

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

3.17.1 Environmental Setting

Utilities

Cable and Telephone

Telecommunications services for MCB CPEN are provided by Cox Communications (MCB CPEN 2016b). Cable, internet, and telephone providers in the City of San Clemente include DIRECTV, Cox Communications, and Satellite Solutions (OrangeCounty.net 2014). Cable, television, internet, and telephone lines are located on the existing TL 695 and TL 6971 wood poles.

Electricity and Natural Gas

SDG&E provides most of the electricity and all of the natural gas to MCB CPEN (DoN 2015). Natural gas is used by 29 areas on MCB CPEN, including housing areas, encampment areas, two tenant areas, and two property record holders. MCB CPEN's existing electrical power lines provide power to the cantonment areas to the west and north of San Mateo Junction near the proposed project. The MCB CPEN electrical facilities are concentrated in and around the cantonment areas, and power is supplied to these areas by SDG&E facilities.

SDG&E provides electricity and maintains a distribution network for the City of San Clemente. The electrical grid in the City of San Clemente is a mix of above ground and underground power lines. The Southern California Gas Company provides natural gas for the City of San Clemente (City of San Clemente 2014).

Water

MCB CPEN's main potable water supply comes from local groundwater sources. A total of 31 active potable groundwater wells are used to supply water on Base, and the closest well to the proposed project is located 300 feet east of Pole structure 112 (MCB CPEN 2012). Residents of San Mateo Point Housing on MCB CPEN receive water from the South Coast Water District (MCB CPEN 2016a). Where possible, MCB CPEN uses recycled water to supplement water supplies for irrigation.

The City of San Clemente draws water from several sources, including imported water from the Metropolitan Water District through the City of San Clemente's wholesaler (Municipal Water District of Orange County), groundwater from wells, and recycled water (City of San Clemente 2016). The total supply available in 2015 was estimated to be 10,650 acre-feet per year (3.47 billion gallons per year) (City of San Clemente 2011). The City of San Clemente also operates a water reclamation plant with a 5-million-gallon per day (mgd) capacity (City of San Clemente 2016).

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Underground Utilities

Underground utilities are found on MCB CPEN, but no known underground utilities are located within the proposed project area.

Service Systems

Stormwater

Six major drainage systems are located within MCB CPEN. The proposed project area drains to San Onofre Creek and San Mateo Creek, which discharge to the Pacific Ocean. Storm water conveyance systems are managed by MCB CPEN's Assistant Chief of Staff, Environmental Security (MCB CPEN 2010, MCB CPEN 2016c); however, the proposed project area is primarily located within naturalized areas without stormwater conveyance systems.

San Clemente owns and operates a stormwater drainage system that consists of a network of channels and pipes that collect stormwater runoff and convey them to the ocean to prevent flooding. Storm drains throughout the city are managed by the City of San Clemente, private property owners, or homeowners' associations (City of San Clemente 2014). The City of San Clemente falls under the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SWRCB 2013).

Sewer and Wastewater

MCB CPEN has four sewage treatment plants on the military base. The maximum regulatory permitted flow for the sewage treatment plants ranges from 0.35 to 3.6 mgd, with actual flow rates averaging 0.12 to 2.2 mgd (MCB CPEN 2014). The City of San Clemente provides wastewater services to most areas within its boundaries and operates a wastewater treatment plant, which treated an estimated 4,700 acre-feet of wastewater (1,532 million gallons) in 2015 (City of San Clemente 2011). As of 2013, the City of San Clemente's wastewater treatment plant had a capacity of 2.2 mgd with plans to increase the capacity to 5 mgd (City of San Clemente 2013). The expanded facilities are set to go online in 2017 (Metropolitan Water District of Southern California 2015).

Solid Waste Disposal

Otay Landfill, which is located approximately 74 miles south of the proposed project in southern San Diego County, has a maximum permitted throughput of 5,830 tons per day, and a remaining capacity of 24,514,904 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2016). It accepts construction and demolition waste and treated wood. Two landfills are located on MCB CPEN (MCB CPEN 2016c), but they would not be used for wastes generated from construction of the proposed project.

3.17.2 Impact Analysis

Summary of Impacts

Table 3.17-1 presents a summary of the CEQA significance criteria and impacts on utilities and service systems that would occur during construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed project.

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Table 3.17-1 Summary of Proposed Project Impacts on Utilities and Service Systems

Would the Proposed Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

Operation and maintenance of the proposed project would involve the same activities performed at the same frequency as the existing power lines in the proposed project area; therefore, operation and maintenance would have no impact on utilities and service systems. The impact analysis below is focused on construction activities as described in Section 2: Project Description.

