

This section describes the regulatory setting, impacts associated with wastewater services, water services, and solid waste disposal that are likely to result from Project implementation, and measures to reduce potential impacts to wastewater, water supplies and solid waste. A discussion of the proposed project's storm drainage and flood control facilities is included in Section 3.8, Hydrology and Water Quality. Therefore, storm water drainage and infrastructure are not addressed in this EIR section. This section is based in part on the following documents, reports and studies:

- *Rancho Cordova General Plan* (City of Rancho Cordova, Adopted June 26, 2006);
- *Rancho Cordova General Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report* (City of Rancho Cordova, March 2006);
- Sacramento County Water Agency Water Supply Assessment for The Ranch at Sunridge (Sacramento County Water Agency, 2011);
- *Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/Sun Ridge Specific Plan Long-Term Water Supply Plan Revised Draft EIR* (AECOM, January 2011);
- *Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/Sun Ridge Specific Plan Long-Term Water Supply Plan Final EIR* (AECOM, October 2011);
- The Ranch Level 2 Sewer Study, 5th Submittal (CTA Engineering & Surveying, 2019);
- *Sacramento County Water Agency 2015 Urban Water Management Plan* (SCWA, 2016);
- *Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan Amendment for the Cordova Hills Project* (SCWA, 2011);
- *Sacramento Area Sewer District Sewer System Management Plan* (SASD, 2019);
- *Sacramento Area Sewer District Sewer System Capacity Plan* (SASD, 2011); and
- *Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District 10-year Strategic Plan 2016-2026* (Regional San, 2016).

Comments were received during the public review period for the Notice of Preparation regarding this topic from the following: Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) (July 2018), and Sacramento Area Sewer District (August 2018). Each of the comments related to this topic are addressed within this section.

3.14.1 WASTEWATER SERVICES

EXISTING SETTING

Wastewater Conveyance and Treatment

Sanitary-sewer service for the Project would be provided by Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD) and the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (Regional San). SASD operates and maintains the laterals and main line pipes for wastewater conveyance and collection from the source to the Regional San interceptors. Regional San is responsible for collection by interceptors (sanitary sewers that are designed to carry flows in excess of 10 million gallons per day [mgd]) and for wastewater treatment in Sacramento County. This district owns, operates, and is responsible for the collection, trunk, and interceptor sewer systems throughout Sacramento County as well as the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWTP) located near Elk Grove.

The main SASD collection system includes over 3,000 miles of sewer pipelines ranging in size from 6 to 75 inches in diameter. The collection system pipelines are categorized based on size, function, and hydraulic capacity. Sewer collectors generally receive flow directly from individual homes and businesses and are designed to carry less than one mgd of peak wet-weather flow (PWWF). In general, collector sewers are 10 inches and smaller in diameter and comprise the majority (over 85 percent) of the pipes in the collection system. Trunk sewers carry one mgd of PWWF or more to the Regional San interceptor system. Trunk sewers are generally 12 inches in diameter.

Regional San evaluated the environmental impacts of constructing trunk and interceptor sewers that would serve most of the Sacramento region (including the Project) at a program level in the *Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District Interceptor Master Plan 2000, Draft Program Environmental Impact Report* (State Clearinghouse [SCH] #2001112085). The EIR was certified by Regional San and the master plan was approved in March 2003.

The purpose of the *Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District Interceptor System Master Plan 2000* (Regional San 2003a) (Regional San Interceptor Master Plan 2000) is to identify near- and long-term improvements needed for the regional wastewater conveyance system. The master plan describes the regional interceptor projects, along with their timing and costs, so that existing and future deficiencies in the regional system can be more accurately identified and predicted and strategic approaches to remedying these deficiencies can be developed. The plan uses information regarding population growth, wastewater flow generation, and actual system responses to wet weather.

Wastewater flows collected from the Regional San interceptors are ultimately transported into the SRWTP. Wastewater conveyed to the SRWTP is treated to a secondary level and is ultimately discharged into the Sacramento River. Currently, the SRWTP has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by the Central Valley RWQCB for discharge of up to 181 mgd of treated effluent into the Sacramento River.

