and provide recharging stations for electric vehicles.
  - **16.1.4.** Where possible, place gas lines, electrical lines, and equipment underground.

- **16.3.** Provide a storm drainage system that is able to support the permitted land uses while preserving the public safety.
  - **16.3.1.** Maintain and improve, as necessary, the existing public storm drains and flood control facilities.
  - **16.3.3**. Ensure that adequate storm drain facilities are in place to serve new or expanded uses.

- **16.4.** Provide an adequate water supply system to meet the needs of existing and future residents and businesses.
  - **16.4.2.** Require the incorporation of water conservation techniques in the design of new work projects in order to reduce the demand on available water resources.
  - **16.4.3.** Ensure that there is sufficient water capacity and supply prior to approving new development projects or expansions to existing projects.

- **16.5.** Provide a safe, efficient, and cost effective wastewater collection and treatment system that is able to meet the needs of permitted land uses.
  - **16.5.2.** Monitor existing and projected demands on the wastewater system and ensure that adequate capacity exists.
  - **16.5.3.** Prior to allowing the development of new structures, ensure that adequate capacity exists. If capacity does not exist, identify means and costs involved in meeting the increased demand.

- **16.6.** Ensure adequate telecommunication and cable services are provided to meet the needs of Santa Barbara residents and businesses.
  - **16.6.1.** Work with communication service providers to maintain current levels of service and meet future demands.

Local Coastal Program

The California Coastal Act requires all local governments located within the Coastal Zone to prepare a Local Coastal Program (LCP). LCPs regulate future development within the Coastal Zone and define where public access and urbanization will occur, where industrial facilities will be placed, and how sensitive species and habitats, open spaces, and recreational areas will be protected. The City is located within a Coastal Zone, and, as such, has a Coastal Land Use Plan that was adopted in 2019.

Chapter 6.1, *Public Works & Energy*, of the City's LCP Coastal Land Use Plan contains policies designed to promote water conservation and energy conservation, and provide guidance for the development of public works facilities, the siting of utility pipelines, and hazardous materials transport (City of Santa Barbara 2019).

City of Santa Barbara Municipal Code

The City of Santa Barbara Municipal Code Title 14 regulates water and sewers in the City. Title 14 sets standards for water and wastewater main extensions and sewer connections and use. Such requirements include: water main extensions must be within the boundary lines of a public street or recorded City easement, and any sewer connection in a residence which fails to pass inspection by a licensed contractor must be remediated within 10 days of notification.

Municipal Code Title 22 sets standards for environmental policy and construction and includes requirements for stormwater management and energy efficiency standards. Section 22.87.020 requires new development, redevelopment, and public improvements within the City to comply with the Storm Water Runoff Requirements as provided in the City's Storm Water Best Management Practice (BMP) Guidance Manual. The Storm Water BMP Guidance Manual provides guidelines for the reduction of non-point source pollutant discharges and requires implementation of Low Impact Development (LID) features to minimize environmental impacts to water quality associated with runoff. Section 22.82.050 requires new development implement features in order to achieve mandatory energy efficiency requirements.

Municipal Code Chapter 7.16 sets standards for solid waste management in the City. It mandates the collection of solid waste by a City-franchised waste hauler and sets requirements for the number and size of containers for various types of development, including residential.

Municipal Code Section 30.185.340 sets standards for public works and utilities, including limiting construction hours (8:00am to 5:00pm), ensuring the design and operation of lighting and equipment conforms to the City's Outdoor Lighting Ordinance, implementing dust control measures, and requiring review and approval prior to the commencement of construction. Municipal Code Section 30.185.410 implements provisions for telecommunications facilities and antennas, including height restrictions, setbacks, and required permits.

4.10.3 Impact Analysis

a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds

Impacts related to utilities and service systems were evaluated by forecasting utility demands associated with the Housing Plan and comparing estimated utility demands to current and planned service system capacity. Utility and service system demands of the Housing Plan have been quantified where possible, based upon readily available information. Where insufficient data was able to quantify demands, such demands are discussed qualitatively in order to inform the impact analysis.

