4.21 WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

1. SUMMARY

The proposed project includes a wastewater reclamation plant (WRP), which would be owned and operated by the City of Santa Clarita and recycle up to 395,411 gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater, including the proposed project's estimated 214,265 gpd of wastewater. The proposed WRP would be designed as a scalping plant and would not treat solids; any solids generated by the proposed project would be discharged to the existing sewer and treated at the existing Valencia WRP.

Construction-related impacts to wastewater disposal would not be significant as portable, on-site sanitation facilities would be utilized during construction. The proposed project, at buildout, would generate a worst-case, average total of 214,265 gpd of wastewater that would be treated by the proposed Vista Canyon WRP and Valencia WRP (solids only). These two WRPs have adequate capacity to accommodate the proposed project's anticipated wastewater generation. For this reason, and based on the supporting analysis provided below, wastewater disposal impacts would not be significant on a project-specific or cumulative level.

The analysis provided in this section is based on two reports prepared by Dexter Wilson Engineering, Inc.: (1) "Sewer Siphon Pre-Design Report for the Santa Clara River Crossing at Vista Canyon" (2009); and (2) "Engineering Report for the Vista Canyon Factory (Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facility)" (2010). Copies of these two reports are available in ***Appendix 4.21*** *of the EIR. Additionally, for information relating the water quality of the proposed WRP's effluent, please see* ***Section 4.8.1***, ***Water Quality****, of this EIR.*

2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

a. Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Most wastewater generated within the Santa Clarita Valley is treated at two existing WRPs, which are operated by the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District (SCVSD). The existing Saugus WRP is located at 26200 Springbrook Avenue in Saugus. The existing Valencia WRP is located at 28185 The Old Road in Valencia. These two facilities, illustrated in **Figure 4.21-1**, **Existing Water Reclamation Plants and Sanitation Districts**, provide primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment. The SCVSD has a permitted treatment capacity of 28.1 mgd and a treated average of 20.5 mgd.[1]

The mechanism used to fund expansion projects is the Districts' Connection Fee Program. Prior to the connection of the local sewer network to the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

1 County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. *Final 2015 Santa Clarita Valley Joint Sewerage System Facilities EIR*, January 1998.

(CSDLAC) system, all new users are required to pay for their fair share[2] of the District sewerage system expansion through a "connection fee." The fees fund treatment capacity expansion and trunk lines, while on-site sewer mains are the responsibility of the developer.

The rate at which connections are made—and revenues accumulate—drives the rate at which periodic expansions of the system will be designed and built. However, it should be noted that connection permits are not issued if there is not sufficient capacity. Therefore, the expansion of district facilities may not be immediate if adequate capacity does not exist to serve new users, or the expansion may occur in the future if it is determined that there is adequate capacity to serve new users, but inadequate capacity to serve future development within the tributary area(s) of the affected collection/treatment facilities, thereby necessitating future system expansions. In the latter case, the connection fees paid by new users are deposited into a restricted Capital Improvement Fund (CIF) used solely to capitalize the future expansion of affected system facilities. The cyclical process of building phased expansions and collecting connection fees can continue indefinitely. The only restriction would be when the districts run out of land. Existing facilities can be expanded to handle a daily capacity of 34.2 mgd, which is sufficient to meet demand up until 2015.[3] The district does not expect to exceed a daily capacity of 34.2 mgd because connection permits will not be issued that would exceed this amount.

b. Wastewater Collection System

The City of Santa Clarita currently owns portions of the sewer conveyance system within its boundaries; larger sewer lines, however, are owned by the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District. The City contracts with the County of Los Angeles for the maintenance of its lines.

The project site is located in the East Soledad Canyon Drain of the Santa Clarita Valley drainage basins. All of the flows from this drainage basin flow to the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD) existing 18-inch trunk sewer line in Soledad Canyon Road. There are two sewer pipes that discharge to the upstream start of the LACSD trunk sewer at manhole SDM211, namely, (1) a 15-inch pipe owned by the City of Santa Clarita that serves some residential development on the north side of Soledad Canyon Road, and (2) a 24-inch pipeline owned by the Newhall County Water District (NCWD) that serves the remainder of the development in the East Soledad Canyon Drain. The 24-inch NCWD pipeline, which is located in the Santa Clara River, carries flows from an 18-inch NCWD pipeline and an 18-inch City pipeline. Please see **Figure 4.21-2**, **Existing and Proposed Sewer System**, for a depiction of the existing sewer system.