The *Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant 2020 Master Plan* (Regional San 2001) (2020 Master Plan) provides a phased program of recommended wastewater treatment facilities and management programs to accommodate planned growth and to meet existing and anticipated regulatory requirements through the year 2020. The master plan addresses both public health and environmental protection issues while providing reliable service at affordable rates for Regional San customers. The key goals of the master plan are to provide sufficient capacity to meet growth projections and an orderly expansion of SRWTP facilities, comply with applicable water quality standards, and provide for the most cost-effective facilities and programs from a watershed perspective.

The 2020 Master Plan relies on the Sacramento Area Council of Government's (SACOG's) population projections to determine SRWTP capacity requirements within the Regional San service area, which includes the Project, through 2020 (Regional San 2003b:3-22). The 2020 Master Plan projected that the population in the Regional San service area would be 1,549,502 persons by 2020 (Regional San 2003b:5-5). The population projections used in the master plan do not

represent a buildout population total for Regional San; rather, they represent the amount of growth expected within the Regional San service area.

Wastewater flows increased relatively rapidly after the SRWTP first opened in the 1980s, with continued growth through the early 2000s and reached a peak of around 155 mgd ADWF around 2005. Since that time, flows have been substantially reduced through water conservation, closure of water intensive industries, and other factors. In 2010, the WRWTP treated approximately 141 mgd average dry weather flow (ADWF) (Regional San, Echo Water Project Draft EIR, 2014). In recent years, ADWFs have ranged from approximately 120 mgd (as reported in Order R5-2016-0020 (NPDES NO. CA0077682)) to 127 mgd, as reported in the 2017 State of the District Report, (Regional San, 2017) and Final Budget Fiscal Year 2018-19 (Regional San, 2018). In development of the Echo Water Project Draft EIR, the District reviewed its projections and concluded that 181 mgd ADWF provides sufficient capacity for the next 40 plus years (Regional San, Echo Water Project Draft EIR, 2014).

Order R5-2016-0020 (NPDES NO. CA0077682) regulates the discharge of secondary treated municipal wastewater and allows an average dry weather discharge flow of 181 mgd to the Sacramento River, within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta). The existing secondary treatment at the SRWTP consists of preliminary screening and grit removal, primary sedimentation, a pure oxygen activated sludge treatment system, and chlorination for disinfection and dechlorination. SRWTP's current permitted discharge is 181 mgd (average dry weather flow) and flows at the time of Order R5-2016-0200 averaged 120 mgd. Regional San is currently upgrading the SRWTP to replace the pure oxygen activated sludge system with a biological nutrient removal activated sludge system in order to meet new effluent limits for ammonia and nitrate by May 11, 2021. In addition, tertiary filtration facilities and chlorine contact chamber will be added to meet new disinfection requirements by May 9, 2023.

REGULATORY SETTING - WASTEWATER

Clean Water Act (CWA) / National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits

The CWA is the cornerstone of water quality protection in the United States. The statute employs a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water."

The CWA regulates discharges from "non-point source" and traditional "point source" facilities, such as municipal sewage plants and industrial facilities. Section 402 of the Act creates the NPDES regulatory program which makes it illegal to discharge pollutants from a point source to the waters of the United States without a permit. Point sources must obtain a discharge permit from the proper authority (usually a state, sometimes EPA, a tribe, or a territory). NPDES permits cover industrial and municipal discharges, discharges from storm sewer systems in larger cities, storm

water associated with numerous kinds of industrial activity, runoff from construction sites disturbing more than one acre, mining operations, and animal feedlots and aquaculture facilities above certain thresholds.

Permit requirements for treatment are expressed as end-of-pipe conditions. This set of numbers reflects levels of three key parameters: (1) biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), (2) total suspended solids (TSS), and (3) pH acid/base balance. These levels can be achieved by well-operated sewage plants employing "secondary" treatment. Primary treatment involves screening and settling, while secondary treatment uses biological treatment usually in the form of "activated sludge."

