

## **4.11 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES**

### **4.11.1 INTRODUCTION**

This section describes existing public services and utilities for the proposed Project area and addresses potential Project impacts related to the following services:

- Fire protection and emergency services (City of Newport Beach),
- Police protection (City of Newport Beach),
- Water Facilities (City of Newport Beach),
- Wastewater Facilities (City of Newport Beach),
- Storm drain facilities (City of Newport Beach),
- Electricity (Southern California Edison Company), and
- Natural Gas (Southern California Gas Company).

As previously discussed in Section 2.3.3, Effects Found Not to be Significant, the City through the preparation of the Initial Study, determined that the proposed Project would not have a significant impact on schools or landfill capacity; no further analysis was required. The proposed Project would not result in a population increase; therefore, the Project would not impact school facilities. The increase in solid waste disposal resulting from implementation of the Project can be accommodated within the permitted capacity of the County's landfill system (Arnau 2009; see Initial Study in Appendix A). As reported in December 2008 by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, the City diverted 60 percent of its waste stream, exceeding the mandated 50 percent diversion. The City would continue to comply with ongoing waste management programs.

### **4.11.2 METHODOLOGY**

The Newport Beach Fire Department and Police Department were contacted to determine if the proposed Project would significantly impact the respective departments' abilities to provide services. BonTerra Consulting coordinated with the City of Newport Beach to determine if there are existing utility facilities in the Project area to serve the proposed Project and to determine if the proposed Project would affect their ability to provide services to the Project site and surrounding area. In addition, the BonTerra Consulting coordinated with the City to determine the storm drain, water, and sewer line design requirements within and adjacent to the Project site.

### **4.11.3 FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES**

#### **Regulatory Setting**

There are no federal or State regulations applicable to this Project related to fire protection.

## **City of Newport Beach**

### **Municipal Code**

Title 9, Fire Code, of the City's Municipal Code, contains provisions that deal with a range of issues, including articulating fire flow requirements, the provision of automatic sprinkler systems in public buildings, requiring an accurate occupant count in public places, and the provision of emergency power in public assembly places.

### **Existing Conditions**

Fire protection, prevention, and emergency medical services for the City of Newport Beach (City) including the Project site are provided by the Newport Beach Fire Department (Fire Department). The Fire Department operates five divisions: Operations, Emergency Medical Services, Fire Prevention, Fire Training, and Life Guard. The Operations Division is the largest division and is comprised of personnel and equipment that respond to emergency incidents. The Fire Department operates 8 fire stations located throughout the City, a lifeguard headquarters facility, a lifeguard substation, a Junior Lifeguard facility (in the summer), and 38 lifeguard towers.

Within the City's 8 stations, the Fire Department currently employs 146 full-time and 170 seasonal employees to provide 24-hour protection and response to the City's residents and visitors. Fire-suppression employees work 3 shifts per month, with 39 persons per shift. Citywide; there are 7 paramedics on duty per shift.

The Lido Fire Station No. 2, located at 475 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, provides the initial response to the Project area. The Lido Station is equipped with a fire engine, a ladder truck, and a paramedic van. There are nine fire fighters on duty each shift. This station is staffed with two fire captains, two engineers, three firefighters, and two paramedics per shift (Lewis 2009).

The Fire Department's goal is to provide a citywide response time of 5 minutes or less for 90 percent of the calls (Lewis 2009).

The Fire Department is a signatory to the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and has an Automatic Aid Agreement with the Cities of Costa Mesa, Laguna Beach, Santa Ana, and Huntington Beach, and the Orange County Fire Authority. Together, these cities provide highly trained professionals to any emergency. The closest emergency response unit is dispatched to the emergency, regardless of city boundary.

### **Project Design Features and Standard Conditions**

#### ***Project Design Features***

**PDF 4.11-1** The City shall provide a locked gate at the Project entry to ensure that no vehicles enter the site after dusk. The City shall provide a locking system on the gate that ensures emergency personnel, vehicles, and equipment can enter once the park is closed.

#### ***Standard Conditions and Requirements***

**SC 4.11-1** Prior to the City Council's approval of the Project site plan, the Fire Department shall review and approve the site plan in order to ensure adequate access to the

Project site via the access road. In addition, the site plan shall provide adequate on-site space to park Fire Department apparatus.