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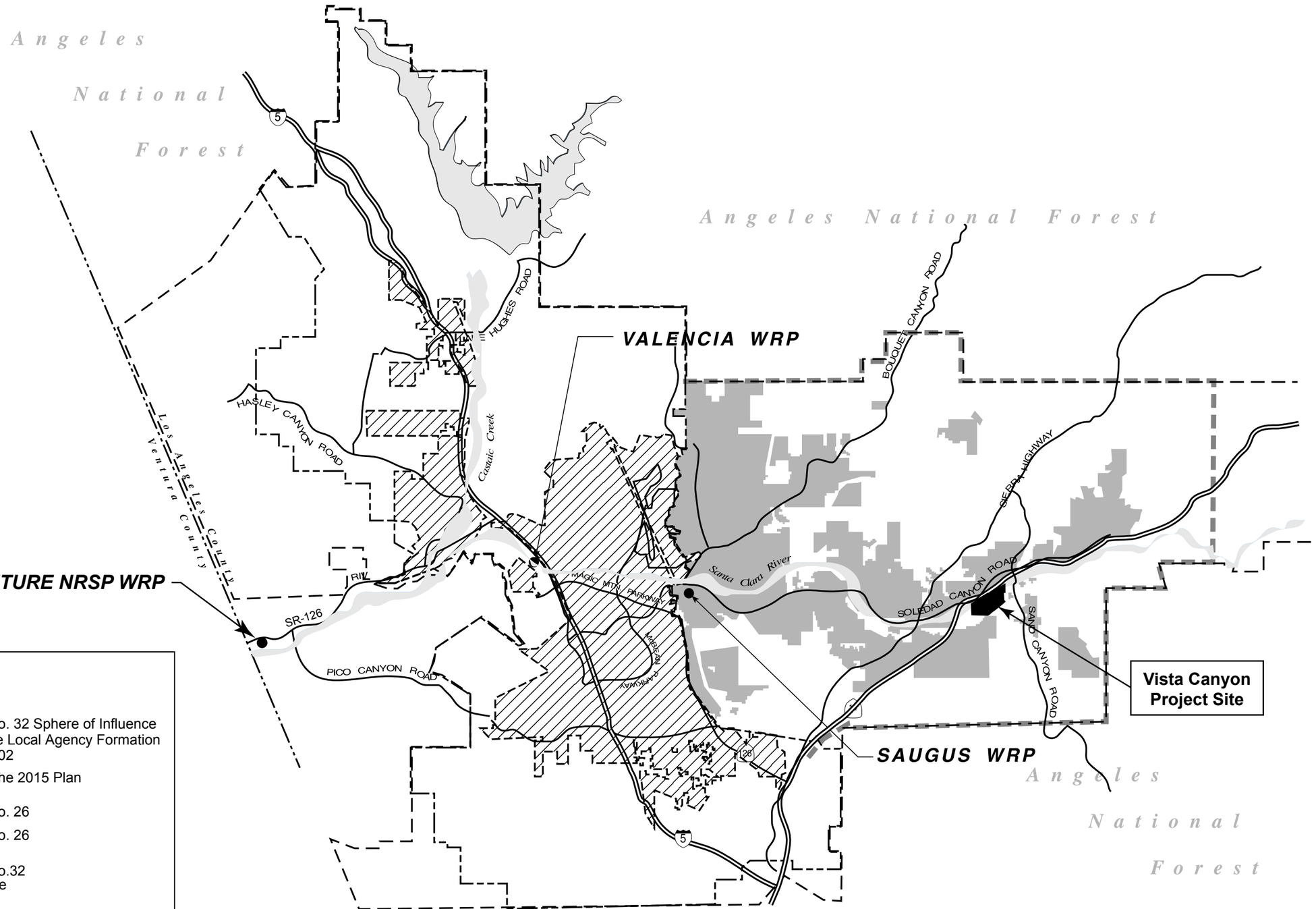
2 The fair share is equivalent to the cost of expanding the system to accommodate the anticipated sewage flows from the new users.

3 County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. *Final 2015 Santa Clarita Valley Joint Sewerage System Facilities EIR*, January 1998.

