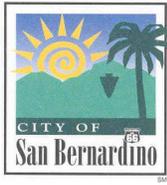


**SECTION 5.17
WASTEWATER**



5.17 WASTEWATER

This section identifies existing conditions within the City of San Bernardino and provides an analysis of potential impacts to wastewater that could result from implementation of the proposed project. This section is based on information obtained from the *General Plan Utilities Element*, the *San Bernardino Final General Plan Update and Associated Specific Plans Environmental Impact Report*, the *2007 City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department Water Facilities Master Plan (Water Facilities Master Plan)*, the *2005 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)*, the San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (SBMWD), the City of San Bernardino Municipal Code, and the City of San Bernardino website.

5.17.1 REGULATORY SETTING

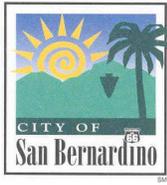
The regulatory oversight for wastewater is governed at both the Federal and State levels of government and includes the following agencies:

- Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Santa Ana Region
- County of San Bernardino
- City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (SBMWD)
- City of San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District (SBVMWD)
- East Valley Municipal Water District (EVWD)
- City of Loma Linda
- City of Colton

CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO MUNICIPAL CODE

Title 13, Public Utilities, Chapter 13.32 Wastewater Facilities, of the City's *Municipal Code* was adopted by the City to provide for the regulation of wastewater discharges in accordance with the federal government's objectives of general pretreatment regulations as stated in Section 403.2 of Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)* and amendments thereto which are for the following purposes:

1. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW which will interfere with the operation of the Water Reclamation Plant (WRP), including interference with its use or disposal of municipal biosolids;
2. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW which will pass through the treatment works, inadequately treated, to the receiving waters or otherwise be compatible with such works;
3. To improve opportunities to recycle and reclaim wastewater and biosolids;
4. To enable the SBMWD to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit conditions, biosolids use and disposal requirements, and any other federal or state laws to which the WRP is subjected;
5. To provide for the equitable distribution of the costs associated with the operation of the WRP; and



6. To protect and preserve the health and safety of the citizens and personnel of the SBMWD and adjacent service areas.

5.17.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The sewer system plays a crucial role in ensuring that the community remains clean, healthy, and enjoyable. Although most of the sewer system is adequate for existing and future development, a number of areas will require additional facilities to keep pace with future needs. The City's sewer system must be able to accommodate the quantity of wastes generated by residents and businesses if the City is to continue to grow and prosper.¹

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

San Bernardino Water Reclamation Plant (WRP)