### **Thresholds of Significance**

The following threshold criterion is from the City of Newport Beach Initial Study Checklist. The Project would result in a significant impact related to fire services if it would:

**Threshold 4.11-1** Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: Fire Protection.

### **Environmental Impacts**

**Threshold 4.11-1** *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: Fire Protection?*

To ensure the safety of each project considered by the City, the Fire Department requires review and approval of the site plans of new developments before building permits are issued. The Fire Department would review the Project site plan to ensure that there would be adequate access for department vehicles and equipment and adequate on-site space for apparatus parking (SC 4.11-1). The park would be closed to incoming vehicles at dusk. No nighttime lighting would be provided except for that which is necessary for public safety. The park entry would be gated and would include a lock system to allow the Fire Department/emergency personnel entrance to the park when the park is closed (refer to PDF 4.11-1) The Fire Department has indicated that the proposed bathroom/maintenance equipment structure would not require fire sprinklers or a fire alarm system (Lewis 2009).

The Project would increase the demand for the City's fire-protection services. However, this increased demand would not affect the Fire Department's ability to maintain an acceptable response time. The proposed Project would not require the construction of new facilities, it would not require the expansion of existing facilities, nor would it require additional personnel or equipment to maintain acceptable response times (Lewis 2009). In addition, adequate access and entry would be provided for Fire Department apparatus. Therefore, the Project's impact on fire-protection services and emergency services would be less than significant.

**Impact Summary:** *Less Than Significant Impact.* Fire protection services can be provided to the Project site without significantly impacting existing and planned development within the City. Adequate emergency access to the Project site can be provided.

## **Cumulative Impacts**

The fire protection study area considered the cumulative impact of (1) the area that could be affected by future Project activities and (2) the areas affected by other projects whose activities could directly or indirectly affect the fire protection for the Project within a service area.

The geographic area for cumulative analysis of fire protection services is defined as the service territory for the Fire Department. The City is almost fully built out, with most new development occurring as infill development or redevelopment. The contribution of these projects to area growth is reflected in Orange County Projections-2006 (OCP-2006) estimates and has been taken into account in long-range planning efforts undertaken by agencies, including the Fire Department who evaluates cumulative demand in order to plan for overall service. The Fire Department is currently meeting its response time objectives and expects to continue meeting its response time objectives. No cumulative impacts are anticipated. Therefore, the Project's demand for fire protection services would not result in or contribute to a significant cumulative impact to fire protection services, and no mitigation is required.

## **Mitigation Program**

### ***Project Design Features***

**PDF 4.11-1** The City shall provide a locked gate at the Project entry to ensure that no vehicles enter the site after dusk. The City shall provide a locking system on the gate that ensures emergency personnel, vehicles, and equipment can enter once the park is closed.

### ***Standard Conditions and Requirements***

**SC 4.11-1** Prior to the City Council's approval of the Project site plan, the Fire Department shall review and approve the site plan in order to ensure adequate access to the Project site via the access road. In addition, the site plan shall provide adequate on-site space to park Fire Department apparatus.

### ***Mitigation Measures***

No mitigation measures are required.

## **Level of Significance After Mitigation**

No significant impacts to the City of Newport Beach Fire Department and its service levels would occur.

## **4.11.4 POLICE PROTECTION**

### **Regulatory Setting**

There are no federal, State, or local regulations applicable to this Project-related to police protection.

### **Existing Conditions**

Police protection services are provided by the Newport Beach Police Department (Police Department). All patrol investigation and support services operate from the City's police station

located at 870 Santa Barbara Drive in Newport Center. The Police Department provides emergency police response, nonemergency police response, routine police patrol, traffic violation enforcement, traffic accident investigation, animal control, and parking code enforcement. The Department is divided into three divisions: Support Services, Patrol/Traffic, and Detectives. The Police Department currently employs 285 personnel, including 1 chief, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 22 sergeants, 115 sworn officers, 92 civilian personnel, and 44 seasonal and part-time personnel. The City has authorization for 149 sworn officers. The ratio of officers to residents is currently 1.7 officers per 1,000 residents.

