# Chapter 4 Environmental Analysis

Sections 4.1 through 4.17 in Chapter 4 of this EIR contain a discussion of the potentially significant environmental effects resulting from implementation of the proposed project, including information related to existing site conditions, analyses of the type and magnitude of individual and cumulative environmental impacts, and feasible mitigation measures that could reduce or avoid environmental impacts.

## Scope of the Environmental Impact Analysis

Implementation of the proposed project could result in potentially significant impacts to the following 17 environmental topics:

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural and Paleontological Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazard and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation and Traffic
- Utilities and Service Systems

## Format of the Environmental Impact Analysis and CEQA Requirements

The following subsections comprise each of the 17 environmental topic sections in Chapter 4 of this EIR.

**Existing Conditions**

According to Section 15125 of the CEQA Guidelines, an EIR must include a description of the existing physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of a project to provide the "baseline condition" against which project-related impacts are compared. Normally, the baseline condition is the physical condition that exists when the NOP is published. The NOP for this EIR was published on July 22, 2010. However, the CEQA Guidelines and applicable case law recognize that the date for establishing an environmental baseline cannot be rigid. Physical environmental conditions may vary over a range of time periods; thus, the use of environmental baselines that differ from the date of the NOP is reasonable and appropriate

when conducting the environmental analysis. The following environmental analyses rely on a variety of data to establish an applicable baseline.

**Regulatory Framework**

This subsection provides a summary of regulations, plans, policies, and laws that are relevant to each environmental topic at the federal, state, and local levels.

**Analysis of Project Impacts and Determination of Significance**

This subsection includes the following components for each environmental issue addressed in the section.

### *Guidelines for Determination of Significance*

Guidelines for determination of significance are criteria used to determine whether potential environmental effects are significant. The standards of significance used in this analysis were primarily based upon Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the City's quality of life standards and regulatory ordinances. This subsection defines the type, amount, and/or extent of impact that would be considered a significant adverse change to the environment. The significance criteria for some environmental topics are quantitative (such as for air quality, traffic, and noise), while qualitative standards are used for other topics (such as aesthetics and land use). The standards of significance are intended to assist the reader in understanding how and why an EIR reaches a conclusion that an impact is significant.

### *Impact Analysis*

This subsection describes the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. Based upon the categories provided in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, impacts are described as "Potentially Significant," "Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated," or "Less Than Significant." Every issue included in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines is addressed in this EIR; some of the applicable issues and significance criteria have been combined or reworded slightly to facilitate the environmental analysis.

The analysis of environmental impacts considers both the construction and operational aspects of implementation of the proposed project. As required by Section 15126.2(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, direct, indirect, short-term, extended-term, onsite and/or offsite impacts are addressed, as appropriate, for the environmental issue being analyzed. Impacts related to the three main components of the proposed project, including the General Plan Update, Downtown Specific Plan Update, and Escondido Climate Action Plan (E-CAP), are addressed under separate headings, as appropriate.

This EIR utilizes the following categories to describe the level of significance of impacts identified during the course of the environmental analysis:

- ***Less than Significant.*** This term is used to refer to: 1) impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed project that are not likely to exceed the defined standards of significance; and 2) potentially significant impacts that are reduced to a level that does not exceed the defined standards of significance after implementation of mitigation measures.
- ***Significant.*** This term is used to refer to impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed project that exceed the defined standards of significance before identification of mitigation

measures. A "significant effect" is defined by Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance. An economic or social change by itself shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment [but] may be considered in determining whether the physical change is significant."

- ***Significant and Unavoidable.*** This term is used to refer to significant impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed project that cannot be eliminated or reduced to below standards of significance through implementation of feasible mitigation measures.

### *Summary*

This section summarizes the conclusions reached in the impact analysis regarding the General Plan Update, Downtown Specific Plan Update, and E-CAP. This section identifies the significance determination for the proposed project as a whole.

