

APPENDIX O

Infrastructure and Public Facilities Technical Report

Infrastructure and Public Facilities Technical Report Draft



City of Huntington Beach General Plan Update

August 2014

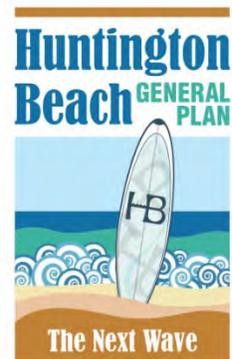


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction..... 1

Environmental Setting..... 1

 Infrastructure 1

 Public Facilities.....10

Regulatory Setting24

 Federal Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Laws24

 State Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Laws24

 Regional and Local Plans and Regulations29

Abbreviations25

References31

List of Preparers34

TABLES

Table 1 City of Huntington Beach Sanitary Sewer Infrastructure Inventory 3

Table 2 City of Huntington Beach Planned Water Retail Demand (2015–2035) 7

Table 3 Huntington Beach Solid Waste Disposed by Landfill (2012) 9

Table 4 School Locations and 2012–2013 Enrollments.....11

Table 5 Acreage of Parks by Park Category.....14

Table 6 State Beaches15

Table 7 Huntington Beach Parks, Beaches, and Recreational Facilities17

Table 8 Huntington Beach Recreational Facilities.....23

Table 9 Huntington Beach Library Facilities.....24

FIGURES

Figure 1: Huntington Beach Planning Area..... 2

Figure 2: School Locations12

Figure 3: Park Locations and Service Areas.....16

Figure 4: Public Library Locations25

ABBREVIATIONS

Assembly Bill	AB
Basin Equity Assessment.....	BEA
basin production percentage	BPP
California Department of Education.....	CDE
California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery	CalRecycle
California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989	CIWMA
Fountain Valley School District.....	FVSD
gallons per minute	gpm
groundwater replenishment system.....	GWRS
Huntington Beach City School District	HBCSD
Huntington Beach Union High School District	HBUHSD
local enforcement agency	LEA
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Metropolitan
million gallons per day	mgd
Municipal Water District of Orange County.....	MWDOC
Ocean View School District.....	OVSD
Orange County Sanitation District	OCSD
Orange County Water District	OCWD
Senate Bill.....	SB
Sewer System Management Plan	SSMP
Sunset Beach Sanitary District.....	SBSD
Urban Water Management Plan	UWMP
water supply assessment	WSA
Westminster School District	WSD

INTRODUCTION

Improving the City of Huntington Beach's (City) infrastructure is part of a three-year goal outlined in the 2013 Strategic Plan, which also includes a work program for updating the General Plan (City of Huntington Beach 2013). To support preparation of the General Plan update, this technical report describes the infrastructure and public facilities that support the community, which in 2014 included approximately 193,074 residents. The report addresses infrastructure and public facilities located within the Huntington Beach General Plan planning area, which consists of the entirety of the city limits, plus unincorporated areas located near the Bolsa Chica Wetlands, as shown in **Figure 1**.

Facilities described in this report include water, sanitary sewer, and storm drain/flood control systems operated by the City, and public facilities such as parks, schools, libraries, and similar facilities that provide services to the community. In addition to facilities operated by the City, the planning area contains state-operated beaches and schools.

Information regarding fire and police services is provided in separate Police and Fire Services Technical Reports. Information regarding roadway infrastructure is provided in a separate Circulation Technical Report. Information regarding electricity and natural gas utility service in the planning area is provided in a separate Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Report. Information regarding storm drain infrastructure is provided in a separate Urban Runoff Technical Report.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

INFRASTRUCTURE

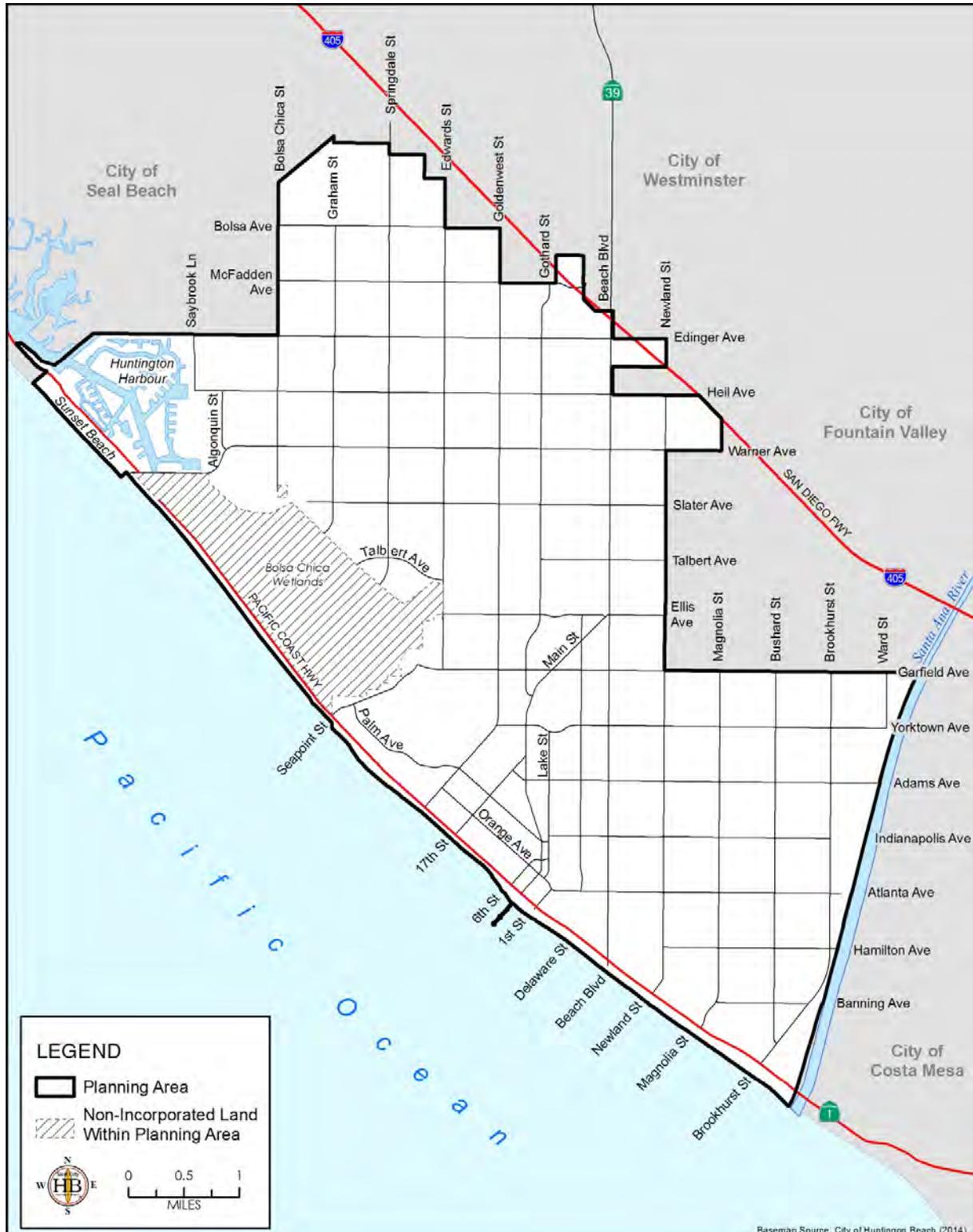
Sewer

In 2004, the Sewer Maintenance Section was merged with the Water Division to form the new Utilities Division of the City Public Works Department. This division oversees and maintains the wastewater infrastructure owned by the City. City crews perform routine maintenance and repairs necessary to keep the wastewater collection system operating at peak performance levels.

Sewer Collection and Conveyance Systems

Sewer collection pipelines are owned and maintained by two agencies in the planning area. Pipelines in most of the planning area are owned and maintained by the City. As shown in **Table 1**, the Huntington Beach city sewer system consists of approximately 360 miles of sewer lines,¹ 10,000 manholes/personnel access covers, and 28 lift stations. Pipelines in the Sunset Beach area are owned and maintained by the Sunset Beach Sanitary District (SBSD). The SBSD services a 175-acre area that includes Sunset Beach and Surfside Colony, a small gated community in the City of Seal Beach (SBSD 2014). The SBSD operates 25,000 feet of sewer mains and two sewage pump stations. In addition, two City of Seal Beach lift stations located within the Sunset Aquatic Park area convey sewage over the Edinger Bridge into the City of Huntington Beach system.