The Police Department is divided into 39 Reporting Districts with officers assigned to each Reporting District (Querry 2009). The Project site is located in Reporting District 24. Current response times for police services in the City average approximately 4 minutes for high priority calls and 16 minutes for low priority calls. Response times vary depending on the nature of the call. Response times for priority one calls are currently being met in all parts of the City including the Project area. There were an average of 74,000 calls dispatched for the City between August 2008 and August 2009; the City dispatched 4,852 calls for service in the Project area during the same period (Querry 2009).

The City participates in a mutual aid agreement which is a contract among City Police Departments to provide back-up support to member Departments as needed. Implementation of the agreement is determined by each jurisdiction's watch commander on a case-by-case basis.

### **Project Design Features and Standard Conditions**

#### ***Project Design Features***

PDF 4.11-1 is applicable to police protection services.

#### ***Standard Conditions and Requirements***

No standard conditions are identified for police protection services.

### **Thresholds of Significance**

The following threshold criterion is from the City of Newport Beach Initial Study Checklist. The Project would result in a significant impact related to police protection services if it would:

**Threshold 4.11-2** Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: Police Protection.

### **Environmental Impacts**

**Threshold 4.11-2** *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable*

**service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: Police Protection?**

Implementation of the proposed Project would introduce active and passive park uses to the currently undeveloped site and would result in increased activity at the Project site. This additional activity would generate an incremental increase in the demand for police protection services. However, the park would not result in an increase in resident population or City employees. The park is intended as an additional community recreational facility in the City, particularly in West Newport.

As previously noted, the response time in the City including the Project area is approximately 4 minutes for high priority calls and 16 minutes for low priority calls. Use of the Project site as a public park is not anticipated to result in a change to this response time. The Newport Beach Police Department has indicated that the Project would not substantially increase response times or significantly affect staff, facilities, equipment, or services.

Although the Project would increase demand for the City's police protection services, this demand would not require the construction of new facilities, nor would it require the expansion of existing facilities that would result in physical environmental impacts. Therefore, the Project's impact on police protection services would be less than significant. However, PDF 4.11-1 provided above would ensure that the Police Department would be able to access the park site after closing.

**Impact Summary:** **Less Than Significant Impact.** Police protection services can be provided to the Project site without significantly impacting existing and planned development within the City.

**Cumulative Impacts**

The police protection study area considered the cumulative impact of (1) the area that could be affected by future Project activities, and (2) the areas affected by other projects whose activities could directly or indirectly affect the fire protection for the Project within a service area.

The geographic area for cumulative analysis of police protection services is defined as the service territory for the Police Department. As with the City Fire Department, the Police Department has taken cumulative growth into account in its long-range planning efforts. The Police Department is currently meeting its staffing and service objectives and expects to continue meeting these in the future. No cumulative impacts are anticipated. Therefore, the Project's demand for police protection services would not result in or contribute to a significant cumulative impact to police protection services, and no mitigation is required.

**Mitigation Program**

***Project Design Features***

**PDF 4.11-1** The City shall provide a locked gate at the Project entry to ensure that no vehicles enter the site after dusk. The City shall provide a locking system on the gate that ensures emergency personnel, vehicles, and equipment can enter once the park is closed.

### ***Standard Conditions and Requirements***

No standard conditions are applicable for police protection services.

### ***Mitigation Measures***

No mitigation is required.

### **Level of Significance After Mitigation**

No significant impacts to the City of Newport Beach Police Department and its service levels would occur.

## **4.11.5 WATER FACILITIES**

### **Regulatory Setting**

#### ***Federal***

#### **Safe Drinking Water Act**

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA, *Health and Safety Code* §§116350–116405) is intended to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The Act authorizes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to set national standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and man-made contaminants.

#### **National Primary Drinking Water Regulations**

The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPCDWRs or primary standards), also known as maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), are legally enforceable standards set and enforced by USEPA that apply to public water systems. Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water.

#### **National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations**

The National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSCDWRs) are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. The USEPA recommends secondary standards to water systems, but does not require systems to comply. However, States may choose to adopt them as enforceable standards. Title 22 of the *California Code of Regulations* (CCR) (Division 4, Chapter 15, "Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations") provides the regulatory requirements for potable water quality in California.

