Table of Contents

Tables

Figures

No table of contents entries found.

4.15 Utilities and Service Systems

This section analyzes the proposed project's potential impacts to utilities and service systems, including water, wastewater, stormwater, electric power, natural gas, telecommunications facilities, and solid waste.

4.15.1 Environmental Setting

a. Water Supply

The Goleta Water District (GWD) is the water purveyor for the residents of Goleta. The GWD service area encompasses approximately 29,000 acres located in the South Coast portion of Santa Barbara County with its western border adjacent to El Captain State Park, its northern border along the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and Los Padres National Forest, the city of Santa Barbara to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the south. GWD provides water service to approximately 84,500 residents and includes Goleta, the University of California Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Municipal Airport, as well as nearby unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County (GWD 2021).

In June 2021, GWD adopted the most recent iteration of their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). As discussed in the UWMP, GWD draws its existing water supplies from four primary sources: Lake Cachuma surface water, the State Water Project, the Goleta Groundwater Basin (Basin), and recycled water from the Goleta Wastewater Treatment Plant (GWD 2021). Table 4.15-1 shows projected water supply and demand for the GWD service area. As shown therein, the UWMP has determined GWD has adequate water supplies to meet its projected demands through the year 2040.

GWD's rights to groundwater drawn from the Goleta Groundwater Basin were adjudicated through a Santa Barbara Superior Court case titled Wright v. Goleta Water District [*Wright v. Goleta Water Dist*. (1985) 174 Cal. App.3d74]. The Court's decision was finalized in 1989 and is known as the Wright Judgement. The Wright Judgment gave GWD the right to pump up to 2,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) from the Basin in addition to the right to surplus waters, injected water, return flows, and rights transferred from private pumpers. The Wright Judgment also gave GWD the right to inject excess surface water supplies into the Basin to recharge the Basin and replenish groundwater supplies. GWD has reported an entitlement of 2,357 AFY from the Basin (GWD 2023a).

In addition to its fixed adjudicated allotment, GWD safeguards for less-than-normal rainfall years by storing excess water runoff during high rainfall years. This helps to maintain supplies during drought conditions. Excess surface water (e.g., from Cachuma Project "spill") during high rainfall years is injected into the Basin as recharge through GWD maintained injection wells. The injected recharge volumes are then available to GWD in the future, providing a variable increase in the annual allotment that can be tapped, as needed. Unexercised groundwater rights at the end of a year revert to a stored water right in the Basin (GWD 2023a). As of 2020, GWD reported the storage in the Basin was approximately 44,120 acre-feet (AF) (GWD 2021).

Table 4.15-1 GWD Projected Water Supply and Demand in Acre-Feet

	2025	2030	2035	2040
Normal Year				
Supply Totals	16,240	16,244	16,244	16,244
Demand Totals	10,866	11,325	11,561	11,737
Surplus	**5,374**	**4,919**	**4,683**	**4,507**
Single Dry Year				
Supply Totals	15,464	15,468	15,468	15,468
Demand Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Surplus	**3.837**	**3,350**	**3,098**	**2,909**
Multiple Dry Years				
Year One				
Supply Totals	15,464	15,468	15,468	15,468
Demand Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Surplus	**3.837**	**3,350**	**3,098**	**2,909**
Year Two				
Supply Totals	14,964	14,968	14,968	14,968
Demand Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Surplus	**3,338**	**2,850**	**2,598**	**2,409**
Year Three				
Supply Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Demand Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Surplus	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Year Four				
Supply Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Demand Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Surplus	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Year Five				
Supply Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Demand Totals	11,627	12,118	12,370	12,559
Surplus	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: GWD 2021

In response to the extreme drought conditions throughout California, the GWD Board of Directors declared a Stage III Water Shortage Emergency on May 12, 2015. GWD updated watering times and mandatory water use restrictions to ensure adequate supplies for drinking, health, and public safety within the City. Wasting water was prohibited, including irrigating in a manner resulting in runoff from the property, and allowing water to escape from plumbing breaks for more than 48 hours. The GWD Board of Directors also amended the GWD Code to further specify unlawful uses of water, such as through a fire hydrant or fire line, through a waterline with no meter, or from another account holder or property (GWD 2015). On April 9, 2019, in response to an increased allocation of surface water supplies from Lake Cachuma, the GWD Board of Directors lowered the ongoing Water Shortage Emergency from a Stage III to a Stage I (GWD 2019a). On August 13, 2019, receiving a full

allocation of annual surface water supplies from Lake Cachuma, the GWD Board of Directors terminated its Stage I Water Shortage Emergency but continued to impose regulations including prohibiting excess watering causing runoff; requiring use of shutoff nozzles on hoses; turning off irrigation within 48 hours of measurable rainfall; and prohibiting washing sidewalks, driveways, buildings, structures, patios, parking lots, or other hard surfaced areas (GWD 2019b; GWD 2022a). As of January 1, 2024, GWD has stopped water rationing practices due to an increased water supply as a result of record rainfall across California (GWD 2023b).

b. Wastewater

The Goleta Sanitary Water Resource Recovery District (GSD) provides sewer service to the project site. GSD owns and operates sewer infrastructure via 132-mile system of sewer pipes. GSD also provides wastewater treatment for homes and businesses within the Goleta West Sanitary District, the University of California Santa Barbara, the community of Isla Vista, part of Santa Barbara County, and the City of Santa Barbara's Municipal Airport (GSD 2023).