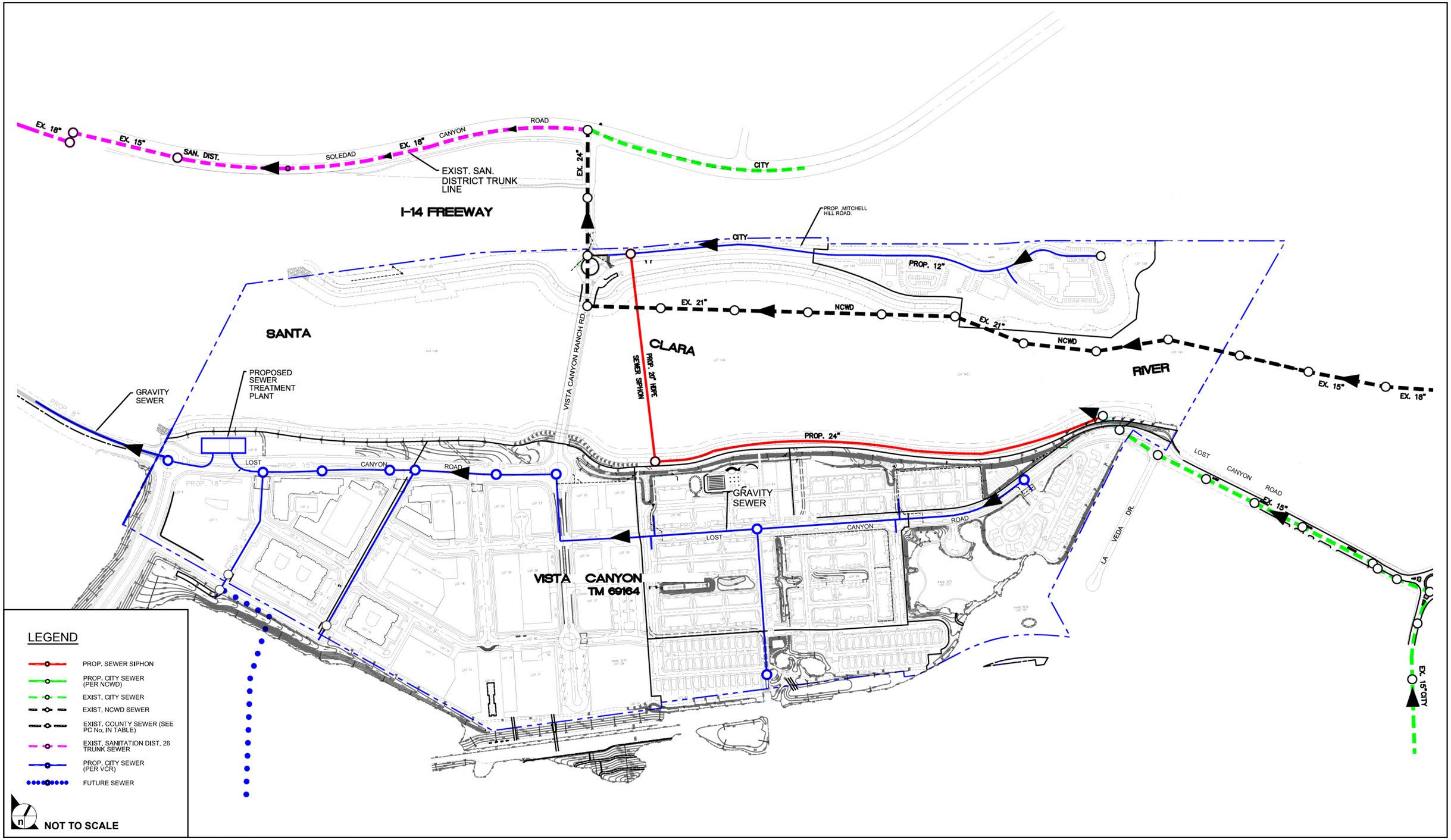


SOURCE: Impact Sciences, Inc., – April 2010

FIGURE **4.21-1**

Existing Water Reclamation Plants and Sanitation Districts

112-024•10/10



SOURCE: Alliance Land Planning & Engineering, Inc. – June 2009, Impact Sciences, Inc. – September 2010

FIGURE **4.21-2**

Existing and Proposed Sewer System

112-024•10/10

The 24-inch NCWD pipeline, located in the Santa Clara River, carries flow from the 18-inch NCWD pipeline and the 18-inch City pipeline. NCWD is pursuing relocation of its sewer line out of the active channel of the Santa Clara River and has conditioned approval of several development projects on the contribution of funding to this future realignment. The City of Santa Clarita sewer line would be relocated out of the River by the proposed project and routed through the project site, ultimately connecting to a project-constructed siphon that would extend under the Santa Clara River and connect to the CSDLAC line in Soledad Canyon Road.

