



## 21.0 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

### 21.1 Regulatory Setting

#### 21.1.1 California Green Building Standards Code

The standards included in the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code) (Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations) became effective on January 1, 2020. The CALGreen Code was developed to enhance the design and construction of buildings, and the use of sustainable construction practices, through planning and design, energy efficiency, water efficiency and conservation, material conservation and resource efficiency, and environmental air quality (California Building Standards Commission 2019).

Chapters 4 and 5 of the 2019 CALGreen Code requires construction contractors to reduce construction waste and demolition debris by 65 percent. Code requirements include preparing a construction waste management plan that identifies the materials to be diverted from disposal by efficient usage, recycling, reuse on the project, or salvage for future use or sale; determining whether materials will be sorted on-site or mixed; and identifying diversion facilities where the materials collected will be taken. The code also specifies that the amount of materials diverted should be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both. In addition, the 2019 CALGreen Code requires that 100 percent of trees, stumps, rocks, and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing be reused or recycled.

Chapter 5 of the 2019 CALGreen Code defines standards for plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) and outdoor water use.

### 21.2 Environmental Setting

#### 21.2.1 Water Supply

State Parks receives water from the City of Pismo for the North Beach Campground and Butterfly Grove,. The Oceano Community Services District services the Grand Avenue entrance area, Oceano Campground, and the Corporation Yard. Water is not available at Oceano Dunes SVRA, but a concessionaire provides potable water to campers on the beach as a service.

A new groundwater well would be required at both the Oso Flaco Improvement Project site and the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project site to supply potable water and non-potable irrigation water. The PWP planning area is located in an adjudicated portion of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin, which is divided into three areas. The Oso Flaco Improvement Project is in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area (SMVMA), where the total amount of groundwater extracted in 2019 was 109,937 acre-feet per year (afy), of which 100,391 afy was for agricultural use and 9,546 afy was for urban use (DWR 2020).

The Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project is in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area (NMMA), where the total amount of groundwater extracted in 2019 was 11,397 afy, of which 5,027 afy was for agricultural use and 6,370 afy was for urban/industrial use (NMMA Technical Group 2020). Groundwater extracted in the NMMA is provided to the Nipomo Community Services District; Golden State Water Company; Woodlands Specific Plan area; Phillips 66; and Blacklake, Cypress Ridge, and Monarch Dunes Golf Courses. Groundwater demands in the NMMA are estimated to increase as development continues to occur in the Nipomo Community Services District service area, Golden State Water Company service area, and the Woodlands Specific Plan area. Groundwater demands associated with Phillips 66



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are estimated to remain the same as 2019 conditions based on continued Santa Maria Refinery operations (NMMA Technical Group 2020).

See Chapter 13, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” for further discussion of groundwater supplies and demands within the SMVMA and NMMA.

### **21.2.2 Wastewater Treatment**

Trunk sewer lines from various cities serve Pismo State Beach and deliver wastewater to the South San Luis Obispo Sanitary District's treatment plant. Flush restrooms are available at the two developed campgrounds, at the Grand Avenue and Pier Avenue entrances, at the Plaza Area near Finn's Restaurant, and the visitor center. South of Arroyo Grande Creek, chemical and vault toilets are available for Oceano Dunes SVRA beach camping and day-use recreation areas. Staff with a pumper-trailer service park facilities and waste is disposed of in sewer lines that lead to the South San Luis Obispo Sanitary District Treatment Plant. There are three vaulted toilets at the Oso Flaco Day Use Area.

The South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District (SSLOCS District) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) serves the cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach and the Oceano Community Services District. The SSLOCS District WWTP has a dry weather treatment design capacity of 5.0 million gallons per day (mgd) (monthly average flow) and a peak wet weather treatment capacity of 9.0 mgd (SSLOCS District 2020). The current average dry weather flow is approximately 2.60 mgd (San Luis Obispo Local Agency Formation Commission 2020).

### **21.2.3 Solid Waste**

Waste bins for visitors are available at various locations in the park, and the District provides solid waste pick-up and disposal services.

The Cold Canyon Landfill is specified as a Class III non-hazardous site. According to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), the Cold Canyon Landfill has a maximum permitted throughput of 1,650 tons per day (tpd) and has a total maximum permitted capacity of 23.9 million cubic yards (CalRecycle 2020). The Cold Canyon Landfill has a remaining capacity of approximately 13.0 million cubic yards and an anticipated closure date of December 31, 2040 (CalRecycle 2020).