The City's environmental checklist and Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines* utilize the following significance thresholds to determine if the Housing Plan would have a significant adverse impact. Would the project:

1. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded storm water drainage facilities or expansion of water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
2. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.
3. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.
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.
5. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Threshold 1:	Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Impact UTIL-1 FUTURE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT FORECASTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HOUSING PLAN MAY REQUIRE NEW UTILITY SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE CONNECTIONS OR UPSIZING OF UTILITY MAINS. PLANNED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IS ANTICIPATED TO OCCUR IN DEVELOPED AREAS SUPPORTED BY, OR ADJACENT TO, EXISTING UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE. COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE CITY AND STATE REGULATIONS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES WITHIN THIS PROGRAM EIR WOULD ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE OR OTHER UTILITY UPGRADES WOULD BE MINIMIZED. THEREFORE, THIS IMPACT WOULD BE LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED.

New residential development under the Housing Plan would result in the construction of new utility connections and facilities to serve the development and would potentially require replacement or upgrades to existing undersized or older infrastructure in certain areas of the city. Replacement of utility laterals and new connections could involve excavation, removal of existing utility

infrastructure, and installation or replacement of new infrastructure generally located within existing right of ways. This could result in secondary construction effects including construction air emissions, ground disturbance and potential to disturb cultural resources, disturbance within areas containing potential site contamination, and temporary noise and groundborne vibration.

Water

The majority of Santa Barbara is developed and served by existing water distribution infrastructure, and the Housing Plan would prioritize housing in developed areas served by existing City water infrastructure.

As individual residential development projects are evaluated by the City, applicants would be required to provide connections to the City's water system following the requirements of Title 14 of the Municipal Code. In some cases, individual residential development projects may require the need for construction of new laterals or replacement of existing mains to provide adequate water supply to the individual development. The construction of new laterals or replacement of existing mains associated with residential projects could contribute to air pollutants from construction equipment that could adversely affect sensitive receptors, involve ground-disturbing activities which could alter subsurface archaeological resources, or result in substantial construction noise or groundborne vibration near sensitive receptors. Construction activities associated with implementation of water laterals or replacement of existing mains would be potentially significant.

Increased water demand from new residential development under the Housing Plan has the potential to result in a need for construction of new water supply infrastructure. The City's EUWMP is the City's long-term water supply planning strategy and includes policies and measures to address anticipated growth within the City. Population growth associated with development forecasted in accordance with the Housing Plan would result in an increased water demand of approximately 792 AFY,[2] based on a water demand factor for multi-family residential development identified for the City (WSC 2021) which would be satisfied in normal, dry year, and multiple dry year conditions in accordance with the EUWMP. As a result, no new water infrastructure to increase water supply not already identified and planned for in the City's EUWMP would be necessary as a result of population growth associated with the Housing Plan.

Although the Housing Plan has the potential to result in new or expanded water infrastructure, the expansion of water supply infrastructure to serve an increased population is planned for in the EUWMP and City Capital Improvement Program, and no new water infrastructure to increase water supply not already identified and planned for in the City's EUWMP and City Capital Improvement Program would be necessary. However, the construction of water infrastructure for residential development projects could contribute to air quality, cultural resource, hazardous materials, and noise impacts. This impact would be potentially significant, requiring mitigation.

Wastewater

Wastewater is collected by the City which operates and maintains a sewer collections system, the management of which is guided by the SSMP created consistent with the SWRCB's General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (City of Santa Barbara 2020a). New residential development that exceeds existing sewer collections capacity forecasted in accordance with the Housing Plan located within the service area of the City's sewer system and may require substantial

[2] 0.15 AFY * 5,277 housing units = 791.55 AFY. The Housing Plan includes 5,277 housing units above the growth already anticipated in the City's EUWMP. See UTIL-2 for a more detailed explanation of calculations.

sewer infrastructure upgrades and improvements. Similar to water infrastructure, the construction of new laterals or replacement of existing mains associated with residential projects could contribute to air pollutants from construction equipment that could adversely affect sensitive receptors, involve ground-disturbing activities which could expose sensitive receptors to potential contamination, alter subsurface archaeological resources, or result in substantial construction noise or groundborne vibration near sensitive receptors.