**Cumulative Impacts**

CEQA requires that EIRs discuss cumulative impacts, in addition to project impacts. According to Section 15355 of the CEQA Guidelines:

> "Cumulative impacts" refers to two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.
>
> a) The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects.
>
> b) The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.

Section 15130(a) of the CEQA Guidelines requires that EIRs discuss the cumulative impacts of a project when the project's incremental effect is cumulatively considerable. According to Section 15065(a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, "cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects. In accordance with Section 15130(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, the discussion of cumulative impacts must reflect the severity of the impacts and the likelihood of their occurrence; however, this discussion need not be as detailed as the discussion of environmental impacts attributable to the project alone. Further, the discussion of cumulative impacts is guided by the standards of practicality and reasonableness. The CEQA Guidelines allow for a project's contribution to be rendered less than cumulatively considerable with implementation of mitigation measure(s) designed to alleviate the cumulative impacts.

The geographic scope of the cumulative impact analysis varies depending upon the specific environmental topic being analyzed. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15130(b)(3), Table 4.0-1, Geographic Scope of Cumulative Impact Analyses, summarizes the geographic area within which past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects may contribute to a specific cumulative impact.

## Table 4.0-1 Geographic Scope of Cumulative Impact Analyses

| Environmental Topic | Geographic Scope of Cumulative Impact Analyses |
|---|---|
| Aesthetics | The geographic scope of the cumulative impact analysis for aesthetics includes the immediate vicinity of view corridors, viewsheds, or scenic resources in the proposed project planning area as well as areas in the vicinity of existing community development and areas surrounding Palomar Observatory. |
| Agricultural and Forestry Resources | The geographic scope for cumulative analysis of agricultural and forestry resources includes the entire County of San Diego, including incorporated and unincorporated areas. |
| Air Quality | The geographic scope of the cumulative impact analysis for air quality is the San Diego Air Basin. |
| Biological Resources | The geographic scope of the biological resources cumulative analysis is the San Diego region. |
| Cultural Resources | The geographic scope for the cumulative analysis of cultural resources is the San Diego region, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas. The geographic scope for the cumulative analysis of paleontological resources includes the Salton Trough, Peninsular Ranges, and Coastal Plain regions within southern California. |
| Geology and Soils | The geographic scope of the cumulative impact analysis for geology and soils is limited to the immediate area of the geologic constraint, with the exception of some geologic impacts that are regional, such as earthquake risk. |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions | The geographic scope of the cumulative impact analysis for greenhouse gas emissions is worldwide, because climate change is the result of combined global contributions of greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere over many years. |
| Hazards and Hazardous Materials | The geographic scope of cumulative impact analysis for hazards and hazardous materials includes the proposed project planning area and areas immediately surrounding the proposed project planning area. |
| Hydrology/ Water Quality | The geographic scope of cumulative impact analysis for hydrology and water quality includes drainage basins, watersheds, water bodies or groundwater basins, depending on the location of the potential impact and its tributary area. |
| Land Use | The geographic scope of cumulative impact analysis for land use is the San Diego region, including jurisdictions adjacent to the proposed project planning area boundary. |
| Mineral Resources | The geographic scope of cumulative impact analysis for minerals includes the entire San Diego region and immediately adjacent areas that result in a demand for aggregate construction materials from the region. |
| Noise | The geographic scope of cumulative impact analysis for noise is limited to areas surrounding noise-generating sources, such as roadways or industrial uses because noise impacts are localized in nature. |
| Population and Housing | The geographic scope of cumulative impact analysis for population and housing is the San Diego region, including incorporated cities and unincorporated areas surrounding the proposed project planning area. |
| Public Services | The geographic scope of cumulative impact analysis for public services includes the service area boundaries of the public services providers that serve the City and adjacent areas. |
| Recreation | The geographic scope of cumulative impact analysis for recreational resources is the San Diego region, including incorporated cities and unincorporated areas surrounding the proposed project planning area. |
| Transportation and Traffic | The geographic scope of cumulative impact analysis for transportation and traffic includes the entire County of San Diego circulation network, including incorporated and unincorporated areas. |
| Utilities and Service Systems | The geographic scope of the cumulative impact analysis for utilities is the entire County of San Diego, including unincorporated and incorporated areas, whose population is served by many individual utility, service system, and energy providers within specific service areas. |

CEQA Guidelines Section 15130(b)(1) indicates the following approaches for identifying cumulative projects:

- A list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency, or
- A summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document, or in a prior environmental document which has been adopted or certified, which described or evaluated regional or area wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact.