## **21.3 Project Impacts**

### **Thresholds of Significance**

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, implementation of the PWP would result in a potentially significant impact related to utilities and service systems if it would:

- a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?
- b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?



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- c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that 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?
  - d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?
  - e) Comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

### 21.3.1 Impacts and Mitigation

Environmental impacts related to constructing or expanding utility infrastructure, including water, sewer, and electrical infrastructure, to serve the PWP planning area are analyzed throughout the various environmental topic specific chapters of this EIR in conjunction with overall development in the PWP planning area. The placement of these utilities has been considered in the other chapters of this EIR, such as Chapter 6, “Air Quality,” Chapter 7, “Biological Resources,” Chapter 9, “Energy,” Chapter 20, “Transportation and Traffic,” and other sections that specifically analyze the potential for future activity and use within the PWP planning area. Where necessary, these chapters include mitigation measures that would reduce or avoid the impacts of developing infrastructure on the physical environment. There is no additional significant impact related to construction of new or expanded utilities and service systems within the PWP planning area beyond what is comprehensively analyzed throughout this EIR.

#### 21.3.1.1 Impacts from PWP Implementation

Operations and maintenance activities of the PWP would not result in changes to park visitation; therefore, there would be no increase in water supply demand, wastewater generation, or solid waste generation. **No impact** related to utilities and service systems would occur.

#### 21.3.1.2 Impacts from PWP Proposed Development Projects and Small Development Projects

##### Impact 21-1 Increase Demand for Water Supply

The following site-specific improvement projects would not include any new development that requires water supplies, and **no impact** would occur:

- Oceano Campground Infrastructure Improvement Project
- Pismo State Beach Boardwalk Project

Section 5.303, “Indoor Water Use,” of the CALGreen Code provides standards for plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads). The CALGreen Code limits effective flush volumes to 1.28 gallons per flush and maximum flow rates for restroom faucets to 0.5 gallon per minute (California Building Standards Commission 2019). Therefore, the following site-specific improvement projects would result in minor increases in water use, and **no impact** related to the sufficiency of existing and future



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available water supplies to serve these site-specific projects and future development would occur:

- Park Corporation Yard Improvement Project (additional restrooms with flush toilets and sinks)
- Pier and Grand Avenue Entrances and Lifeguard Towers Project (two new restrooms with flush toilets and sinks);
- North Beach Campground Facility Improvement Project (one new restroom with a flush toilet and sink);
- Butterfly Grove Public Access Project (two new restrooms with flush toilets and sinks).

#### Oso Flaco Improvement Project and Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project

A new groundwater well would be required at both the Oso Flaco Improvement Project site and the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project site to supply potable water and non-potable irrigation water.

As discussed in Impact 13-2 in Chapter 13, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” the Oso Flaco Improvement Project (at full buildout) would have an estimated water supply demand of approximately 233.6 afy. The Oso Flaco Improvement Project site is currently leased by State Parks for agricultural use (i.e., row crops grown on 166 acres). Actual groundwater usage data for the project site is not available. However, using a water demand factor of 2.5 afy per acre for rotational vegetables (Luhdorff and Scalmanini 2019), the existing water usage at the Oso Flaco Improvement Project site is estimated to be approximately 415 afy. Therefore, implementing the Oso Flaco Improvement Project would result in a net reduction in groundwater use as compared to existing (2019) conditions and no additional groundwater supplies from the SMVMA would be required. Therefore, the Oso Flaco Improvement Project would not substantially decrease the groundwater supplies available to serve existing and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

The Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project (at full buildout) is estimated to have a similar water supply demand as the Oso Flaco Improvement Project. However, the existing Phillips 66 Santa Maria Refinery is already using 1,100 afy for its facility (NMMA Technical Group 2020), and this water would transfer over to State Parks for use at the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project. Therefore, no additional groundwater supplies from the NMMA would be required to serve the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project, and the current groundwater usage at this site would be reduced by 866.4 afy.

The NMMA (which includes the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project site) continues to experience a severe water shortage as evidenced by declining well levels. However, as discussed above, the amount of groundwater required for the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project would reduce the yearly amount of groundwater extracted in the NMMA, and therefore would not substantially decrease the groundwater supplies available to serve existing and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

**Mitigation Measure:** No mitigation is required.



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### Small Development Projects

None of the Small Development Projects would include any new development that requires water supplies, and **no impact** would occur.

