Section 5.16:

Wastewater

5.16 WASTEWATER

This section identifies the nature and location of wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities and existing related infrastructure for the City of Murrieta. This section provides an analysis of projected impacts to wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities, as well as the estimated demands that may result from the implementation of the proposed General Plan 2035. This section is based upon information from the Elsinore Valley Water District (refer to Appendix M4) and Rancho California Water District (refer to Appendices N4 and N5).

5.16.1 REGULATORY SETTING

FEDERAL

Clean Water Act/National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits

The Clean Water Act (CWA) (*33 United States Code* Section 1251 et seq.*)* is the cornerstone of water quality protection in the United States. The statute employs a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutants discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water."[1]

The CWA regulates discharges from "non-point source" and traditional "point source" facilities, such as municipal sewage plants and industrial facilities. The CWA makes it illegal to discharge pollutants from a point source to the waters of the United States. CWA Section 402 creates the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulatory program. Point sources must obtain a discharge permit from the proper authority (usually a state, sometimes EPA, a tribe, or a territory). NPDES permits cover industrial and municipal discharges, discharges from storm sewer systems in larger cities, storm water associated with numerous kinds of industrial activity, runoff from construction sites disturbing more than one acre, mining operations, and animal feedlots and aquaculture facilities above certain thresholds.

All so-called "indirect" dischargers are not required to obtain NPDES permits. An indirect discharger is one that sends its wastewater into a city sewer system, so it eventually goes to a sewage treatment plant. Though not regulated under NPDES, "indirect" discharges are covered

[1] Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency website, Introduction to the Clean Water Act, http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/wacademy/acad2000/cwa/index.htm, accessed January 29, 2011.

by another CWA program, called pretreatment. "Indirect" dischargers send their wastewater into a city sewer system, which carries it to the municipal sewage treatment plant, through which it passes before entering a surface water.

National Pretreatment Program[2]

The National Pretreatment Program is an extension of NPDES regulatory program. The National Pretreatment Program is a cooperative effort of federal, state, and local regulatory environmental agencies established to protect water quality. The program is designed to reduce the level of pollutants discharged by industry and other non-domestic wastewater sources into municipal sewer systems, and thereby, reduce the amount of pollutants released into the environment through wastewater. The objectives of the program are to protect Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) from pollutants that may interfere with plant operation, to prevent pollutants that may pass through untreated from being introduced into the POTW, and to improve opportunities for the POTW to reuse wastewater and sludges that are generated.

The term "pretreatment" refers to the requirement that non-domestic sources discharging wastewater to POTWs control their discharges, and meet limits established by EPA, the state or local authority on the amount of pollutants allowed to be discharged. The control of the pollutants may necessitate treatment prior to discharge to the POTW (therefore the term "pretreatment"). Limits may be met by the non-domestic source through pollution prevention techniques (product substitution recycle and reuse of materials) or treatment of the wastewater.

STATE

In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is responsible for ensuring the highest reasonable quality of waters of the State, while allocating those waters to achieve the optimum balance of beneficial uses. The SWRCB's current challenge is exacerbated by California's rapid population growth, and the continuing struggle over valuable water flows. The agency faces tough new demands which include fixing ailing sewer systems; building new wastewater treatment plants; and tackling the cleanup of underground water sources impacted by the very technology and industry that has provided California with a robust economy and made it a desirable place to live.

LOCAL

All of the public wastewater systems within the City of Murrieta are owned and operated by the four water districts: Rancho California Water District, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, Western Municipal Water District, and Eastern Municipal Water District. Each district is responsible for collecting connection and user fees and well as sewer system design criteria.

[2] United States Environmental Protection Agency, NPDES, National Pretreatment Program http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=3, accessed January 13, 2010

The County of Riverside Department of Environmental Health (DEH) is the primary agency charged with regulating the design, construction, and maintenance of septic tanks, leach lines, seepage pits, and alternative on-site wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) throughout the areas of the City where no public sewer system is available. DEH regulates these facilities through a Septic Tank Permit Process and County Ordinance 650.5.[3] Any development proposing to use an OWTS must first demonstrate that the site can meet minimum design criteria with respect to soil type and groundwater separation.