#### ***City of Newport Beach***

#### **City of Newport Beach Municipal Code**

Title 14 of the City's Municipal Code (Ordinance 92-31, as amended) allows for imposing mandatory water conservation measures ranging from voluntary consumption reductions to measures that restrict water usage to the minimum necessary for basic human health and sanitation. The mandatory restrictions on water use and the prohibitions of activities that waste water as well as the penalties and surcharges provided by this chapter are the minimum

controls necessary to ensure that adequate supplies of water are available now and in the future.

Title 14 also establishes reasonable procedures and standards for the design, installation, and maintenance of water-efficient landscapes in conjunction with new construction projects within the City to promote the conservation and efficient use of water within the City and to prevent the waste of available water resources.

### **Existing Conditions**

In the City of Newport Beach, water service is provided by the City, by Irvine Ranch Water District, and by Mesa Consolidated Water District. The Project area is within the service area of the City; the Utilities Department Water Division is responsible for the provision of this service. The Utilities Department Water Division has five subsections: Water Meters, Water Operations, Water Quality, Water Production, and Safety and Environmental. These five subsections provide service relating to meter reading, water shut-offs/turn-ons, service leaks, water main breaks, fire hydrants, valve turning, water pressure, water taste and odor, water production supply, water testing, safety, regulatory environmental issues, and education and conservation.

The City's water supply consists of imported water, groundwater, and recycled water. According to the City of Newport Beach's *2009 Water Quality Report*, imported water is purchased from the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC), which supplies water to Orange County via the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California. Most of this imported water supply is provided through the State Water Project and from the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA).

With respect to groundwater, the Orange County Water District (OCWD) manages local groundwater. Groundwater is pumped from the Orange County Groundwater Basin. The Groundwater Basin is 350 square miles and lies beneath north and central Orange County from the Irvine to the Los Angeles border and from Yorba Linda to the Pacific Ocean. More than 20 cities and retail water districts draw from the basin to provide water to homes and businesses. The City's groundwater supply is obtained from four wells: Dolphin Shallow Well, Dolphin Deep Well, Tamura Shallow Well, and Tamura Deep Well. These wells are supplied from the Lower Santa Ana Basin.

With respect to recycled water, the City began serving recycled water in 1999 through an agreement with OCWD. OCWD provides water through the Green Acres Project, which has the capability to deliver up to 1,000 acre-feet per year (af/yr). The City has programs and policies in place to promote increased recycled water use in future years, including financial incentives. There is no existing recycled water service in the Project area.

According to the *Urban Water Management Plan*, the City of Newport Beach delivers water to its residents through a comprehensive system of reservoirs, water mains, and pipes. The City provides water and recycled water services to approximately 80,000 residents in its service area. The City currently supplies approximately 18,000 af/yr of potable water to approximately 26,000 accounts.

The City has three water system storage reservoirs: Big Canyon Reservoir, Zone 4 Reservoir, and 16<sup>th</sup> Street Reservoir. The Big Canyon Reservoir, located in Corona del Mar, is a distribution and storage concrete-covered earthen dam reservoir that has a capacity of approximately 196 million gallons (MG) and a maximum water surface elevation of 302 feet. The City maintains this reservoir at an average level of approximately 286 feet, providing

approximately 300 acre-feet (af) (98 MG) of storage. The Zone 4 Reservoir is a 1.5 MG below-grade concrete tank that has a maximum elevation of 663 feet and is located on Muir Beach Circle. The 16<sup>th</sup> Street Reservoir is a buried cast-in-place concrete tank that has a capacity of 3 MG; it is located at 951 West 16<sup>th</sup> Street, and it serves as a holding tank for well water.

Existing water lines range from 1 to 36 inches, with the majority of the pipelines ranging from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. Transmission mains convey water to various sections of the distribution system and the distribution lines deliver water to local areas. In addition, the City's water infrastructure includes five domestic and two reclaimed pump stations and 43 pressure-reducing stations. The water distribution system is divided into five major pressure zones that serve elevations from sea level to 725 feet above sea level. The existing water system in the Project area consists of a 12-inch water main in West Coast Highway that connects to a 6-inch water main in Superior Avenue. The road portion of the proposed Project is located within the City's Sphere of Influence, but outside of the City's water service area. The City can and proposes to provide service beyond its service boundaries as set forth in Municipal Code Ordinance 96-22.