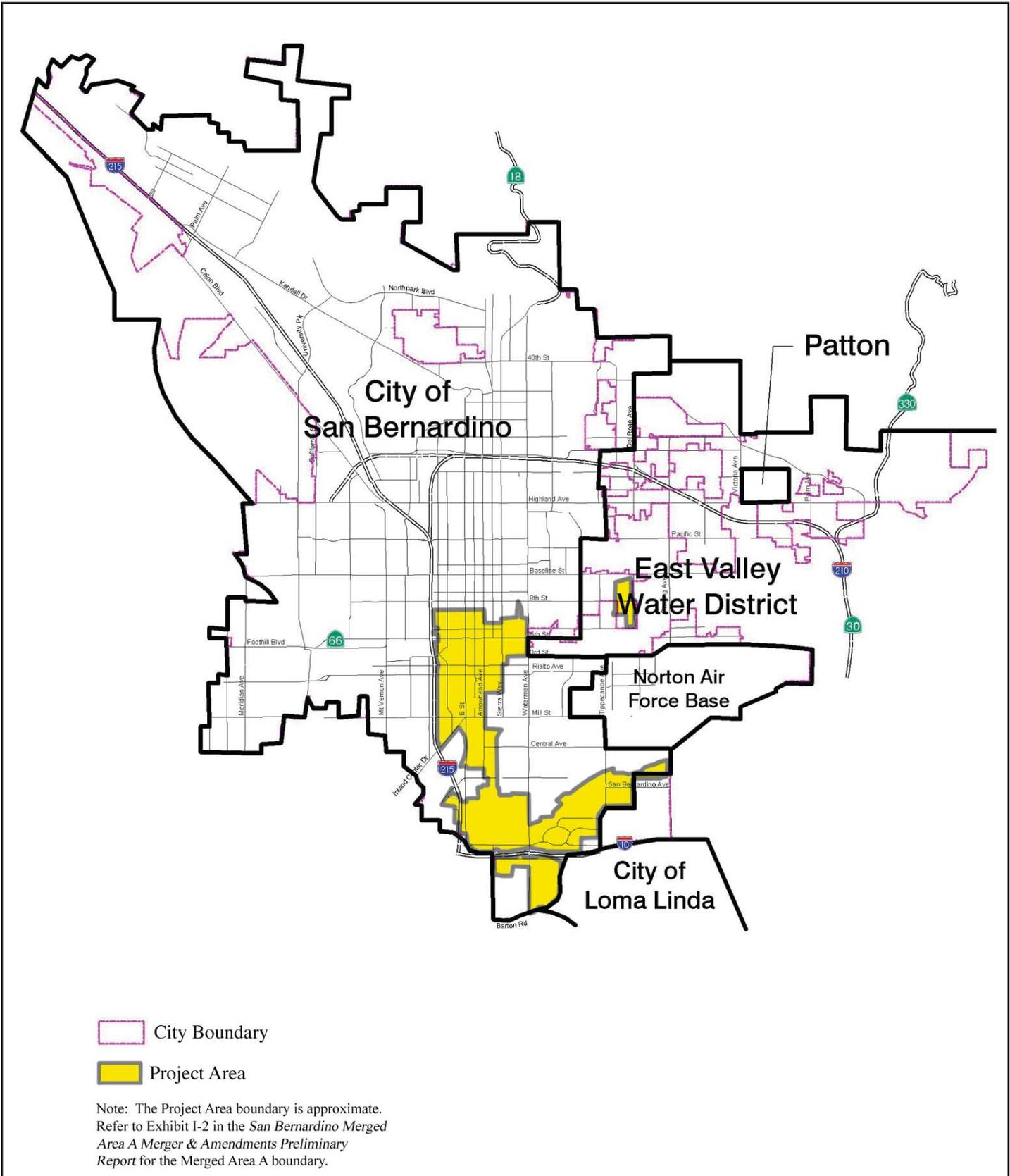
The SBMWD owns and has operated the WRP, also known as the Margaret H. Chandler Water Reclamation Plant, since 1973, treating both residential and industrial wastewater. The WRP is located at 399 Chandler Place, within the Southeast Project Area.² The WRP is staffed continuously by a select team of certified operators and mechanics who utilize modern wastewater treatment processes to maintain compliance with required discharge limits.

Primary and secondary treatment processes are employed to meet the discharge standards specified in the NPDES issued to the WRP by the State of California RWQCB. The WRP treatment process includes grit removal, screening, primary clarification, and ensuring all water discharged into the Santa Ana River is properly treated. The WRP is a secondary treatment facility serving a population of over 185,000 including the cities of San Bernardino and Loma Linda, the East Valley Water District customers, the San Bernardino International Airport, the Patton State Hospital, and parts of San Bernardino County; refer to Exhibit 5.17-1, Sewerage Service Area Boundaries. The wastewater facility, including both primary and secondary treatment, has the capacity to process 33 million gallons per day (MGD) and currently processes 28 MGD. In March 1996, the City and the City of Colton jointly opened the Rapid Infiltration and Extraction (RIX) facility, where secondary-treated water undergoes the final filtering and disinfecting process to produce wastewater that is superior or equivalent to that produced by conventional filtration systems and is suitable for recycling into the Santa Ana River. The RIX (tertiary treatment) facility has a total capacity of 40 MGD and currently treats 33 MGD of secondary treated wastewater from the WRP and Colton's treatment facility. Natural bio-filtration is employed through the use of percolation basins and ultra-violet disinfection is used to meet the State of California Title 22 tertiary standards, in addition to the discharge standards specified in a separate NPDES permit issued to the RIX facility.³ Title 22 standards established water quality standards and reliability criteria dependent upon the end use of recycled water to protect public health. Both secondary and tertiary treated wastewater can

¹ *City of San Bernardino General Plan*, Chapter 9, Utilities Element, prepared by The Planning Center, dated November 1, 2005.

