20. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This EIR chapter describes existing conditions for water supply and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, and solid waste disposal and recycling in the planning area. Stormwater management and flooding is addressed in Chapter 13 (Hydrology and Water Quality). This chapter includes the regulatory framework necessary to evaluate potential environmental impacts resulting from the 2040 General Plan, describes potential impacts that could result from the General Plan, and discusses General Plan goals, policies, and implementation programs that would avoid or reduce those potential impacts.

20.1 SETTING

The environmental and regulatory settings of the Burlingame planning area with respect to utilities and service systems are described in Chapter 5 (Infrastructure) of the General Plan Existing Conditions Report (City of Burlingame, 2015). Pursuant to section 15150 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the Existing Conditions Report is incorporated into the Draft Program EIR by reference. The Existing Conditions Report is available at the City of Burlingame 2040 General Plan website at:

http://www.Burlingame.org/GENERALPLAN/

Copies of the Existing Conditions Report may be viewed during regular business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.), Monday through Friday, at the City of Burlingame Planning Division, 501 Primrose Road, Burlingame, CA 94010.

20.1.1 Environmental Setting

The Infrastructure chapter of the Existing Conditions Report presents an overview of the public utilities and service systems provided by the City of Burlingame and other agencies within the planning area. Issues addressed relevant to this EIR chapter include water supply and delivery and wastewater collection and treatment. Stormwater management is addressed in Chapter 13 (Hydrology and Water Quality). Much of the information in this section comes from the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan for the City of Burlingame (June 2016) prepared by Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

(a) Water Supply and Distribution.

These major findings describe the existing (2015) water supply and distribution systems in the planning area.

Burlingame is a member of Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) and purchases all of its potable water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Regional Water System (SFPUC RWS). Water distribution, wastewater collection, water conservation, and maintenance of water quality are Burlingame's main water resource functions, as treated water purchased from the SFPUC RWS does not require further treatment.

The City's Public Works Department provides water service to approximately 30,000 people through 9,000 service connections throughout the City. Total water demand within the Burlingame service area was approximately 1,283 million gallons in 2015. The residential sector accounted for an average of 58% of the potable water demand in the Burlingame service area between 2011 and 2015. Single family residential demands were approximately 41% of the total demand, while multi-family residential demands accounted for the remaining 17%. Burlingame has a moderate commercial, industrial, and institutional base, which together accounted for approximately 30% of potable water demand for the 2011-2015 period.

The water distribution system consists of six pumping stations, seven water storage tanks, and buried pipes of varying compositions, ages, and sizes. The distribution system provides water to eight pressure zones within the City's water service area. Water is stored in seven storage tanks at five sites that provide an aggregate water storage volume of 2.94 million gallons (MG). The largest water storage facility is the Hillsdale Tank, which holds 1.5 MG. The smallest water storage facilities are the individual tanks at the Alcazar and Donnelly sites. There are two tanks at each of these sites that hold 0.5 MG each.

The projected annual water demand for the City is 1,875 million gallons MG in 2025, 1,963 MG in 2030, and 2,138 MG in 2040. Passive and active conservation would reduce the water demand in 2025 to 1,756 MG, to 1,775 MG in 2030, and to 1,841 MG in 2040.

(b) Wastewater Collection and Treatment.

These major findings summarize existing (2015) information related to wastewater collection and treatment facilities in the planning area.

The City owns, operates, and maintains local sanitary sewer collection facilities and the local Burlingame Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), which has a treatment capacity of 13 million gallons per day. The average dry weather flow (ADWF) of wastewater treated at the WWTP has remained fairly constant at approximately 3.0 to 3.5 MGD. The permit allows up to 5.5 MGD ADWF, but the flow is not expected to increase significantly in the foreseeable future.

The WWTP was constructed in 1938, and there have been numerous upgrades in recent years. The most recent upgrades include 1994 WWTP improvements ($10 million), 2006 WWTP Improvements ($15 million), and the 2011 Retention Basin project ($8 million). The WWTP is anticipated to require continuous upgrades with an average cost of $1 million per year to meet future regulatory requirements. The WWTP effluent is discharged up to a maximum rate of 16 MGD to the San Francisco Bay via the North Bayside System Unit (NBSU) outfall, a jointly owned outfall pipe shared by the cities of Burlingame, San Bruno, South San Francisco, Millbrae, Colma, and the San Francisco Airport.