#### **Impact 21-2** Increased Demand for Wastewater Treatment Capacity

The following site-specific improvement projects would not include any new development that requires wastewater treatment, and **no impact** would occur:

- Oceano Campground Infrastructure Improvement Project;
- Pismo State Beach Boardwalk Project;

The following site-specific improvement projects would result in small increases in wastewater flows that would be conveyed to the SSLOCS District WWTP:

- Pier and Grand Avenue Entrances and Lifeguard Towers Project (two new restrooms with flush toilets and sinks);
- North Beach Campground Facility Improvement Project (one new restroom with a flush toilet and sink);
- Park Corporation Yard Improvement Project (new restrooms with flush toilets, showers, and sinks);
- Butterfly Grove Public Access Project (two new restrooms with flush toilets and sinks).

As discussed above, the SSLOCS District WWTP has a design capacity of 5.0 mgd average dry weather flow and receives and treats an average of 2.88 mgd each day. New restrooms would not generate wastewater flows that exceed the design capacity of the SSLOCS District WWTP. Therefore, the SSLOCS District WWTP would have adequate capacity to treat wastewater flows generated by these site-specific projects in addition its existing commitments. This impact would be **less than significant**.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation is required.

### Oso Flaco Improvement Project and Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project

The Oso Flaco Improvement Project (at full buildout) would result in new recreational facilities, staff residences, and park office buildings that would generate additional wastewater that increases demand for wastewater treatment. Based on gallon per day per use identified in Title 24 of the California Building Code Title 4, Part 5 and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) (2019), the wastewater flow for the Oso Flaco Improvement Project would be 0.03 mgd.

The Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project would result in new recreational facilities, staff residences, and park office buildings that would generate additional wastewater that increases demand for wastewater treatment. Based on gallon per day per use identified in Title 24 of the California Building Code Title 4, Part 5 and NFPA (2019), the wastewater flow for the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project would be 0.03 mgd.

Wastewater may be conveyed to the SSLOCS District WWTP. If wastewater is conveyed to the SSLOCS District, the wastewater flows generated by the Oso



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Flaco Improvement Project and the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project (0.06 mgd) would not exceed the design capacity of the SSLOCS District WWTP (5.0 mgd). Therefore, the SSLOCS District WWTP would have adequate capacity to treat wastewater flows generated by the Oso Flaco Improvement Project and the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project in addition its existing commitments. This impact would be **less than significant**.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation is required.

### Small Development Projects

None of the small development projects include any new development that requires wastewater treatment; therefore, **no impact** would occur.

- Impact 21-2 Increased Demand for Solid Waste Disposal and Compliance with Solid Waste Regulations

All of the site-specific improvement projects could result in the generation of various construction-period wastes, including scrap lumber, scrap finishing materials, various scrap metals, and other recyclable and nonrecyclable construction-related wastes. In addition, grading and vegetation removal could be required during construction of new facilities. The 2019 CALGreen Code (Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations) requires all construction contractors to reduce construction waste and demolition debris by 65 percent. Code requirements include preparing a construction waste management plan that identifies the materials to be diverted from disposal by efficient usage, recycling, reuse on the project, or salvage for future use or sale; determining whether materials will be sorted on-site or mixed; and identifying diversion facilities where the materials collected will be taken. The code also specifies that the amount of materials diverted should be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both (California Building Standards Commission 2019). In addition, the 2019 CALGreen Code requires that 100 percent of trees, stumps, rocks, and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing be reused or recycled. Compliance with the 2019 CALGreen Code would support the attainment of solid waste reductions. Therefore, impacts related to increased generation of solid waste from construction of the site-specific improvement projects would be **less than significant**.

Operation of the following site-specific improvement projects would not result in an increase in park visitation or other development that results in increased solid waste generation as compared to existing conditions, and **no impact** would occur:

- Park Corporation Yard Improvement Project;
- Oceano Campground Infrastructure Improvement Project;
- Pier and Grand Avenue Entrances and Lifeguard Towers Project;
- North Beach Campground Facility Improvement Project;
- Butterfly Grove Public Access Project;
- Pismo State Beach Boardwalk Project.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation is required.



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### Oso Flaco Improvement Project and Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project

The Oso Flaco Improvement Project and Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project would result in increased generation of solid waste as a result of new recreational facilities, staff residences, and park office buildings.

State Parks would provide solid waste pick-up and disposal services for these project sites, and solid waste would ultimately be disposed of at the Cold Canyon Landfill. As discussed above, the Cold Canyon Landfill has a maximum permitted throughput of 1,650 tons per day, a total maximum permitted capacity of 23.9 million cubic yards, a remaining capacity of approximately 1.3 million cubic yards, and an anticipated closure date of 2040 (CalRecycle 2020).