To further reduce water consumption at City sites and facilities, the City has a computerized central irrigation controller system. It is the City's objective to integrate all City sites and facilities, as feasible, into this system in the next five years. This system helps to reduce runoff and uses a "smart timer" control for irrigating the City's landscaped areas. The central irrigation control system includes the components listed below.

#### Weather Station

- Accurately measures, wind, rain, temperature, solar radiation, and relative humidity; then computes watering programs and communicates with the Central Computer.
- Prevents watering when it is raining or in high wind conditions.

#### Central Computer

- Adjusts irrigation schedules on field satellite controllers on a daily basis using information from the Weather Station.
- Receives alerts and alarms to help ensure that repairs are made in a timely manner.

#### Satellite Controller

- Communicates with Central Computer and sends a watering program to individual stations in the field.
- Processes alarms, which provide station and/or master valve shut down and program advance as required.

#### Flow Sensor

- Communicates with the Satellite Controller and monitors irrigation systems for the proper flow rate.
- Prevents property damage due to water main breaks.

#### Master Valve

- Opens at the start of the watering cycle and shuts down after the cycle is complete.
- Shuts down systems that are malfunctioning.

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## **Project Design Features and Standard Conditions**

### ***Project Design Features***

**PDF 4.11-2** Sunset Ridge Park shall be integrated into the central irrigation controller system for purposes of water management and conservation.

### ***Standard Conditions and Requirements***

No standard conditions have been identified for water facilities.

### **Thresholds of Significance**

The following threshold criteria are from the City of Newport Beach Initial Study Checklist. The Project would result in a significant impact related to public services if it would:

**Threshold 4.11-3** Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

**Threshold 4.11-4** Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed.

### **Environmental Impacts**

**Threshold 4.11-3** *Would the project require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

**Threshold 4.11-4** *Are there sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?*

The proposed Project is a public project in an area presently served by all utilities including water service. There is an existing 12-inch City water main in West Coast Highway that connects to a 6-inch water main in Superior Avenue. The only new water infrastructure that would be required for the Project would occur on the site. As part of the proposed Project, a two- to four-inch water line would be installed on the Park site. The new line would extend east to west through the site from the parking lot to Superior Avenue where it would connect to the existing six-inch water line in Superior Avenue.

The City has indicated that it can provide water to the Project site. The road portion of the proposed Project is located within the City's Sphere of Influence, but outside of the City's water service area; however, the City can provide service beyond its service boundaries as set forth in Municipal Code Ordinance 96-22. Activities associated with maintaining the Park site would increase the water use at the site over existing conditions.

The Project would have short-term and long-term increases in water demand. Short-term demand for water may occur during excavation, grading, and construction activities on site. Water demand primarily associated with fugitive dust control would be temporary and would cease at Project completion. Construction activities require minimal water and are not expected

to have any adverse impacts on the existing water system or available water supplies. Impacts associated with short-term construction activities are considered less than significant.

Water supply and consumption within the City is planned for by the *Urban Water Management Plan* (last updated December 2005). According to the *Urban Water Management Plan*, the City's water supplies are from both surface water and groundwater sources. The analysis in the City's *Urban Water Management Plan* compares the projected normal water supply and customer demands from 2010 to 2030, in 5-year increments. The projected water supply is estimated to increase by approximately 9.7 percent by the year 2030 from 2005 levels.

As identified in Table 4.11-1, the proposed Project would have an average daily demand of approximately 20,597 gallons per day (gpd) for park maintenance and irrigation, as well as restroom facilities. This is equivalent to 1,005,000 cubic feet (cf) per year: up to 1,000,000 cf for landscape maintenance and 5,000 cf for the restrooms.

Although this water use would be an increase over existing conditions, the increase in water demand can be accommodated without impacting water supplies. The City of Newport Beach has identified that there is sufficient water supplies to serve the proposed Project. All new development is required to comply with State law regarding water conservation measures, including pertinent provisions of the *California Government Code*.

**TABLE 4.11-1  
SUNSET PARK WATER DEMAND**

Land Use	Unit Demand Factor (gpd/ac)	Area	Average Annual Water Demand		
			(gpd)	(af/yr)	HCF
Park	3,060	18.9 acre	20,494	23	1,000,00
Restrooms	N/A	1,300 sf	102.5	.0024	5,000

gpd/ac: gallons per day per acre; ac: acre; gpd: gallons per day; af/yr: acre feet per year; HCF: 100 cubic feet.  
Source: City of Newport Beach 2009.