The GSD wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) has the capacity to treat up to 9.8 million gallons per day but is currently limited to a permitted discharge of 7.64 million gallons per day (MGD) pursuant to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit No. CA0048160 (Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board [CCRWQCB] 2017). The WWTP is used by multiple entities, and GSD is allocated 47.87 percent of the capacity of the WWTP which equates to approximately 3.66 MGD (Goleta West Sanitary District 2023). Currently, the WWTP treats approximately 4.65 MGD, of which approximately 2.55 MGD is generated by GSD customers (Regis 2023).

c. Stormwater

As discussed in Section 4.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, the project site has topography similar to a bowl, with drainage flows directed to an existing stormwater pump which discharges through the San Jose Creek Channel levee into San Jose Creek.

d. Solid Waste

MarBorg Industries provides solid waste collection services in Goleta. All non-hazardous solid waste generated in Goleta is processed at the South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station, and non-recyclable material is sent to the Tajiguas Landfill, both of which are owned and operated by the Santa Barbara County Public Works Department, Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division. The South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station serves as a central collection point for a large portion of the non-hazardous waste generated in the south coast of Santa Barbara County. The South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station has a maximum permitted throughput of 550 tons per day (California Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery [CalRecycle] 2023a). The Tajiguas Landfill has a maximum permitted throughput of 1,500 tons per day and a remaining capacity of 4,336,335 cubic yards. The Tajiguas Landfill currently has a cease operation date of 2036 (CalRecycle 2023b).

The City participates in recycling programs aimed at achieving a 75 percent diversion rate of solid waste, consistent with state regulatory requirements. Based on the Fiscal Year 2019-2020 Annual Report for Solid Waste the current diversion rate for Santa Barbara County, including Goleta, is 69 percent (County of Santa Barbara 2020). The City also maintains programs to recycle organics, bulky items, and household hazardous waste (City of Goleta 2023).

e. Electric Power, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications Facilities

There are existing electrical lines and telecommunications lines, which are connected to existing power and telecommunications lines located on South Fairview Avenue. No natural gas infrastructure currently exists at the project site. The project site is within the service areas of the Southern California Edison Company (SCE), Central Coast Community Energy (3CE), and the Southern California Gas Company (SCG), which provide electric power and natural gas services, respectively. Telecommunications services are provided by Verizon, Qwest, AT&T, and Level 3.

4.15.2 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 Clean Water Act established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States. The Clean Water Act gave the U.S. 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 USEPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. At the state and regional levels in California, the act is administered and enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the 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 USC Section 300(f) et seq.; 40 CFR Section 141 et seq.). The principle objective of the Federal SDWA is to ensure that water from the tap is potable (safe and satisfactory for drinking, cooking, and hygiene). The main components of the Federal SDWA are to:

- Ensure that water from the tap is potable;
- 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 CFR Section 144); and
- Regulate distribution systems.

b. State Regulations

California Safe Drinking Water Act

The California SDWA (Health & Safety Code Section 116270 et seq.; 22 CCR Section 64400 et seq.) regulates drinking water more rigorously than the Federal law. Like the Federal SDWA, California requires that primary and secondary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) be established for

pollutants in drinking water; however, some California MCLs are more protective of health. The Act also requires the SWRCB to issue domestic water supply permits to public water systems.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

In September 2014, the governor signed legislation requiring that California's critical groundwater resources be sustainably managed by local agencies. The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) gives local agencies the power to sustainably manage groundwater and requires groundwater sustainability plans to be developed for medium- and high-priority groundwater basins, as defined by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

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.

California Plumbing Code, Title 24, Part 5

The California Plumbing Code is codified in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 5. The Plumbing Code contains regulations including, but not limited to, plumbing materials, fixtures, water heaters, water supply and distribution, ventilation, and drainage. More specifically, Part 5, Chapter 4, contains provisions requiring the installation of low-flow fixtures and toilets. Existing development is also required to reduce its wastewater generation by retrofitting existing structures with water efficient fixtures (Senate Bill 407 [2009] Civil Code Sections 1101.1 et seq.)