² *Final San Bernardino General Plan Update and Associated Specific Plans Environmental Impact Report*, prepared by The Planning Center, dated September 30, 2005.

³ City of San Bernardino website, Water Department, http://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/sbmwd_divisions/water_reclamation/water_reclamation_homepage.asp, accessed March 25, 2010.



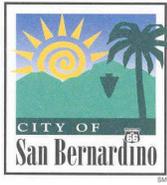
SOURCE: City of San Bernardino General Plan, November 1, 2005.

NOT TO SCALE



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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
 SAN BERNARDINO MERGED AREA A – MERGER AND AMENDMENTS
Sewerage Service Area Boundaries



meet Title 22 standards ultimately dependent upon the end use of the water.⁴ RIX treated wastewater consistently meets or exceeds required discharge standards and is often superior in quality to effluent produced through conventional tertiary facilities. The WRP is committed to reusing the resources generated during the wastewater treatment processes. The WRP recently completed the installation of a co-generation facility which uses the methane gas produced during the treatment processes as a source of energy. The highly valuable energy source is used to fuel two 750-watt generators which supply electricity to the WRP. This minimizes the amount of electricity required to be purchased for the overall operation.⁵

WRP Maintenance⁶

The Water Reclamation Division is comprised of four separate maintenance sections with a total staff of 31. Each section is a major player in the repair and maintenance of the plant mechanical and electrical equipment, electrical switchgear, computer based process controls, buildings, and grounds. Each section performs routine scheduled preventative maintenance work on the equipment within their work discipline. Additionally, they perform minor and major repairs, in addition to, rebuilds and installation of new equipment.

Electrical/Instrumentation Staff: Staff maintains all plant electrical equipment, motor control centers, power distribution systems, programming and troubleshooting plant process control computers, as well as, calibrating and testing pressure and flow monitoring instruments. A significant area of responsibility is the weekly testing and calibration of various instruments to assure that processed water meets state required standards.

Maintenance Mechanics: Staff maintains four large industrial digester gas fueled engines, pumps capable of moving approximately 13,000 gallons of water per minute, belt pressed to dewater processed material, conveyor systems to move dewatered material to trucks for disposal, and the mechanical equipment within the concrete process tanks.

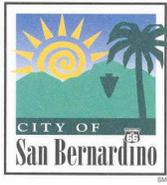
Facilities Maintenance: Staff maintains approximately 20 buildings, the 85 plus acres of plant grounds and nearly 100 trees. Additionally, staff maintains the building heating and cooling systems, plumbing systems and building roofs. A major part of the work is devoted to painting plant buildings and the plant process piping systems.

RIX Facility Maintenance: Staff maintains the 78-acre RIX facility. The facility consists of 10 water percolation ponds ranging in size from 3 to 6 acres. This is accomplished by heavy road construction type equipment used to remove dirty sand from the basin and replacing it with clean washed sand from the on-site sand washing facilities. Staff is responsible for the service and repair of 35 deep well pumps, transmission piping and sand bed water filter. The water extracted from the ground or processed through the

⁴ City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, 2005 Urban Water Management Plan, prepared by CDM, dated December 2005.

⁵ City of San Bernardino website, Water Department, http://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/sbmwd_divisions/water_reclamation/water_reclamation_homepage.asp, accessed March 25, 2010.

⁶ City of San Bernardino website, Water Department, http://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/sbmwd_divisions/water_reclamation/maintenance.asp, accessed March 25, 2010.



DynaSand filter beds is passed through a five channel, 15 bank UV system to assure the water meets required standards of the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the State of California Department of Health Services.