¹ Includes gravity and force mains but excludes sewer laterals



Basemap Source: City of Huntington Beach (2014)



Huntington Beach Planning Area

Figure 1

City of Huntington Beach General Plan

The SBSB contracts with the City to convey all sewage collected by the SBSB through City pipelines to the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD) for sewage treatment (SBSB 2014).

Sewage collected by the City and the SBSB system flows into the OCSD trunk sewer system and ultimately leads to OCSD Treatment Plant No. 2. Huntington Beach’s estimated sewer flows in 2012 were 14.53 million gallons per day (mgd), with approximately 0.21 mgd coming from Sunset Beach and Seal Beach (DeBow 2014a).

**TABLE 1
CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH SANITARY SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE INVENTORY**

Sanitary Sewer Infrastructure Within the Planning Area (By Ownership)							
Item/ Description	Huntington Beach ¹	OCSD	Sunset Beach San. District	Home Owner Associations ²	Seal Beach	Other ³	TOTAL
Pipelines (Miles)	360.0	45.0	4.6	59.2	0.0	18.7	487.5
Force Mains (Miles)	2.30	0.89	0.84	0.34	0.34	0.02	4.73
Manholes	7,678	466	68	1,578	0	440	10,230
Pump/Lift Stations	28	3	2	4	0	0	37
Laterals (Each) 4	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Laterals (Miles) 4	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA

Source: DeBow 2014c

NOTES:

1 - Includes pipelines and manholes within HOAs that are owned and maintained by the City of Huntington Beach.

2 - Includes facilities within HOAs that are owned and maintained by the HOA.

3 - Includes facilities within shopping centers, business parks, schools, and other private property that are privately owned and maintained.

4 - Not Available (NA).

As part of the annexation agreement with the City, the SBSB will remain an independent agency for 50 years. The connecting sewage pipeline between the SBSB and the City is currently being replaced through the Warner Avenue Gravity Sewer/Lift Station “C” Project. The new line will replace four pumps with a gravity sewer, reduce spills, and increase capacity for residences and businesses in the area. Completion is expected in fall 2014 (City of Huntington Beach 2014c).

The OCSD operates the third largest sewage collection and treatment system on the West Coast. The OCSD system covers 479 square miles and consists of nearly 600 miles of trunk sewers and 200 miles of sub-trunk sewers, 15 off-plant pump stations, two on-plant pump stations, approximately 3,285 maintenance covers, and two regional treatment plants (Millea 2014b). The combined design capacity of both treatment plants is 332 mgd of secondary treatment during dry weather flow and 591 mgd of secondary treatment during wet weather flow

(OCSD 2012). The OCSD system in Huntington Beach collects sewage through an extensive 53.17-mile sewer system that includes gravity lines, pump stations, and 1.48 miles of pressurized sewers (force mains). Force main pipe widths range from 18 to 36 inches in diameter, while the entire sewer system has pipes that range from 8 to 120 inches. Within the planning area, the OCSD operates two lift stations, one on Slater Avenue and another on Edinger Avenue (Millea 2014b).

Sewage Treatment

Huntington Beach sends all of its sewage to the OCSD, which operates two treatment facilities. All sewage from Huntington Beach is treated at OCSD Treatment Plant No. 2 (Ragland 2014).

OCSD Treatment Plant No. 2 is located in Huntington Beach adjacent to the Santa Ana River, approximately 1,500 feet from the ocean. Treatment Plant No. 2 provides a mix of advanced primary and secondary treatment. All of the influent receives secondary treatment using an activated sludge system or trickling filter/solids contact process. The current capacity for Reclamation Plant No. 1 is 182 mgd of secondary average daily dry weather flow and 274 mgd secondary average daily wet weather flow. Average actual daily flows of wastewater are roughly 100 mgd. The current capacity for Treatment Plant No. 2 is 150 mgd of secondary dry weather flow and 317 mgd of secondary wet weather flow. Average actual daily flow at Plant No. 2 is also roughly 100 mgd (OCSD 2012).

All of the effluent from Treatment Plant No. 2 is discharged to a 120-inch outfall line (Discharge Point 001) at a depth of approximately 195 feet below sea level, 4.5 miles offshore from the Santa Ana River. The outfall pipe has a permitted capacity of 332 mgd during dry weather and 591 mgd during wet weather (Millea 2014b). A second, older 78-inch outfall pipe (Discharge Point 002) that travels approximately 1 mile offshore from the mouth of the Santa Ana River is used only in emergencies and during essential maintenance of the primary outfall pipe. A third discharge (Discharge Point 003) is made of up two extreme emergency overflow discharge points with a total capacity of 605 mgd (OCSD 2012).

Recent and Future Upgrades to OCSD Infrastructure

In 2012, the OCSD completed an upgrade project that added secondary treatment capacity at both wastewater treatment facilities. Improvements at Treatment Plant No. 2 added a 60 mgd trickling filter/solids contact system and rehabilitated existing activated sludge equipment. These improvements enable both facilities to treat all wastewater with secondary treatment (Millea 2014a).

Numerous upgrades are currently under way at Treatment Plant No. 2 including construction to add sludge-thickening treatment to treat activated sludge plant solids (estimated completion in 2016), rehabilitation of the ferric chloride station and assorted pipelines (estimated completion in 2014), and outfall pipe rehabilitation (2014 estimated completion). These improvements will increase the capabilities of the plant and improve existing performance. These projects will upgrade current treatment at the facilities rather than expand treatment capacity (OCSD 2014).

Water

The City's water service area encompasses approximately 17,234 acres of land and includes Sunset Beach (DeBow 2014a). The water service area is generally flat, with elevations ranging from 5 feet below to 120 feet above sea level. The City provides water to over 52,350 service

connections. According to the City's (2011) Urban Water Management Plan, water demand for Huntington Beach in 2010 was approximately 30,000 acre-feet.² Water demand in 2014 is roughly the same as in 2010 (DeBow 2014a).

Water Sources

The Orange County Groundwater Basin covers an area of approximately 350 square miles. Aquifers comprising the basin extend over 2,000 feet below ground level and form a complex series of interconnected sand and gravel deposits. The Orange County Groundwater Basin is the only major non-adjudicated groundwater basin in Southern California. To manage potential overdraft of the basin, the Orange County Water District (OCWD) has developed a groundwater management plan that incentivizes sustainable groundwater production and recharge practices (OCWD 2009).

Three agencies work together to provide water to Huntington Beach: the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC), and the OCWD. The OCWD establishes a yearly groundwater production allocation known as the basin production percentage (BPP). The BPP is the percentage of each retail water agency's total water supply that comes from groundwater pumped from the basin. This percentage becomes the basis for the City's imported water deliveries through the MWDOC, which wholesales and distributes water from Metropolitan to 28 member agencies, including the City (Lyon 2014). The 2013–2014 water year BPP was set at 70 percent by the OCWD Board of Directors (OCWD 2014). The BPP will increase to 72 percent for FY 2014–2015. In January 2013, the OCWD Board adopted a policy to reach and maintain a 75 percent BPP by fiscal year 2015–2016 (OCWD 2014).

The City pays a replenishment assessment to the OCWD for each acre-foot of water taken from the groundwater basin. For fiscal year 2013–2014, the replenishment assessment was \$276 per acre-foot of water (OCWD 2014). The replenishment assessment is expected to increase to \$294 per acre-foot in July 2014 (Kennedy 2014a). Groundwater production above the basin production percentage set by the OCWD for any given year requires the payment of an additional Basin Equity Assessment (BEA), which is intended to discourage overpumping by slightly increasing the cost of groundwater production above the cost of imported water.