California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (2022), Title 24, Part 6

CCR Title 24, Part 6, is California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Non-residential Buildings. The CEC established Title 24 in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to create uniform building codes to reduce California's energy consumption and provide energy efficiency standards for residential and non-residential buildings. The standards are updated on an approximately three-year cycle to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new efficient technologies and methods.

In 2021, the CEC updated Title 24 standards with more stringent requirements that became effective January 1, 2023. The building efficiency standards are enforced through the local plan check and building permit process. Local government agencies may adopt and enforce additional energy standards for new buildings as reasonably necessary due to local climatologic, geologic, or topographic conditions, provided these standards exceed those provided in Title 24.

The 2022 update to the Building Energy Efficiency Standards under Title 24 applies to buildings for which an application for a building permit is submitted on or after January 1, 2023. The updated standards mainly established electric-ready requirements when natural gas is installed, expanded solar photovoltaic and battery storage standards, and strengthened ventilation standards to improve indoor air quality (CEC 2021).

California Green Building Standards Code (2022) Title 24, Part 11

The California Green Building Standards Code, commonly referred to as "CALGreen" originally went into effect on August 1, 2009 and outlines architectural design and engineering principles that are in synergy with environmental resources and public welfare. CALGreen sets minimum standards for

buildings, and since 2016, applies to new building construction and some alterations/additions within certain parameters. 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.

CALGreen lays out the minimum requirements for newly constructed residential and non-residential buildings to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through improved efficiency and process improvements. It also includes voluntary tiers to encourage building practices that improve public health, safety, and general welfare by promoting a more sustainable design. In addition, CALGreen includes several requirements related to solid waste diversion. Importantly, new non-residential construction is required to achieve at least 65 percent construction and demolition waste diversion and provide recycling areas for paper, cardboard, glass, plastics, metal, and organic waste. The 2022 CALGreen update primarily includes new requirements for the inclusion of electric vehicle charging stations and carbon dioxide monitoring and controls in classrooms. These requirements went into effect January 1, 2023.

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 set 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.

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, CalRecycle reviews a jurisdiction's diversion rate compliance in accordance with a specified schedule. Beginning January 1, 2018, CalRecycle was required to review a jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and hazardous waste element once every two years.

c. Local Regulations

Goleta Water District Urban Water Management Plan

The California Water Code requires any municipal supplier serving over 3,000 connections or 3,000 AFY to prepare a UWMP. Water suppliers are required to update their UWMPs every five years. Goleta Water District's 2020 UWMP forecasts demand through 2040 and details normal, dry year, and

multiple dry year supplies needed to meet demand. Additionally, the UWMP describes water supply reliability, conservation and demand management strategies, and GWD's current and anticipated water infrastructure projects.

Goleta Water District Groundwater Management Plan

The Groundwater Management Plan, adopted by GWD and La Cumbre Mutual Water Company which details current adjudication and voter-passed components of groundwater management, addresses Basin hydrogeography and groundwater elevation, and analyzes groundwater quality in the Basin. In addition, the Groundwater Management Plan outlines management strategies for the Basin, and recommends future strategies and timelines for implementation.

Goleta Water District SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance

In 1991 voters of the GWD passed the SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance, which sets forth conditions GWD must meet in order to approve new or additional water connections. The SAFE Ordinance directs how the GWD manages groundwater and specifies under what conditions groundwater is either pumped or stored. In addition, the SAFE Ordinance establishes an Annual Storage Commitment, which is a groundwater recharge requirement when the Central sub-basin of the Goleta Groundwater Basin drops below 1972 levels.

The SAFE Ordinance prohibits GWD from releasing potable water to new or additional service connections except when all of the following conditions are met:

1. GWD is receiving 100% of its deliveries normally allowed from the Cachuma Project.
2. GWD has met legal obligations in the Wright Judgment.
3. There is no water rationing.
4. GWD has met its obligation to the Annual Storage Commitment to the Drought Buffer.

As of January 1, 2024, GWD has met the conditions required to release potable water to new service connections. GWD is permitted to allocate up to 154.7 AF to new or additional water services in 2024.

GWD is required to reevaluate its supplies annually to determine if it can continue to issue new water allocations (GWD 2023b). In the event GWD determines inadequate supplies are available to serve new projects, GWD must deny applications for new water service allocations unless the project falls within one of the following exceptions:

- Customers who are currently receiving water from GWD and who are not seeking to expand or change the use or development on their property.
- Customers with preexisting water use history that is recognized in the GWD Code and that is equal to or greater than the water use that is needed for the proposed project.
- Customers who have already paid a new water supply charge for a proposed project.
- Customers with a pre-existing water service contract or agreement with GWD.