The City currently uses approximately 300,000 GPD of recycled water for internal use within the WWTP. The City has not historically used recycled water outside of the WWTP and does not currently have the treatment capabilities to meet the criteria for re-use of the recycled water for non-potable uses such as irrigation.

20.1.2 Regulatory Setting

The Existing Conditions Report Infrastructure chapter discusses the following regulatory setting relevant to utilities and service systems.

(a) Water Supply and Distribution

California Safe Drinking Water Act. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), administered by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in coordination with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), is the main Federal law that ensures the quality of drinking water. Under SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards.

Urban Water Management Planning Act. In 1983 the California Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code Section 10610–10656). The Act states that every urban water supplier that provides water to 3,000 or more customers, or that provides over 3,000 acre-feet (AF) annually, should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. The Act requires that urban water suppliers adopt an urban water management plan (UWMP) at least once every five years and submit it to the Department of Water Resources. Noncompliant urban water suppliers are ineligible to receive funding pursuant to Division 24 or Division 26 of the California Water Code, or receive drought assistance from the State, until the UWMP is submitted and deemed complete pursuant to the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

Senate Bills 610 and 221, Water Supply Assessment and Verification. Senate Bills (SB) 610 and 221 amended State law 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 (water supply assessment or WSA) to be provided to city and county decision-makers prior to approval of specified large development projects (projects greater than 500 dwelling units, or an equivalent water demand). Both statutes require this detailed information to be included in the administrative record. Under SB 610, WSAs must be furnished to local governments for inclusion in the environmental document 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. General plans, such as the City of Burlingame General Plan, do not require their own WSAs, but individual future projects under the General Plan and subject to SB 610 and SB 221 will require WSAs.

Statewide Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7). In November 2009, the California State legislature passed, and the Governor approved, a comprehensive package of water legislation, including Senate Bill (SB) X7-7 addressing water conservation. In general, SB X7-7 requires a 20 percent reduction in per capita urban water use by 2020, with an interim 10 percent target in 2015. The legislation requires urban water users to develop consistent water use targets and to use those targets in their UWMPs. SB X7-7 also requires certain agricultural water suppliers to implement a variety of water conservation and management practices and to submit Agricultural Water Management Plans.

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency. The Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA), of which Burlingame is a member agency, was created in 2003 to represent the interests of the 26 cities, water districts, a water company, and a

university that purchase water on a wholesale basis from SFPUC. The BAWSCA water management objective is to ensure that a reliable, high-quality supply of water is available where and when people within the BAWSCA service area need it. BAWSCA is developing the *Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy* to meet the projected water needs of its member agencies and their customers through 2035 and to increase their water supply reliability under normal and drought conditions.

(b) Wastewater Collection and Treatment

Clean Water Act. The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in the United States. The statute employs a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) are responsible for ensuring implementation and compliance with the provisions of the Federal CWA.

State Water Resources Control Board. The SWRCB, in coordination with nine RWQCBs, performs functions related to water quality, including issuance and oversight of wastewater discharge permits (e.g., NPDES), other programs regulating stormwater runoff, and underground and above-ground storage tanks. The SWRCB has also issued statewide waste discharge requirements for sanitary sewer systems, which include requirements for development of a sewer system management plan (SSMP). The City of Burlingame Public Works Department prepared its latest SSMP in June 2015. The current NPDES Permit (#0037788) became effective on May 8, 2013.

Title 22 of California Code of Regulations. Title 22 regulates the use of reclaimed wastewater. In most cases, only disinfected tertiary water may be used on food crops where the recycled water would come into contact with the edible portion of the crop. Standards are also prescribed for the use of treated wastewater for irrigation of parks, playgrounds, landscaping, and other non-agricultural irrigation. Regulation of reclaimed water is governed by the nine RWQCBs and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

(c) Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling

California Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery (CalRecycle; formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board). CalRecycle oversees, manages, and monitors waste generated in California. It provides limited grants and loans to help California cities, counties, businesses, and organizations meet the State waste reduction, reuse, and recycling goals. It also provides funds to clean up solid waste disposal sites and co-disposal sites, including facilities that accept hazardous waste substances and non-hazardous waste. CalRecycle develops, manages, and enforces waste disposal and recycling regulations, including AB 939 and SB 1016 (see below).