Considering existing remaining capacity at the Cold Canyon Landfill, there is sufficient capacity to accept the anticipated increase in solid waste generated by the Oso Flaco Improvement Project and Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project. In addition, State Parks would comply with all State and local statues related to recycling. Thus, the Oso Flaco Improvement Project and Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project would not generate solid waste in excess of State of local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reductions goals or other federal, state, and local management and reduction status and regulations. Therefore, impacts related to increased generation of solid waste would be **less than significant**.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation is required.

### Small Development Projects

All of the small development projects could result in the generation of various construction-period wastes, including scrap lumber, scrap finishing materials, various scrap metals, and other recyclable and nonrecyclable construction-related wastes. As discussed above, the 2019 CALGreen Code (Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations) requires all construction contractors to reduce construction waste and demolition debris by 65 percent and requires preparation of a construction waste management plan. In addition, the 2019 CALGreen Code requires that 100 percent of trees, stumps, rocks, and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing be reused or recycled. Therefore, impacts related to increased generation of solid waste from construction of the small development projects would be **less than significant**.

The small development projects would not include new development that would generate a substantial amount of solid waste. Therefore, operation of the small development projects would have **no impact** related to exceedance of local infrastructure capacity or impairment of solid waste reductions goals or other federal, state, and local management and reduction status and regulations.

**Mitigation Measures:** No mitigation is required.

## **21.4 Cumulative Effects**

The appropriate service providers are responsible for ensuring adequate provision of utilities within their service boundaries. Future development within each service providers' boundaries would be required to assess impacts related to demand for water supply and wastewater treatment and generation of solid waste during the environmental review process to ensure



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that sufficient water supply, wastewater treatment, and solid waste facility capacity are available to meet demand.

### 21.4.1 Water Supply

Water supply for the PWP and the projects considered in this cumulative analysis would be provided through a combination of surface water and groundwater. A new groundwater well would be required for both the Oso Flaco Improvement Project and the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project. Cumulative development projects, such as Nipomo Woodlands, have and will continue to reduce groundwater supplies in the Santa Maria Basin. Therefore, the cumulative development projects could result in a **significant impact**.

As discussed in Impact 21-1 above and further described in Chapter 13, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” based on existing groundwater use at the Oso Flaco Improvement Project and the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project sites, and based on projected water supply demands for these two projects, no additional groundwater supplies from the SVMMA or the NMMA would be required to serve either of these proposed projects. Therefore, the cumulative contribution of the Oso Flaco Improvement Project and/or the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project to a decrease in regional groundwater supplies is considered **cumulatively less than significant**.

### 21.4.2 Wastewater Treatment

The SSLOCS District WWTP serves the cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach and the Oceano Community Services District. The SSLOCS District WWTP has a dry weather treatment design capacity of 5.0 mgd and the current average dry weather flow is approximately 2.60 mgd.

State Parks could convey wastewater generated by the Oso Flaco Improvement Project and the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project to the SSLOCS District WWTP. Based on gallon per day per use identified in Title 24 of the California Building Code Title 4, Part 5 and NFPA (2019), the wastewater flow for the Oso Flaco Improvement Project (0.03 mgd) and the Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project (0.03 mgd) would result in a combined wastewater flow of 0.06 mgd.

The SSLOCS District’s Long Range Plan provides for future WWTP improvements that will keep pace with the population growth and possible changing water quality standards in its service area. The SSLOCS District has set aside funding to perform upgrades so the WWTP can continue to meet the needs of the residents and comply with federal and state water discharge laws over the next 20 years (San Luis Obispo County Local Agency Formation Commission 2020). Therefore, sufficient long-term wastewater treatment would be available to treat wastewater flows generated within the SSLOCS District service area, including flows generated by the Oso Flaco Improvement Project and Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project. This impact would be cumulatively **less than significant**.

### 21.4.3 Solid Waste

The Oso Flaco Improvement Project and Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project and the projects considered in this cumulative analysis would result in increased generation of solid waste as a result of new recreational facilities, staff residences, and park office buildings. Considering existing remaining capacity at the Cold Canyon Landfill, there is sufficient capacity to accept the anticipated increase in solid waste generated by the Oso Flaco Improvement



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Project and Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project and future development of projects considered in this cumulative analysis. In addition, the Oso Flaco Improvement Project and Phillips 66/Southern Entrance Project as well as the cumulative projects would be required to implement all State and local recycling and solid waste reduction programs. Therefore, impacts associated with exceedance of local infrastructure capacity or impairment of solid waste reductions goals from implementation of the PWP and the other projects considered in this cumulative analysis would be cumulatively **less than significant**.



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