Goleta Water District Code

Goleta Water District Code Chapter 6.21 sets water shortage restrictions during stages of drought, as declared by GWD Board of Directors or GWD's District General Manager. Chapter 6.21 sets restrictions for Stage I through Stage V water shortages, with stricter water restrictions in higher stages of water shortages. These restrictions include, but are not limited to, limitations on

landscaping irrigation, limitations on washing buildings, and the requirement any water pipe leaks are repaired within 48 hours of receiving notice or discovering the leak. In addition, state-mandated water conservation measures are automatically incorporated into Chapter 6.21 and are fully enforceable by GWD (GWD 2022b).

City of Goleta Municipal Code

The Goleta Municipal Code contains requirements for the diversion of solid waste. Specifically, Chapter 8.10 requires construction contractors for all new structures to divert at least 65 percent of all demolition and construction waste by weight from landfills. Chapter 8.10 requires applicants for building or demolition permits involving new structures submit a waste management plan which details the following:

- The estimated volume or weight of project construction and demolition debris, by materials type, to be generated;
- The maximum volume or weight of such materials that can feasibly be diverted via reuse or recycling;
- The vendor and facility that the applicant proposes to use to collect and receive recyclable material; and
- The estimated volume or weight of construction and demolition debris that will be taken to a landfill.

4.15.3 Impact Analysis

a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds

Methodology

Anticipated water demand is estimated based on the County's 2021 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* (refer to Section 4.0, *Environmental Impact Analysis*) water demand rate for Light Industry land uses which corresponds to 0.28 AFY per 1,000 square feet of development. The proposed project's anticipated wastewater generation is calculated consistent with the wastewater generation factor of 100 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet of habitable space used in the City's General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan Final EIR (City of Goleta 2006). Solid waste generated from demolition and construction is estimated based on a generation factor of 125 pounds per square foot for demolition and 3.89 pounds per square foot for construction, respectively. These metrics are based on the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) report titled *Characterization of Building-Related Construction and Demolition Debris in the United States* and information provided by the demolition contractor for this project (LaTray 2023; USEPA 1998). The generation of solid waste from project operation is calculated using the County's 2021 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* estimated for warehouse development (0.0016 tons multiplied by the square footage of a project) and residual solid waste is estimated based on a 50 percent diversion rate.

Significance Thresholds

As described in more detail in Section 4.0, *Environmental Impact Analysis,* the following thresholds are based on the County's 2021 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* and Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines*. *CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G provides the following significance thresholds

to determine if a project would have a potentially significant impact on utilities and service systems. Would the project:

1. 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;
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 waste water 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;
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; or
5. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

In addition, the County's 2021 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* provides project-specific and cumulative thresholds for solid waste generation from discretionary development. Pursuant to the City's guidelines, a project would result in a significant impact if it would generate more than 196 tons of solid waste per year, after a 50 percent reduction credit is given due to recycling efforts. Projects with a project-specific impact are also considered to have a cumulatively considerable contribution, as the project-specific threshold of significance is based on a cumulative growth scenario. However, because landfill space is limited, any increase in solid waste of one percent or more of the estimated increase accounted for in Santa Barbara County's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) would be considered a less than significant, but adverse contribution to regional solid waste impacts. One percent of the SRRE projected increase in solid waste equates to 40 tons per year. Pursuant to the City's guidelines, to reduce adverse cumulative impacts and to be consistent with the SRRE, mitigation should be recommended for projects that generate between 40 and 195 tons of 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 **THE PROPOSED PROJECT WOULD REQUIRE INSTALLATION OF UTILITY LINES TO CONNECT TO EXISTING UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE, THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF WHICH ARE ANALYZED THROUGHOUT THIS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT. THE PROPOSED PROJECT WOULD NOT REQUIRE OR NECESSITATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL WATER, WASTEWATER TREATMENT, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, ELECTRIC POWER, NATURAL GAS, OR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES BEYOND THE INSTALLATION OF UTILITY CONNECTIONS ON THE PROJECT SITE. THEREFORE, THIS IMPACT WOULD BE CLASS III, *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*.**

Water

The proposed project would require installation of a water line to connect to existing GWD infrastructure. The proposed project would install an 8-inch underground water pipeline that would

connect to an existing 10-inch water line located underneath the sidewalk adjacent to South Kellogg Avenue, as well as six fire hydrants and a six-inch fire water line which would connect to the 8-inch underground water pipeline on-site. The environmental impacts of these utility connections are evaluated throughout this EIR. As discussed in Impact UTIL-2, the proposed project would not generate substantial water demand, and furthermore would not necessitate new or expanded water facilities in order to meet the demand anticipated by the proposed project. The size and use of the proposed building were based on the historical water allocation associated with the use of the site as a drive-in movie theater. Therefore, the proposed project would not require new or expanded water facilities beyond the utility connections evaluated throughout this EIR. This impact would be less than significant.