**Impact Summary** *Less Than Significant Impact.* There are existing water facilities in the vicinity of the Project site and the proposed Project would involve the construction of new facilities to serve the Project. There is sufficient water supply available to serve the proposed Project. No new or expanded water entitlements would be required and no mitigation would be required.

**Cumulative Impacts**

The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of water infrastructure includes the Project site and the City's service area. According to the City's *Urban Water Management Plan*, existing water systems have sufficient capacity to meet the additional water demand from the proposed Project as well as existing and proposed development within the City's service area through 2030. Additional water conservation by the City would ensure that adequate water supply can be provided. The Orange County Water District, which provides the groundwater supply to the City, forecasts that there are sufficient groundwater supplies to meet the City's future water demand requirements. As such, the potential cumulative impacts from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects related to water supply within the City would be less than

significant. Therefore, the Project's contribution to water demand would not be cumulatively considerable.

### **Mitigation Program**

#### ***Project Design Features***

**PDF 4.11-2** Sunset Ridge Park shall be integrated into the central irrigation controller system for purposes of water management and conservation.

#### ***Standard Conditions and Requirements***

No standard conditions are applicable for water facilities.

#### ***Mitigation Measures***

No mitigation is required.

#### **Level of Significance After Mitigation**

No significant impacts are anticipated associated with water supply.

### **4.11.6 WASTEWATER FACILITIES**

#### **Existing Conditions**

The City provides wastewater service to most of the City and has a total service area of approximately 13.5 square miles. In the City, the Utilities Department Wastewater Division is responsible for the collection of residential and commercial wastewater. This Division has three subsections: Pump Station Operation, Cleaning Operation, and Construction Operation. These three subsections provide service relating to pump station repair and maintenance, sewer mains, lateral and manhole cleaning, sewer blockage and odor, and sewer main and lateral breaks and repairs. The City's existing collection system consists of over 200 miles of gravity and force flow sewer mains, varying in size from 2 to 15 inches in diameter.

Residential and commercial wastewater collected by the City's wastewater collection system is transported using a system of 21 pump stations for treatment by the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD). The OCSD is responsible for safely collecting, treating, and disposing of the wastewater generated by 2.3 million people living in a 470-square-mile area of central and northwest Orange County. In addition, OCSD trunk sewers and force mains also receive sewage flows from sewers throughout the City. The OCSD trunk sewers (which vary in size from 18 to 42 inches in diameter) reduce the size and number of sewers needed to be built and maintained by the City. The OCSD also operates seven pump stations in the City. The two sewage water treatment plants operated by OCSD include Treatment Plant No. 2 in Huntington Beach and Reclamation Plant No. 1 in Fountain Valley.

A majority of the City's sewage flow is pumped to OCSD Plant No. 2, while flows from the portion of the City north of State Route 73 are pumped to Plant No. 1. According to the OCSD, (OCSD 2009), OCSD Reclamation Plant No. 1 has a design capacity of 174 million gallons per day (mgd) and treats an average of 92 mgd. Treatment Plant No. 2 has a design capacity of 276 mgd and treats, on average, a flow of 129 mgd. Currently Plant Nos. 1 and 2 are operating at 53 percent and 47 percent of design capacity, respectively. The OCSD wastewater treatment plants are divided into several operating systems that work together. The major processes are

preliminary treatment, primary treatment, anaerobic digestion, secondary treatment, and solids handling.

Wastewater treated by the OCSD is discharged into the Pacific Ocean through a 120-inch-diameter ocean outfall pipe that extends 5 miles offshore to a discharge point 180 feet below the ocean surface. The treatment levels meet all current State and federal requirements. OCSD reclaims up to 10 MG of treated wastewater daily, which is sent for further processing and then used for landscape irrigation and for injection into the groundwater seawater intrusion barrier.

With respect to the Project area, the existing sewer system consists of an existing six-inch sewer facility that is currently located on the Project site and that provides service to the existing residential land uses immediately north of the Project site. The sewer line extends from the residential land use and runs in a northwest to southeast direction to an existing 36-inch sewer line located in West Coast Highway.

### **Project Design Features and Standard Conditions**

No project design features or standard conditions and requirements have been identified for wastewater facilities.