For fiscal year 2013–2014, the total cost of water once the BEA was assessed was \$609 per acre-foot in the Huntington Beach service area (Kennedy 2014a). According to City staff, Huntington Beach does not exceed the BPP and avoids paying the premium associated with the BEA. The cost of the BEA has served as a deterrent to overpumping (DeBow 2014a).

Water Treatment

Water treatment for Metropolitan water used in the planning area occurs at the Robert B. Diemer Filtration Plant located in Yorba Linda and the Joseph Jensen Filtration Plan located in Granada Hills. Metropolitan tests and treats its water for microbial, organic, inorganic, and radioactive contaminants as well as pesticides and herbicides. Once treated, water is conveyed through Metropolitan's transmission mains and delivered to the City's distribution system through three interconnections (Lyon 2014). In addition to Metropolitan's quality control for

² The City's Department of Water Resources adopts Urban Water Master Plans (UWMP) every five years. The last UMWP for 2010 was published in 2011.

imported water, City staff collects daily water samples throughout the planning area for regular testing and to monitor chlorine levels. Additionally, the City tests Metropolitan imported water for chloramines (DeBow 2014a).

According to the MWDOC, there are no specific water quality concerns with imported Metropolitan water; however, the MWDOC and its 28 member agencies have worked with Metropolitan to address issues such as disinfection byproducts, chlorine residual, and average total dissolved solids goals (Lyon 2014).

Groundwater Quality

The OCWD conducts an extensive groundwater quality monitoring program that routinely monitors groundwater quality throughout the Orange County Groundwater Basin (City of Huntington Beach 2011). In addition, the City routinely conducts water quality monitoring of all groundwater wells, reservoirs, and distribution systems within the planning area per the Utilities Division Comprehensive Water Quality Control Plan. Areas of specific concern include salinity, nitrates, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), 1,4-dioxane, emerging contaminants, total organic carbon, bromide, arsenic, and uranium. Although groundwater and imported water quality will vary slightly over time, no issues have prevented the City from meeting water quality standards set by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Public Health. The City adds fluoride and chlorine to groundwater at its source and chlorine at all reservoirs (Ragland 2014). Metropolitan adds fluoride to water at its treatment facilities (DeBow 2014a).

Production Facilities

Currently, groundwater is pumped from eight water wells operated by the City that vary in depth from 306 to 966 feet, with production varying from 350 gallons per minute (gpm) to 3,400 gpm. Total pumping capacity from all eight wells is 16,000 to 17,000 gpm, with normal operation yielding between 12,000 and 13,000 gpm. Two additional wells are expected to come online within the next two years. The City is currently preparing a Groundwater Master Plan to evaluate future needs regarding wells (DeBow 2014b; Kleinheinz 2014).

Distribution Facilities

The City-operated water system includes four reservoirs (Overmeyer, Peck, Springdale, and Edwards Hill) with a combined maximum storage capacity of 55 million gallons, and four booster stations with a combined capacity to pump 62,690 gpm into the water system from reservoirs during high demand (Kleinheinz 2014). The transmission/distribution system consists of approximately 620 miles of pipeline ranging in size from 4 inches to 42 inches in diameter, 5,784 public hydrants, 711 private hydrants, and over 17,471 valves (DeBow 2014a).

Metropolitan provides water to the planning area through the following three main interconnections:

- OC 9—Located in the northeast corner of the planning area, this interconnection has a 6,300 gpm delivery capacity into the water system (DeBow 2014a). Between July 2013 and February 2014, actual flows were approximately 2,500 gpm (Lyon 2014).

- OC 35—Located in the northwest corner of the planning area, this interconnection has a 9,000 gpm delivery capacity into the water system (DeBow 2014a). Between July 2013 and February 2014, actual flows were approximately 1,800 gpm (Lyon 2014).
- OC 44—Located in the southeast portion of the planning area, this interconnection has a 6,700 gpm delivery capacity into the water system (DeBow 2014a). Between July 2013 and February 2014, actual flows were approximately 2,800 gpm (Lyon 2014).

Note that actual gpm flows through these interconnections are higher than normal due to the Coastal Pumping Transfer Program. The OCWD began this program in July 2013 to reduce groundwater pumping along the coast to reduce seawater intrusion. As a result, Huntington Beach has imported more water than normal over the last year (Lyon 2014).

Water Supply and Demand

Across all of the 19 agencies served in the OCWD’s territory, total water demand was approximately 445,000 acre-feet in 2013. Of this demand, 325,000 acre-feet (73 percent) was met by local groundwater, while the remaining 120,000 acre-feet (27 percent) came from water imports (Kennedy 2014a). While most new water demand is expected to be met by water imports, the amount of water Huntington Beach and other jurisdictions can pump from groundwater has been increasing. As noted previously, in 2013–2014 the BPP was 70 percent, and the OCWD has a target BPP of 75 percent by 2015–2016. This proposed increase in BPP has been possible due to the amount of water that is being replenished into the basin through the groundwater replenishment system (GWRS). In all, the BPP is estimated to be 16 percent higher than it would otherwise be, due to the GWRS (Kennedy 2014b).

In 2015, the OCWD plans to complete the first expansion of the GWRS program, increasing replenishment by 30,000 acre-feet per year. This does not mean that the basin is being recharged, as the BPP is set based on the assumption of average rainfall. Recently, the region has experienced several drought years, which has led to the basin being overdrafted. The basin is expected to be filled during wetter periods (Kennedy 2014a).

According to estimates provided by the City, total water demand in Huntington Beach is forecast to increase by roughly 14 percent from 2015 to 2035, with the increase being met almost entirely using groundwater sources. **Table 2** identifies expected planning area retail demands through 2035, based on projected basin pumping percentages provided by the OCWD. Forecast numbers were provided by MWDOC (Lyon 2014) and verified by the City (DeBow 2014b).

**TABLE 2
CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH PLANNED WATER RETAIL DEMAND (2015–2035)**

Water Sources	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Imported Water (AFY)	8,540	7,912	8,455	8,580	8,665
Ground Water (AFY)	21,960	23,738	25,365	25,740	25,995
Total (AFY)	30,500	31,650	33,820	34,320	34,660

*Source: Lyon 2014
Note: AFY = acre-feet per year*

Metropolitan has made large investments in water storage capacity over the last 20 years, which has kept it and the MWDOC from having to implement drought allocation programs even as California continues to experience a severe drought (Lyon 2014).

Desalination

Poseidon is currently in the final permitting phase of a project to bring a 50 mgd desalination plant to Huntington Beach that would serve Orange County. The facility would be located adjacent to the AES Huntington Beach Power Station and is scheduled to come online in 2018 if approved (Poseidon Water 2014). As of November 13, 2013, the California Coastal Commission decided to delay a vote on Poseidon's application to build the desalination plant. Another Coastal Commission vote is not expected until late 2014/early 2015.

Recycled Water

Currently, the City neither uses nor supplies recycled water to customers within the planning area. The planning area benefits, however, from the recycled water produced by the joint OCWD/OCSD Groundwater Replenishment System. OCSD Reclamation Plant No.1 sends treated water to the reclamation program, which is then used to replenish the groundwater basin. The City does not send its sewage to Reclamation Plant No.1 and therefore does not contribute to the GWRS, but the program has enabled the OCWD to increase the BPP even as the drought has persisted, enabling the City to increase the percentage of water it sources from groundwater.

Groundwater Replenishment System

The GWRS is a facility that takes highly treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and further purifies it with microfiltration, reverse osmosis, and ultraviolet light with hydrogen peroxide, producing high-quality tertiary-treated wastewater that is pumped into seawater barriers and groundwater recharge basins. The GWRS can produce up to 70 mgd. The purpose of this facility is to increase groundwater recharge and protect the groundwater basin from further seawater intrusion. The planning area, therefore, indirectly benefits from this regional use of recycled water. Currently, all wastewater treated at the OCSD Reclamation Plant No. 1 goes to replenish groundwater. The OCSD is studying options for sending all water treated at Treatment Plant No. 2 to the GWRS, but distance and the presence of industrial water at Treatment Plant No. 2 may be limiting factors (Kennedy 2014a).