Wastewater

The proposed project would install an 8-inch underground sewer line which would connect to an existing 30-inch sewer line located underneath South Kellogg Avenue, the environmental impacts of which are evaluated throughout this EIR. As discussed in Impact UTIL-3 GSD's WWTP would have sufficient capacity to treat the anticipated wastewater generated by the proposed project. Accordingly, new wastewater treatment facilities would not be required to accommodate the proposed project's anticipated wastewater demand. The proposed project would not require new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities beyond the sewer line connection evaluated throughout this EIR. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Stormwater

Impacts regarding stormwater drainage facilities are discussed in detail in Section 4.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*. The proposed project would include the development of a detention basin, vegetated swale, and outlet for discharge into San Jose Creek, the environmental impacts of which are evaluated throughout this EIR. The proposed stormwater drainage facilities would be sized such that post-project peak runoff would be less than pre-project peak runoff for the 100-year flood event. Because the proposed stormwater drainage facilities would allow for stormwater filtration and detention on-site, and excess runoff would be directed to San Jose Creek, no additional stormwater infrastructure would be needed beyond the stormwater infrastructure included as part of the proposed project. As a result, the proposed project would not require upgrades to stormwater infrastructure beyond what is evaluated within this EIR. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Electric, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications Facilities

The proposed project would include the installation of a transformer pad and utility lines which would connect to existing electric, natural gas, and telecommunications infrastructure located underneath South Kellogg Avenue and at an existing utility pole located at the southern border of the project site. The environmental impacts of these utility connections are evaluated throughout this EIR. As described in Section 4.5, *Energy*, 3CE and SCG would have sufficient electricity and natural gas supplies for the proposed project and the proposed project would not place a significant new demand on electricity and natural gas supplies such that new or expanded off-site electrical or natural gas infrastructure would be needed. Similarly, the proposed project would use existing telecommunications facilities during operation and would not require upgrades to existing facilities or create a demand for service unable to be met by existing providers. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

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 THE PROPOSED PROJECT WOULD GENERATE WATER DEMAND OF APPROXIMATELY 19.8 ACRE-FEET PER YEAR. THE GOLETA WATER DISTRICT HAS DETERMINED THE PROJECT SITE HAS ADEQUATE WATER CREDIT FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT'S ANTICIPATED DEMAND, AND THE PROPOSED PROJECT'S ANTICIPATED DEMAND WOULD NOT CAUSE A REDUCTION IN WATER SUPPLIES SUCH THAT A WATER DEFICIT WOULD OCCUR. THEREFORE, THIS IMPACT WOULD BE CLASS III, *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*.

Water demand for the proposed project is estimated using the County's 2021 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* (County of Santa Barbara 2021). Pursuant to the water demand estimate methodology within the *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual,* a project with a proposed land use which falls within listed categories in Table 7 of the *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* shall use the demand factors listed in order to estimate anticipated water demand. Table 7 of the *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* provides anticipated water use for Light Industry land uses. According to Table 7, Light Industry land uses are anticipated to have a water demand of 0.28 AFY per 1,000 square feet of development (County of Santa Barbara 2021). Accordingly, development of the proposed 70,594 square foot industrial warehouse building would generate a water demand of approximately 19.8 AFY[1]. In accordance with the SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance, GWD annually reevaluates their supplies to determine if it can continue to issue water allocations to new development (GWD 2023b). If GWD determines supplies are insufficient to provide new water services, a temporary halt on new water services would be put into effect by GWD. However, the project has been allocated water based on historical water credits from the prior on-site use. The proposed project has received a Preliminary Water Service Determination stating GWD has determined adequate water supply is available for the proposed project (Appendix L). Accordingly, GWD has determined the project site has adequate historic water credit for the forecasted demand associated with the proposed project and would serve the proposed project at the time of development.

As shown in Table 4.15-1, GWD has adequate water supplies to meet its projected demands through the year 2040 in normal, dry, and multiple dry years (GWD 2021). GWD's projected water surplus in a normal year 2040 is 4,507 AF. In a single dry-year scenario, GWD's projected water surplus in 2040 is 2,909 AF. The proposed project's anticipated demand of 19.8 AFY represents approximately 0.4 percent of the anticipated 2040 surplus and therefore would not cause a substantial reduction in water supplies such that a water deficit would occur. During multiple dry years, GWD anticipates a water surplus of 2,909 AF in year one and 2,409 AF in year two, with demand and supply totals being equal in years three through five. The proposed project's water demand represents approximately 0.6 percent and 0.8 percent of GWD's dry year one and dry year two surpluses, respectively. Therefore, the proposed project's water demand would not substantially deplete supplies during years one and two of a drought such that a water deficit would occur. The proposed project would adhere to the Goleta Water District Code Chapter 6.21 which sets water shortage restrictions during stages of drought, as declared by GWD Board of Directors or the District General Manager (GWD 2022b). These restrictions include limitations on landscaping irrigation, limitations on washing