3. PROPOSED PROJECT IMPROVEMENTS

a. Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The project applicant proposes to construct the WRP as a turn-key facility to be owned and operated by the City of Santa Clarita. The WRP would be considered a municipal wastewater treatment plant, or publicly owned treatment work. It is likely that the City would contract for operation of the WRP. All costs associated with the ongoing operation and maintenance of the WRP would be paid for by future residents and property owners within the project site.

As discussed further below, the proposed WRP would recycle up to 395,411 gpd of wastewater, including the proposed project's estimated 214,265 gpd of wastewater. The WRP would be designed as a scalping plant with no solids processing; any solids generated would be discharged to the existing sewer and treated at the existing Valencia WRP. In order to provide for the collection of fees and treatment of solids, the project proposes that the site be annexed into the SCVSD. Additional permits and approvals for the proposed WRP would need to be issued by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the State and County Departments of Public Health.

The proposed WRP would be operational prior to or concurrent with occupancy of the project's proposed residential and non-residential uses. In addition, the proposed WRP would operate at full design capacity from the start, if needed, by taking wastewater from an existing sewer interceptor that services existing development upstream of the project site.

As discussed below, the estimated on-site recycled water demand would be approximately 117,922 gpd. This water would be utilized for irrigation purposes and for public restroom facilities in commercial buildings. CLWA intends to acquire the excess recycled water, incorporate that supply into its future recycled water system, and use it for irrigation purposes elsewhere in the Santa Clarita Valley. Until CLWA's recycled water system is operational, the proposed WRP would discharge excess recycled water to adjacent percolation ponds.

b. Wastewater Collection System

As mentioned above, the project proposes to annex the site into the jurisdiction of the City of Santa Clarita. The City would be the sewer service provider for the proposed project, and it is anticipated that the entire sewer system within the project site would be owned by the City, but that operation and maintenance would be the responsibility of the County of Los Angeles (per a contract between the two public agencies).

Please see **Figure 4.21-2**, above, for a depiction of the proposed sewer lines and wastewater collection system. In summary, the sewer lines would extend to project uses through the project's street system. These smaller lines would connect to larger sewer lines, which would then direct flows to the project's WRP.

4. PROJECT IMPACTS

a. Significance Threshold Criteria

The *City of Santa Clarita Environmental Guidelines* and Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines* identify the following criteria for determining whether a project's impacts would have a significant effect on wastewater disposal:

- The project would exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- The project would 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.
- The project would 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.

The requirements of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board and the proposed project's consistency with those requirements are discussed in **Section 4.8.1**, **Water Quality**. Also, the environmental impacts associated with construction of the proposed WRP are evaluated throughout this EIR.

b. Construction-Related Impacts

Construction contractors for the project would provide portable, on-site sanitation facilities that would be serviced at approved disposal facilities and/or treatment plants. The amount of construction-related wastewater that would be generated is not expected to have a significant impact on these disposal/treatment facilities due to the expected low volume and temporary nature of the waste generated during construction. Therefore, construction-related impacts to wastewater disposal would be less than significant.

c. Operational Impacts

As shown in **Table 4.21-1**, utilizing the SCVSD's flow generation factors, the proposed project would generate a worst-case average total of 389,411 gpd of wastewater that would be treated by the proposed Vista Canyon WRP and Valencia WRP (solids only).

