

3.12 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section addresses potential environmental effects associated with the increased demand for water, wastewater, and solid waste disposal services. The analysis includes a description of the existing environmental conditions, the methods used for assessment, the potential direct and indirect impacts of project implementation. The analysis is focused on those areas where demand for services may increase because of growth anticipated to result from future development. For discussions of drainage and groundwater, see Section 3.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*. For a discussion of energy infrastructure and use, including electricity and natural gas, see Section 3.6, *Energy*.

Comments received on the notice of preparation regarding utilities and services systems included concerns about water supply and availability, ability to serve the site with wastewater service, compliance with Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) rules, and environmental impacts of extending sewer service.

3.12.1 Environmental Setting

WATER SERVICE

The City of Folsom provides water to most of the city of Folsom, as well as some areas outside the city. The City is responsible to provide water service south of U.S. Highway 50, including a portion of the area in unincorporated Sacramento County west of Prairie City Road and east of the Rancho Cordova city boundary. There is no existing water service to the project site, and the project site is not currently within the service area of any water purveyors.

WATER SUPPLY

Groundwater Supply

The City does not pump groundwater as part of the City's public water supply for use south of Highway 50 and has not pumped groundwater as a public water supply in any part of the City service area since 2005 (City of Folsom 2016). Groundwater in the project area has never been used and is not anticipated to be used by the City for a public water supply. The Aerojet Superfund Site is located to the north and west of the project site and is under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administrative order to extract and treat contaminated groundwater. Through a 2007 agreement with Aerojet Rocketdyne, Inc. (Aerojet), Aerojet conveyed to the City certain rights to treated groundwater produced by Aerojet's Groundwater Extraction and Treatment (GET) A/B Facility (GET A/B On-Site Water) for a water supply for the Aerojet Industrial Facility, with any excess groundwater potentially available to the City for other uses. The GET A/B Facility is under an EPA administrative order that requires extraction and treatment of groundwater, and the quantities required by EPA are adequate to provide the Aerojet Industrial Facility with the non-potable water supply required.

The Empire Ranch Golf Course and Intel Corporation use groundwater within city boundaries, but not through the City. The golf course uses groundwater in the spring and early summer months as a primary source of irrigation water. Intel uses groundwater as an emergency source, having established two emergency backup wells. Although analyses indicate good water quality in both wells, the wells are not constructed for potable use (City of Folsom 2016).

Surface Water Supply

The City currently has rights to 34,000 afy of surface water diversion from the American River at the Folsom Reservoir or the Folsom South Canal. These supplies are based on different water rights and contracts and include:

- ▲ 22,000 afy pursuant to a settlement contract with the United States, which reflects a pre-1914 appropriative water right, authorizing diversions from the Folsom Reservoir via the Folsom South Canal.
- ▲ 5,000 afy pursuant to a separate settlement contract with the United States assigned to the City by Golden State Water Company, which reflects a pre-1914 appropriative water right authorizing diversions from the Folsom Reservoir of the Folsom South Canal.
- ▲ 7,000 afy from a Central Valley Project (CVP) contract entitlement with the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

Raw water is treated at the Folsom Water Treatment Plant (WTP) located on East Natoma Street and Randall Drive. The treatment plant has a capacity of 50 million gallons per day (mgd); treated water is stored in two storage reservoirs at the water treatment plant and at 10 treated water storage tanks/reservoirs located throughout the City’s water distribution system.