[1] 70,594 square feet / 1,000 square feet = 70.594 * 0.28 AFY = 19.8 AFY

buildings, and the requirement any water pipe leaks are repaired within 48 hours of receiving notice or discovering the leak. According to the UWMP, existing water shortage restrictions would result in a 25 percent reduction in water use during years three through five of a drought and result in GWD's ability to meet water demands during a five-year drought (GWD 2021). Since the proposed project would be subject to these restrictions in a drought period, the proposed project would not result in substantial water demand during drought years. The proposed project would not result in substantial water supply reductions; therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

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 THE PROPOSED PROJECT'S ANTICIPATED WASTEWATER GENERATION WOULD BE ADEQUATELY ACCOMMODATED BY THE EXISTING CAPACITY OF THE GOLETA SANITARY DISTRICT WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT. THEREFORE, THIS IMPACT WOULD BE CLASS III, *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*.

Future employees would generate wastewater that would flow into GSD's conveyance system and be treated at the WWTP. Currently, the current wastewater inflow to the WWTP is approximately 4.65 MGD, leaving approximately 2.94 MGD of capacity available until the WWTP's permitted capacity is reached. GSD is entitled to receive approximately 1.11 MGD more wastewater flows than what GSD customers currently produce (Regis 2023).

The proposed project's anticipated wastewater generation is calculated consistent with the wastewater generation factor of 100 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet of habitable space used in the City's General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan Final EIR (City of Goleta 2006). The proposed project includes construction of a 70,594 square foot building. Accordingly, the proposed project's anticipated wastewater generation is approximately 7,059 gallons per day[2], or 0.007 MGD. This wastewater generation represents approximately 0.6 percent of the 1.11 MGD capacity available for GSD customers. The existing WWTP capacity would be sufficient to accept wastewater generated by the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact related to wastewater generation.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

[2] 70,594 square feet / 1,000 square feet = 70.594 * 100 gallons per day = 7,059.4 gallons per day

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 THE PROPOSED PROJECT WOULD GENERATE AN ESTIMATED 279 TONS PER YEAR OF SOLID WASTE DURING DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION AND AN ESTIMATED 56.5 TONS PER YEAR OF SOLID WASTE DURING OPERATION. THE ESTIMATED SOLID WASTE GENERATED DURING DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WOULD BE IN EXCEEDANCE OF THE CITY'S PROJECT-SPECIFIC SOLID WASTE THRESHOLD OF 196 TONS PER YEAR. THIS IMPACT WOULD BE CLASS I, *SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE.*

The proposed project would generate solid waste during construction from the demolition of existing structures and construction of the proposed industrial warehouse building. The proposed project would involve the demolition of freestanding movie screen (approximately 2,850 square feet), concessions stand (approximately 3,663 square feet), projector building (approximately 200 square feet), two drive-through ticket booths (approximately 216 square feet), one walk-in ticket booth (approximately 112 square feet), and an agricultural box (approximately 40 square feet). Based on a solid waste generation factor of 125 pounds per square foot for demolition, the demolition of existing structures would result in approximately 443 tons of debris[3]. In addition, based on the USEPA's solid waste generation factor of 3.89 pounds per square foot for construction, the construction of the proposed project would generate approximately 486 tons of debris[4]. In total, demolition and construction activities would generate approximately 929 tons of solid waste. The construction period is estimated to occur over 14 months; therefore, construction activity would result in a waste generation rate of 796 tons per year[5]. Pursuant to Chapter 8.10, Article IV of the Goleta Municipal Code, construction contractors are required to divert 65 percent of all construction and demolition waste by weight from landfill disposal for any new structure. The applicant is required to submit a Waste Management Plan which would indicate how solid waste generated during demolition and construction would be diverted in accordance with City requirements. With compliance with City requirements, the proposed project's demolition and construction activities would generate an estimated 325 tons of non-recyclable waste during the 14-month construction period, or approximately 279 tons per year. This amount of nonrecyclable waste would exceed the City's project-specific threshold of 196 tons per year. Therefore, the proposed project's impacts related to solid waste from demolition and construction activities (short-term) would be potentially significant and mitigation is required.

Pursuant to the methodology of County's 2021 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*, which estimates solid waste generation for warehouse development using a factor of 0.0016 tons multiplied by the square footage of a project, operation of the proposed project would generate approximately 113.0 tons of solid waste per year, which would be reduced to 56.5 tons of non-recyclable solid waste per year, consistent with a 50 percent solid waste diversion rate. This amount of solid waste does not exceed the City's project-specific threshold of 196 tons per year. As a result, operation of the proposed project would not result in excessive solid waste generation and would comply with solid waste management and reduction statutes. Therefore, the proposed project's impacts related to solid waste from operation would be less than significant.