Solid Waste and Landfills

The City has an 18-year automatically renewed, exclusive franchise agreement with Rainbow Environmental Services (Rainbow) for all solid waste collection services (DeBow 2014a). Rainbow operates a transfer station located at 17121 Nichols Avenue in Huntington Beach. This location houses a public dump and a compressed natural gas fueling station that is open to the public (Rainbow 2014). Rainbow also provides recycling services, including green waste composting, in the planning area.

In addition to services offered by Rainbow, the City also offers used oil recycling services (either curbside or via drop-off at a collection center) and household hazardous waste disposal services through the Orange County Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center.

The City has a solid waste flow agreement with Orange County through 2020 that requires all solid waste collected by Rainbow in Huntington Beach to be disposed of at County landfills. The tonnage disposed of at non-County landfill facilities is either special waste, self-haul waste, or waste originated from school sites not serviced by Rainbow. Under state law, school sites are exempt from local solid waste franchises (Jubinski 2014).

All solid waste collected in the city by Rainbow is taken to a transfer station/materials recovery facility located at 17121 Nichols Avenue. The facility has a permitted capacity of 4,000 tons per day and currently receives approximately 1,800–2,000 tons of solid waste per day (Rainbow 2014). The majority of waste that is not recycled or otherwise diverted is then transported to the Frank Bowerman Landfill in Bee Canyon, located in Irvine, which is expected to remain open until 2053 (DeBow 2014a).

Solid waste hauled from Huntington Beach is primarily transported to 13 landfills, with a small amount sent to two waste-to-energy facilities for incineration (see **Table 3**).

Orange County Waste and Recycling presently owns and operates three active landfills: Frank R. Bowerman Landfill in Irvine; Olinda Alpha Landfill in Brea; and Prima Deshecha Landfill in San Juan Capistrano. All three landfills are permitted as Class III landfills and have a combined design capacity of 23,500 tons per day (Orange County Waste and Recycling 2014).

In 2008, Senate Bill 1016 built on the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 to set “not to exceed” per capita disposal rates as opposed to a quantifying yearly waste diversion. For 2012, the most recent reporting year available, the per capita limit for Huntington Beach was 10.4 pounds of waste per person per day. Actual waste flows were only 4.6 pounds per person per day, well under the limit imposed by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) (DeBow 2014a).

**TABLE 3
HUNTINGTON BEACH SOLID WASTE DISPOSED BY LANDFILL (2012)**

Waste Facility Name	SWIS Number	Tons Hauled	Percentage of Total Waste	Remaining Capacity at Landfill (cubic yards)	Landfill Closure Date
Antelope Valley Public Landfill	19-AA-5624	31	<1%	20,400,000	2042
Azuza Land Reclamation Co. Landfill	19-AA-0013	3,281	<1%	N/A	N/A
California Street Landfill	36-AA-0017	319	<1%	6,800,000	2042
Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill	19-AA-0052	130	<1%	29,300,000	2019
Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility	19-AA-0506	1	<1%	N/A	N/A
El Sobrante Landfill	33-AA-0217	1,100	<1%	145,530,000	2045
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill	30-AB-0360	196,095	90%	205,000,000	2053
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center	10-AA-0050	36	<1%	14,514,648	2044
McKittrick Waste Treatment	15-AA-0105	1,232	<1%	841,498	2029

Waste Facility Name	SWIS Number	Tons Hauled	Percentage of Total Waste	Remaining Capacity at Landfill (cubic yards)	Landfill Closure Date
Site					
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill	30-AB-0035	9,631	<1%	38,578,383	2021
Otay Landfill	37-AA-0010	1,427	<1%	24,514,904	2028
Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill	30-AB-0019	485	<1%	87,384,799	2067
Puente Hills Landfill	19-AA-0053	23	<1%	0	2013
Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center	56-AA-0007	3,378	<1%	119,600,000	2052
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (Waste-to-Energy Facility)	19-AK-0083	4	<1%	N/A	N/A
Total		217,173			

Source: CalRecycle 2014

Note: Total may not appear to add correctly due to rounding.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

Schools

The planning area is served by one high school district and four middle/elementary school districts. The Huntington Beach Union High School District (HBUHSD) serves the entire planning area and portions of the cities of Fountain Valley, Garden Grove, Seal Beach, and Westminster, as well as unincorporated portions of Orange County. The Huntington Beach City School District (HBCSD) is the only district located entirely within the planning area. The Westminster (WSD), Ocean View (OVSD), and Fountain Valley (FVSD) school districts all include portions of the planning area and parts of surrounding communities. Locations of operating and inactive school facilities in the planning area are shown on **Figure 2**. The HBUHSD operates seven high schools (four high schools, two continuation schools, and one adult education school) that primarily serve Huntington Beach students. Most schools serve grades 9 through 12. The HBCSD operates 10 school facilities located in the planning area. The WSD, OVSD, and FVSD have schools in Huntington Beach but also serve neighboring jurisdictions. **Table 4** shows the 2012–2013 locations and enrollments for all schools with the Huntington Beach planning area.

**TABLE 4
SCHOOL LOCATIONS AND 2012–2013 ENROLLMENTS**

School Name	Address	Enrollment (2012–2013)	Grades	School District
Coast High School	17231 Gothard Street	108	10–12	HBUHSD
Edison High School	21400 Magnolia Street	2,625	9–12	HBUHSD
Huntington Beach Adult High School	17231 Gothard Street	N/A	Diploma/GED/Cont. Ed.	HBUHSD
Huntington Beach High School	1905 Main Street	2,909	9–12	HBUHSD
Marina High School	15871 Springdale Street	2,743	9–12	HBUHSD
Ocean View High School	17071 Gothard Street	1,470	9–12	HBUHSD
Valley Vista High School	9600 Dolphin Street	305	10–12	HBUHSD
Agnes L. Smith Elementary School	770 17 th Street	834	K–5	HBCSD
Dr. Ralph E. Hawes Elementary School	9682 Yellowstone Drive	698	Pre K–5	HBCSD
Ethel R. Dwyer Middle School	1502 Palm Avenue	1,241	6–8	HBCSD
Huntington Seacliff Elementary School	6701 Garfield Avenue	685	K–5	HBCSD
Isaac L. Sowers Middle School	9300 Indianapolis Avenue	1,200	6–8	HBCSD
John H. Eader Elementary School	9291 Banning Avenue	619	Pre K–5	HBCSD
John R. Peterson Elementary School	20661 Farnsworth Lane	637	K–5	HBCSD
Joseph R. Perry Elementary School	19321 Harding Lane	436	K–3	HBCSD
Preschool Academy	20451 Craimer Lane	N/A	Pre K	HBCSD
S.A. Moffett Elementary School	8800 Burlcrest Avenue	582	K–5	HBCSD
Newland Elementary School	8787 Dolphin Drive	429	K–5	FVSD
Oka Elementary School	9800 Yorktown Avenue	453	K–5	FVSD
Talbert Middle School	9101 Brabham Drive	666	6–8	FVSD
Circle View Elementary School	6261 Hooker Drive	786	K–5	OVSD
College View Elementary School	6582 Lennox Drive	471	K–5	OVSD

DRAFT INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES TECHNICAL REPORT

School Name	Address	Enrollment (2012–2013)	Grades	School District
Golden View Elementary School	17251 Golden View Lane	566	K–5	OVSD
Harbour View Elementary School	4343 Pickwick Circle	823	K–5	OVSD
Hope View Elementary School	17622 Flintstone Lane	702	K -5	OVSD
Lake View Elementary School	17451 Zeider Lane	395	K–5	OVSD
Marine View Middle School	5682 Tilburg Drive	888	6–8	OVSD
Mesa View Middle School	17601 Avilla Lane	756	6–8	OVSD
Oak View Elementary	17241 Oak Lane	721	K–5	OVSD
Oak View Prep Pre K	17131 Emerald Lane	216 (2014 enrollment)	Pre K	OVSD
Pleasant View/Ocean View Prep Preschool	16692 Landau Lane	94 (2014 enrollment)	Pre K	OVSD
Spring View Middle School	16662 Trudy Lane	795	6–8	OVSD
Sun View Elementary School	7721 Juliette Low Drive	294	K–5	OVSD
Village View Elementary School	5361 Sisson Drive	574	K–8	OVSD
Ada Clegg Elementary School	6311 Larchwood Drive	523	K–5	WSD
Helen Stacey Middle School	6311 Larchwood Drive	857	6–8	WSD
Schroeder Elementary School	15151 Columbia Lane	586	K–6	WSD

Sources: HBUHSD 2014; HBCSD 2014; FVSD 2014; Fink 2014; WSD 2014; CDE 2014



School Locations

Figure 2

City of Huntington Beach General Plan

Recreational Facilities

Parks and Recreation

The planning area contains roughly 1,062 acres of parks and recreational facilities and offers a wide variety of recreational programs, primarily through the Department of Community Services. Recreation facilities include community centers, senior centers, a golf course, clubhouses, a gym and pool, bikeways and equestrian trail systems, a historic structure, campgrounds, and marine-based amenities such as beaches, a pier, and harbor channels. Additionally, the planning area includes two state beaches and one regional park operated by Orange County.