All so-called "indirect" dischargers are not required to obtain NPDES permits. An indirect discharger is one that sends its wastewater into a city sewer system, so it eventually goes to a sewage treatment plant. Although not regulated under NPDES, "indirect" discharges are covered by another CWA program called pretreatment. "Indirect" dischargers send their wastewater into a city sewer system, which carries it to the municipal sewage treatment plant, through which it passes before being discharged to surface water.

Rancho Cordova General Plan

The Rancho Cordova General Plan contains the following goal and policies that are relevant to wastewater:

INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND FINANCE ELEMENT

Goal ISF.2: Ensure the development of quality infrastructure to meet community needs at the time they are needed.

Policy ISF.2.1: Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meets the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.

Policy ISF.2.2: Coordinate with independent public service providers, including schools, parks and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.

Policy ISF.2.3: Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.

Policy ISF.2.4: Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meets the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.

Policy ISF.2.6: Ensure that sewage conveyance and treatment capacity are available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or are guaranteed to be built by bonds or other sureties.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE - WASTEWATER

Consistent with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the Project will have a significant impact on the environment associated with wastewater facilities if it will:

1. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects; and/or
2. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the projects projected demand in addition to the providers existing commitments.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.14-1: The Project would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the projects projected demand in addition to the providers existing commitments, or require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects (Less than Significant)

The SASD manages the local pipe system for the collection of wastewater in most of Sacramento County, but does not treat the wastewater. Once the wastewater reaches the Regional San interceptors and pipes, Regional San manages and treats the wastewater. New sewer conveyance pipelines would be provided within the Project site, primarily within the roadway right-of-ways, to serve the proposed development. The Project would connect to existing SASD sewer infrastructure located at the intersection of Rancho Cordova Parkway and Chrysanthy Boulevard. Sewer flows from the Project would be conveyed by SASD facilities to Regional San interceptor, collector, and trunk facilities and would then be conveyed to the SRWTP for treatment. Off-site improvements may include upgrades to the existing sewer lift station that serves the eastern part of Rancho Cordova. The impacts of development of the proposed wastewater system are discussed throughout this EIR.

Proposed sewer system improvements to serve Project needs include 8-inch in-tract gravity sewer pipes that will collect Project sewer flows from individual lots and convey the flows to a 12- to 21-inch trunk main sewer pipe in Chrysanthy Boulevard that will extend from the eastern Project boundary to the western boundary of the Project, and a 24-inch gravity sewer that will connect the trunk main in Chrysanthy Boulevard to the existing trunk main in Rancho Cordova Parkway, with the existing manhole located immediately adjacent the Project site in Rancho Cordova Parkway.

The trunk sewer pipe in Chrysanthy Boulevard will collect flows from the approved Arista Del Sol and Cordova Hills developments to the east of the Project site, consistent with the SASD 2010 System Capacity Plan Expansion Trunk Sheds, as amended in 2015. The Arista Del Sol development is located adjacent to the Project's eastern boundary. The SASD's planned improvements account for future approved growth in the southern area of the City and adjacent area, including the Project, Arista Del Sol, and Cordova Hills Phase 1. The Project also includes upgrades to the existing SASD S-132 pump station, located southwest of Chrysanthy Boulevard and Anatolia Drive. The planned improvements are required in order to provide sewer services to the Project and

approved planned development in southern Rancho Cordova, and would not induce urban growth in the area.

The improvements to S-132 pump station would occur within the existing developed footprint of the S-132 pump station facility and may include new equipment and modifications to, or replacement of, existing equipment, such as replacement of pumps, electrical equipment, and the diesel generator. These improvements would result in short-term, temporary environmental effects, primarily noise and air quality impacts associated with construction equipment and vehicles.

Development of Project will result in 1,967.6 Equivalent Single-Family Dwelling (ESDs) resulting in PWWF of 1.613 mgd. The upstream projects to the east, Arista Del Sol, which is 137.2 acres and part of the approved SunCreek Specific Plan, and Cordova Hills Phase 1, which includes an approximately 342-acre area that is part of a larger approximately 2,669-acre development with an approved Master Plan, will result in 899.1 ESDs and 0.697 mgd and 3,290 ESDs and 2.5 mgd, respectively. Therefore, the total combined ESDs and PWWF are 6,156.7 ESDs and 4.1801 mgd, respectively, exiting the Project site at Ranch Cordova Parkway. The ESD calculations for the Project and Arista del Sol are provided in Table A-1 of the Level 2 Sewer Study provided as Appendix J.2.