[3] 7,081 square feet * 125 pounds per square foot = 885,125 pounds / 2,000 pounds per ton = 443 tons
[4] 249,636 square feet * 3.89 pounds per square foot = 971,084 pounds / 2,000 pounds per ton = 486 tons
[5] 929 tons / 14 months = 66 tons per month *12 months = 796 tons per year

Mitigation Measures

UTIL-1 Waste Management Plan Additions

In addition to the required components of the Waste Management Plan listed in Chapter 8.10, Article IV of the City's Municipal Code, the City shall require the Waste Management Plan for the proposed project to include the following:

- Implementation of a program to purchase materials that have recycled content for project construction. The project applicant shall note the vendor, types of materials, and quantity of materials with recycled content the applicant shall purchase for construction.
- Implementation of a program which requires the construction contractor to separate excess demolition and construction materials on-site for reuse/recycling or proper disposal. The project applicant shall describe the on-site locations where recyclable and non-recyclable materials shall be stored prior to removal. The project applicant shall provide separate on-site bins as needed for recycling.

The applicant shall submit the Waste Management Plan, with the additional requirements listed above, to the Director of Public Works Department, or designee, for review and approval prior to the issuance of the Zoning Clearance associated with the demolition permit. The Director of the Public Works Department, or designee, shall assign a monitor to the project who shall confirm, on a quarterly basis, demolition and construction waste is being separated on-site for reuse/recycling or proper disposal. The applicant shall submit proof of purchased construction materials with recycled content through submittal of receipts for the purchase of these materials. The Director of the Public Works Department, or designee shall certify the requirements of the Waste Management Plan, with implementation of additional measures listed above, have been met no later than 30 days following the end of construction.

Plan Requirements and Timing: The applicant shall coordinate with the Director of Public Works Department, or designee, and prepare a Waste Management Plan as specified in the measure prior to the issuance of the Zoning Clearance associated with a demolition permit. The applicant shall submit receipts for the purchase of construction materials with recycled content to the Director of the Public Works Department, or designee, prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.. The Director of Public Works Department, or designee shall confirm the requirements of the applicant's Waste Management Plan have been met no later than 30 days after the end of construction.

Monitoring: A monitor chosen by the Director of Public Works Department, or designee, shall inspect the project site on a quarterly basis from the start of construction activities.

Significance After Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure UTIL-1 would impose additional requirements on the applicant's Waste Management Plan which would require the use of recycled material and mandatory waste separation in order to increase solid waste diversion. However, the reduction in waste generation that requires a landfill cannot be fully determined until implementation of Mitigation Measure UTIL-1 is completed. Therefore, the proposed project's short term impacts related to solid waste from demolition and construction activities would remain significant and unavoidable.

4.15.4 Cumulative Impacts

Regional cumulative impacts consider City-wide impacts that would occur from impacts of reasonably anticipated projects identified in Table 3-1 of Section 3, *Environmental Setting*. The general approach to cumulative impact analysis used in this EIR is discussed in Section 3, *Environmental Setting*.

Cumulative development in Goleta would add a total of 467 residential units, 478,395 square feet of industrial space, and 67,060 square feet of commercial space which would increase water demand in Goleta. Using water demand rates for the County's 2021 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* for multifamily development (0.22 AFY/unit), Light Industry (0.28 AFY/1,000 square feet), and General Commercial development (0.30 AFY/1,000 square feet), the additional water demand from cumulative development, assuming all projects are approved, is estimated at approximately 257 AFY. The estimated cumulative water demand of 257 AFY represents approximately 5.7 percent of the 2040 normal year surplus, and approximately 8.8 percent and 10.3 percent of GWD's dry year one and dry year two surpluses, respectively.