This EIR uses the "summary of projections" approach. The regional plans that provide the foundation for the cumulative analysis are provided in Table 4.0-2, Regional Plans that Provide the Foundation for Cumulative Analysis. Table 4.0-3, Regional Growth Projections, provides a summary of regional growth and employment projections for areas that would be directly and/or indirectly impacted by implementation of the proposed project. These projections were obtained from databases maintained by SANDAG and provide an overview of the potential growth within the region surrounding the proposed project planning area. Population and employment growth estimates for Year 2010 (existing) and year 2035 (General Plan Update horizon year) are identified in Table 4.0-3, Regional Growth Projections.

**Significance of Impact Prior to Mitigation**

This subsection summarizes the conclusions of the direct, indirect and cumulative impact analyses for each environmental issue identified in the Analysis of Project Impacts and Determination of Significance subsection and Cumulative Impact subsection.

**Mitigation**

Section 15126.4 of the CEQA Guidelines requires an EIR to "describe feasible measures which could minimize significant adverse impacts." CEQA Guidelines Section 15364 defines feasibility as capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, legal, social, and technological considerations. This subsection lists the mitigation measures that could reduce the severity of impacts identified in the Analysis of Impacts and Determination of Significance subsection and Cumulative Impact subsection.

**Conclusion**

This subsection provides a synopsis of the conclusion reached in the Analysis of Project Impacts and Determination of Significance subsection and Cumulative Impact subsection, and the level of impact that would occur after mitigation measures are implemented.

**Table 4.0-2 Regional Plans that Provide the Foundation for Cumulative Analysis**

| Regional Plan | Plan Description | Applicable Environmental Sections |
|---|---|---|
| County of San Diego General Plan | The General Plan establishes future growth and development patterns for the unincorporated areas of the County. The plan focuses population growth in the western areas of the County where infrastructure and services are available. The General Plan contains numerous goals and policies aimed at respecting community character, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, infrastructure planning and environmental preservation. The General Plan includes the following elements: Land Use; Mobility; Conservation and Open Space; Housing; Safety; and Noise. | Aesthetics, Agricultural and Forestry Resources, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, Geology and Soils, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Land Use, Mineral Resources, Noise, Population and Housing, Public Services, Recreation, Transportation and Traffic, Utilities and Service Systems |
| City of San Marcos General Plan | The General Plan is the long-term policy guide for the physical, economic, and environmental growth of San Marcos and represents the community's vision of its ultimate physical growth. The General Plan also designates land use categories for the entire city. Each land use category is identified and defined within the General Plan and includes information on the general uses, development, intensity, siting and compatibility standards. The General Plan includes the following elements: Land Use; Circulation; Housing; Conservation and Open Space; Public Health, Safety, and Seismic Safety; Noise; and Parks and Recreation. | Aesthetics, Agricultural Resources, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Land Use, Mineral Resources, Noise, Population and Housing, Public Services, Recreation, Transportation and Traffic, Utilities and Service Systems |
| City of San Diego General Plan | The General Plan provides policy guidance to balance the needs of a growing city while enhancing quality of life for current and future San Diegans. It provides a strategy called "City of Villages" to enhance its many communities and neighborhoods as growth occurs over time. It presents 10 elements that overall provide a comprehensive "blueprint" for the City of San Diego's growth over the next 20-plus years. The General Plan includes the following elements: Land Use and Community Planning; Mobility; Urban Design; Economic Prosperity; Public Facilities, Services, and Safety; Recreation; Conservation; Noise; and Historic Preservation. | Aesthetics, Agricultural and Forestry Resources, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, Geology and Soils, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Land Use, Mineral Resources, Noise, Population and Housing, Public Services, Recreation, Transportation and Traffic, Utilities and Service Systems |
| Remaining San Diego Region City General Plans (Cities of Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Encinitas, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, National City, Oceanside, Poway, Santee, Solana Beach, and Vista) | The remaining 15 incorporated cities in San Diego County are not located adjacent to the City, but are located within the San Diego region. Pursuant to state law, the cities have adopted general plans to guide growth within their jurisdictions. The general plans are required to include seven mandatory elements, which are Land Use, Circulation (Mobility), Housing, Conservation, Open Space, Noise, and Safety. The Carlsbad General Plan was adopted in 1994 and is currently in the process of being updated. The Chula Vista General Plan was adopted in 2005. The Coronado General Plan was adopted in 1999. The Del Mar General Plan was adopted in 2002. The El Cajon General Plan was adopted in 2001. The Encinitas General Plan was adopted in 1989 and is currently being updated. The Imperial Beach General Plan was adopted in | Aesthetics, Agricultural and Forestry Resources, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, Geology and Soils, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Land Use, Mineral Resources, Noise, Population and Housing, Public Services, Recreation, Transportation and Traffic, Utilities and Service Systems |