### **Thresholds of Significance**

The following threshold criteria are from the City of Newport Beach Initial Study Checklist. The Project would result in a significant impact related to wastewater if it would:

**Threshold 4.11-5** Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

**Threshold 4.11-6** Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which services or may serve the Project that has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

**Threshold 4.11-7** 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.

### **Environmental Impacts**

**Threshold 4.11-5** *Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?*

**Threshold 4.11-6** *Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which services or may serve the Project that has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?*

**Threshold 4.11-7** *Would the 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?*

As stated above, wastewater would be generated by the proposed park uses via the restroom facilities. While Project implementation would result in an incremental increase in wastewater originating from the Project site, it is not expected to result in a need for expanded wastewater treatment facilities that could result in significant environmental impacts.

Wastewater originating from the Project site would be generated by new park uses (e.g., restroom facilities). The City of Newport Beach provides wastewater service to the Project site and would ultimately be treated by facilities owned and operated by the OCSD. The City currently maintains a six-inch sewer line in the Project site which provides service to the existing residential land uses immediately north of the Project site. As part of the proposed Project, a connection from the on-site sewer line to the proposed restroom facilities would be made to accommodate wastewater flows from the Project. Because the Project site is vacant, site development with a park represents an incremental increase in wastewater flows generated by the Project. However, the demand for wastewater treatment would not substantially increase the amount of wastewater treated by the OCSD, nor would it require the construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities that could result in significant environmental impacts.

Wastewater treatment requirements have been issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for the OCSD treatment plant to ensure that adequate levels of treatment would be provided for the wastewater flows emanating from all land uses within its service area. The proposed Project has been developed with site design BMPs aimed at avoiding or reducing the water quality impacts of the Project and would incorporate all applicable best management practices (BMPs) for construction, post-construction/operation, and water quality treatment to ensure compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) multiple separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit, Construction General Permit, the Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP), the Project's Water Quality management Plan (WQMP), and the City's water quality policies (refer to Section 4.10, Hydrology and Water Quality). Therefore, the Project would comply with these wastewater requirements; less than significant effects would occur.

**Impact Summary:** *Less Than Significant Impact.* Implementation of the proposed Project would not require the construction of new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities that could result in significant environmental impacts. Further, the Project would comply with applicable wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB. Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

**Cumulative Impacts**

The geographic area for the cumulative analysis for wastewater treatment is defined as the City and the OCSD service territory. Within its service area, OCSD uses United States Census Bureau population information with population projections as well as existing and planned land uses to project current and future wastewater flows. Because OCSD projects that its existing and planned wastewater treatment capacity can accommodate the growth forecasted by the U.S. Census within its service area, development that is generally consistent with this forecast can be adequately served by OCSD facilities. The proposed Project is consistent with the City's General Plan and zoning designations for the site. The project would not result residential or

employment growth and would not induce significant population or housing growth, either directly or indirectly. In addition, the Project would not contribute wastewater that would exceed the service capacity of OCS. Therefore, the Project would not significantly contribute to or cause cumulative impact to wastewater service.

### **Mitigation Program**

No project design features or standard conditions have been identified. No mitigation is required.

### **Level of Significance After Mitigation**

No impacts are anticipated associated with wastewater service.

## **4.11.7 ENERGY**

The State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix F, Energy Conservation, requires EIRs to include a discussion of the potential energy impacts of proposed projects, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. The discussion below provides information pertaining to this issue. Please also refer to Section 4.4, Air Quality and Climate Change.

### **Regulatory Setting**

Please refer to Section 4.4, Air Quality and Climate Change.

### **Existing Conditions**

#### ***Electricity***

Southern California Edison Company (SCE), an independently owned utility, provides electrical power to the City, including the Project area. SCE distributes electricity purchased through the California Power Exchange to a business and residential population of more than 13 million people within a 50,000-square-mile service area that is comprised of Central, Coastal, and Southern California. It is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), which protects customers from overcharge and promotes energy efficiency, system reliability, and financial integrity of utilities. According to the California Energy Commission (CEC), the SCE service area experienced a peak demand of 19,465 megawatts (MW) in 2000 (CEC 2007). The CEC estimates that peak demand and net energy load within SCE's service territory will continue to grow annually by 2.4 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. In 2006, the CEC projected a peak demand in SCE's service territory of 24,960 MW in 2012 and a net energy load of 125.2 million megawatt hours (MWh). In 2008, the CEC projected a peak energy demand of 25,258 MW in 2013 and a peak energy demand of 26,382 MW in 2016.