5.16.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Murrieta's sewage system consists of both public and private facilities. Developments that are outside the public sewer system use on-site septic systems. Septic systems are regulated by the DEH. Wastewater collection for the City and the Sphere of Influence is provided by the same four water districts that provide potable water to the City: Rancho California Water District (RCWD), Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD), Western Municipal Water District (WMWD), and Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). Only RCWD and EMWD provide wastewater treatment. Wastewater flows from the other districts discharge into RCWD and EMWD interceptors for treatment. With continued growth expected to increase demand for wastewater treatment, both EMWD and RCWD plan to expand the capacity of the treatment facilities serving Murrieta, which are respectively, the Temecula Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility and the Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility.

RANCHO CALIFORNIA WATER DISTRICT[4]

RCWD operates the Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility (SRWRF), which is located within the City of Murrieta. The SRWRF has maximum capacity of 5.0 millions gallons per day (mgd). In 2004, the SRWRF collected 2.71 mgd.[5] *Table 5.16-1*, *Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility Wastewater Collection and Treatment* summarizes the past, current, and projected average dry weather wastewater volumes collected and treated and the quantity of wastewater treated to recycled water standards for treatment plants within RCWD's service area. Between 2005 and 2030, the average wastewater collected by the SRWRF is expected to more than double from its 4,481 acre-feet to 9,353 acre-feet. The entire amount of wastewater collected is expected to meet recycled water standards. Utilization of treated effluent for recycled water use after further treatment is projected to increase from 36 percent in 2005 to 79 percent in 2030.[6]

[3] County of Riverside, Department of Environmental Health, http://www.rivcoeh.org/opencms/rivcoeh/ProgServices/EPO_Division/Land_Use.html#septic, accessed January 13, 2010

[4] City of Murrieta Master Environmental Assessment, October 28, 1992

[5] Page 9, Rancho California Water District, 2005 Waterwater Facilities Master Plan, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Chilton, April 2005.

[6] RCWD Regional Integrated Resources Plan (CDM, 2005)

Table 5.16-1
Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility Wastewater Collection and Treatment

Average Wastewater Collected (Acre-Feet)						
Wastewater Plant	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**
Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility	4,481	5,685	6,889	7,710	8,532	9,353
Quantity Meeting Recycled Water Standards (Acre-Feet)						
Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility	4,481	5,685	6,889	7,710	8,532	9,353
Source: RCWD Regional Integrated Resources Plan (CDM, 2005)						

The existing wastewater collection system includes two major gravity trunk sewers. The longest trunk sewer is referred to as the Washington Avenue Trunk Sewer. This trunk sewer was designed to collect wastewater and convey those flows to the RCWD Santa Rosa WRF, which is located on Washington Avenue, south of Fig Street and west of Adams Avenue.

The second major trunk sewer within the existing wastewater collection system is referred to as the California Oaks Sewage Transmission Main (COSTM). This trunk sewer was designed to serve the California Oaks Specific Plan (Specific Plan No. 173). The California Oaks development area is split between EVMWD and RCWD service areas, some of the California Oaks wastewater flows are generated from areas within RCWD and some within EVMND. The COSTM consists of 13,000 feet of 15-inch diameter pipe.

There are three RCWD sewer lift stations within the City of Murrieta. The California Oaks sewer lift station discharges through an 8-inch diameter pipe and provides approximately 1.3 mgd capacity. The San Joaquin sewer lift station discharges through a 10-inch diameter pipe and provides approximately 1.8 mgd. The Bear Creek sewer lift station discharges through a 6-inch diameter pipe, and provides approximately 0.6 mgd capacity.

EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

EMWD wastewater collection systems include: 1,534 miles of gravity sewer, 53 lift stations, and five regional water reclamation facilities, with interconnections between local collection systems serving each treatment plant.[7]

The EMWD facility that provides treatment for Murrieta is called the Temecula Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility (TVRWRF); refer to *Table 5.16-2, EMWD Treatment Facilities Acre-Feet/Year* for a summary of all treatment facilities within the EMWD.