Table 4.21-1
Vista Canyon Estimated Wastewater Generation: Average Daily Flow

Land Use	Count	Generation Factor	Flow (gpd)
Single-Family Residential	96 du	260 gpd/du	24,960
Multi-Family Residential	1,021 du	156 gpd/du	159,276
Hotel	200 rooms	125 gpd/room	25,000
Commercial	50,000 sf	200 gpd/1,000 sf	10,000
Theater	31,000 sf	125 gpd/1,000 sf	3,875
Retail	94,000 sf	150 gpd/1,000 sf	14,100
Restaurant	39,000 sf	1,000 gpd/1,000 sf	39,000
Office	596,000 sf	200 gpd/1,000 sf	119,200
Total			**395,411**

*Source: WRP Engineering Report (see **Appendix 4.21**).*

Following application of the SCVSD's flow generation factors in **Table 4.21-1**, an analysis of the project's total water demands was completed in order to determine anticipated recycled water use. As shown in **Table 4.21-2**, below, the total water demand—297,922 gpd—is less than the estimated wastewater flow identified in **Table 4.21-1**.

In summary, the proposed project's water demand is anticipated to be 297,922 gpd (or 333.7 acre-feet per year [afy]), where:

- Recycled Water: 117,922 gpd (132.1 afy); and,
- Potable Water: 180,001 gpd (201.6 afy).

Table 4.21-2
Vista Canyon Water Duty Factors and Demands

Land Use	Acreage	Total Demand (acre-feet per year)	Total Demand (gpd)
Single-Family Residential	7.7	29.0	25,903
Multi-Family Residential	28.1	106.3	94,942
Commercial	15.1	116.2	130,780
Landscape/Park/Open Space	30.4	48.6	43,430
Bank Protection	22.3	33.5	29,867
Santa Clara River	55.0	0.0	0.0
Hardscape	26.7	0.0	0.0
Total	**185.3**	**333.7**	**297,922**

*Source: WRP Engineering Report (see **Appendix 4.21**).*

Constructing the proposed WRP at a treatment capacity of 395,411 gpd (442.9 afy), and supplying the proposed project's recycled water demand of 117,922 gpd (132.1 afy), results in an excess recycled water supply of 277,489 gpd (310.8 afy). Initially, the excess water supply would be directed to percolation ponds adjacent to the proposed WRP. However, the long-term plan is for the excess supply to be utilized by CLWA to offset existing water demands within the Santa Clarita Valley. Because the proposed Vista Canyon WRP would accommodate the projected wastewater produced by the proposed land uses, potential impacts to wastewater disposal would be less than significant.

Additionally, as stated earlier, numerous safeguards exist within the City's project approval process to ensure available treatment capacity, including, as noted above, that connection permits for new development are not issued if there is not sufficient capacity. As a result, no significant operational impacts would occur under this scenario.

5. MITIGATION MEASURES ALREADY INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT

The proposed project has incorporated detailed wastewater disposal measures into its design.

6. MITIGATION MEASURES PROPOSED BY THIS EIR

4.21-1 Upon completion of the WRP, the applicant shall dedicate the WRP property to the City of Santa Clarita.

4.22-2 A 395,411 gallon per day water reclamation plant shall be constructed on the Vista Canyon Specific Plan site, pursuant to local, regional, state and federal design standards (as applicable), to serve the Vista Canyon Specific Plan. The project applicant shall assign the responsibility for ownership, operation, and maintenance of the water reclamation plant to the City of Santa Clarita.

4.22-3 All facilities of the sanitary sewer system, including the siphon, will be designed and constructed for maintenance by the City of Santa Clarita in accordance with the applicable manuals, criteria, and requirements.

4.22-4 The project applicant shall require construction contractors to provide portable, on-site sanitation facilities that will be serviced by approved disposal facilities and/or treatment plants.

4.22-5 Prior to issuance of building permits, the project applicant shall obtain a "will-serve" letter from the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County verifying that treatment capacity is adequate.

4.22-6 All local wastewater lines within the project boundaries are to be constructed by the project applicant and dedicated to the City of Santa Clarita Transportation and Engineering Services Department.

4.22-7 Prior to issuance of building permits, the project applicant shall pay applicable wastewater connection fees.

7. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

For this EIR, three separate cumulative development scenarios are analyzed to meet both the City and Santa Clarita Valley-wide CEQA requirements (see **Section 3.0, Cumulative Impact Analysis Methodology**, for a discussion on these requirements):

Scenario 1 Buildout within the CLWA service area based on buildout projections for the CLWA service area plus active pending General Plan and Area Plan amendment requests, plus the proposed project (termed "Santa Clarita Valley Cumulative Build-Out Scenario"),

Scenario 2 Proposed OVOV General Plan Buildout Scenario, and

Scenario 3 Buildout of the CSDLAC Facilities Plan for the Santa Clarita Valley Joint Sewerage System.