**Table 4.0-2 continued**

| Regional Plan | Plan Description | Applicable Environmental Sections |
|---|---|---|
| | 2000. The La Mesa General Plan was adopted in 1996 and is currently being updated. The Lemon Grove General Plan was adopted in 1996. The National City General Plan was adopted in 2011. The Oceanside General Plan was adopted in 2002. The Poway General Plan was adopted in 1991. The Santee General Plan was adopted in 2003. The Solana Beach General Plan was adopted in 2006. The Vista General Plan was adopted in 1988 and is currently being updated. | |
| California State Implementation Plan (SIP) | The SIP for San Diego County, called the Eight-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan, was adopted in May 2007. This plan provides a strategy for attaining and maintaining the 8-hour national ambient air quality standard for ozone. The 2004 Revisions to the California SIP for carbon monoxide demonstrates how the San Diego Air Basin would continue to maintain compliance with federal carbon monoxide standards. | Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions |
| San Diego Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) Regional Air Quality Strategies (RAQS) | The RAQS outlines the SDAPCD's plans and control measures designed to attain the state air quality standards for ozone. | Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions |
| 2050 San Diego Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) | The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) prepared and adopted the 2050 RTP and SCS on October 28, 2011. The 2050 RTP maps out a system designed to maximize transit enhancements, integrate biking and walking elements, and promote programs to reduce demand and increase efficiency while the SCS details how the region will reduce greenhouse gas emissions to state-mandated levels over time. | Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Land Use, Noise, Population and Housing, Transportation and Traffic |
| Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP) | The MHCP is a comprehensive, multiple jurisdictional planning program designed to create, manage, and monitor an ecosystem preserve in northwestern San Diego County. | Biological Resources, Land Use |
| Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) | The MSCP is a conservation planning program, designed to establish connected preserve systems, that ensures the long-term survival of sensitive plant and animal species and protects the native vegetation found throughout the unincorporated County. The County has developed and adopted a subarea plan for the unincorporated areas in the southern part of the County. The City of San Diego has developed and adopted a subarea plan for implementation of the MSCP within its jurisdiction. | Biological Resources, Land Use |
| Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 | AB 32 focuses on reducing GHG in California. AB 32 requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to adopt rules and regulations that would achieve a reduction in GHG emissions equivalent to state-wide levels in year 1990 by year 2020. | Greenhouse Gas Emissions |