Once operational, sewer infrastructure would be tested and inspected, and sewers must meet the approval of the Public Works Director. Any sewer connection in a residence which fails to pass inspection by a licensed contractor must be remediated within ten days of notice. New connections to the City's existing sewer system would be designed in accordance with the City's Design and Performance Provisions which provides standards based on peak flow rate and development type (City of Santa Barbara 2020a).

Population growth associated with development forecasted in accordance with the Housing Plan would result in an increased wastewater generation of 0.93 MGD[3] which would not exceed the capacity of the El Estero WRC. As a result, no new wastewater treatment infrastructure would be necessary.

The Housing Plan would not necessitate the development of additional wastewater treatment infrastructure. However, the construction of sewer infrastructure associated with residential development projects could contribute to air quality, cultural resource, and noise impacts. This impact would be potentially significant, requiring mitigation.

Stormwater

Development forecasted in accordance with the Housing Plan would not result in a substantial increase in stormwater infrastructure because the Housing Plan would prioritize development on sites that are either currently developed or surrounded by existing development served by existing City stormwater drainage infrastructure. Future stormwater infrastructure would primarily be implemented in developed areas subject to previous ground disturbance which would preclude the potential for impacts associated with projects in an undeveloped area, such as open space, to occur. Pursuant to Municipal Code Section 22.87.020, all development is required to comply with Storm Water Runoff Requirements applicable to the proposed development as provided by the City's Storm Water Best Management Practice Guidance Manual (City of Santa Barbara 2022f). The purpose of the Storm Water BMP Guidance Manual is to provide guidelines for the reduction of non-point source pollutant discharges. New stormwater infrastructure associated with individual residential projects would be required to implement the City's Stormwater Management Program, including LID features included in the Storm Water BMP Guidance Manual, which include features such as vegetated swales, rainwater gardens, or pervious pavement that would minimize environmental impacts to water quality associated with implementation of development forecasted in accordance with the Housing Plan (City of Santa Barbara 2020b). Although development forecasted in accordance with the Housing Plan could result in implementation of new stormwater infrastructure, new stormwater infrastructure would be implemented in accordance with applicable City and State regulations which would reduce substantial environmental effects to the maximum extent feasible. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

[3] The City typically assumes 77-87 percent of water demand from new development is converted into wastewater (with the remainder retained onsite for landscaping). Consistent with this standard practice, wastewater generation is assumed to be approximately 87 percent of total increased water demand.

Electric Power, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications

The City of Santa Barbara 2024 Climate Action Plan includes measures to discourage the installation of natural gas infrastructure in newly constructed buildings (City of Santa Barbara 2024a). Housing projects which redevelop existing buildings with natural gas connections are anticipated to use the existing natural gas infrastructure at these sites and therefore would not necessitate substantial new natural gas infrastructure. Therefore, impacts associated with new or expanded natural gas facilities would be less than significant.

Projected residential development in accordance with the Housing Plan would occur on sites which are generally developed or surrounded by existing development served by existing electrical infrastructure, and development facilitated by the Housing Plan would have access to electrical infrastructure and would not require the installation of substantial electric infrastructure to meet electricity demands. Similar to electric infrastructure, development within the city would generally have access to existing infrastructure for cable television, landlines services, internet, and cellular phone service, and would not require new substantial telecommunications infrastructure to be constructed. Pursuant to Municipal Code Section 30.185.340, utilities installation would be required to adhere to set daytime construction hours, the City's Outdoor Lighting Ordinance, and dust control measures that apply to ground disturbing construction activities.

Although development facilitated by the Housing Plan would result in new electric and telecommunications connections, the potential for new infrastructure would not be substantial due to the fact that the Housing Plan would generally result in infill development in locations already served by existing City electric and telecommunications infrastructure. Any new electric and telecommunications connections would be implemented in accordance with applicable City and State regulations. Substantial environmental impacts would be reduced to the maximum extent feasible, resulting in a less than significant impact.