In the current General Plan, parks are classified into four categories, based primarily on their size. From smallest (less than 1 acre) to largest (greater than 40 acres), these park categories are:

- Mini Park—Provides passive open space and buffering from adjacent developments, with walking paths and benches (e.g., Booster Park, French Park, Tarbox Park).
- Neighborhood Park—Usually between 2.5 and 5 acres in size and planned for the activities of children from ages 5 to 14; centrally located in a neighborhood and often adjacent to a school (e.g., Arevalos Park, Conrad Park, Lambert Park, Wieder Park).
- Community Park—Designed to serve several neighborhoods, ranging from 10 to 40 acres in size; planned for youths and adults and a wider range of activities than smaller parks (e.g., Chris Carr Park, Gisler Park, Langenbeck Park, Marina Park).
- Regional Park—Provides special recreational opportunities, such as youth camping, equestrian centers, nature preserves, trails, and lakes; larger than 40 acres and serving a large regional area (e.g., Huntington Central Park).

The total acreage of each park category in the planning area is listed in **Table 5**. The difference in acreage between the park acreage in **Table 5** and the total park and recreation acreage listed above (1,062 acres) is made up by City-operated beaches, facilities, and the Meadowlark Golf Course.

**TABLE 5
ACREAGE OF PARKS BY PARK CATEGORY**

Park Category	Acres	Qty
Mini Parks	7.1	12
Neighborhood Parks	175.3	50
Community Parks	163.6	10
Regional Parks	407.9	3
Total	753.9	75

Source: City of Huntington Beach 2014a, Dominguez 2014a

Parks are designed to serve an area within a certain radius. For mini parks, this area may be just the immediate neighborhood in which they are located; neighborhood parks are intended to serve a one-quarter to half-mile radius; community parks serve a radius of one to one and one-half miles; and regional parks serve much larger areas, up to a 30- or 40-mile radius. **Figure 3** identifies the location of parks within the planning area and each park’s approximate service radius.

State Beaches

The state of California operates two beaches within the planning area: Bolsa Chica State Beach and Huntington State Beach. The City of Huntington Beach operates 85.6 acres of Bolsa Chica State Beach under a long-term lease agreement, providing water and other services. The City-operated portion of the state beach extends from Seapoint Avenue south to the Huntington Beach pier at Main Street. The acreage of beaches operated by the state is listed in **Table 6**. City beach areas are listed in **Table 7**.

**TABLE 6
STATE BEACHES**

Facility Name	Acres	Location
Bolsa Chica State Beach	96.8	Extends from Pacific Coast Highway at Seapoint Street to Pacific Coast Highway at Warner Avenue
Huntington State Beach	133.8	West of the intersection of Beach Boulevard and Pacific Coast Highway

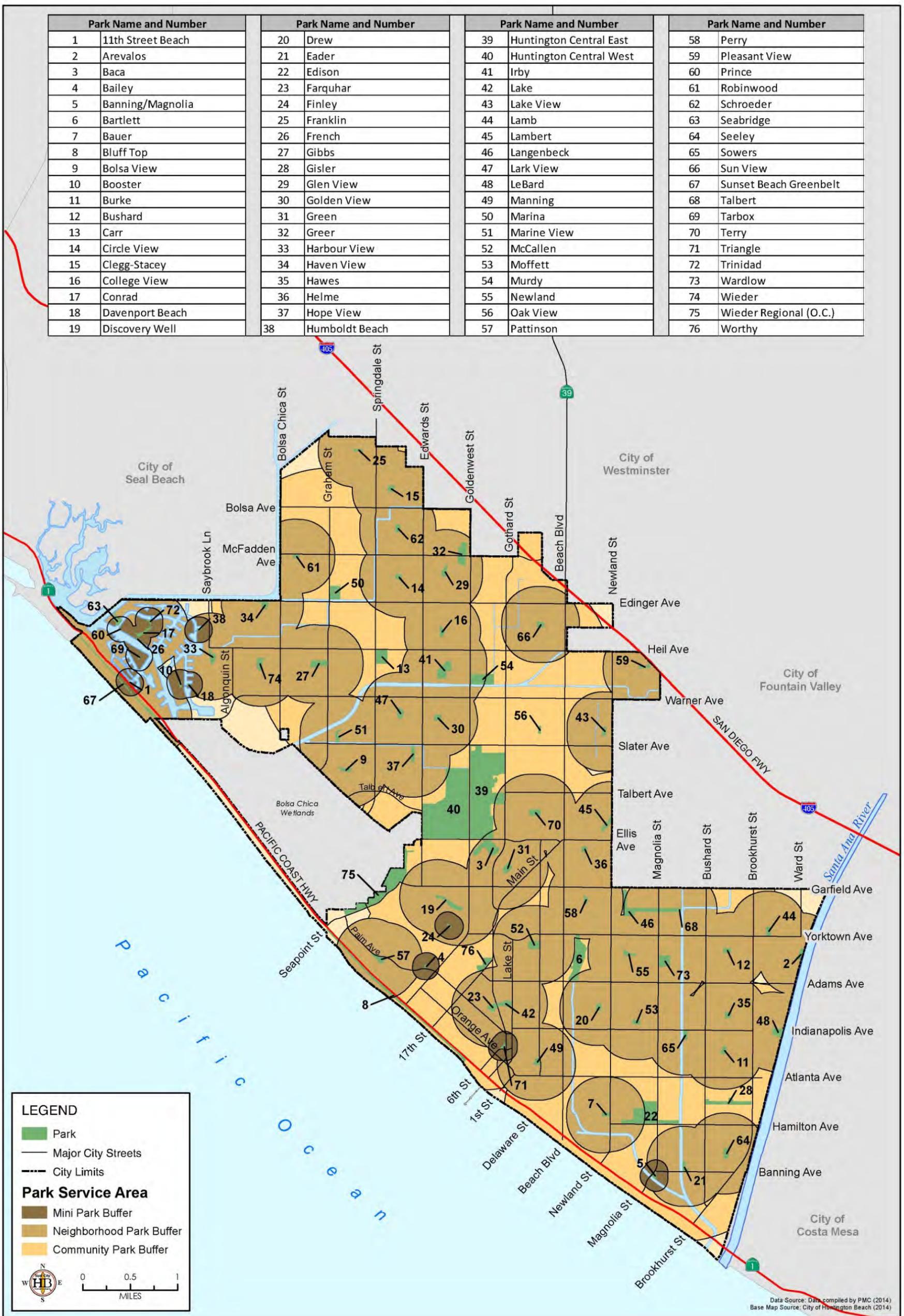
Source: Dominguez 2014c

Regional Parks

Orange County operates one park within the planning area. Harriett M. Wieder Regional Park totals 106 acres (Orange County 2014), of which 45 acres is located within the planning area (Dominguez 2014b). Adjacent to the Bolsa Chica wetlands, a majority of the land in this park is left in a natural state and considered undeveloped. This park is accounted for in **Table 6**, along with City parks.