When the FPASP was approved, the City had planned to purchase a permanent assignment of not more than 8,000 afy of CVP contract water from the Natomas Mutual Water Company (NCMWC) to serve the FPASP area. In addition, the City and SCWA entered into a memorandum of understanding for the City to acquire the right to use 6.5 mgd on average of dedicated capacity in the SCWA’s 85 mgd portion of the Freeport Project. Due to uncertainty in the schedule for the Bureau of Reclamation to approve the assignment of NCMWC CVP entitlement water supply to the City, the City revised the FPASP’s water supply to a combination of the pre-1914 entitlement to 5,000 afy and yield from the City’s actions to conserve water within its existing water supplies, resources, and facilities. The City is implementing a variety of water conservation actions that ultimately could result in up to 8,700 afy of water savings. The City’s conservation program includes implementation of the State’s model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance and the California Green Building Codes Standard. The water supply for the FPASP area relies on two components of the City’s conservation program; leak fixes (4,600 afy) and implementation of metered rates (1,850 to 3,700 afy). The City conducted an environmental review of using conservation actions as a viable source for the FPASP area through an *Addendum to the Folsom South of U.S. 50 Specific Plan Project for the Revised Proposed Off-site Water Facility Alternative*. The City Council approved the use of conserved water to serve the FPASP area in 2012, having conducted substantial technical analysis of its conservation program to determine its reliable yield (City of Folsom 2012).

Total Water Supply

Including both groundwater and surface water supplies, the City of Folsom has 38,790 af under contract and of that amount 5,600 af of water supply could be used in the FPASP area (see Table 3.12-1).

Table 3.12-1 City of Folsom Current and Projected Water Supplies

Water Source	Contracted Volume	2015	2035
San Juan Water District (serves the Ashland Water Service Area within Folsom)	1,540	1,540	1,540
Pre-1914 (USBR)	22,000	22,000	22,000
Pre-1914 (SCWC)	5,000	5,000	5,000
CVP (USBR)	7,000	7,000	7,000
GET Water	3,250	3,250	3,250
Total	38,790	38,790	38,790

Note: afy = acre-feet per year
Source: City of Folsom 2016

Current and Planned Water Demand and Water Supply Sources

Water demand for the entire City of Folsom Service Area in 2035 is projected to be 29,283 af for both potable and nonpotable water combined (City of Folsom 2016).

The base daily water use between 2011 and 2017 is shown below in gallons per capita per day (GPCD) (Table 3.12-2) (City of Folsom 2018). The City's future projected water use in its service area, including the FPASP area, and the portions of unincorporated Sacramento County it serves, will increase by approximately 43 percent over 2017 production by 2035 (City of Folsom 2018). Water demand, however, will not exceed City water supplies or the WTP's capacity. In addition, the City continues to reduce per capita water use in accordance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009 and the 20X2020 Water Conservation Plan (State Senate Bill x7-7).

Table 3.12-2 Base Daily Water Use within the City between 2011 and 2017

Year	Total Water Use (AF)	GPCD
2011	26,406	390
2012	25,510	372
2013	26,094	374
2014	20,515	289
2015	17,869	246
2016	19,607	266
2017	20,375	272

Source: Yasutake, pers. comm., 2018

The surface water supply as shown in Table 3.12-3 is combined from the surface water sources showed in Table 3.12-1. The planned supplies and demand shown in Table 3.12-3 are representative of anticipated supplies and demand in a normal year. The supplies also reflect limitations that may occur under dry years. Maintaining the same amount of supply during a normal year is possible because groundwater levels are not reduced during a drought as they are diverted from another location.

Table 3.12-3 City of Folsom Current and Planned Annual Water Demand and Sources of Supply

	2010 (af)	2015 (af)	2020(af)	2025 (af)	2030 (af)
Surface Water Supply	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000
Groundwater Supply	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250
Recycled Water Supply	–	–	–	–	–
San Juan Water District	1,331	1,540	1,540	1,540	1,540
Total Water Supply	38,581	38,790	38,790	38,790	38,790
Water Demand	26,423	17,869	25,575	27,685	28,527
Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	12,158	20,921	13,215	11,105	10,263

Note: af = acre-feet; mg = million gallons; 1 acre-foot = 325,851 gallons

Source: City of Folsom 2016; Yasutake pers. comm. 2018

WASTEWATER

The project site does not have any existing sewer or wastewater infrastructure and is not currently served by a municipal wastewater service provider. The City of Folsom is responsible for wastewater services within the city limits, including lands immediately north of the project site.