Mitigation Measures

Implementation of Mitigation Measures AQ-1, CUL-1, CUL-2, CUL-3, HAZ-1, HAZ-2, HAZ-3, N-1, and N-2, which require the use of California Air Resources Board-certified Tier 3 or higher emissions standards, completion of archaeological resource reports and tribal outreach, completion of an environmental site assessment, and implementation of construction noise management plans and vibration control plans.

Significance After Mitigation

Potential impacts of installing water and sewer infrastructure, such as water and sewer mains and laterals, associated with residential projects facilitated by the Housing Plan would be similar to potential impacts identified in Section 4.2, *Air Quality*, Section 4.4, *Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources*, Section 4.6, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, and Section 4.7, *Noise*. With implementation of Mitigation Measures AQ-1, CUL-1, CUL-2, CUL-3, HAZ-1, HAZ-2, HAZ-3, N-1, and N-2, the potential impacts of construction new water and sewer infrastructure associated with residential development would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Threshold 2:	Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

Impact UTIL-2 PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT FORECASTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HOUSING PLAN WOULD INCREASE WATER DEMAND, BUT WOULD NOT EXCEED THE PROJECTIONS OF THE ENHANCED URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN SUCH THAT A WATER SHORTAGE WOULD OCCUR. THEREFORE, THIS IMPACT WOULD BE LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT.

New residential growth forecasted in accordance with the Housing Plan would increase the population of the City, resulting in a corresponding increase in citywide water demand overall. As discussed in Section 3, *Project Description*, the Housing Plan would primarily promote residential development consisting of multi-family and mixed-use projects. The City relies on water demand factors as a basis for projecting water demand based on various land uses in the City (WSC 2021). The City separates residential land uses into single family and multi-family categories, and assigns different projected water demands to both categories. Because development facilitated by the Housing Plan would primarily occur within high-density areas consistent with land use designations which would allow multi-family residential development, the multi-family water demand factor of 0.15 AFY per dwelling unit is utilized for the purposes of this analysis (WSC 2021).

The water demand anticipated by the City's EUWMP is based on growth which includes the construction of 227 housing units per year through the year 2050. As described in Section 3, *Project Description*, this EIR analyzes the development of up to 8,001 housing units though 2035. From the years 2023 to 2035, the EUWMP anticipates 2,724 housing units would be constructed.[4] Table 4.10-4 shows the water demand anticipated from the Housing Plan, by the EUWMP, and the Housing Plan's water demand not accounted for in the EUWMP.

Table 4.10-4 Housing Plan Water Demand Exceeding EUWMP Projections

Housing Units	Water Demand Factor	Water Demand (acre-feet per year)
8,001 (Housing Plan)	0.15 acre-feet per year	1,200.15
2,724 (Anticipated by the EUWMP)	0.15 acre-feet per year	408.60
5,277 (Difference from the EUWMP)	**Housing Plan Water Demand Exceeding EUWMP Projections**	**791.55**

Source: WSC 2021

As shown in Table 4.10-4, using the City's multi-family water demand factor of 0.15 AFY, the total water demand anticipated by new residential growth forecasted in accordance with the Housing Plan would be 1,200.15 AFY;[5] however, only 791.55 AFY of this water demand is not accounted for in the EUWMP by 2035.[6]

[4] 12 years * 227 housing units per year = 2,724 housing units.
[5] 0.15 AFY * 8,001 housing units = 1,200.15 AFY
[6] 0.15 AFY * 5,277 housing units = 791.55 AFY

Table 4.10-5 2035 Water Supply and Demand Projections with Housing Plan

Year 2035 Projections	Normal Year	Extended Drought Year
EUWMP Water Supply Total	22,530 AFY	13,900 AFY
EUWMP Estimated Water Demand (based on 2,724 additional units)	14,580 AFY	11,660 AFY
EUWMP Estimated Surplus	7,950 AFY	2,240 AFY
Demand over EUWMP from RHNA (additional 5,277 units)	792 AFY	792 AFY
Adjusted Total Water Demand	15,372 AFY	12,452 AFY
Water Surplus Adjusted with Housing Plan	**7,158 AFY**	**1,448 AFY**

Source: WSC 2021; City of Santa Barbara 2024b

As shown in Table 4.10-5, the City's projected water demand in a normal year in 2035 is 14,580 AF, while the City's projected water supply is 22,530 AF, resulting in a projected surplus of 7,950 AF. The increased water demand from projected residential development in accordance with the Housing Plan would not result in water supplies being depleted such that a water supply deficit would occur. Therefore, increased residential water demand that could result from the Housing Plan would not impact existing City water supplies during normal water years, and a substantial surplus would remain.