Local Parks

The City owns and operates 75 parks totaling 754 acres. The City also operates 208 acres of public beach, 98 acres of golf course, and 2.5 acres of other facilities. Total parkland operated by the City is 1,062 acres (Dominguez 2014b). **Table 7** describes the general location of local parks, beaches, and other recreational facilities.



Data Source: Data compiled by PMC (2014)
Base Map Source: City of Huntington Beach (2014)

Park Locations and Service Areas

Figure 3

**TABLE 7
HUNTINGTON BEACH PARKS, BEACHES, AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

Name and Location	Park Acreage	Activities Bldg	Play Equipment	Open Play Area	Picnic Facilities	Fishing	Ball Diamond	Tennis	Swimming	Handball	Volleyball	Restroom	Horseshoes	Basketball	Disc Golf	Skate Park	Sport Field
Parks																	
11th St. Beach 11th St. & PCH	0.2																
Arevalos Park 10441 Shalom Dr.	2.6		X	X													
Baca Park 7329 Sherwood Dr.	14.3		X	X	X						X			X			
Bailey Park Evening Hill Dr. & Sicity Cir.	0.6			X													
Banning/Magnolia 22012 Magnolia St.	1.2																
Bartlett Park Adams Ave. & Coldwater Ln.	27.7	X															
Bauer Park 21401 Newland St.	2.0		X	X	X									X			
Bluff Top Park PCH between Goldenwest St. & 9th St.	19.7				X												
Bolsa View Park Brighton Dr. & Crestmore Ln.	2.7		X	X	X						X			X			
Booster Park Baruna Ln. & Davenport Dr.	0.8		X	X													
Burke Park 9700 Lavee Dr.	2.5		X	X	X						X						
Bushard Park 9691 Warburton Dr.	2.4		X	X	X												
Carr Park 16532 Springdale St.	10.7		X	X	X	X											
Circle View Park 6261 Hooker Dr.	2.3		X	X	X												
Clegg-Stacey Park 6311 Larchwood Dr.	2.8	X	X	X													

DRAFT INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES TECHNICAL REPORT

Name and Location	Park Acreage	Activities Bldg	Play Equipment	Open Play Area	Picnic Facilities	Fishing	Ball Diamond	Tennis	Swimming	Handball	Volleyball	Restroom	Horseshoes	Basketball	Disc Golf	Skate Park	Sport Field
College View Park 6582 Lennox Dr.	2.7		X	X*	X												
Conrad Park Aquarius Dr. & Trinidad Ln.	2.7		X	X	X								X				
Davenport Beach 4031 Davenport Dr.	0.5																
Discovery Well Park Summit St. & Goldenwest St.	6.6		X	X	X									X			
Drew Park Cape Cottage Ln. & Cape Newbury Dr.	2.3		X	X	X						X			X			
Eader Park 9291 Banning Ave.	2.7		X	X	X												
Edison Community Park 21377 Magnolia St.	39.7	X	X	X	X		X*	X*		X*	X			X*			X
Farquhar Park 12th St. & Main St.	3.5			X	X												
Finley Park Palm Ave. & Island Bay Ln.	0.6			X													
Franklin Park 14422 Hammon Pl.	1.5		X	X	X												
French Park 3482 Venture Dr. at Harbor Channel	0.3					X											
Gibbs Park Graham St. & Heil Ave.	6.8		X	X	X												
Gisler Park 21271 Bushard St.	11.7		X	X*	X												
Glen View Park 6721 Glen Dr.	3.0		X	X	X						X						
Golden View Park 17251 Golden View Ln.	2.8		X	X	X		X										
Green Park Promenade Pkwy. & Seagate Dr.	4.0		X	X	X			X			X			X			

DRAFT INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES TECHNICAL REPORT

Name and Location	Park Acreage	Activities Bldg	Play Equipment	Open Play Area	Picnic Facilities	Fishing	Ball Diamond	Tennis	Swimming	Handball	Volleyball	Restroom	Horseshoes	Basketball	Disc Golf	Skate Park	Sport Field
Greer Park McFadden Ave. & Goldenwest St.	10.4		X	X	X	X	X*							X			
Harbour View Park 4343 Pickwick Cir.	4.0	X	X	X*	X									X			
Haven View Park 16021 Waikiki Ln.	3.0		X	X*	X						X						
Hawas Park 9682 Yellowstone Dr.	2.7		X	X	X												
Helme Park Chapel Ln. & Ellis Ave.	2.0		X	X	X						X			X			
Hope View Park 17622 Flintstone Ln.	3.6		X	X*	X												
Humboldt Beach Humboldt Island	0.5								X								
Huntington Central Park Goldenwest St. & Talbert Ave.	343.2		X	X	X	X	X*					X	X		X		X
Irby Park Patricia Ln. & Ruth Dr.	10.9		X	X													
Lake Park 11th St. & Lake St.	4.7	X	X	X	X							X	X				
Lake View Park 17451 Zeider Ln.	2.2	X	X	X	X		X										
Lamb Park 10151 Yorktown Ave.	2.6		X	X	X									X			X*
Lambert Park Ellis Ave. & Newland St.	3.5			X													
Langenbeck Park Baywater Ln. & Suncoral Dr.	17.0		X	X	X		X				X			X			
Lark View Park Pinehurst Ln. & Summerdale Dr.	3.7		X	X	X						X						
LeBard Park 20451 Craimer Ln.	5.0	X	X	X	X		X	X*									
Manning Park Delaware St. & Detroit Ave.	2.5		X	X	X									X			

DRAFT INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES TECHNICAL REPORT

Name and Location	Park Acreage	Activities Bldg	Play Equipment	Open Play Area	Picnic Facilities	Fishing	Ball Diamond	Tennis	Swimming	Handball	Volleyball	Restroom	Horseshoes	Basketball	Disc Golf	Skate Park	Sport Field
Marina Park 15871 Springdale St.	9.3		X	X	X		X	X*		X*	X	X	X	X			
Marine View Park 5682 Tilburg Dr.	3.0		X	X	X												
McCallen Park** Huntington St. & Wichita St.	5.8		X	X			X							X			
Moffett Park 8800 Burlcrest Dr.	2.4		X	X	X												
Murdy Community Park 7000 Norma Dr.	16.0	X	X	X	X		X*	X*		X		X	X	X*		X	
Newland Park 8787 Dolphin Dr.	2.9		X	X	X												
Oak View Center Park 17261 Oak Ln.	1.3	X	X	X	X						X			X			
Orange County Regional Park (Harriet M. Wieder)	45.0		X	X													
Pattinson Park 6200 Palm Avenue	3.5		X	X	X									X			
Perry Park 19231 Harding Ln.	1.9		X	X	X												
Pleasant View Park 16642 Landau Ln.	2.2		X	X	X												
Prince Park Typhoon Ln. & Venture Dr.	0.2																
Robinwood Park 5172 McFadden Ave.	1.4		X	X	X												
Schroeder Park 15151 Columbia Ln.	2.4		X	X	X												
Seabridge Park 3222 Countess Dr.	3.9		X	X	X				X		X	X					
Seely Park 9702 Surfcrest Dr.	3.4		X	X										X			
Sowers Park 9300 Indianapolis Ave.	2.7		X	X	X		X							X			

DRAFT INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES TECHNICAL REPORT

Name and Location	Park Acreage	Activities Bldg	Play Equipment	Open Play Area	Picnic Facilities	Fishing	Ball Diamond	Tennis	Swimming	Handball	Volleyball	Restroom	Horseshoes	Basketball	Disc Golf	Skate Park	Sport Field
Sun View Park 7721 Juliette Low Ln.	2.5		X		X												
Sunset Beach Linear Park Between S & N Pacific Aves.	6.4		X	X								X					
Talbert Park 9101 Brabham Dr.	5.4		X	X*	X												
Tarbox Park Melville Cir. & Wellington Dr.	0.4			X	X												
Terry Park 7761 Taylor Dr.	4.8	X	X	X	X									X*			
Triangle Park 521 Main St.	1.1																
Trinidad Beach Park 3601 Sagamore Dr.	0.7		X		X				X								
Wardlow Park 9191 Pioneer Dr.	8.4		X	X	X		X							X			
Wieder Park Lynn Ln. & Pearce Dr.	4.8		X	X	X						X		X				
Worthy Community Park 17th St. & Main St.	6.6		X	X			X*					X		X*			
City Facilities																	
City Gym and Pool 16th St. & Palm Ave.	0.5	X							X		X*			X			
Rodgers Senior Center 1706 Orange Ave.	2.0	X															
Beaches and Piers																	
City Beach (owned) Beach Blvd. to Main St.	65.3																
City Beach (leased) Main St. north to Seapoint Ave.	85.6																
Sunset Beach Anderson St. to Warner Ave.	57.2																