The proposed trunk main will exit into an existing 24-inch sewer line stubbed at the intersection of Rancho Cordova Parkway and Chrysanthy Boulevard. The existing 24-inch sewer line discharges into Aerojet Interceptor 1B (36-inch trunk main) flowing westerly into SASD facility S-132 lift station. The SASD system capacity plan shows the Project will sewer to the west. Interim facilities or pump station are not expected to be required for the proposed project. See Appendix J.2 for the Level 2 Sewer Study, the latter of which contains the Study assumptions and criteria (i.e., sewer flow calculations and design flows).

The Level 2 Sewer Study completed for the Project demonstrates the ability of the proposed gravity system to serve the project. System components are sized for ultimate conditions. SASD staff has identified that there is adequate capacity in existing downstream sewer facilities to serve Project needs (SASD email dated September 17, 2018 is included in Appendix J.2.).

The SRWTP has a permitted capacity of 181 mgd. Over the last two decades, Regional San has seen a decrease in ADWFs in its system and at the SRWTP due to water conservation, closure of water intensive industries, and other factors. Regional San's review of the SRWTP capacity as part of the Echo Water Project Draft EIR indicated that the existing capacity of 181 mgd is adequate to accommodate growth anticipated over the next 40 plus years in Regional San's service area. The Project would increase flows to the SRWTP, consistent with planned growth projections for the SRWTP's service area, but would not cause it to exceed the permitted capacity and would not require the construction or relocation of Regional San facilities.

In conclusion, the current capacity of the SASD and Regional San facilities would be sufficient to handle the wastewater flow from the proposed project. As a result, the Project would not have adverse impacts to wastewater treatment capacity.

The Project would develop all of the necessary sewer infrastructure within the Project site and would provide improvements to the SASD S-132 pump station, as previously described. The Project would not result in environmental impacts associated with Project development, including provision of sewer infrastructure, beyond those described in this Draft EIR. Therefore, a ***less than significant*** impact would occur related to requiring or resulting in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

3.14.2 WATER SUPPLIES

EXISTING SETTING

Water Service Area

The Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) would provide water supplies to the Project through its Zone 40 conjunctive-use water supply system. The Project is identified as a subarea within Zone 40 known as the North Service Area (NSA).

The Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan (WSMP) and the 2016 Water System Infrastructure Plan (2016 WSIP) identify anticipated improvements to serve the Project and nearby planned development. In the 2016 WSIP, proposed pipelines are shown on along Jaeger Road/Rancho Cordova Parkway, Chrysanthy Boulevard, and Douglas Road in the Project vicinity. Additionally, the proposed Rio Del Oro Storage Tank (ST-7) is located north of the Project site along Douglas Road. Further, the Sunrise Douglas Water Treatment Plant (GW-14) and Anatolia Water Treatment Plant (GW-15) are proposed to the south and west of the Project site, respectively.

SCWA was created in 1952 for the purpose of controlling and conserving storm, flood, and other surface waters for any beneficial use for lands and inhabitants and producing, storing, transmitting, and distributing groundwater. The SCWA Board of Directors created zones within the agency to finance, construct, acquire, reconstruct, maintain, operate, extend, repair, or otherwise improve any work for common benefit to each zone. There are currently eight zones within the SCWA: 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 13, 40, 41, and 50.

The City of Rancho Cordova and a portion of the City's planning area are located within SCWA's Zone 40. Zone 40 was created in 1985 as a special benefit zone to supplement available groundwater supplies to support new and projected development within the zone and to establish the framework for a conjunctive use program that would utilize both surface water and underlying groundwater. Zone 40 consists of approximately 86,000 acres of agricultural, residential, and industrial land in central Sacramento County. The northern edge of the 100-year floodplain of Deer Creek is also located to the east and southeast. Interstate 5 forms the western boundary and the Douglas Road and Grant Line Road areas form the southern boundary.