The EUWMP projects the City's water supply during drought periods to be less than the City's water supply during normal years. As shown in Table 4.10-3, the lowest anticipated supply during a drought period, projected in the year 2035, would be 13,900 AF. In the EUWMP's 2035 scenario, the available water surplus is the lowest of all projections, with an estimated surplus of 2,240 AF. The estimated increase in water demand from new residential growth forecasted in accordance with the Housing Plan of 791.55 AF would result in a surplus of 1,448 AF, which would not exceed the available water surplus forecasted in EUWMP projections. Accordingly, water supplies would serve increased water demand in accordance with the Housing Plan under single dry year and multiple dry year drought scenarios. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required because this impact would be less than significant.

Threshold 3:	Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Impact UTIL-3 PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT FORECASTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HOUSING PLAN WOULD RESULT IN AN INCREASE IN WASTEWATER GENERATION; HOWEVER, THIS INCREASE WOULD NOT EXCEED THE DESIGN CAPACITY OF THE EL ESTERO WATER RESOURCE CENTER. THEREFORE, THIS IMPACT WOULD BE LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT.

New residential development facilitated by the Housing Plan would result in increased wastewater generation. The City typically assumes 77-87 percent of water demand from new development is converted into wastewater (with the remainder retained onsite for landscaping). Consistent with this standard practice, wastewater generation is assumed to be approximately 87 percent of total increased water demand. As described in Impact UTIL-2 and Table 4.10-4, the total water demand anticipated from the Housing Plan is approximately 1,200.15 AFY. Approximately 87 percent of

1,200.15 AFY is equivalent to an annual wastewater generation rate of 1,044.13 AFY, or 0.93 MGD.[7] As stated in Section 4.10.1, *Environmental Setting*, El Estero WRC has a design capacity of 11 MGD and a long-term average flow of 6.0 MGD. The estimated increase of 0.93 MGD to existing wastewater treatment commitments that would result from new residential development facilitated by the Housing Plan would increase the long-term average flow by approximately 15.5 percent and would not exceed the design capacity of El Estero WRC. Therefore, the Housing Plan would be accommodated by sufficient existing wastewater treatment capacity at El Estero WRC. As described in Impact UTIL-1, while existing sewer lines may be required to be replaced to address future capacity needs, these replacements would be subject to the requirements of the City's Municipal Code and subsequent CEQA review, which would ensure potential adverse environmental effects associated with their installation are minimized. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required because this impact would be less than significant.

Threshold 4:	Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?
Threshold 5:	Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Impact UTIL-4 NEW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT FORECASTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HOUSING PLAN WOULD NOT GENERATE SOLID WASTE THAT WOULD EXCEED THE CAPACITY OF LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE OR OTHERWISE CONFLICT WITH FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION STATUTES OR REGULATION. THIS IMPACT WOULD BE LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT.

New residential development facilitated by the Housing Plan would result in an increase in construction and operational solid waste generation and waste disposal. The Tajiguas Landfill has a maximum permitted daily throughput of 1,500 tons per day and a remaining capacity of approximately 4,336,335 cubic yards. The County of Santa Barbara estimates a residential per capita waste generation rate of 0.95 tons/year for projects in Santa Barbara County which is used for the purpose of this analysis to estimate anticipated solid waste generation from the Housing Plan (County of Santa Barbara 2021). Assembly Bill 939 and Assembly Bill 341 set a standard of at least 75 percent solid waste diversion from landfills. City requirements, including the Construction Demolition Ordinance (Municipal Code 7.18), implement the requirements of Assembly Bill 939 and Assembly Bill 341. In addition to these requirements, Assembly Bill 1826 mandates multi-family complexes consisting of five or more units to recycle organic waste. Pursuant to the City of Santa Barbara Municipal Code Chapter 7.16, all single and multi-family residential properties must subscribe to the collection services provided by a franchise waste hauler for solid waste, separated organic waste, and source separated recycled material (City of Santa Barbara 2022f).