[7] Rancho California Water District, *Final Integrated Regional Water Management Plan for the Upper Santa Margarita Watershed Planning Region*, July 21, 2007

Table 5.16-2
EMWD Treatment Facilities Acre-Feet/Year

Treatment Plant	Level of Treatment	Capacity	2000 Flow	Current Flow
San Jacinto Valley RWRF	Secondary	12,300	7,800	9,400
Moreno Valley RWRF	Tertiary	17,900	12,200	14,200
Perris Valley RWRF	Tertiary	12,300	8,600	12,200
Sun City RWRF	Tertiary	3,400	Not in Service	Not in Service
Temecula Valley RWRF	Tertiary	15,700	8,500	14,200
Total System		**61,600**	**37,100**	**50,000**

AF/Y = acres feet per year
Source: Eastern Municipal Water District 2005 Urban Water Management Plan.

With the exception of the San Jacinto Valley RWRF, all of the EMWD's RWRF's produce tertiary effluent, suitable for all Department of Health Services permitted uses, including irrigation of food crops and full-body contact. The secondary effluent produced by the San Jacinto Valley RWRF is used locally for the irrigation of feed, fodder, and seed cropes. However, tertiary treatment capacity was added to the plant in 2006.[8]

The TVRWRF is located outside the City of Murrieta within the southeast east region of the EMWD service area just west of the City of Temecula. The TVRWRF has the capacity to treat 14.5 mgd[9]. In addition to the TVRWRF, the EMWD operates the 17-mile Temecula Valley Recycled Water Pipeline, which discharges near Lake Elsinore at Temescal Creek. In March 2009, EMWD, RCWD, and EVMWD agreed to formalize their responsibilities and share expenses in operating the Recycled Water Pipeline. The agreement allows each agency to expand their wastewater treatment facilities and their recycled water customer base. Both RCWD and EVMWD own some capacity in EMWD's pipeline and related facilities. In time, the pipeline will transport 30 million gallons a day as the supply of wastewater increases.[10]

Within the City of Murrieta, the EMWD Temecula Valley Collection system consists of approximately 282,000 feet of sewer pipe ranging between 12 inches to 30 inches in diameter. There are four major EMWD sewer lift stations within the City of Murrieta: Warm Springs (16.1 mgd), New Pala (10.1 mgd), Diaz (6.8 mgd), and Golden Triangle #2 (2.6 mgd).[11]

[8] Source: Eastern Municipal Water District 2005 Urban Water Management Plan.

[9] Reuse and Regulatory Compliance Presentation by Jayne Joy, PE, Director, Environmental and Regulatory Compliance, Eastern Municipal Water District, August 19, 2009; http://www.watereuse.org/files/s/docs/EMWD_Recycled_Water_Prgm_WateReuse_08192009.pdf, accessed January 13, 2010.

[10] Eastern Municipal Water District, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, Rancho California Water District Joint Press Release, March 26, 2009, http://www.emwd.org/news/news-archives/news_09/3-PartyRecycledWaterAgreement_3-26-09.pdf, accessed January 13, 2010.

[11] City of Murrieta Master Environmental Assessment, October 28, 1992

Table 5.16-3, *EMWD Wastewater Collected and Treated Acre-Feet/Year* summarizes the total wastewater collected and treated from 2000 the through the *EMWD 2005 Urban Water Management Plan* (*EMWD UWMP*) forecast year 2025. *Table 5.16-4*, *Disposal of Wastewater (Non-Recycled) Acre-Feet/Year* summarizes the total disposal from year 2000 through forecast year 2025.

Table 5.16-3
EMWD Wastewater Collected and Treated Acre-Feet/Year

Water Supply Sources	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Wastewater Collected & Treated	36,572	49,976	61,051	69,817	78,177	85,785
Quantity Meeting Recycling Standards	36,572	49,976	61,051	69,817	78,177	85,785
AF/Y = acres feet per year Source: Eastern Municipal Water District 2005 Urban Water Management Plan.						