Assembly Bill 939. Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939) (Public Resources Code 41780) requires cities and counties to prepare integrated waste management plans (IWMPs) 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 (SRRE) as part of the IWMP. These elements are designed to develop recycling services to achieve diversion goals, stimulate local recycling in manufacturing, and stimulate the purchase of recycled products.

Senate Bill 1016. Senate Bill (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 IWMP. The CalRecycle Board reviews a jurisdiction's diversion rate compliance in accordance with a specified schedule. Beginning January 1, 2018, the Board will be required to review a jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and hazardous waste element every two years.

20.2 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

This section describes potential impacts related to utilities and service systems that could result from the General Plan, and discusses General Plan goals, policies, and implementation programs that would avoid or reduce those potential impacts.

20.2.1 Significance Criteria

Based on the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the City of Burlingame 2040 General Plan would result in a significant impact related to utilities and service systems if it would:

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board;

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts;

c) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the planning area from existing entitlements and resources, or result in a need for new or expanded water supply entitlements;

d) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the planning area that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the planning area's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;

e) Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the planning area's solid waste disposal needs; or

f) Fail to comply with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

20.2.2 Analysis Methodology

The methodology for evaluating potential environmental impacts related to utilities and service systems followed this basic sequence:

1) The General Plan Existing Conditions Report was evaluated to identify existing environmental conditions and problems related to utilities and service systems, including the regulatory framework that applies to these issues.

2) The CEQA Statute and Guidelines (2017), including Appendix G (Environmental Checklist Form), were consulted to identify environmental impact topics and issues that should be addressed in the program EIR. In part, this process resulted in the significance criteria listed in subsection 20.2.1 above.

3) The General Plan Policy Document, including the associated development capacity assumptions (see EIR Section 3.4), was analyzed to identify goals, policies, implementation programs ("policies" for short), and potential outcomes that address the significance criteria. This analysis resulted in two basic conclusions regarding policies and outcomes: (a) many policies would avoid or reduce potential environmental impacts, and (b) some policies or outcomes could result in new environmental impacts or increase the severity of existing environmental problems.

4) For potential environmental impacts that would result from the 2040 General Plan, mitigations were designed to avoid or reduce each impact to a less-than-significant level. If implementation of all identified feasible mitigations cannot reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level, then the impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

20.2.3 Environmental Impacts

Potential Impacts of Future Development under the 2040 General Plan

Future development within the planning area guided by the policies of the General Plan could affect RWQCB treatment standards by increasing wastewater production. The Burlingame WWTP has a total treatment capacity of 5.5 MGD (primary and secondary treatment), but the current rate of wastewater treatment has remained constant at approximately 3.0 to 3.5 MGD, which serves the population of about 30,000. Thus, the WWTP typically operates at rate that is less than 70% of the plant's capacity. The proposed General Plan projects a build-out population of 38,778. Without expansion, the wastewater and treatment system would be sufficient to provide for the projected 25% increase in the City's population in 2040. (Significance Criteria 20.2.1 [a, b, d])

Future development within the planning area could require expanded water and wastewater facilities to meet the demand from anticipated population growth, including mainline or backbone elements and local connections. Presently, no immediate changes to the system are needed to meet the demands of immediate growth, as the water and wastewater master plans anticipate growth consistent with the General Plan. To accommodate the level of long-term development allowed by the General Plan, the City will continue to assess demand and to update water and wastewater master plans as needed.

Expansion of water and wastewater facilities would be contingent upon the rate of growth and deterioration of aging facilities. Thus, identifying the specific location of and timing for new facilities is speculative at this time. Construction of new or expanded water and wastewater treatment facilities could result in environmental impacts. Any future expansion of existing facilities or construction of new facilities would be required to undergo environmental review pursuant to CEQA. The review will either be conducted by project applicants for individual projects or by the City for City-sponsored projects. Such impacts would be identified, along with measures to mitigate any significant impacts, as part of the CEQA compliance process for future project-specific planning actions. (Significance Criteria 20.2.1 [a, b, d])

Future development within the planning area guided by the policies of the General Plan would increase water demand in the planning area. The City's Public Works Department provides water service to approximately 30,000 people through 9,000 service connections throughout the City. According to the 2015 UWMP, the aggregate water storage volume is 2.94 MG. The projected water demand for the City is 2,138 MG in 2040. Passive and active conservation would reduce the water demand to 1,841 MG in 2040.