As a result of City and State waste diversion requirements that would apply to development facilitated by the Housing Plan, a minimum of 75 percent of solid waste would be diverted from landfills. As described in Section 4.11.7, *Population and Housing*, within Section 4.11, *Effects Found Not to Be Significant,* development forecasted in accordance with the Housing Plan would generate

[7] 1,200.15 AFY * 0.87 = 1,044.13 AFY * (325,851.4 gallons / 1 AFY) = 340,231,222 gallons per year /365 days = 932,140.3 gallons per day / 1,000,000 = 0.93 MGD

an estimated population increase of approximately 13,309 residents by 2035. Accounting for a mandatory 75 percent waste diversion rate, the anticipated population increase associated with the Housing Plan would result in an annual increase in residential solid waste requiring a landfill capacity of approximately 3,160.9 tons per year, or 8.7 tons per day[8] by 2035. This increase in solid waste generation represents approximately 0.6 percent of the Tajiguas Landfill's daily maximum throughput which is well within the capacity of the Tajiguas Landfill. Therefore, the Housing Plan would not generate solid waste in excess of existing local infrastructure capacity, and would comply with federal, State, and local management reduction statutes and regulations involving solid waste. This impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required because this impact would be less than significant.

4.10.4 Cumulative Impacts

Regional cumulative impacts consider City-wide impacts together with similar impacts of reasonably anticipated regional projects/programs including the City's Safety Element Update, the City's State Street Master Plan, and the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans') South Coast Highway 101 High-Occupancy Vehicle Lanes project. The general approach to cumulative impact analysis used in this Program EIR is discussed in Section 4.0, *Environmental Impact Analysis*.

Water

Cumulative growth would increase the demand for water in the City. The EUWMP's projected water demands are based on population projections of the City's service area, anticipated to increase to 104,063 people in 2035 within the entire water service area, and 101,332 for the service area within City limits (City of Santa Barbara 2021a). The anticipated population in the EUWMP is greater than the 2035 population of 99,900 projected by the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG) (SBCAG January 2019). The EUWMP projects there is adequate water supply for a level of growth in the City which is greater than the 2035 growth anticipated by SBCAG. Therefore, adequate water supply would be available to serve the needs of cumulative development in the City's service area through the year 2035 during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Potential cumulative water demand impacts would be less than significant.

Wastewater

Cumulative growth would increase wastewater generation and demand on the City's existing wastewater collection system and El Estero WRC. The introduction of new wastewater connections as part of cumulative development would be subject to City standards guided by the SSMP and further enforced by the Municipal Code. New wastewater collection connections provided as needed for individual developments would be designed in accordance with the City's Design and Performance Provisions which provide standards based on peak flow rate and development type. Increased peak flow could result in insufficient capacity to the existing downstream collections system. The installation of new wastewater collection sewer main infrastructure would require design review and approval by the City's Department of Public Works. In addition, any localized deficiencies would be adequately addressed by the responsible project at the time of project-specific implementation, in accordance with Municipal Code Title 14. While cumulative growth

[8] 13,309 people * 0.95 tons/person/year = 12,643.6 tons/year* 25 percent not diverted = 3,160.9 tons / 365 days = 8.7 tons per day.

would increase the need for wastewater treatment, the El Estero WRC has a remaining design capacity of approximately 4.37 MGD after accounting for projected wastewater generation from the Housing Plan. The El Estero WRC has capacity available to treat wastewater generated by reasonably anticipated cumulative development. As a result, potential cumulative wastewater infrastructure impacts would be less than significant.