DRAFT INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES TECHNICAL REPORT

Name and Location	Park Acreage	Activities Bldg	Play Equipment	Open Play Area	Picnic Facilities	Fishing	Ball Diamond	Tennis	Swimming	Handball	Volleyball	Restroom	Horseshoes	Basketball	Disc Golf	Skate Park	Sport Field
Golf Course																	
Meadowland Golf Course Graham St. at Warner St.	98.0																
Total	1,062.4																

*Denotes lighted facility

**Denotes Huntington Beach Boys and Girls Club on-site

Source: City of Huntington Beach 2014a, Dominguez 2014b

The existing General Plan has established a parkland to population ratio of 5 acres per 1,000 persons. According to the California Department of Finance, total population in the city was 193,074 in 2014. Based on the inventory of City-owned and -operated parks shown in **Table 7**, this results in approximately 5.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, and therefore meets the established parkland to population standard set in the General Plan. This ratio also meets the Quimby Act guidelines of 3 to 5 acres per 1,000 residents. This analysis does not account for nearby parks in other communities, state beaches, or school playgrounds that may also be available for recreational purposes. Considering such facilities in the analysis would increase the existing parkland to population ratio.

City Beaches

Along the coast, the planning area contains approximately 10 miles of shoreline including the Bolsa Chica and Huntington state beaches, and Huntington City Beach and Sunset Beach, operated by the City. The City operates 85.6 acres of Bolsa Chica State Beach from Seapoint Avenue to Main Street, while the remainder of the state beach is operated by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Within the 10 miles of shoreline, the City operates Huntington City Beach, which includes 4.7 miles of shoreline, of which 2.2 miles are City-owned and 2.5 miles are state-owned, and Sunset Beach, which includes 1.2 miles of shoreline. The California Department of Parks and Recreation has jurisdiction over the remaining 5.5 miles of shoreline and operates Bolsa Chica and Huntington state beaches.

City-operated beaches have combined annual visitation of 11 million people (Dominguez 2014b), providing regional recreational opportunities for sunbathing, swimming, surfing, bodysurfing, sand volleyball, and skin/scuba diving. Fire rings are also available for barbecues and evening bonfires on many of these beaches. Offshore clam beds and a variety of game fish also attract divers and surf anglers to the Huntington Beach shoreline. A trail extends almost the length of the shoreline within the city, allowing for bicycle riding, jogging, and walking separated from vehicular traffic. One characteristic of all these beaches is their popularity with surfers. The beach areas have been the site of many national and international surfing contests and are considered among the best surfing areas on the West Coast.

In addition to the four shoreline beach parks, Huntington Harbour contains four beaches along its channels. These beach parks are located at the entrances to Davenport and Humboldt Islands and within the Trinidad Beach and Seabridge neighborhood parks. They offer additional opportunities for sunbathing and swimming activities, and supplement the area's neighborhood parks. Sunset Beach contains one small inland beach at 11th Street and Pacific Coast Highway.

Other Recreational Facilities

In addition, the City operates numerous other public recreational facilities that offer a wide range of activities. These activities include, but are not limited to, adult education, fitness classes, and historical preservation. **Table 8** provides a list of these public recreation facilities.

**TABLE 8
HUNTINGTON BEACH RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

Facility Name	Address
Art Center	538 Main Street
Central Park Sports Complex	18120 Goldenwest Street
City Gym and Pool	1600 Palm Avenue
Edison Community Center	21377 Magnolia Street
Harbour View Clubhouse	16600 Saybrook Lane
Lake Park Clubhouse	1035 11th Street
Lake View Clubhouse	17461 Zeider Lane
LeBard Clubhouse	20461 Cramer Lane
Murdy Community Center	7000 Norma Drive
Newland House Museum	19820 Beach Blvd
Newland Barn Clubhouse	19822 Beach Blvd
Oak View Community Center	17261 Oak Lane
Michael E. Rodgers Seniors Center	1706 Orange Avenue
Seniors' Outreach Center	1718 Orange Avenue
ShIPLEY Nature Center	17851 Goldenwest Street
Terry Park Clubhouse	7701 Taylor Drive

Source: City of Huntington Beach 2014a, Dominguez 2014a

Other Public Facilities

Libraries

The Huntington Beach Library System comprises five facilities, totaling approximately 129,400 square feet of space. The library system provides approximately 0.6684 square feet of library space per resident according to figures collected by the California State Library (CSL 2014). This is slightly above the statewide average of 0.6665 square feet per resident (Beverage 2014).

Program attendance at City libraries is higher than average, indicating strong support for programs and special activities that could benefit from additional space (Beverage 2014). **Table 9** summarizes existing library facilities in the planning area, while **Figure 4** identifies their locations.

**TABLE 9
HUNTINGTON BEACH LIBRARY FACILITIES**

Library Name	Address	Square Feet
Banning Branch	9281 Banning Avenue	2,400
Central Library	7111 Talbert Avenue	117,000
Helen Murphy Branch	15882 Graham Street	1,200
Main Street Branch	525 Main Street	4,500
Oak View Branch	17251 Oak Lane	4,300
Total		129,400

Source: City of Huntington Beach 2014b

REGULATORY SETTING

FEDERAL PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS

The federal programs that would apply to infrastructure are implemented through state agencies and are coupled with corresponding state regulations and oversight. These programs are therefore discussed under State Plans, Policies, Regulations, and Laws.

STATE PLANS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND LAWS

Water Supply and Management

Senate Bill 610

Senate Bill (SB) 610 (Section 21151.9 of the Public Resources Code and Section 10910 et seq. of the Water Code) requires the preparation of water supply assessments (WSA) for large developments (e.g., for projects of 500 or more residential units; 500,000 square feet of retail commercial space; or 250,000 square feet of office commercial space). These assessments, prepared by public water systems responsible for service, address whether adequate existing or projected water supplies are available to serve proposed projects, in addition to urban and agricultural demands and other anticipated development in the service area in which the project is located.



Data Source: Data compiled by PMC (2014)
Base Map Source: City of Huntington Beach (2014)



Public Library Locations

Figure 4

City of Huntington Beach General Plan

Where a WSA concludes that insufficient supplies are available, the assessment must describe steps that would be required to obtain the necessary supply. The content requirements for the assessment include identification of the existing and future water suppliers and quantification of water demand and supply by source in five-year increments over a 20-year projection. This information must be provided for average normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. The absence of an adequate current water supply does not preclude project approval, but does require a lead agency to address a water supply shortfall in its project approval findings.

Groundwater Management Act

The Groundwater Management Act, codified in Sections 10750–10756 of the Water Code, provides a systematic procedure for, but does not require, an existing local agency to develop a groundwater management plan. This section of the code provides such an agency with the powers of a water replenishment district to raise revenue to pay for facilities to manage the basin (extraction, recharge, conveyance, and quality). In some basins, groundwater is managed under other statutory or juridical authority (such as adjudicated groundwater basins) and is not subject to the provisions of this act for groundwater management plans. A groundwater management plan covering the planning area was first developed in 1989 by the OCWD. The OCWD was created in 1933 by the Orange County Water District Act.

Orange County Water District Act

The Orange County Water District was formed by an act of the California state legislature in 1933. The Orange County Water District Act was signed on June 14, 1933, by then-Governor James Rolph Jr. Passage of the act allowed the Orange County Water District to manage the groundwater basin that serves the coastal areas of Orange County that many water agencies in Orange County rely upon.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983, also known as Assembly Bill (AB) 797, requires that the City prepare, update, and adopt its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) at least once every five years on or before December 31 in years ending in 5 and 0. The plan describes and evaluates sources of water supply, projected water needs, conservation, and an implementation strategy and schedule. In 2010, new requirements regarding statewide water conservation were added to the Water Code Sections 10610–10656, including changing projections from 20 years to 25 years. Various other amendments have increased requirements to include sections on recycled water use, demand management measures, and water shortage contingency plans.