The City collects sewage within the city limits, which is routed through interceptors owned by the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (Regional San) and treated at the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWWTP) located just north of the City of Elk Grove. Two interceptors, the Folsom East Interceptor and the Folsom Interceptor, and one pump station serve the City. Because of water conservation measures, recent and projected wastewater inflows to the Regional San system have been flat and declining, and the peak of approximately 170 mgd in 2006 is not anticipated to be surpassed again until 2025. The SRWWTP has a permitted dry-weather flow design capacity of 181 mgd, which is not expected to be exceeded until after 2030. The SRWWTP's 2020 Master Plan provides for the expansion of the SRWWTP capacity to 218 mgd if needed (City of Folsom 2014: 8-27). As of 2015, the SRWWTP receives and treats an average of 150 mgd each day, and the SRWWTP discharge constituents are below permitted discharge limits specified in the NPDES permit (Regional San 2015).

Regional San is in the process of constructing upgrades to the SRWWTP (EchoWater Project) to meet more stringent treatment levels required by CVRWQCB. To meet these requirements, Regional San is undertaking a major upgrade to the SRWWTP to implement new processes, including; biological nutrient removal that will eliminate nearly all ammonia and most nitrate from treated effluent; filtering to remove very small particles and pathogens; and a higher level of disinfection to remove even more pathogens. The EchoWater Project is projected to be phased in beginning in 2020, with project completion in 2023 (SRCSD 2015).

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

The project site is within the service boundaries of the Sacramento County Department of Waste Management and Recycling; however, the site is not currently served by solid waste collection services. The City provides solid waste collection services within the city including lands immediately north of the project site. Refuse from the project site would be sent to Kiefer Landfill, a Class III landfill located at 12701 Kiefer Boulevard in Sloughhouse. This landfill is the primary solid waste disposal facility in Sacramento County and is operated by the County. The landfill is permitted to receive a maximum of 10,815 tons per day and as of 2005 had a remaining capacity of 112,900,000 cubic yards. Closure is estimated in the year 2064. The City's 2010 disposal amounted to 139.4 tons of refuse per day. The City provides curbside collection of recycling and greenwaste to facilitate diversion of solid waste disposed away from the landfill. The City's residential disposal rate in 2010 was 3.9 pounds per person per day (PPD), well below the diversion target of 7.0 PPD (Folsom 2014: 8-39, 8-43).

3.12.2 Regulatory Framework

The reader is referred to Section 3.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, for a discussion of applicable groundwater and stormwater/drainage regulations and plans.

FEDERAL

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program was established under the CWA to regulate municipal and industrial discharges to surface waters of the United States. NPDES permit regulations have been established for broad categories of discharges including point source waste discharges and nonpoint sources (nonpoint source discharges are further discussed in Section 3.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*). Section 307 of the CWA describes the factors that EPA must consider in setting effluent limits for priority pollutants.

Resource Recovery and Conservation Act

The Resource Recovery and Conservation Act of 1976, Subtitle D focuses on state and local governments as the primary planning, regulating, and implementing entities for the management of nonhazardous solid

waste, such as household garbage and nonhazardous industrial solid waste. To promote the use of safer units for solid waste disposal, Subtitle D provides regulations for the generation, transportation, and treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes. EPA developed federal criteria for the proper design and operation of municipal solid waste landfills and other solid waste disposal facilities, but state and local governments are the primary planning, permitting, regulating, implementing, and enforcement agencies for management and disposal subject to approval by EPA. EPA approved the State of California's program on October 7, 1993.

STATE

California Water Code

Water Code Section 10910 et seq. defines the projects for which the preparation of a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) is required as well as the lead agency's responsibilities related to the WSA. The Water Code also clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the lead agency under CEQA and of the water supplier with respect to describing current and future supplies compared to current and future demands. A WSA is required for:

- ▲ a proposed residential development of more than 500 dwelling units;
- ▲ a proposed shopping center or business establishment employing more than 1,000 persons or having more than 250,000 square feet of floor space;
- ▲ a proposed hotel or motel, or both, having more than 500 rooms;
- ▲ a proposed industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park planned to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area;
- ▲ a mixed-use development that includes one or more of the uses described above;
- ▲ a development that would demand a volume of water equivalent to or greater than the volume of water required by a 500-dwelling unit project; and
- ▲ for lead agencies with fewer than 5,000 water service connections, any new development that would increase the number of water service connections in the service area by 10 percent or more.