Table 5.16-4
Disposal of Wastewater (Non-Recycled) Acre-Feet/Year

Name of Disposal	Treatment	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Livestream Discharge	Tertiary	0	9,976	13,651	18,117	22,977	26,785
AF/Y = acres feet per year Source: Eastern Municipal Water District 2005 Urban Water Management Plan.							

5.16.3 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD CRITERIA

The issues presented in the Initial Study Environmental Checklist (Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*) have been utilized as thresholds of significance in this Section. Accordingly, wastewater facilities impacts resulting from the implementation of the proposed General Plan 2035 may be considered significant if they would result in the following:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- 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.
- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

Based on these significance thresholds and criteria, the proposed General Plan 2035's effects have been categorized as either "no impact," a "less than significant impact," or a "potentially significant impact." Mitigation measures are recommended for potentially significant impacts. If a potentially significant impact cannot be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of mitigation, it is categorized as a significant unavoidable impact.

5.16.4 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

■ IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN 2035 COULD RESULT IN INCREASED DEMAND FOR WASTEWATER SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Impact Analysis: Implementation of the proposed General Plan 2035 would potentially result in additional development, resulting in an increase in the City's population and businesses, and thus, an overall increased demand on the existing sewer system from increased sewage flows. As indicated in *Table 5.16-5, Net Increase in Wastewater Generation Under General Plan 2035* buildout under the proposed General Plan 2035 would generate an additional 6,403AF/Y of effluent sewer flow to the existing sewer conveyance system. According to *Table 5.16-1* and *Table 5.16-3*, the total planned wastewater collection of 8,532 AF/Y for SRWRF and 85,785 AF/Y for EMWD, a total of 94,317 AF/Y, is anticipated for year 2035. The General Plan 2035 would only utilize approximately 6.79 percent of the anticipated wastewater collection from SRWRF and EMWD.

Wastewater collection for the City is provided by the same four water districts that provide potable water to the City: RCWD, EVMWD, WMWD, and EMWD. Only RCWD and EMWD provide wastewater treatment.

Table 5.16-5
Net Increase in Wastewater Generation Under General Plan 2035

Land Use	Units	Generation Factor[1]	Gallons Per Day	Gallons Per Year	Million Gallons Per Day	AF/Y
Residential	10,734	100 g/p/d	3,220,200	1,175,373,000	3.2202	3,608.40
Non-Residential[2]	831.284 acres	3000 g/a/d	2,493,852	910,255,980	2.4939	2,794.49
Total	**-**	**-**	**5,714,052**	**2,085,628,980**	**5.7141**	**6,402.88**

[1] *City of Murrieta GP Draft EIR*, Table 4.6-4, *Murrieta Wastewater Generation Existing and Future With Project*, Generation Factors from Eastern Municipal Water District, December 1993
[2] Non-residential land uses include commercial, office and research park, business park, and civic/institutional.
g/p/d = gallons per person per day
g/a/d = gallons per acre per day
AFY = acres feet per year

Currently, portions of the North Murrieta Business Corridor, South Murrieta Business Corridor, and the Golden Triangle North (Central Murrieta) Focus Areas, along with parcels in the "key hole" area, which includes the Los Alamos Hills (refer to *Exhibit 5.15-1*), are not located within a water district and operate on individual septic systems. For the North Murrieta Business Corridor Focus Area, the area generally north of Clinton Keith Road, west of Meadowlark Lane, south of Baxter Road and east of Menifee Road is not within a water district. For the South Murrieta Business Corridor Focus Area, a small portion north of the I-15 and east of the 1-215 freeway and including parcels both north and south of Jackson Avenue, and parcels generally east of Guava Street, south of Adams Avenue, west of Fig Street, and north of Washington Avenue are not within a water district. For the Golden Triangle North (Central Murrieta) Focus Area, only a small portion just north of the I-15 freeway east of Juniper Street is not within a water district. It is anticipated that future development within these areas would annex to the appropriate water district for service and connection to the infrastructure systems.

In addition, there are a number of areas within the City that have no or limited infrastructure in place today. These areas include, but are not limited to, areas designated as Rural Residential, as well as the Northern Murrieta Business Corridor, Clinton Keith/Mitchell, Golden Triangle North (Central Murrieta), South Murrieta Business Corridor, and Multiple Use Area 3 Focus Areas.