As previously discussed, the City requires that, prior to new local sewer networks connecting to the District's existing sanitary sewer system, the applicant obtain assurance of adequate capacity in the receiving trunk sewers and receiving WRP from the CSDLAC. If adequate capacity does not exist in the

District's system to accommodate the additional flows, the receiving trunk sewers and/or WRP may need to be expanded prior to new local sewer connections to the CSDLAC system.

The mechanism used to fund district expansion projects is the Districts' Connection Fee Program, as described further above. The Connection Fee Program ensures that CSDLAC collection and treatment system capacity keeps pace with development. This program has successfully fulfilled its purpose in the past and is expected to continue to do so.

a. Scenario 1: Santa Clarita Valley Cumulative Build-Out Scenario

The first scenario of cumulative analysis for this EIR is the Santa Clarita Valley (SCV) Cumulative Build-Out Scenario, which entails buildout of all lands under the current land use designations indicated in the Los Angeles County Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan and the City of Santa Clarita General Plan, plus the proposed project and all known active pending General Plan Amendment requests in the unincorporated area of Santa Clarita Valley and City of Santa Clarita.

A list of the future development activity (with and without the project) expected in the Valley under the Santa Clarita Valley Cumulative Build-Out Scenario is presented below in **Table 4.21-3**, **Santa Clarita Valley Cumulative Build-Out Scenario with Proposed Project**, and **Table 4.21-4**, **Santa Clarita Valley Cumulative Build-Out Scenario with Proposed Project with Residential Overlay**.

Table 4.21-3
Santa Clarita Valley Cumulative Build-Out Scenario with Proposed Project

Land Use Types	Cumulative Buildout w/o Project	Proposed Project	Cumulative Buildout with Proposed Project
Single-Family	93,281 du	96 du	93,386 du
Multi-Family	48,013 du	1,021 du	49,258 du
Mobile Home	2,699 du		2,699 du
Commercial Retail	19,859,030 sq. ft.	164,000 sq. ft.	20,023,030 sq. ft.
Hotel	2,071 room	200 rooms	2,271 room
Sit-Down Restaurant	283,790 sq. ft.		283,790 sq. ft.
Fast Food Restaurant	23,600 sq. ft.		23,600 sq. ft.
Movie Theater	3,300 seats		3,300 seats
Health Club	54,000 sq. ft.		54,000 sq. ft.
Car Dealership	411,000 sq. ft.		411,000 sq. ft.
Elem./Middle School	278,953 students	199 students	279,152 students
High School	12,843 students	61 students	12,904 students
College	29,948 students		29,948 students
Hospital	247,460 sq. ft.		247,460 sq. ft.
Library	171,790 sq. ft.		171,790 sq. ft.
Church	501,190 sq. ft.		501,190 sq. ft.

Land Use Types	Cumulative Buildout w/o Project	Proposed Project	Cumulative Buildout with Proposed Project
Day Care	785,000 sq. ft.		785,000 sq. ft.
Industrial Park	41,743,950 sq. ft.		41,743,950 sq. ft.
Business Park	8,424,330 sq. ft.		8,424,330 sq. ft.
Manufacturing/Warehouse	3,932,470 sq. ft.		3,932,470 sq. ft.
Utilities	1,150,240 sq. ft.		1,150,240 sq. ft.
Commercial Office	6,380,520 sq. ft.	646,000 sq. ft.	6,776,520 sq. ft.
Medical Office	133,730 sq. ft.		133,730 sq. ft.
Golf Course	1,209.0 ac		1,209.0 ac
Developed Parkland	465.3 ac		465.3 ac
Undeveloped Parkland	1,000.0 ac		1,000.0 ac
Special Generator[2]	413.0 sg		413.0 sg

du = dwelling unit; sq. ft. = square feet; sta = staff; ac = acres; sg = special generator

[1] *Santa Clarita Valley Consolidated Traffic Model (November 2002). Includes existing development and active pending General Plan Amendment requests.*

[2] *Includes Wayside Honor Ranch, Six Flags Magic Mountain, Travel Village, CHP Office, and Aqua Dulce Airport.*

Table 4.21-4
Santa Clarita Valley Cumulative Build-Out Scenario with Proposed Project with Residential Overlay