Under Section 10910 of the Water Code, the lead agency must identify the affected water supplier and ask the supplier whether the new demands associated with the project are included in the supplier's Urban Water Management Plan. If the Urban Water Management Plan includes the demands, it may be incorporated by reference in the WSA. If there is no public water system to serve the project, the lead agency must prepare the WSA.

California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

The California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo) sets restrictions on outdoor landscaping. Because both Sacramento County and the City of Folsom are "local agencies" under the MWELo, they must be consistent with the requirements of the MWELo for their review and approval. The MWELo was most recently updated by the Department of Water Resources and approved by the California Water Commission on July 15, 2015. All provisions became effective on February 1, 2016. The revisions, which apply to new construction with a landscape area greater than 500 square feet, reduced the allowable coverage of high-water-use plants to 25 percent of the landscaped area. The MWELo also requires use of a dedicated landscape meter on landscape areas for residential landscape areas greater than 5,000 square feet or non-residential landscape areas greater than 1,000 square feet; and requires weather-based

irrigation controllers or soil-moisture based controllers or other self-adjusting irrigation controllers for irrigation scheduling in all irrigation systems.

NPDES Permit for the Sacramento Regional Water Treatment Plant

In April 2016, CVRWQCB issued WDR Order No. R5-2016-0020 (NPDES No. CA 0077682) to the Regional San for its Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWWTP), which treats wastewater from its service area before discharging it to the Sacramento River. The original permit for the SRWWTP was issued in October 1974. This is an NPDES self-monitoring permit that outlines performance standards for the effluent into the Sacramento River. The water quality objectives established in the CVRWQCB Basin Plan are protected, in part, by NPDES Permit No. CA 0077682.

The quality of the effluent that can be discharged to waterways within the Sacramento area is established by the CVRWQCB through Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) that implement the NPDES permit. WDRs are updated at least every 5 years. A new permit must be issued in the event of a major change or expansion of the facility.

California Green Building Standards Code

Chapter 4, Division 4.3 of the 2016 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) requires conservation of water used indoors, outdoors, and in wastewater conveyance associated with residential land use. These include requiring the installation of water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings, and requirements for outdoor potable water use in land use areas consistent with the MWEL0. Division 4.4 relates to material conservation and resource efficiency for residential construction. This includes requirements for waste diversion and recycling of construction debris and building operation and maintenance. Similarly, Chapter 5, Division 5.3 includes standards for indoor and outdoor water use associate with non-residential land uses. Division 5.4 relates to material conservation and resource efficiency for residential construction. This includes requirements for waste diversion and recycling of construction debris and building operation and maintenance.

Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 establishes procedures for local government changes of organization, including annexations. The act addresses amendments to spheres of influence (California Government Code Sections 56425 – 56434). To prepare and update spheres of influence in accordance with Section 56430, LAFCo must conduct a review of the municipal services provided in the county or other appropriate area. In conducting a service review, LAFCo must comprehensively review all of the agencies that provide services within the designated geographic area before, or in conjunction with, an action to establish or update a sphere of influence. Government Code Section 56653 requires that prior to a local agency submitting an application to LAFCo for a change of organization (annexation into the City) the local agency must submit a plan for providing services within the affected territory.

LOCAL

The project site lies within the jurisdictional boundaries of Sacramento County; therefore, the County's policies, as well as LAFCo's polices, would apply. Furthermore, if the SOIA is approved, the site would be in the jurisdiction of the City of Folsom. Thus, applicable policies of the City of Folsom's General Plan are described below.

Sacramento LAFCo Policies, Standards, and Procedures

The following Sacramento LAFCo policies, standards, and procedures relate to utilities.