**Table 4.0-2 continued**

| Regional Plan | Plan Description | Applicable Environmental Sections |
|---|---|---|
| Senate Bill (SB) 375, the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 | SB 375 provides a land use and transportation policy to meet the goals of AB 32. SB 375 builds on the existing regional transportation planning process to connect the reduction of GHG emissions from cars and light trucks to land use and transportation policy. SB 375 requires metropolitan planning organizations to develop a sustainable communities strategy (SCS) to include in their regional transportation plans for the purposes of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. | Greenhouse Gas Emissions |
| Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans (ALUCPs) | ALUCPs are plans that guide property owners and local jurisdictions in determining what types of proposed new land uses are appropriate around airports. They are intended to protect the safety of people, property and aircraft on the ground and in the air in the vicinity of an airport. | Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Land Use, Noise, Transportation and Traffic |
| Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin | The Basin Plan sets water quality objectives for projects that could potentially cause an adverse impact on the beneficial uses of water. The plan is designed to: 1) designate beneficial uses for waters; 2) set the objectives to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the state's anti-degradation policy; 3) describe mitigation measures to protect all waters within the region; and 4) describe activities to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan. | Hydrology and Water Quality |
| Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) | The RCP, prepared by SANDAG, provides the strategic planning framework for the San Diego region. It creates a regional vision and provides a broad context in which local and regional decisions can be made that foster a healthy environment, a vibrant economy, and a high quality of life for all residents. The RCP balances regional population, housing, and employment growth with habitat preservation, agriculture, open space, and infrastructure needs. | Land Use, Population and Housing, Utilities and Service Systems |
| Congestion Management Program (CMP) | The purpose of the CMP is to monitor the performance of the region's transportation system, develop programs to address near term and long-term congestion, and better integrate transportation and land use planning. | Land Use, Transportation and Traffic |
| California Mineral Land Classification System | In 1975, SMARA required the classification of land into mineral resource zones, according to the land's known or inferred mineral resource potential. The process was based solely on geology, without regard to existing land use or land ownership. | Mineral Resources |
| California Fire Plan | The California Fire Plan is the state's road map for reducing the risk of wildfire. By placing the emphasis on what needs to be done long before a fire starts, the Fire Plan looks to reduce firefighting costs and property losses, increase firefighter safety, and to contribute to ecosystem health. | Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Public Services |

**Table 4.0-2 continued**

| Regional Plan | Plan Description | Applicable Environmental Sections |
|---|---|---|
| Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) | The STIP is a multiyear, statewide, intermodal program of transportation projects that is consistent with the statewide transportation plan and planning processes, metropolitan plans, and Title 23 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The STIP contains all capital and non-capital transportation projects or identified phases of transportation projects for funding under the Federal Transit Act and Title 23 of the CFR, including federally funded projects. | Transportation and Traffic |
| Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP) | The RTIP, prepared by SANDAG, is a multi-year program of proposed major highway, arterial, transit, and bikeway projects. The 2010 RTIP is a prioritized program designed to implement the region's overall strategy for providing mobility and improving the efficiency and safety of efforts to attain federal and state air quality standards for the region. | Air Quality, Transportation and Traffic |
| Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) for the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), Rincon Del Diablo Water District (RDD), Vallectios Water District (VWD), Vista Irrigation District (VID), Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD), and Escondido Water District (EWD) | The intent of an UWMP is to present important information on water supply, water usage, recycled water and water use efficiency programs in a respective water district's service area. The UWMP process ensures that water supplies are being planned to meet future growth. UWMPs are developed to manage the uncertainties and variability of multiple supply sources and demands over the long term through preferred water resources strategy adoption and resource development target approvals for implementation. Each UWMP includes single year, normal year and multiple dry water year supply and demand assessments. These projections are intended to describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortages, to the extent practical. All UWMPs were updated in 2010. | Utilities and Service Systems |
| EWD Water Distribution Master Plan | The Water Distribution Master Plan provides historic and projected water demands, evaluates water supply sources, establishes design criteria for fire flow, pipelines, storage reservoirs and pumping facilities and makes recommendations for system improvements. The Water Distribution Master Plan considers existing and proposed land uses as well as growth projections to evaluate elemental and system adequacy to provide service. | Utilities and Service Systems |
| EWD Strategic Business Plan and City Five-Year Capital Improvement Program | The Strategic Business Plan identifies strategies to deliver excellent utilities services to the City's residents. The CIP Program summarizes anticipated resources and their estimated uses for major infrastructure and other capital construction, improvement, and maintenance projects. | Utilities and Service Systems |