The Electrical Division of the Utilities Department of the City of Newport Beach is responsible for the maintenance and operation of approximately 6,000 street lights within the City. In addition, this division provides service to the City-owned facilities which are used by City staff and the general public. There are existing electrical power lines adjacent to the Project site.

#### ***Natural Gas***

The Southern California Gas Company (SCGC) provides natural gas service to the City including the Project site. The SCGC has facilities in the Project area that can be used to serve

the proposed Project. According to their website, the SCGC is the nation's largest natural gas distribution utility and serves nearly 20 million customers throughout central and southern California (SCGC 2009). The SCGC operates the largest natural gas pipeline system in the United States, with transmission and distribution pipelines that span approximately 49,000 miles and service pipelines that span approximately 46,000 miles (SCGC 2007). As a public utility, the SCGC is also under the jurisdiction of the CPUC. The availability of natural gas service is based upon conditions of gas supply and the regulations set forth by regulatory agencies such as the CPUC. The SCGC's ability to provide service can also be affected by federal regulatory agencies. The Oil and Gas Division of the City of Newport Beach is operated by private contract and managed by Utilities Staff members. The Oil & Gas Division produces and sells crude oil and gas from 16 City-owned wells. These wells are located in the West Newport area.

### **Project Design Features and Standard Conditions**

No project design features or standard conditions and requirements have been identified for energy.

### **Thresholds of Significance**

The following threshold criterion is from the City of Newport Beach Initial Study Checklist. The Project would result in a significant impact related to energy if it would:

**Threshold 4.11-8** Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered energy transmission facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable levels of service

### **Environmental Impacts**

**Threshold 4.11-8** *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered energy transmission facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable levels of service?*

### ***Electricity***

The proposed Project would require connection to the site. As stated above, there are existing electrical power lines adjacent to the Project site. Development of the site with the proposed uses would create an increase in the demand for electricity over existing conditions. However, development of park uses would require incremental increase in electricity uses (i.e., security lighting and lighting for restroom facilities). Therefore, the overall net increase of electrical demand would be negligible.

### ***Natural Gas***

Development of the site with the proposed uses would create an increase in the demand for natural gas over existing conditions. Similar to electrical service, the overall net increase for natural gas is expected to be negligible. SCGC is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission which requires SCGC to provide natural gas service to the Project. The SCGC has facilities in the Project area that can be used to serve the proposed Project. Should connection to the site

be required, the connection location, pipeline dimension, and buried depth would be provided by SCGC once specific development plans become available.

**Impact Summary:** *Less Than Significant Impact.* There are existing electrical and natural gas facilities adjacent to the Project site to serve the proposed Project; no significant physical environmental impacts would result from connection to these facilities.

### **Cumulative Impacts**

#### ***Electricity***

The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of impacts to the provision of electricity is the service territory of SCE. The CEC estimates that peak demand and net energy load within SCE's service territory will continue to grow annually by 2.4 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. The Project would incrementally increase electrical demand in the area. However, SCE has identified adequate capacity to handle increases in electrical demand. Increases associated with the Project would be limited because of the development of the site as a public park; this increase would be nominal compared to an increase in regional electrical demand. In addition, compliance with Title 24 of the California Administrative Code regulates energy consumption in new construction and regulates building energy consumption for heating, cooling, ventilation, water heating, and lighting for all development. Therefore, the Project's incremental contribution to increased demand for electricity is not considered cumulatively considerable.

#### ***Natural Gas***

The cumulative study area for natural gas is the SCGC service territory. There are several new supply and storage projects under consideration at the State level. The park Project would have a nominal need for natural gas supply. Therefore, sufficient gas supplies and infrastructure capacity are available or have already been planned to serve past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects. As with all future development projects, the proposed Project would be subject to Title 24 requirements and these projects would be evaluated to determine the need for specific distribution infrastructure improvements. The Project's contribution to cumulative natural gas impacts would be considered less than significant.

### **Mitigation Program**

No mitigation is required.

### **Level of Significance After Mitigation**

No significant energy impacts are anticipated.