Individual developments would be reviewed by the City of Murrieta and the applicable water district to determine if sufficient sewer capacity exists to serve the specific development. The City must continue to coordinate with the water districts to make sure that new development does not exceed the capacity of wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities, and that new development pays its fair share to increase capacity of those facilities. The proposed General Plan 2035 includes goals and policies in the Infrastructure Element that support coordination with the water districts. The applicable water district would charge fees for the privilege of connecting to their sewerage systems or increasing the strength and/or quantity of wastewater attributable to a particular parcel or operation already connected. The fees are required to construct new sewer infrastructure and/or incremental expansions to the existing sewerage system to accommodate individual development, which would mitigate the impact of the development on the sewerage system.

With continued growth expected to increase demand for wastewater treatment, both EMWD and RCWD plan to expand the capacity of the treatment facilities serving Murrieta, which are respectively, the TVRWRF and the SRWRF. The water districts would only allow new developments to connect to their sewer systems if there is sufficient capacity or planned expansions of its facilities to accommodate new developments proposed. Therefore, new development would not be permitted to exceed the capacity of wastewater conveyance systems or treatment facilities, since adequate capacity must be demonstrated in order to contribute flows to the system. All expansions of the water districts must be sized and service phased to be consistent with the SCAG regional growth forecasts for the southern California counties. The available capacities of the water districts are limited to levels associated with the approved growth identified by SCAG. SCAG Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) growth forecasts are

updated every four years; therefore, SCAG's 2012 RTP growth forecast would take into account the growth associated with the City of Murrieta's adopted General Plan at that time.

Water conservation will be a key factor in reducing the amount of wastewater generated per household. Further development in areas of the City where sewer infrastructure is not available may require additional alternative on-site water treatment systems. The proposed General Plan 2035's Infrastructure and Conservation Elements includes goals and policies to ensure wastewater conveyance, treatment facilities, and disposal is adequate to service development associated with implementation of the General Plan 2035. Infrastructure Element Policies INF-1.9 and 1.10 encourage the water districts to maintain, improve, and replace aging wastewater systems to ensure services to all areas of the community and in a way that also respects the natural environment. Policy INF-1.8 encourages consultation with the water districts and the RCFCWCD to ensure that fee structures are sufficient for new development and redevelopment to pay its fair share of the cost of infrastructure for sewer. Additionally, the increase in population is anticipated to occur throughout the General Plan forecast year of 2035, allowing for development of necessary services and infrastructure to accommodate the proposed growth. With the anticipated expansion of the EMWD and RCWD treatment facilities, City coordination with the water districts, implementation of the proposed General Plan 2035 goal and policies, and mitigation measures requiring individual development projects to verify sufficient wastewater transmission and treatment plant capacity is available to serve the proposed development, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level. Furthermore, the General Plan 2035 would only use approximately6.79 percent of the anticipated wastewater collection from SRWRF and EMWD. Therefore, impacts are less than significant in this regard; however Mitigation Measures have been recommended for future development projects to ensure that impacts remain at less than significant levels.

Goals and Policies in the Proposed General Plan 2035:

INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

Goal INF-1 New development and redevelopment is coordinated with the provision of adequate infrastructure for water, sewer, storm water, and energy.

Policies

INF-1.1 Encourage future development to occur in areas where infrastructure for water, sewer, and storm water can most efficiently be provided.

INF-1.2 Discourage development in areas without connections to existing infrastructure, unless infrastructure is being provided.

INF-1.3 Encourage the annexation of unserved areas into water district service areas.

INF-1.4 Ensure that new development and redevelopment provides infrastructure for water, sewer, and storm water that adequately serves the proposed uses, and that has been coordinated with affected infrastructure providers.

INF-1.5 Continue to require new development and redevelopment to provide verification that energy utilities are able to accommodate the additional demand for service.

INF-1.6 Provide information to water districts, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD), and energy utilities in their planning efforts to ensure adequate infrastructure is available for anticipated development.