**Table 4.0-2 continued**

| Regional Plan | Plan Description | Applicable Environmental Sections |
|---|---|---|
| VWD Water, Wastewater and Recycled Water Master Plan | The Water, Wastewater and Recycled Water Master Plan provides a reasonable planning tool to meet the demands of planned development and future growth-based development within the VWD service boundary up to 2030. The 2008 Water, Wastewater and Recycled Water Master Plan enables VWD to plan for growth and analyze approved land use and density change data to determine future water, wastewater, and reclaimed water demands. | Utilities and Service Systems |
| VID Potable Water Master Plan | The Potable Water Master Plan evaluates the existing water distribution system for the water service area and proposes improvements based on forecasted growth within the service area and optimized use of the district's water facilities. | Utilities and Service Systems |
| RDD Drought Response Plan | The Drought Response Plan was developed to provide a response strategy as required by the California Water Code, by establishing methods and procedures to ensure that, in a time of shortage, available water resources are put to maximum beneficial use, and that the unreasonable method of use is prevented. | Utilities and Service Systems |
| SDCWA Regional Water Facilities Master Plan | The Regional Water Facilities Master Plan serves as the roadmap for identifying a diverse mix of water supply sources and implementing the associated facilities and projects needed through 2030 to ensure a safe and reliable supply. | Utilities and Service Systems |
| Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) | The IRWMP for the San Diego region reflects a comprehensive approach to water resources planning that integrates ongoing local planning efforts in order to maximize regional water management benefits and resolve any existing or potential conflicts. The San Diego IRWMP identifies programs and projects that best achieve the region's goals to optimize water supply reliability, and protect and enhance water quality, while providing stewardship of natural resources. | Utilities and Service Systems |
| Escondido Wastewater Division (EWWD) Wastewater Collections Master Plan | The Wastewater Collections Systems Master Plan considers existing and proposed land uses as well as growth projections to evaluate elemental and system adequacy to provide service. Unit generation rates are also established to provide a guideline for planning and design purposes to properly size infrastructure. Where deficiencies are determined, projects are recommended and priorities are established. | Utilities and Service Systems |
| County of San Diego Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) | The IWMP discusses the need for a reduction in solid waste. It provides a description of the facilities and strategies which will provide adequate capacity for the disposal of solid waste within the County over the next 15 years, including alternatives such as additional waste diversion programs and waste export. The Countywide Siting Element presents a strategy to assist local governments and private industry in planning for integrated waste management and the siting of solid waste disposal facilities. | Utilities and Service Systems |

**Table 4.0-3 Regional Growth Projections**

| Jurisdiction | 2010 Population | 2010 Employment (Number of Jobs)[1] | 2035 Population[2] | | 2035 Employment[2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Estimate | Percent Increase | Number of Jobs | Percent Increase |
| Escondido | 143,911[3] | 62,086 | 168,779[3] | 17% | 72,391 | 17% |
| San Marcos | 84,391 | 37,958 | 102,873 | 22% | 50,975 | 34% |
| San Diego | 1,376,173 | 830,369 | 1,753,089 | 27% | 955,431 | 15% |
| Unincorporated County | 503,320 | 139,229 | 642,615 | 28% | 167,786 | 21% |
| Entire San Diego County | 3,095,313[3] | 1,520,836 | 4,016,844 | 30% | 1,820,149 | 20% |

(1) Based on estimated annual growth rate between year 2008 and year 2020
(2) Average of the year 2030 and year 2040 projections
(3) Based on data from SANDAG and the General Plan Update Housing Element
Sources: SANDAG 2010a and SANDAG 2010b

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