Stormwater

The City maintains an extensive stormwater drainage system permitted by the SWRCB's MS4 permit. Cumulative development would introduce incremental increases in needs for stormwater conveyance; however, stormwater conveyance would be determined on a project-by-project basis, and all new development in the City is required to demonstrate adequate drainage and stormwater conveyance capacity. Due to the extensive built-out nature of the City, new residential development is not anticipated to introduce substantial new areas of impervious surfaces such that expansion of existing stormwater conveyance infrastructure would be necessary. Implementation of minor additions to stormwater conveyance infrastructure are reviewed by the City on a project-by-project basis in order to ensure consistency with the MS4 permit. The implementation of minor additions to stormwater conveyance infrastructure would be required to implement LID features pursuant to the City's Storm Water Best Management Practice Guidance Manual which would result in minimal impacts to water quality. Therefore, potential cumulative stormwater infrastructure impacts would be less than significant.

Solid Waste

Cumulative growth would increase solid waste generation in the City and increase the demand of landfill disposal. Based on the existing capacity of the Tajiguas Landfill which has a remaining disposal capacity of 4,336,335 cubic yards and is estimated to remain operational through 2036, sufficient landfill disposal capacity is anticipated to be available to accommodate new residential development forecasted in accordance with the Housing Plan in combination with reasonably anticipated cumulative development. Furthermore, the County of Santa Barbara has proposed the Tajiguas Landfill Capacity Increase Project, which is currently undergoing the process of environmental review. When completed, the Tajiguas Landfill would have an increased landfill capacity to reach a projected refuse disposal filling date of approximately late 2038 (Santa Barbara County Resource Recovery & Waste Management Division 2023).

All regional cumulative development would be subject to applicable federal, State, and local regulations concerning the reduction, reuse, and recycling of solid waste, including the waste diversion requirements associated with Assembly Bill 939 and Assembly Bill 341. The consistency of cumulative development with these waste diversion requirements would substantially reduce solid waste generation requiring landfill disposal. Adherence to existing regulations would ensure cumulative solid waste generation is minimized and the remaining capacity of the Tajiguas Landfill would accommodate cumulative development. Therefore, potential cumulative solid waste impacts would be less than significant.

Telecommunications, Electricity, and Natural Gas

Telecommunications services in Santa Barbara are provided by private companies, including Frontier and Cox Communications, and telecommunications facilities are available throughout the City. Connections for new telecommunications services are implemented on an as-needed basis, in accordance with applicable local, State, and federal regulations. Due to the urbanized nature of the

City, there are no anticipated limitations to the availability of telecommunications services which would require the development of substantial telecommunications infrastructure. If implementation of telecommunication improvements would occur, such improvements would be subject to the requirements of Municipal Code Section 30.185.340 and Section 30.185.410. Together, these Municipal Code sections enforce height limits, setbacks, require adherence to specific daytime construction hours, adherence to the City's Outdoor Lighting Ordinance, and implementation of dust control measures. Compliance with applicable City requirements would ensure that installation of minor telecommunication improvements and connections to accommodate cumulative development would be completed in a manner which minimizes environmental effects to the maximum extent feasible. Therefore, potential cumulative impacts associated with telecommunications facilities would be less than significant.

Similar to telecommunications, electricity services, provided by SCE, are available throughout the City. Electricity infrastructure upgrades are provided by SCE as needed to meet electrical needs, in accordance with applicable State and federal regulations. Due to the urbanized nature of Santa Barbara, substantial electric infrastructure is not anticipated to be required in order to serve cumulative development. Cumulative development would be required to adhere to the City's energy efficiency standards which include installation of Energy Star appliances and providing evidence new buildings meet the State's energy efficiency standards. Adherence to these requirements would further reduce the need for new electrical infrastructure to accommodate cumulative demand. Minor electrical infrastructure upgrades or connections to existing infrastructure would be required to comply with the requirements Municipal Code Section 30.185.340 which requires adherence to daytime construction hours, adherence to the City's Outdoor Lighting Ordinance, and implementation of dust control measures. As a result, minor improvements or additions to electrical infrastructure would be carried out in a manner which minimizes potential adverse environmental impacts to the maximum extent feasible. Therefore, potential cumulative impacts concerning electrical infrastructure would be less than significant.

City of Santa Barbara 2024 Climate Action Plan severely limits the installation of natural gas infrastructure in newly constructed buildings (City of Santa Barbara 2021b). Therefore, natural gas facilities are not anticipated to be constructed to accommodate cumulative development, and potential cumulative impacts associated with natural gas facilities would be less than significant.