Chapter IV, General Standard

Section F. Application of the California Environmental Quality Act to Changes of Organization or Reorganization and Spheres of Influence.

- ▲ **Standard F.4.** In preparing an Initial Study for the project subject to LAFCo review, the LAFCo will generally consider the project to have the potential to significantly affect the environment if one or more of the following situations exists:
 - If buildout of the project may result in the capacity of any public service or facility being exceeded or substantially affected. For the purposes of this provision, public facilities or services include, but are not limited to: sewage disposal, water service, flood control facilities, drainage facilities, law enforcement, fire protection, school, parks, libraries, gas and electric service, and solid waste disposal. A public service or facility shall be considered “substantially affected” if the additional demand generated by the project would result in the facility or service exceeding 110 percent of its design capacity, or 120 percent of the available capacity.
 - If the project has substantial growth-inducing potential because it would result in:
 - extending a sewer truck line to a substantial area not currently served; or
 - extending water service to a substantial area not currently served.

Sacramento County General Plan

The following policies of the *Sacramento County 2030 General Plan* (Sacramento County 2011) are applicable to the project:

Public Facilities Element

- ▲ **Policy PF-1:** New water facilities shall be planned to minimize impacts to in-stream water flow in the Sacramento and American Rivers.
- ▲ **Policy PF-2:** Municipal and industrial development within the Urban Service Boundary but outside of existing water purveyors’ service areas shall be served by either annexation to an existing public agency providing water service or by creation or extension of a benefit zone of the SCWA.
- ▲ **Policy PF-3:** Public water agencies shall comply with General Plan policies prior to annexation of additional service areas.
- ▲ **Policy PF-4:** Connector fees for new development shall cover the fair share of costs to acquire and distribute surface water to the urban area.
- ▲ **Policy PF-7:** Although sewer infrastructure will be planned for full urbanization consistent with the Land Use Element, an actual commitment of additional sewer system capacity will be made only when the land use jurisdiction approves development to connect and use the system.
- ▲ **Policy PF-8:** Do not permit development which would cause sewage flows in the trunk or interceptor system which would cause an overflow.
- ▲ **Policy PF-9:** Design trunk and interceptor systems to accommodate flows generated by full urban development at urban densities within the ultimate service area.
- ▲ **Policy PF-11:** The County shall not support extension of the regional interceptor system to provide service to areas within the unincorporated County which are beyond the Urban Service Boundary. This shall not prohibit the County from supporting the extension of the regional interceptor system to areas outside the USB which are being proposed for annexation to a city.
- ▲ **Policy PF-18:** New development projects which require extension or modification of the trunk or interceptor sewer systems shall be consistent with sewer facility plans and shall participate in established funding mechanisms.

- ▲ **Policy PF-19:** Extension or modification of trunk or interceptor sewer systems that are required for new developments shall be consistent with sewer facility plans and shall participate in an established funding mechanism. New development that will generate wastewater for treatment at the SRWTP shall not be approved if treatment capacity at the SRWTP is not sufficient to allow treatment and disposal of wastewater in compliance with the SRWTP's NPDES Permit.
- ▲ **Policy PF-22:** New transfer station facilities shall be located in industrially zoned areas at distances from residential areas consistent with standards contained in the Noise Element.
- ▲ **Policy PF-25:** Transportation of solid waste shall utilize the safest practical means and routes of transport.

City of Folsom General Plan

The following policies of the *City of Folsom General Plan* (1993) are applicable to the project:

- ▲ **Policy 40.1:** No permit for construction shall be issued for any new development not served by existing municipal facilities until the following conditions have been met:
 - The applicant can provide for the installation and/or financing of needed public facilities.
 - The project is included in the area covered by an existing facilities plan approved by the City.
 - The project can be served by on-site or private facilities meeting City and County health and safety requirements.
- ▲ **Policy 40.4:** All new developments shall be planned for an urban level of services:
 - Sanitary sewer lines of appropriate size to accommodate the project and that will tie into the City's main lines.
- ▲ **Policy 40.5:** The City shall annually monitor the City's available municipal water supply to ensure adequate reserves exist to serve projected water demand.