WRP Operations⁷

The Operations Section is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the WRP. The Operations Section is staffed by 24 highly trained wastewater treatment plant operators who are certified by the State of California Water Resources Control Board. The primary objective of the team of certified operators is to control the processes which are used to treat the raw wastewater received at the WRP. A variety of treatment processes are used to filter the wastewater to meet or exceed the discharge requirements included in the NPDES Permit issued by the State of California. These processes include the following:

Preliminary Treatment: The initial treatment step which is designed to remove large particles and debris from the wastewater through the use of Bar Screens and Grit Chambers. The process helps prevent damage from occurring to expensive pumps and other in plant equipment.

Primary Clarification: The step involves the use of large circular retention basins to separate the settleable and floatable solids from the wastewater. Gravity and retention time are used to complete the separation process.

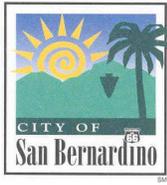
Activated Sludge: The step includes the initiation of a biological process used to oxidize ammonia contained in the wastewater. The ammonia contained in the wastewater is extremely harmful to aquatic life. Ammonia is an inorganic pollutant that enters the waste stream generated from human waste and places a heavy oxygen demand on receiving waters. The wastewater which enters the aeration basins is injected with dissolved oxygen by means of powerful process blowers. In the presence of dissolved oxygen, ammonia is biologically oxidized to its less toxic form of nitrate.

Secondary Clarification: The step is very similar to the system used in primary clarification. The process uses gravity and retention time to settle out additional particulates from the wastewater. Polymer is added to the wastewater during this process to assist in removal of the smaller particulate material which is not removed in the primary clarification process.

Solids Handling: Solid material removed during the earlier treatment processes is dewatered by means of centrifuge unit and belt press. The remaining bio solids are hauled offsite to an approved disposal location.

Tertiary Treatment: The step is completed offsite at the RIX. The process involves the discharge of treated wastewater received from the WRP into a series of retention basins to naturally filter the waste water. The wastewater percolates through the sand media located in the basins and is rapidly extracted. The extracted water is removed of smaller particulate material in addition to harmful/pathogenic organisms.

⁷ City of San Bernardino website, Water Department, http://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/sbmwd_divisions/water_reclamation/operations.asp, accessed March 25, 2010.



Disinfection: The final step of the treatment process is the disinfection. Wastewater extracted from the RIX retention basins is pumped through a series of channels which house banks of ultra-violet lamps. The radiation emitted from the ultra-violet lamps disinfects the wastewater. The process alters the ability of harmful micro-organisms to reproduce and thereby prevents any micro-organisms from being discharged to the receiving waters.

WASTEWATER COLLECTION

In 2002, the City Public Works and Engineering Division prepared a master plan for the wastewater collection system that identified the existing conditions and potential improvements to the system. The collection system varies in size from 4 to 54 inches. The report indicated that flows are fed into the WRP by three trunk lines: Arrowhead, “E” Street, and the East Side trunks. The average inflows for the three trunk lines recorded by the City are listed in Table 5.17-1, San Bernardino Wastewater Reclamation Plant Trunk Lines.⁸

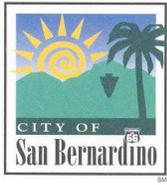
**Table 5.17-1
San Bernardino Wastewater Reclamation Plant Trunk Lines**

Trunk Name/Location	Size (inches)	Material	Q _{avg} * (MGD)
Arrowhead: Arrowhead Avenue & Orange Show Road	54	RCP	8.04
“E” Street: “E” Street & Chandler Place	20	CI	3.06
East Side: Amos Avenue & Dumas Street	54	RCP	14.23
Source: <i>Final San Bernardino General Plan Update and Associated Specific Plans Environmental Impact Report</i> , Section 5.15 Utilities and Service Systems, Table 5.15-2, Page 5.15-11, prepared by The Planning Center, dated September 30, 2005.			