The City's last UWMP was adopted by the City Council on June 20, 2011, and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources on or before August 1, 2011.

Water Conservation Act of 2009 (20x2020 Water Conservation Plan)

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) affects urban water and agricultural water. The 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan sets forth a statewide road map to maximize the state's urban water efficiency and conservation opportunities between 2009 and 2020 and beyond for urban water. It aims to set in motion a range of activities designed to achieve the 20 percent per capita reduction in urban water demand by 2020. These activities include improving an understanding of the variation in water use across California, promoting legislative initiatives

that incentivize water agencies to promote water conservation, and creating evaluation and enforcement mechanisms to ensure regional and statewide goals are met. The City is required to establish water conservation targets for the years 2015 and 2020. Alternative approaches are also specified in the law (Division 6 Part 2.55 of Water Code Sections 10608–10631.5).

Water Efficiency Landscape Requirement

City Municipal Code Section 14.52 includes water-efficient landscape requirements. This section of the Municipal Code addresses state requirements for enhancing water-efficient landscaping and reducing potable water demand.

Waste Management

Sewer System Management Plan

The State Water Resources Control Board requires wastewater collection providers to report sanitary sewer overflows and to prepare and implement Sewer System Management Plans (SSMP). The SSMP policy requires dischargers to provide adequate capacity in the sewer collection system, take feasible steps to stop sewer overflows, identify and prioritize system deficiencies, and develop a plan for disposal of grease, among other requirements. In addition, wastewater providers must report sanitary sewer overflows to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, keep internal records of these overflows, and produce an annual report on overflows.

California Integrated Waste Management Act

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (CIWMA) established a waste management hierarchy to guide local agencies in implementation of source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe transformation and land disposal.

The CIWMA created the six-member California Integrated Waste Management Board whose principle purpose was to promote recycling and the protection of air and water resources. The board was abolished in 2010 and replaced by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). CalRecycle has numerous responsibilities, such as ensuring and evaluating compliance with recycling laws, and is responsible for approving permits for waste facilities, approving local agencies' diversion rates, and enforcing the planning requirements of the law through local enforcement agencies (LEA). LEAs are responsible for enforcing laws and regulations related to solid waste management, issuing permits to solid waste facilities, ensuring compliance with state-mandated requirements, coordinating with other government agencies on solid waste-related issues, and overseeing corrective actions at solid waste facilities. LEAs inspect facilities, respond to complaints, and conduct investigations into various aspects of solid waste management.

As of July 2012, pursuant to Public Resources Code Sections 42649–42649.7, all businesses in the planning area are required to reuse, recycle, compost, or otherwise divert refuse from disposal. Cities are required to either create a commercial recycling program or expand an existing program.

In 2008, SB 1016 built on the CIWMA to set “not to exceed” per capita disposal rates as opposed to quantifying yearly waste diversion. For 2012, the most recent reporting year available, the per capita limit for Huntington Beach was 10.4 pounds of waste per person per day.

Schools

California Department of Education (CDE) Facilities and Planning Division

The California Education Code contains various provisions governing the siting, design, and construction of new public schools (e.g., Education Code Sections 17211, 17212, and 17212.5). In addition, to help focus and manage the site selection process, the CDE's School Facilities and Planning Division has developed screening and ranking procedures based on criteria commonly affecting school selection (Education Code Section 17251[b], Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 14001[c]). The foremost consideration in the selection of school sites is safety. Certain health and safety requirements are governed by state statute and CDE regulations. In selecting a school site, a school district should consider factors such as proximity to airports and railroads, proximity to high-voltage power transmission lines, presence of toxic and hazardous substances, and hazardous air emissions within one-quarter mile.

School Facility Fees

Education Code Section 17620 authorizes school districts to levy a fee, charge, dedication, or other requirement against any development project for the construction or reconstruction of school facilities, provided that the district can show justification for levying of fees. Government Code 65995 limits the fee to be collected to the statutory fee (Level I) unless a school district conducts a Facility Needs Assessment (Government Code Section 65995.6) and meets certain conditions. These fees are adjusted every two years in accordance with the statewide cost index for Class B construction, as determined by the State Allocation Board.

SB 50 (1998) instituted a new school facility program by which school districts can apply for state construction and modernization funds. This legislation imposed limitations on the power of cities and counties to require mitigation for school facility impacts as a condition of approving new development. Proposition 1A/SB 50 prohibits local agencies from using the inadequacy of school facilities as a basis for denying or conditioning approvals of any "legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property" (Government Code Section 65996[b]). Additionally, a local agency cannot require participation in a Mello-Roos district for school facilities; however, the statutory fee is reduced by the amount of any voluntary participation in a Mello-Roos district. Satisfaction of the Proposition 1A/SB 50 statutory requirements by a developer is deemed to be "full and complete mitigation" under the California Environmental Quality Act.

State Service Standards Affecting All Districts

California Education Code Section 41402 states that unified school districts are required to have 8 administrative employees per 100 teachers. State standards for the number of students per classroom pursuant to Chapter 407, Statutes of 1998 (loading standards), require a maximum of 25 students per classroom in elementary schools, 27 students per classroom in middle and high schools, and 9 students per classroom for severe and 13 students per classroom for non-severe special education. However, these classroom loading standards do not necessarily reflect loading standards for the purpose of education. The California state budget currently has the following class size limits for education: 24 students for transitional kindergarten through third grade and 32 students for fourth through twelfth grade. State education funding is reduced for individual school sites exceeding the average site limits.

Parks

Quimby Act

As part of approval of a final tract or parcel map, the California Quimby Act (Government Code Section 66477) allows a city to require dedication of land, the payment of in-lieu fees, or a combination of both to be used for the provision of parks and recreational purposes. Cities can require land or in-lieu fees for a minimum of 3 acres per 1,000 residents, with the possibility of increasing the requirement to a maximum of 5 acres per 1,000 residents if the city already provides more than 3 acres per 1,000 residents. As noted above, Huntington Beach currently exceeds the 5 acres per 1,000 residents maximum for projects subject to the Quimby Act.

REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANS AND REGULATIONS

Standard Plans

The City of Huntington Beach maintains Standard Plans for various infrastructure projects such as street sections, driveways, storm drains, and sewer facilities. A list of and links to these Standard Plans can be found on the City website³.

Urban Water Management Plan

The City's 2010 UWMP was prepared and adopted in 2011. UWMPs prepared by California's urban water suppliers to support their long-term resource planning and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. Every urban water supplier that either provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually or serves 3,000 or more connections is required to assess the reliability of its water sources over a 20-year planning horizon considering normal, dry, and multiple dry years. This assessment is to be included in its UWMP, which is to be updated every five years and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources. The department then reviews the submitted plans to make sure they have completed the requirements identified in the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Division 6 Part 2.6 of the Water Code Sections 10610–10656).

Master Facilities Plan

The 2011 Master Facilities Plan compiles water infrastructure projects needed to meet the theoretical buildout plans of the existing General Plan. The Master Facilities Plan provides for three types of projects: maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure; future development; and enhancements to quality of life for residents.

Water Conservation Ordinance

Municipal Code 14.18 establishes baseline water conservation requirements and a program to reduce water usage during times of water shortage to enable effective water supply planning, ensure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, and maximize water use

3

http://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov/Government/Departments/Public_Works/standard_plans.cfm

efficiency. Three tiers of water conservation requirements are established depending on the severity of a water shortage. Level one is the least severe, while level three is used during emergency conditions. The level of severity is determined by the City Public Works Department and declared by a City Council resolution.

DRAFT

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DRAFT

LIST OF PREPARERS

Xico Manarolla, PMC

Aaron Pfannenstiel, PMC

Mark Teague, PMC

Jeff Henderson, PMC

DRAFT