Burlingame purchases potable water from the SFPUC RWS to meet all its potable water demands. In 2015, the City purchased approximately 3.5 MGD (1,283 MG per year). In the future, Burlingame plans to continue to purchase wholesale water from the SFPUC RWS and does not expect obtaining potable water from other sources. Water supplies from the RWS through 2040 are projected to be equal to Burlingame's individual supply guarantee (ISG) of 1,909 MG, which is its contractual entitlement to SFPUC wholesale water, which survives in perpetuity. With continued water conservation and future expanded use of recycled water, the ISG would meet the needs of the General Plan's 2040 projected population of 38,778. (Significance Criteria 20.2.1 [c])

The City will continue to implement a variety of solid waste reduction, recycling, and re-use measures to meet its obligation under AB 939. These efforts will be coordinated with waste management programs; therefore, future landfill diversion rates may improve. The policies and programs of the General Plan would not interfere with implementation of existing solid waste disposal regulations and would in fact support them. Under any circumstance, solid wastes must be disposed of in accordance with Federal and State laws. (Significance Criteria 20.2.1 [e and f])

How Existing Regulations and General Plan Policies Reduce Impacts

Table 20-1 is aligned with relevant Existing Regulations and General Plan policies that relate to utilities and public services. Column 1 (Objective) lists each Regulation and General Plan goal, policy, and implementation program ("policy" for short), organized by General Plan element, that addresses the potential impact identified in Table 20-1. Column 2 is a summary of the regulation and the text of the policy. Column 3 answers the question, "How does the regulation/policy avoid or reduce the potential impact?" Column 4 identifies the applicable significance criteria that is addressed by the regulation/policy.

The verbs in Column 3 are intended to be applied consistently. The verb "ensures" means that the policy is sufficient to guarantee the result identified in the policy. The verb "helps" means that the policy contributes to avoiding or reducing the identified potential impact; in many cases, "helps" is used for a policy that can be applied to avoid or reduce a wide range of potential impacts. The verb "implements" is used for General Plan implementation programs to indicate that the program provides the details to put the associated policy into action.

Table 20-1: Proposed Burlingame Existing Regulations and General Plan Policies to Avoid or Reduce Impacts on Utilities and Public Services

Regulation/Policy	Description of Regulation/Policy	How Does It Avoid or Reduce Impact?	Applicable Significance Criteria
Existing Regulations -- Water Supply and Distribution			
California Safe Drinking Water Act	Administered by EPA in coordination with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), is the main Federal law that ensures the quality of drinking water.	Helps track potential need for new or expanded safe drinking water facilities."	(b) Expansion of facilities causing construction impacts
Urban Water Management Planning Act	In 1983 the California Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code Section 10610–10656). The Act states that every urban water supplier that provides water to 3,000 or more customers, or that provides over 3,000 acre-feet (AF) annually, should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.	Ensures water supply planning, including conservation strategies, through an adopted plan in accordance with State law. Helps ensure sufficient water supplies.	(b) Expansion of facilities causing construction impacts (c) Need for new or expanded water supply
Senate Bills 610 and 221, Water Supply Assessment and Verification	Senate Bills (SB) 610 and 221 amended State law 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 (water supply assessment or WSA) to be provided to city and county decision-makers prior to approval of specified large development projects (projects greater than 500 dwelling units, or an equivalent water demand).	Helps ensure sufficient water supplies.	(c) Need for new or expanded water supply
Statewide Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7)	In November 2009, the California State legislature passed, and the Governor approved, a comprehensive package of water legislation, including Senate Bill (SB) X7-7 addressing water conservation. In general SB X7-7 requires a 20 percent reduction in per capita urban water use by 2020, with an interim 10 percent target in 2015. The legislation	Helps ensure sufficient water supplies.	(c) Need for new or expanded water supply