Land Use Types	Cumulative Buildout w/o Project	Proposed Project with Residential Overlay	Cumulative Buildout with Proposed Project with Residential Overlay
Single-Family	93,281 du	96 du	93,386 du
Multi-Family	48,013 du	1,254 du	49,258 du
Mobile Home	2,699 du		2,699 du
Commercial Retail	19,859,030 sq. ft.	164,000 sq. ft.	20,023,030 sq. ft.
Hotel	2,071 room	200 rooms	2,271 room
Sit-Down Restaurant	283,790 sq. ft.		283,790 sq. ft.
Fast Food Restaurant	23,600 sq. ft.		23,600 sq. ft.
Movie Theater	3,300 seats		3,300 seats
Health Club	54,000 sq. ft.		54,000 sq. ft.
Car Dealership	411,000 sq. ft.		411,000 sq. ft.
Elem./Middle School	278,953 students	234 students	279,187 students
High School	12,843 students	69 students	12,912 students
College	29,948 students		29,948 students
Hospital	247,460 sq. ft.		247,460 sq. ft.

Land Use Types	Cumulative Buildout w/o Project	Proposed Project with Residential Overlay	Cumulative Buildout with Proposed Project with Residential Overlay
Library	171,790 sq. ft.		171,790 sq. ft.
Church	501,190 sq. ft.		501,190 sq. ft.
Day Care	785,000 sq. ft.		785,000 sq. ft.
Industrial Park	41,743,950 sq. ft.		41,743,950 sq. ft.
Business Park	8,424,330 sq. ft.		8,424,330 sq. ft.
Manufacturing/Warehouse	3,932,470 sq. ft.		3,932,470 sq. ft.
Utilities	1,150,240 sq. ft.		1,150,240 sq. ft.
Commercial Office	6,380,520 sq. ft.	396,000 sq. ft.	6,776,520 sq. ft.
Medical Office	133,730 sq. ft.		133,730 sq. ft.
Golf Course	1,209.0 ac		1,209.0 ac
Developed Parkland	465.3 ac		465.3 ac
Undeveloped Parkland	1,000.0 ac		1,000.0 ac
Special Generator[2]	413.0 sg		413.0 sg

du = dwelling unit; sq. ft. = square feet; sta = staff; ac = acres; sg = special generator

[1] Santa Clarita Valley Consolidated Traffic Model, (November 2002). Includes existing development and active pending General Plan Amendment requests.

[2] Includes Wayside Honor Ranch, Six Flags Magic Mountain, Travel Village, CHP Office, and Aqua Dulce Airport.

The two existing Saugus and Valencia WRPs currently have a combined treatment capacity of 28.1 mgd, and would have a total projected 2015 capacity of approximately 34.12 mgd of wastewater. Using CSDLAC loading factors, buildout of these two WRPs' service areas would increase the amount of wastewater generated in the SCVSD to 59.2956.02 mgd, which is 25.17 mgd more than the proposed 2015 SCVSD expansion of 34.12 mgd.

As stated earlier, numerous safeguards exist within the City's project approval process to ensure available treatment capacity for new development within the service areas of CSDLAC, such as connection fees to pay for the full cost of facility expansions (including increasing water reclamation plant capacity). Although some amount of development in the Santa Clarita Valley would utilize on-site septic or package treatment facilities, it is expected that most of the buildout wastewater would be treated at CSDLAC plants. If buildout of the Santa Clarita Valley was permitted to occur without provision of additional treatment capacity at either the Saugus and Valencia WRPs or another site, significant wastewater disposal impacts would occur. However, with the City's safeguards in place that ensure no connections permits are issued if capacity is not available, no significant cumulative wastewater treatment impacts would occur.

b. Scenario 2: Proposed OVOV General Plan Buildout Scenario

The proposed OVOV General Plan Buildout Scenario represents buildout within the City of Santa Clarita boundaries along with buildout within the proposed City of Santa Clarita Sphere of Influence (SOI) boundaries. A list of the existing and pending future buildout of the land use types within the proposed OVOV General Plan is shown below in **Table 4.21-5, OVOV General Plan Build-Out Land Uses**. Under the proposed OVOV General Plan Buildout Scenario, the expected final buildout of the City of Santa Clarita and the City of Santa Clarita SOI is expected to range from 275,000 to 310,000 residents, including the proposed project. This cumulative scenario analysis is based on a final buildout population of 275,000 residents.