INF-1.7 Encourage the preparation and updates of master plans by the appropriate providers or agencies to conduct detailed long-range planning to ensure the efficient provision of public services, infrastructure, and/or utilities.

INF-1.8 Consult with water districts and Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD) to ensure that fee structures are sufficient for new development and redevelopment to pay its fair share of the cost of infrastructure improvements for water, sewer, and storm water.

INF-1.9 Encourage the water districts to proactively manage their assets through the maintenance, improvement, and replacement of aging water and wastewater systems to ensure the provision of these services to all areas of the community.

INF-1.10 Encourage the water districts to improve water and wastewater services in a way that respects the natural environment.

INF-1.21 Encourage the use of specific plans, development agreements, or mechanisms that specify the nature, timing, cost, and financing mechanisms to be used to fund water, wastewater, and/or storm drainage improvements and services.

CONSERVATION ELEMENT

Goal CSV-1 A community that conserves, protects, and manages water resources to meet long-term community needs, including surface waters, groundwater, imported water supplies, storm water, and waste water.

Policies

CSV-1.1 Encourage the provision of a safe and sufficient water supply and distribution system.

CSV-1.2 Promote the maximization of water supplies through conservation, water recycling, and groundwater recharge.

CSV-1.3 Promote the protection of groundwater supplies from contamination.

CSV-1.4 Support water purveyors in promoting a City-wide recycled water system through project review and coordination with water districts.

CSV-1.6 Coordinate water resource management with water districts and regional, state, and federal agencies.

Mitigation Measures:

WW-1 Prior to issuance of a wastewater permit for any future development project, the Project Applicant shall pay applicable connection and/or user fees to RCWD, EVMWD, WMWD, or EMWD.

WW-2 Prior to issuance of a building permit for any future development project, the Project Applicant shall prepare an engineering study to support the adequacy of the sewer systems and submit the engineering study to the City for review and approval. Any improvements recommended in the engineering study shall be installed prior to the certificate of occupancy for the development project.

WW-3 Prior to issuance of a building permit for any future development project, the Project Applicant shall provide evidence that the RCWD, EVMWD, WMWD, or EMWD has sufficient wastewater transmission and treatment plant capacity to accept sewage flows from buildings for which building permits are being requested.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less Than Significant Impact.

5.16.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

- **DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATED WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN 2035 AND OTHER CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT COULD RESULT IN CUMULATIVELY CONSIDERABLE IMPACTS TO WASTEWATER SYSTEMS DUE TO INCREASED DEMAND AND CREATING THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FACILITIES.**

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Impact Analysis: For this topic, the cumulative impacts are analyzed in terms of impacts to wastewater conveyance systems and/or treatment facilities operated by the City of Murrieta as well as the four water districts: RCWD, EVMWD, WMWD, and EMWD.

Buildout of the proposed General Plan 2035 along with other local projects would add demand for wastewater services within the service area of the City of Murrieta, RCWD, EVMWD, WMWD, and EMWD. The availability of adequate treatment capacity along with the continuous assessment of capacity flows would be determined on a project-by-project basis. Individual development projects would be required to verify that existing capacity exists to convey and treat the potential wastewater generated with the new development. Additionally, the City's General Plan 2035 proposes goals and policies to reduce potential growth related impacts associated with implementation of the proposed General Plan 2035, including wastewater services and facilities. Implementation of the goals and policies identified in the proposed General Plan 2035 and recommended mitigation measures (WW-1, WW-2, and WW-3), would reduce potential cumulative impacts to wastewater services and facilities to a less than significant level.

Goals and Policies in the Proposed General Plan 2035: Refer to the goals and policies referenced above in this Section 5.16.

Mitigation Measures: Refer to Mitigation Measures WW-1, WW-2, and WW-3. No additional mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less Than Significant Impact.

5.16.6 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

Wastewater impacts associated with implementation of the proposed General Plan 2035 Murrieta would be less than significant with compliance with the goals and policies in the proposed General Plan 2035 and the recommended mitigation measures. Therefore, no significant unavoidable wastewater impacts would occur as a result of the proposed General Plan 2035.

5.16.7 SOURCES CITED

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