	requires urban water users to develop consistent water use targets and to use those targets in their UWMPs.		
Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency	The Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA), of which Burlingame is a member agency, was created in 2003 to represent the interests of the 26 cities, water districts, a water company, and a university that purchase water on a wholesale basis from SFPUC. The BAWSCA water management objective is to ensure that a reliable, high-quality supply of water is available where and when people within the BAWSCA service area need it.	Helps ensure sufficient water supplies.	(c) Need for new or expanded water supply
Existing Regulations – Wastewater Collection and Treatment			
Clean Water Act	The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in the United States. The statute employs a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) are responsible for ensuring implementation and compliance with the provisions of the Federal CWA.	Ensures that the Water Pollution Control Facility Master Plan is up-to-date, effective, and state-of-the-art. Ensures that wastewater discharge meets all pre-treatment standards.	(a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements (b) Expansion of facilities causing construction impacts (d) Inadequate wastewater treatment capacity
State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	The SWRCB, in coordination with nine RWQCBs, performs functions related to water quality, including issuance and oversight of wastewater discharge permits (e.g., NPDES), other programs regulating stormwater runoff, and underground and above-ground storage tanks. The SWRCB has also issued statewide waste discharge requirements for sanitary sewer systems, which include requirements for development of a sewer system management plan (SSMP).	Minimizes the risk, and potential environmental impacts, of wastewater overflows. Ensures that effluent meets all wastewater treatment requirements.	(a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements (b) Expansion of facilities causing construction impacts (d) Inadequate wastewater treatment capacity
Title 22 of California Code of Regulations	Title 22 regulates the use of reclaimed wastewater. In most cases, only disinfected tertiary	Minimizes the risk, and potential environmental impacts, of wastewater	(a) Exceed wastewater treatment

	water may be used on food crops where the recycled water would come into contact with the edible portion of the crop. Standards are also prescribed for the use of treated wastewater for irrigation of parks, playgrounds, landscaping, and other non-agricultural irrigation. Regulation of reclaimed water is governed by the nine RWQCBs and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).	overflows. Ensures that effluent meets all wastewater treatment requirements.	requirements (b) Expansion of facilities causing construction impacts (d) Inadequate wastewater treatment capacity
Existing Regulations – Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling			
California Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery (CalRecycle)	CalRecycle oversees, manages, and monitors waste generated in California.	Supports solid waste reduction, which reduces the amount of waste that enters landfills. Helps ensure sufficient landfill capacity. Minimizes solid waste and increases recycling, which reduce the amount of waste that enters landfills. Helps ensure sufficient landfill capacity.	(e) Insufficient landfill capacity (f) Solid waste regulation noncompliance
Assembly Bill 939	Requires cities and counties to prepare integrated waste management plans (IWMPs) 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 (SRRE) as part of the IWMP.	Supports solid waste reduction, which reduces the amount of waste that enters landfills. Helps ensure sufficient landfill capacity. Minimizes solid waste and increases recycling, which reduce the amount of waste that enters landfills. Helps ensure sufficient landfill capacity.	(e) Insufficient landfill capacity (f) Solid waste regulation noncompliance
Senate Bill 1016	Requires that the 50 percent solid waste diversion requirement established by AB 939 be expressed in pounds per person per day.	Supports solid waste reduction, which reduces the amount of waste that enters landfills. Helps ensure sufficient landfill capacity. Minimizes solid waste and increases recycling, which reduce the amount of waste that enters landfills. Helps ensure sufficient landfill capacity.	(e) Insufficient landfill capacity (f) Solid waste regulation noncompliance