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

a) Would the proposed project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	Significance Determination
	Less than significant

Construction activities would generate a minimal amount of wastewater (e.g., from portable toilets used by construction workers), which would be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable wastewater treatment requirements. The proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements. The impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

b) Would the proposed project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Significance Determination
	Less than significant with mitigation

Construction water needs would be limited to water used for dust control (approximately 8 million gallons). Water for construction would be obtained from the City of San Clemente. The City of San Clemente has available supplies of over 3 billion gallons per year. Construction activities would also generate a minimal amount of wastewater from portable toilets used by construction workers. The existing water treatment facilities in the City of San Clemente have adequate capacity to provide water for construction uses. The small amount of wastewater from sanitary facilities would be transported to a location with adequate capacity. The proposed project would not require construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities. Access road grading would occur in areas with water and wastewater infrastructure including pipelines. A significant impact could occur if access road grading resulted in damage or diminished operation of the water and wastewater systems requiring repair or new construction of the water or wastewater facilities including water or wastewater pipelines. MM Utilities-1 requires SDG&E to repair any damage caused to wastewater facilities resulting from access road maintenance activities within MCB CPEN. SDG&E would also notify MCB CPEN if any potable water facilities are damaged in accordance with MM Utilities-1. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measures: MM Utilities-1.

c) Would the proposed project require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Significance Determination
	No impact

The proposed project would not involve the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities. Construction of the proposed project would not increase the rate or amount of surface runoff and would not create the need for new or expanded storm water drainage facilities. No impact would occur.

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Mitigation Measures: None required.

d) Would the proposed project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	Significance Determination
	Less than significant

Construction would require the use of approximately 8 million gallons of water for dust control. Potable water used for construction purposes would be acquired from the City of San Clemente, which has available supplies of over 3 billion gallons per year (City of San Clemente 2011). The proposed project would not require new or expanded entitlements. The impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

e) Would the proposed 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?	Significance Determination
	Less than significant

A small number of portable restrooms would be used on-site during construction. The licensed portable restroom contractor would dispose of wastewater at a treatment facility that has adequate capacity. Three wastewater treatment plants are located on MCB CPEN, and one is in the City of San Clemente, all of which have adequate capacity as described in Section 3.17.1. The impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

f) Would the proposed project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	Significance Determination
	Less than significant

Construction of the proposed project would generate solid waste from the removal of existing wood pole structures, existing conductor, and excavated soil, as well as general construction activities, including construction worker-generated wastes. Approximately 3,000 cubic yards of soil would be excavated during construction. All construction materials and debris, including excavated soils, would be reused on-site, recycled, or otherwise disposed of off-site in accordance with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations. Solid waste from the proposed project would be disposed of at the Otay Landfill, which has a maximum permitted throughput of 5,830 tons per day and remaining capacity of 24,514,904 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2016). The proposed project would be served by a facility that has sufficient capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. The impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

g) Would the proposed project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Significance Determination
	No impact

SDG&E and their contractors would handle the disposal of solid wastes in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.17.3 Mitigation Measures

MM-Utilities-1: Utility Measures for Access Road Grading

Excess Material Disposal. All construction and demolition debris generated by the access road grading shall be appropriately identified, handled, and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

1. The waste generator shall not send unauthorized waste to the Base landfills as identified in Base Order 5000.2L, Chapter 10, and shall only send approved demolition waste as authorized by the Facilities Maintenance Officer (FMO).
2. At least 50% of the construction and demolition debris generated from the access road grading shall be diverted from placement in a landfill through recycling, or reuse to comply with Executive Order (E.O.) 13514 and MCO P5090.2A, 17200.3.b (3).

Any dirt temporarily moved to install fencing should remain within the project boundary. Soil layers excavated from the site should be returned in the same order they were removed (i.e., the topsoil is to be returned to the topmost level).

Treated Wood Material.

1. Any treated wood materials that are not proposed for recycling shall undergo the California Waste Extraction Test (WET); wastes that pass shall be designated as non-hazardous waste and appropriately identified, handled and disposed of in accordance with provisions outlined within CCR Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3.
2. Wastes that fail shall be designated and disposed of as hazardous waste in accordance with CCR Title 8, Sections 66260.1 through 66279.91, and H&SC Section 25150.7 and 25143.1.5.

Wastewater. The project proponent, construction oversight authority, or duly designated contractor shall ensure caution is taken to avoid damage to existing infrastructure. Any costs associated with repairing damage to the existing sanitary sewer infrastructure, and all remedial efforts resulting from discharged sewage, will be the sole responsibility of the project proponent, construction oversight authority, or duly designated contractor.

Drinking Water. The project proponent, construction oversight authority, or duly designated contractor shall exercise caution to prevent damage to existing potable water mains during construction. The Facilities Maintenance Department (FMD) shall be notified immediately at (760) 725-4324/4348 if a water main is damaged.

Applicable Locations. All access road grading areas

Performance Standards and Timing:

Before Construction: N/A

During Construction:

Implement measures during access road grading.

After Construction: N/A

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

3.17.4 References

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3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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