Cumulative projects would adhere to the Goleta Water District Code, including water shortage restrictions during drought which would allow GWD to meet water demands during a five-year drought. Pursuant to the SAFE Water Supplies Ordinance, GWD is permitted allocate a maximum 154.7 AF of water supply to new or additional water services in 2024 (GWD 2023b). Cumulative development would be able to utilize GWD's permitted allocation on a first-come-first-serve basis in order to meet water demands associated with cumulative projects. GWD anticipates that new or additional water services in 2024 will require approximately 80 AF of new water allocations (GWD 2024). Accordingly, water demand from cumulative development in 2024 is not anticipated to exceed the GWD's 2024 maximum permitted allocation of 154.7 AFY to new or additional water services. GWD is required to reevaluate its supplies annually to determine if it can continue to issue new water allocations (GWD 2023b). In the event GWD determines inadequate supplies are available to serve new projects, GWD cannot release potable service water to new or additional service connections unless water is being purchased by customers who are receiving water from GWD and not looking to expand or change the use or development on their property, a customer has a preexisting water use history that is equal or greater than the water use that is needed for the proposed project, a customer has already paid for a new water supply charge, or a customer who has a pre-existing water service contract or agreement with GWD. Beyond 2024, if GWD determines it cannot allocate water supply to new connections, cumulative development projects must meet one of the requirements to obtain water services which would ensure water supplies would be distributed to cumulative development in a manner which preserves water supply. Therefore, cumulative development would not deplete GWD's projected water surpluses such that a substantial reduction in water supplies would occur. The proposed project would generate a water demand of approximately 19.8 AFY which represents approximately 0.4 percent of the 2040 normal year surplus, and approximately 0.6 percent and 0.8 percent of GWD's dry year one and dry year two surpluses, respectively. The proposed project has received a Preliminary Water Service Determination stating GWD has determined adequate water supply is available for the proposed project (Appendix L). The proposed project and cumulative development would be subject to GWD water shortage restrictions during drought. Therefore, cumulative development would have a less than significant impact on water supply.

Cumulative development in Goleta would add a total of 467 residential units, 478,395 square feet of industrial space, and 67,060 square feet of commercial space which would increase wastewater generation in Goleta. Consistent with the wastewater generation factors used in the City's General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan Final EIR (184 to 220 gallons per day per residential unit, and 100 gallons per day per 1,000 square feet of habitable space for commercial and industrial development)

cumulative development would generate approximately 157,286 gallons per day of wastewater, or 0.157 MGD. This is a conservative estimate as it assumes residential units would generate 220 gallons of wastewater per unit per day. This wastewater generation represents approximately 5.3 percent of the 2.94 MGD capacity available at GSD's WWTP. The proposed project's anticipated wastewater demand represents approximately 4.5 percent of the anticipated cumulative demand. Therefore, cumulative development would have a less than significant impact related to wastewater.

Cumulative development would introduce new structures which would require installation of stormwater infrastructure. Cumulative projects would be required to comply with the drainage requirements of Chapter 13.04 of the City's Municipal Code to control and reduce stormwater flows. These requirements would ensure cumulative projects would not substantially affect existing stormwater drainage system or result in inadequate facilities for the control of stormwater runoff. The proposed project would install a detention basin, vegetated swale, and outlet for discharge into San Jose Creek which would be sized such that no additional stormwater infrastructure would be needed beyond the stormwater infrastructure included as part of the proposed project. Therefore, cumulative impacts to stormwater facilities would be less than significant.

Cumulative development would raise the demand for electricity and natural gas in the 3CE and SCG service areas. As described in Section 4.5, *Energy*, electricity and natural gas consumption in Santa Barbara County accounts for approximately 45.5 and 2.5 percent of 3CE's and SCG's total electricity and natural gas use, respectively. Cumulative development in Goleta is not anticipated to result in substantial energy demand such that new 3CE and/or SCG facilities would be required. As described in Section 4.5, *Energy*, the proposed project's electricity and natural gas demand would be incremental compared to the amount of electricity and natural gas 3CE and SCG provides, respectively. Therefore, cumulative impacts to electricity and natural gas infrastructure would be less than significant.

Similar to electricity and natural gas demand, cumulative development would increase the demand for telecommunications infrastructure. However, there is extensive telecommunications infrastructure available in Goleta to serve cumulative development provided by Verizon, Qwest, AT&T, and Level 3. The proposed project would also utilize existing telecommunications facilities and would not substantially increase the demand for telecommunication facilities in Goleta such that construction of a new facility would be required. Therefore, cumulative impacts to telecommunications facilities would be less than significant.

Cumulative development would increase solid waste generation, thereby reducing the capacity of the Tajiguas Landfill. Solid waste generation from demolition and construction of the proposed project is estimated to be 325 tons per year, and the proposed project's operational solid waste is estimated to be 56.5 tons per year. According to the County's 2021 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* projects with a project-specific impact would also be considered cumulatively considerable, as the project-specific threshold of 196 tons per year is based on a cumulative growth scenario. Therefore, project construction would have a cumulatively considerable contribution on impacts related to solid waste, even with implementation of MM UTIL-1. This cumulative impact would be Class I, *Significant and Unavoidable*. In addition, the *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* states if solid waste generation exceeds 40 tons per year, it is considered an adverse, yet less than significant, contribution to cumulative impacts to solid waste facilities. Despite implementation of additional requirements for the proposed project's Waste Management Plan for demolition and construction debris, operation of the proposed project would result in waste in excess of 40 tons per year. Therefore, project operation would have an adverse, but not cumulatively considerable contribution on impacts related to solid waste.