In addition to the flows generated by the City, the WRP also collects flows from the adjacent City of Loma Linda to the south and EVWD to the east. Loma Linda uses two interconnections (18” and 21”) to the City’s collection system located south of the Interstate 10 Freeway just east of Waterman Avenue. The flows are routed to the WRP via the “E” Street trunk line where flows from the southern and south-central portion of the City are also collected. To the east of the City, the EVWD uses a single 48-inch interconnection to the City’s wastewater collection system. These flows are routed to the East Side trunk line along with flows generated by the southeast corner of the City. The Arrowhead trunk line collects the remaining portion of the City that equates to 56 percent of the average annual total inflow into the WRP. The reports also explain that because the City is a foothill community, there are various sized drainage channels cutting through that present problems for gravity fed pipelines causing the City to place many siphons and lift stations throughout the system. At the time the report was compiled, there was an estimated 45,000 connections to the system served by San Bernardino and out of a total of 750,718 linear feet of pipeline, 49,345 feet of pipe was determined to have deficiencies in terms of pipe capacity.⁹

⁸ *Final San Bernardino General Plan Update and Associated Specific Plans Environmental Impact Report*, prepared by The Planning Center, dated September 30, 2005.

⁹ Ibid.



The City Public Works is responsible for the design and construction of wastewater collection facilities in the City. Operation and maintenance of wastewater collection facilities is the responsibility of the Public Services Department.¹⁰ Other wastewater collection facilities within the City are operated by the EVWD, San Bernardino International Airport and Trade Center, and the City of Loma Linda, refer to Exhibit 5.17-1. The EVWD provides service to the eastern portion of the City, Loma Linda provides services to the southern portion of the City and all wastewater obtained is routed to the City's collection facilities prior to treatment at WRP.¹¹

SEPTIC TANKS

The City of San Bernardino allows the use of septic systems on a limited basis as outlined in Section 13.31.500 of the City's *Municipal Code*.¹² Older portions of the City or large lot residential developments are permitted limited use of septic tanks. These areas include the following: northwest of the Little League Drive; portions of the Verdemon area with parcels larger than one acre; Palm Avenue and Industrial Parkway Area; Cajon Boulevard and June Street Area; and northwest of the Interstate 215/30 Interchange.¹³ Septic tanks are permitted by the California RWQCB pursuant to applicable City and County policies. Therefore, portions of the City's Sphere of Influence are being developed with septic systems.¹⁴

5.17.3 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD CRITERIA

The environmental analysis in this section is patterned after the Initial Study Checklist recommended by the *CEQA Guidelines*, as amended, and used by the City of San Bernardino in its environmental review process, and is contained in Appendix A of the EIR. The Initial Study includes questions relating to wastewater. The issues presented in the Initial Study Checklist have been utilized as thresholds of significance in this section. Accordingly, a project may create a significant environmental impact if it causes one or more of the following to occur:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

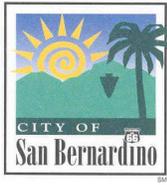
¹⁰ *City of San Bernardino General Plan*, Chapter 9, Utilities Element, prepared by The Planning Center, dated November 1, 2005.

¹¹ *Final San Bernardino General Plan Update and Associated Specific Plans Environmental Impact Report*, prepared by The Planning Center, dated September 30, 2005.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *City of San Bernardino General Plan*, Chapter 9, Utilities Element, prepared by The Planning Center, dated November 1, 2005.

¹⁴ *Final San Bernardino General Plan Update and Associated Specific Plans Environmental Impact Report*, prepared by The Planning Center, dated September 30, 2005.



Based on these significance standards, the effects of the proposed project have been categorized as either “no impact”, a “less than significant impact”, or a “potentially significant impact.” Mitigation measures are recommended for potentially significant impacts. If a potentially significant impact cannot be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of mitigation, it is categorized as a “significant unavoidable impact.”

5.17.4 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

◆ **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT COULD RESULT IN INCREASED DEMAND FOR WASTEWATER SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE CITY.**

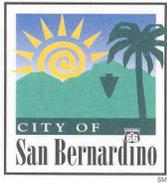
Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Impact Analysis: Implementation of the proposed project would result in the addition of 1,833 dwelling units, 6,122 persons, 6,200,590 square feet of non-residential development, and 16,601 jobs beyond existing conditions. Future development associated with implementation of the proposed project would result in an increased demand on the existing sewer system from increased sewage flows within the Project Area. However, this anticipated growth has been planned for within the *General Plan*. As indicated in Table 5.17-2, Net Increase in Wastewater Generation, implementation of the proposed project would generate an additional 458,289 gallons per day (GPD) of effluent sewer flow to the existing sewer conveyance system.