3.12.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

While approval of the SOIA and annexation, along with changes to land use and zoning designations, would not result in physical changes to the site, approval of the SOIA/annexation would remove barriers to the development of a future corporation yard at this site. Therefore, this analysis considers the potential environmental impacts of the development of a future corporation yard.

This analysis assumes that the SOIA/annexation would lead to development of the project site in a manner generally consistent with the proposed conceptual land use scenario. As such, the calculations of utility demand are based on the development potential identified in Chapter 2, *Project Description*.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

An impact on utilities is considered significant if implementation of the project would do any of the following:

- ▲ not comply with wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB;

- ▲ require or result in the construction of new water- or wastewater-treatment or conveyance facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- ▲ require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- ▲ require new or expanded water-supply entitlements because sufficient water supplies are not available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources;
- ▲ result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which 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;
- ▲ be served by a landfill with sufficient capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or
- ▲ not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solids waste.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

Future development of the project site would convey wastewater to the SRWWTP, which operates under waste discharge requirements issued by CVRWQCB. Because the SRWWTP is regulated by CVRWQCB and would be required to ensure that its wastewater discharge to the Sacramento River meets all applicable water quality requirements, the project would not result in wastewater that would exceed the requirements of CVRWQCB. This impact is not discussed further. The potential to overburden the existing wastewater treatment facility, requiring new or expanded facilities to meet applicable treatment requirements, is discussed below.

Future development of the project site would generate solid waste associated with operation of the site and construction-related waste from grading, clearing, and erecting buildings. Construction and operation of the future development within the project site would follow all relevant federal, state, and local statutes and regulations associated with collection and disposal of waste generated at the site. Thus, there would be no impact related to violation of solid waste laws and regulations and this topic is not discussed further.

As described in Chapter 2, *Project Description*, the project has three potential access options. The evaluation of utilities and service systems would not be affected by these options. Therefore, separate impacts associated with each option is not discussed further in this section.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.12-1: Require or result in the construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects

Implementation of the project would interconnect with water and wastewater infrastructure constructed as part of the FPASP development area immediately north of the project site. All onsite facilities have been evaluated throughout the resource chapters of this EIR. As a result, the project would have **less-than-significant** wastewater and water supply facility impacts.

The water and wastewater infrastructure needs for the project were evaluated by MacKay & Soms and development of the project site can be adequately served through water and wastewater distribution facilities being constructed as part of the FPASP immediately north of the project site (MacKay & Soms 2017). Potential impacts associated with construction of these facilities has been evaluated as part of environmental review for the FPASP. Potable water would be provided to the project site via a 12-inch water

main within Prairie City Road and another 12-inch water main located within the residential development to the north.

Wastewater infrastructure would be provided to the project site via a 15-inch sewerline at Prairie City Road and White Rock Road, which would then connect to a 12-inch Prairie City Road sewerline. The Prairie City Road sewerline would flow north to Alder Creek Parkway and then Alder Creek Parkway Sanitary Sewer Lift Station. The Alder Creek Parkway Sanitary Sewer Lift Station pumps to the SRWWTP. The project would also include a small onsite sewer lift station near the southwest corner of the project site (MacKay & Soms 2017). Construction of this lift station would be within the footprint of the project site analyzed in this EIR.

Therefore, adequate distribution capacity exists within the water and wastewater facilities evaluated as part of the FPASP. In addition, all onsite facilities have been evaluated throughout the resource chapters of this EIR. As a result, the project would have **less-than-significant** wastewater and water supply facility impacts.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.12-2: Require new or expanded entitlements to water

Presently, there are no public water supply facilities within the project site and the project site is not served by a water purveyor. Implementation of the project would increase water supply demands in the City that would use surface water. Pursuant to the City's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, the City has adequate water supplies to serve the project under normal, dry, and multiple-dry year conditions. This impact would be **less than significant**.