2040 General Plan Infrastructure – Water Delivery and Water Supply			
Goal IF-2	Ensure the long-term availability of water through conservation methods and regular maintenance and improvements to the overall water supply delivery system.	Ensures sufficient water supplies and adequate operation of water delivery infrastructure.	(b) Expansion of facilities causing construction impacts (c) Need for new or expanded water supply
IF-2.1: Water System Reliability	Improve water system reliability by replacing and repairing water lines that are leaking or otherwise meet the City's criteria for replacement.	Ensures sufficient water supplies and adequate operation of water delivery infrastructure.	(b) Expansion of facilities causing construction impacts (c) Need for new or expanded water supply
IF-2.3: New Development	Ensure long-term water supply capacity prior to granting building permits for new development. Require that new development projects fund the full cost of upgrading water storage and supply infrastructure to meet their specific needs.	Ensures adequate water supply capacity prior to new development. Ensures adequate water delivery infrastructure	(b) Expansion of facilities causing construction impacts (c) Need for new or expanded water supply
IF-2.4: Water Agency Participation	Continue to participate in the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency and purchase water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission.	Ensures coordinated water supply and conservation planning. Helps ensure sufficient water supplies.	(c) Need for new or expanded water supply
IF-2.7: Water Shortage Allocation Plan	Prepare, maintain, and implement a Water Shortage Allocation Plan that distributes available water from the regional water system among San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and wholesale customers in the event of a system-wide shortage of up to 20 percent.	Helps ensure adequate water supplies during a system-wide shortage.	(c) Need for new or expanded water supply
IF-2.10: Water Conservation Programs	Implement cost-effective conservation strategies and programs that increase water use efficiency, including providing incentives for adoption of water-efficiency measures.	Implements water conservation, which helps ensure sufficient water supplies.	(c) Need for new or expanded water supply
2040 General Plan Infrastructure – Wastewater Treatment and Distribution			
Goal IF-3	Provide sufficient wastewater collection and disposal infrastructure to meet current and future community needs.	Ensures adequate wastewater treatment. Requires construction of new or expanded facilities as needed.	(a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements (b) Expansion of facilities causing construction impacts (d) Inadequate

			wastewater treatment capacity
IF-3.1: Sewage Collection System	Operate and maintain the sewage collection system to minimize the potential for system malfunction or failure.	Minimizes the risk, and potential environmental impacts, of wastewater overflows.	(b) Expansion of facilities causing construction impacts (d) Inadequate wastewater treatment capacity
IF-3.2: Wastewater Treatment Plant Operations and Maintenance	Operate and maintain the City's wastewater treatment plant to ensure that wastewater discharge meets all applicable federal and regional permit provisions.	Ensures that the WPCF meets wastewater treatment requirements.	(a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements (d) Inadequate wastewater treatment capacity
IF-3.6: Service to New Development	Requires new development projects to fund the full cost of upgrading sewage collection and treatment infrastructure to meet their specific needs.	Ensures that adequate wastewater collection and treatment services for all new development are available before developments are approved. Ensures that needed wastewater treatment mitigation is funded by the new development responsible for the impact.	(a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements (b) Expansion of facilities causing construction impacts (d) Inadequate wastewater treatment capacity
2040 General Plan Infrastructure – Solid Waste Disposal			
Goal IF-5:	Achieve waste reduction goals in excess of State mandates.	Minimizes solid waste and increases recycling, which reduce the amount of waste that enters landfills. Helps ensure sufficient landfill capacity.	(e) Insufficient landfill capacity (f) Solid waste regulation noncompliance
IF-5.2: Landfill Capacity	Coordinate with the City's contracted waste hauler/recycler to ensure adequate landfill capacity in the region exists for the contract duration.	Helps ensure adequate landfill capacity through coordinated planning.	(e) Insufficient landfill capacity (f) Solid waste regulation noncompliance
IF-5.8: Regional Coordination	Support regional efforts to develop and implement effective waste management strategies.	Ensures coordinated inter-jurisdictional waste management planning.	(e) Insufficient landfill capacity (f) Solid waste regulation noncompliance

Conclusions

In most cases, no one goal, policy, or implementation measure is expected to completely avoid or reduce an identified potential environmental impact. However, the collective, cumulative mitigating benefits of the policies listed in Table 20-1 will result in a less-than-significant impact related to the identified significance criterion and the corresponding utility. This conclusion is consistent with the purpose and use of a program EIR for a general plan (see EIR Introduction, Chapter 1).

Based on the methodology described above, 2040 General Plan impacts related to utilities and service systems would be ***less than significant*** (see criteria [a] through [f] in subsection 20.2.1, "Significance Criteria," above). No mitigation is required.