**Table 5.17-2
Net Increase in Wastewater Generation**

Land Use	Proposed Development	Generation Factor*	Wastewater Generation
Residential	1,833 du	du (3/4) (210.75 gpd) ¹	289,729 gpd
Commercial (Retail/Office/Lodging)*	6,200,590 sf	.023 gpd / sf ²	142,614 gpd
Industrial	518,916 sf	.05 gpd / sf ³	25,946 gpd
Total			458,289 gpd
du = dwelling units gpd = gallons per day mgd = million gallons per day s.f. = square feet * Source: City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department Sewage Flow Guide for Domestic Waste Discharge, received from City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, Mr. Michael Nevarez, Water Utility Engineer, Email Correspondence, March 25, 2010. 1. Applied generation factor for Apartments (4 or more units). 2. Applied generation factor for Retail store (excl. food service/laundry). 3. Applied generation factor for Industrial; light manufacturing.			

Individual developments would be reviewed by the City on a project-by-project basis to determine if sufficient sewer capacity exists to serve the specific development. The City requires new developments to pay a sewer service charge to maintain sewer systems within the City *Municipal Code* Chapter 13.08, Connection with Public Sewer. The City charges fees for the privilege of connecting to its sewerage system or increasing the existing strength and/or quantity of wastewater attributable to a particular parcel or operation already connected. The fees are required to construct new sewer infrastructure and/or incremental expansions to the existing sewerage system to accommodate individual development, which would mitigate the



impact of the development on the sewerage system. The City would only allow new developments to connect to its sewer systems if there is sufficient capacity or planned expansions of its facilities to accommodate new developments proposed. Therefore, future development would not be permitted to exceed the capacity of wastewater conveyance systems or treatment facilities, since adequate capacity must be demonstrated in order to contribute flows to the system.

Furthermore, the WRP has the capacity to process 33 million gallons per day (MGD) and currently processes 28 MGD. In March 1996, the City and the City of Colton jointly opened the Rapid Infiltration and Extraction (RIX) facility, where secondary-treated water undergoes the final filtering and disinfecting process to produce wastewater that is superior or equivalent to that produced by conventional filtration systems and is suitable for recycling into the Santa Ana River. The RIX (tertiary treatment) facility has a total capacity of 40 MGD and currently treats 33 MGD of secondary treated wastewater from the WRP and Colton's treatment facility.

Additionally, the City's *General Plan* accounts for the increased growth and includes goals and policies to reduce potential growth related impacts associated with wastewater services and facilities. The *General Plan* Utilities Element includes goals and policies to provide a system of wastewater collection and treatment facilities that will adequately convey and treat wastewater generated by existing and future development in the City's service area. Further goals and policies ensure that all wastewater collection and treatment facilities are operated to maximize public safety. With adherence to the City's *Municipal Code*, *General Plan* goals and policies, and mitigation requiring individual development projects to verify that sufficient wastewater transmission and treatment plant capacity is available to serve the proposed development, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

General Plan Goals and Policies:

UTILITIES ELEMENT

Goal 9.1 Provide a system of wastewater collection and treatment facilities that will adequately convey and treat wastewater generated by existing and future development in the City's service area.

Policy 9.1.1 Provide for the construction of upgraded and expanded wastewater collection and treatment improvements to support existing and new development, and to meet usage requirements and maximize cost efficiency, especially in areas where existing systems are deficient.

Policy 9.1.2 Maintain and replace existing wastewater collection and treatment facilities as necessary.

Policy 9.1.3 Require new development to connect to a master planned sanitary sewer system in accordance with the Department of Public Works "Sewer Policy and Procedures". Where construction of master planned facilities is not feasible, the Mayor and Common Council may permit the construction of interim facilities sufficient to serve the present and short-term future needs.