As stated above, with the City's safeguards in place that ensure no connections permits are issued if capacity is not available, no significant cumulative wastewater treatment impacts would occur.

Table 4.21-5
OVOV General Plan Build-Out Land Uses

Land Use Types	Cumulative Buildout of the City of Santa Clarita and City SOI
Single-Family Residential Units	77,975 du
Multi-Family Residential Units	65,327 du
Mobile Home Units	3,420 du
Senior Active Units	2,352 du
Commercial Center	21,126,810 sq. ft.
Commercial Shops	2,104,110 sq. ft.
Hotel	2,527 rooms
Sit-Down Restaurant	289,720 sq. ft.
Fast-Food Restaurant	64,420 sq. ft.
Movie Theater	3,600 seats
Health Club	138,000 sq. ft.
Car Dealership	530,000 sq. ft
Elementary School/Middle School	51,667 students
High School	18,500 students
College	36,062 students
Hospital	365,160 sq. ft.
Library	91,400 sq. ft.
Church	997,460 sq. ft.
Day Care	540 students
Industrial Park	36,687,270 sq. ft.

Land Use Types	Cumulative Buildout of the City of Santa Clarita and City SOI
Business Park	7,797,080 sq. ft.
Manufacturing/Warehouse	3,268,690 sq. ft.
Utilities	1,032,440 sq. ft.
Regional Post Office	780,000 sq. ft.
Commercial Office	8,483,890 sq. ft.
High-Rise Office	300,000 sq. ft.
Medical Office	730,560 sq. ft.
Post Office	50,000 sq. ft.
Golf Course	1,338 ac
Developed Parkland	1,040.2 ac
Undeveloped Parkland	890 acres
Special Generator[1]	380.13 sg

Source: Written Communication with Mike Ascione, City of Santa Clarita, with Impact Sciences (April 2, 2009).
du = dwelling unit; sq. ft. = square feet; sg = special generator; ac = acres
1 Special Generators include Wayside Honor Ranch, Six Flags Magic Mountain, Travel Village, CHP Office, and Aqua Dulce Airport.

c. Scenario 3: County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County Facilities Plan for the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District

The CSDLAC has prepared a Facilities Plan, with a horizon year of 2015, for the SCVSD that was approved in January 1998. The Facilities Plan estimates future wastewater generation for the probable future service area of the SCVSD in order to anticipate future treatment capacity and wastewater conveyance needs. Unlike this EIR, which estimates future wastewater generation based on the buildout of land uses within the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan and City of Santa Clarita General Plan, plus known active pending General Plan Amendments, the CSDLAC Facilities Plan bases its projections for wastewater generation on the SCAG 1996 Regional Transportation Plan. The Facilities Plan uses a residential and commercial wastewater generation rate of 101 gallons per capita per day, plus projected industrial wastewater and contracted entitlement flow. According to CSDLAC estimates, total flows projected from the Santa Clarita Valley in 2015 would be 34.2 mgd.[4] The projected site capacity of the Saugus and Valencia WRPs will be a total of 34.2 mgd by the year 2015.[5] In addition, SCVSD does not

4 CSDLAC comment letter to Daniel Fierros, Department of Regional Planning, dated January 22, 2007.

5 Preliminary WRP Site Capacity Evaluations for the SCVSD, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1996.

expect to exceed a daily capacity of 34.2 mgd because connection permits will not be issued that would exceed this amount.

According to recent SCVSD flow projects based on the SCAG 2008 Regional Transportation Plan, the previously approved Stage VI expansion at the Valencia WRP is not expected to be needed until approximately 2021 and the site buildout capacity of 34.2 mgd is not expected to be reached until approximately 2033. Consequently, the expected discharge of 686 lbs/day of solids from the project's wastewater is expected to have no impact on future expansion of the SCVSD facilities. Because safeguards are in place that ensure no SCVSD connection permits are issued if capacity is not available, the proposed project would not result in significant cumulative impacts on the SCVSD under this scenario.

8. CUMULATIVE MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative development would be required to implement mitigation measures similar to that recommended for the proposed project, if necessary and as determined on a project-by-project basis. Therefore, no additional mitigation is recommended or required for this project.

9. SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

Provided that the referenced mitigation measures are implemented, no significant and unavoidable wastewater disposal impacts would result from implementation of the proposed project.