The project site is currently outside the City's service area and does not obtain water service from the City. Upon annexation, the project site would be included in the City's service area. The City of Folsom's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan projects and evaluates water demands for the City's water service area (City of Folsom 2016).

The anticipated water demand for the future corporation yard is anticipated to be 6 af per year, while the City's water demand for 2030 is projected to be 28,527 af (City of Folsom 2018). The anticipated 2030 water demand of the City in combination with the future water for the project site would be 28,533 af per year. The City's 2030 water supply is projected to be between 34,750 af in multiple dry year conditions and 38,790 af in normal water year conditions. Therefore, the water demand of the future corporation in combination with other City water demands would be well below the City's water supply, and the future corporation yard would not cause a substantial increase in water demand. Therefore, the City's existing water rights would be adequate to serve the project site and provides the City with a long-term reliable and secure surface water supply source.

The City does not use groundwater to serve the project site. Therefore, implementation of the project, would not affect the annual sustainable yield of any groundwater basins. Thus, water supply impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.12-3: Exceed the capacity of the wastewater treatment provider

The SRWWTP has a design capacity of 181 mgd with the potential to expand to 218 mgd. Future development of the project site according to the conceptual land use plan is estimated to generate less than 0.012 mgd of wastewater. The SRWWTP would have adequate capacity to treat wastewater flows generated by future development of the project site. This impact would be **less than significant**.

The project site is outside of Regional San's SOI. See Chapter 6, *Reorganization*, for a discussion of potential environmental impacts of Regional San annexing the project site into their district. If annexed, the site would be served by Regional San. As discussed above, the SRWWTP has a design capacity of 181 mgd with the potential to expand to 218 mgd. As of 2015, the SRWWTP receives and treats an average of 150 mgd each day. Regional San expects that substantial water conservation measures throughout the service area would allow the existing 181 mgd average dry-weather flow capacity to be adequate for at least 40 more years (SRCSO 2014:6-2). Development of the project site with a future corporation yard is estimated to generate an average dry-weather flow of approximately 6,000 gallons per day (gpd). Using a conservative peaking factor of 2.0 for wet weather flow (during rain events that accounts for infiltration and inflow) the maximum wastewater generated by the site would be 12,000 gpd or 0.012 mgd. The wastewater generated by the site would be less than 1 percent of the flow capacity of the SRWWTP and would be well below the remaining capacity of 31 to 68 mgd. Therefore, the SRWWTP would have adequate capacity to treat wastewater flows generated by future development of the project site. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.12-4: Generate solid waste that would exceed the permitted capacity of the landfill serving the area

Based on the current rates of solid waste generation and the capacity of the landfills that serve the area, there is sufficient capacity in landfills to serve as a future corporation yard. Therefore, this is a **less-than-significant** impact on the permitted capacity of the affected landfills.

Construction of a future corporation yard would result in site clearing and the generation of various construction wastes, including scrap lumber, scrap finishing materials, various scrap metals, and other recyclable and nonrecyclable construction-related wastes. The CALGreen Code (Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations) requires all construction contractors to reduce construction waste and demolition debris by 50 percent. Code requirements include preparing a construction waste management plan that identifies the materials to be diverted from disposal by efficient usage, recycling, reuse on the project, or salvage for future use or sale; determining whether materials will be sorted on site or mixed; and identifying diversion facilities where the materials collected will be taken.

Once built, solid waste collection and disposal for the corporation yard would be serviced by the City, and disposed of at Kiefer Landfill. Kiefer Landfill has 112,900,000 cubic yards available to serve future development. The closure date of the Kiefer Landfill is anticipated to be approximately January 1, 2064. Using the CalRecycle solid waste generation rates for industrial land uses (62.5 pounds per 1,000 square feet per day) (CalRecycle 2016), development of the project site with 174,389 net square feet of built space would generate 10,900 pounds of garbage each day (1,989 tons per year) because of employees of commercial, office, and industrial land uses, which would amount to approximately 1,530 cubic yards per year. Thus, the future development of the project site would not substantially affect the permitted capacity of the landfill that serves the area. This would be a **less-than-significant** impact.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

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