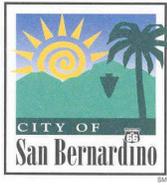


- Policy 9.1.4 Evaluate the City's Sewer Collection System Master Plan and the Board of Water Commissioner's Master Plan for Wastewater Treatment Facilities as necessary to accurately determine which collection and treatment facilities will be needed to serve present and future growth in the City.
- Policy 9.1.5 Review development proposals for projects within the City's Sphere of Influence and request the County to disapprove any project that cannot be served with adequate public wastewater collection and treatment facilities.
- Policy 9.1.6 Ensure that any proposed septic systems comply with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board's minimum lot size requirements, which are one-half acre as of 2005.
- Goal 9.2 Ensure that all wastewater collection and treatment facilities are operated to maximize public safety.**
- Policy 9.2.1 Provide for the monitoring of toxic or potentially toxic businesses to prevent contamination of water and wastewater.
- Policy 9.2.2 Require, when necessary, pre-treatment of wastewater from industrial sources prior to treatment at the Water Reclamation Facility.

Mitigation Measures:

- WW-1 Prior to issuance of a wastewater permit for any future development project, the project applicant shall pay applicable connection and/or user fees to the City.
- WW-2 Prior to issuance of a building permit for any future development project, the project applicant shall prepare an engineering study to determine the adequacy of the sewer systems and submit the engineering study to the City for review and approval.
- WW-3 Prior to issuance of a building permit for any future development project, the project applicant shall provide evidence that the City and the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department has sufficient wastewater transmission and treatment plant capacity to accept sewage flows from buildings for which building permits are being requested.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less Than Significant Impact.



5.17.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

- ◆ **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT COULD RESULT IN CUMULATIVELY CONSIDERABLE IMPACTS TO WASTEWATER SYSTEMS, INCLUDING INCREASED DEMAND AND INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES WITHIN THE CITY.**

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Impact Analysis: Development associated with implementation of the proposed project would result in an increased demand on the existing sewer system from increased sewage flows within the Project Area. The SBMWD presently has no deficiencies or significant treatment capacity limitations. The availability of adequate treatment capacity along with the continuous assessment of capacity flows will be determined on a project-by-project basis. Individual development projects would be required to verify that existing capacity exists to convey and treat the potential wastewater generated with the new development. Additionally, the City's *General Plan* accounts for the increased growth and includes goals and policies to reduce potential growth related impacts associated with wastewater services and facilities. With adherence to the City's *Municipal Code*, *General Plan* goals and policies, and mitigation measures (WW-1, WW-2, and WW-3), would reduce potential cumulative impacts to wastewater services and facilities to a less than significant level.

General Plan Goals and Policies: Refer to the goals and policies identified above.

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

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less Than Significant Impact.

5.17.6 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

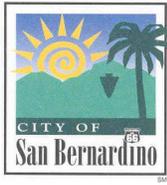
Wastewater impacts associated with implementation of the proposed project would be less than significant with compliance with the *General Plan* goals and policies and the recommended mitigation measures. Therefore, no significant unavoidable wastewater impacts would occur as a result of the proposed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

5.17.7 SOURCES CITED

City of San Bernardino General Plan, Chapter 9, Utilities Element, prepared by The Planning Center, dated November 1, 2005.

City of San Bernardino Municipal Code, Revised November 2, 2009.

City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, *2005 Urban Water Management Plan*, prepared by CDM, dated December 2005.



San Bernardino Merged Area A – Merger and Amendments Program Environmental Impact Report

City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, Mr. Michael Nevarez, Water Utility Engineer, Letter Correspondence, December 16, 2009 and Email Correspondence, March 25, 2010.

City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department Water Facilities Master Plan, prepared by CDM, dated August 2007.

City of San Bernardino Website, Water Department, http://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/sbmwd_divisions/water_reclamation/water_reclamation_homepage.asp, accessed March 25, 2010.

Final San Bernardino General Plan Update and Associated Specific Plans Environmental Impact Report, prepared by The Planning Center, dated September 30, 2005.