The water demands associated with the Project have been included and addressed in the latest SCWA 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) (SCWA, 2016) and in the development of the Zone 40 "conjunctive use" program as described in the Zone 40 WSMP.

Sacramento County Water Agency Water Supplies

SCWA uses purchased surface water, self-supplied surface water, groundwater, and recycled water as its sources of water supply. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) defines purchased water as water purchased from other suppliers, including non-self-supplied surface water. The water demands of the Project will be met with groundwater and surface water. Both of these sources are discussed in detail below.

SURFACE WATER

The surface water supplies associated with SCWA's conjunctive use program fall into four categories:

- 1) Water supplies available through multiple CVP contracts.
- 2) Water supplies available through State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Permit 21209.
- 3) Water available through the City of Sacramento for use within the American River Place of Use (POU). It is noted that this supply is not currently available, as described below, but is anticipated in the future as part of SCWA's conjunctive use program.
- 4) Surface water transfers identified in the WSMP.

SCWA's primary sources of supply for surface water are the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) CVP and SWRCB Permit 21209. Until such time as the SWRCB Bay Delta Water Rights Hearings are concluded, other parties that could be affected by SCWA's surface water supply needs include: CVP contractors, State Water Project (SWP) contractors, water rights holders subject to Term 91¹ conditions, and riparian diverters downstream of SCWA's point of diversion. The point of diversion is at a site near the community of Freeport on the Sacramento River.

The source of supply for the portion of SCWA that lies within the American River POU is the City of Sacramento. Delivery of this water to customers within the POU has been included in the City of Sacramento's long-range plan for perfecting their American River water rights. The diversion location, timing, and volume of delivery are currently under negotiation.

Surface water transfers would require SCWA to enter into purchase and transfer agreements with other entities that currently hold surface water rights upstream of SCWA's points of diversion. According to the WSMP, the amount of water needed is estimated to be 5,200 acre-feet per year (AFY). The timing for the acquisition of this water supply is yet to be determined.

The SCWA conjunctive use program includes the delivery of surface water within the Zone 40 boundaries as part of a comprehensive program to maintain the long-term, regional balance of the groundwater basin. The amount of appropriated water available for use could range up to 71,000 AFY in wet years, primarily during the winter months:

- **Appropriative Water:**

In February 2008, the SWRCB approved SCWA's appropriative right permit application to divert water from the American and Sacramento Rivers (Permit 21209). Water under this permit is considered "intermittent water" that is typically available during the winter months of normal or wet years. These flows could range up to 71,000 AFY. This water would be diverted at the Freeport diversion on the Sacramento River. Since SCWA's

¹ "Term 91" refers to a provision which has been included in many water permits. Term 91 restricts specified post-1965 diverters from diverting the stored water released by the projects. Upstream Delta diverters who possess pre-1914 appropriations, riparian status, or pre-1965 issued water rights are not subject to Term 91.

demands are low in the winter months, it is possible that not all of this supply could be utilized without the ability to store the water.

- CVP Water:

The CVP water supply consists of the CVP contract held by SCWA and the two SMUD assignments that total 45,000 AFY. Most of the CVP water is diverted at the Freeport diversion on the Sacramento River and treated at the Vineyard Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP). Some of the CVP supplies are diverted from the Sacramento River and treated at the City's Sacramento River SWTP and delivered to SCWA at the Franklin Intertie. CVP water is described under three different contracts, as follows:

- Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) 1 Assignment - 15,000 AFY of SMUD's CVP contract water has been assigned to SCWA under the terms of an agreement with SMUD.
- SMUD 2 Assignment - 15,000 AFY of SMUD's CVP contract water has been assigned to SCWA under the terms of an agreement with SMUD.
- CVP Water Public Law 101-514 – In 1999, SCWA entered into a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) for 22,000 AFY of CVP supplies from the American River pursuant to Public Law (PL) 101-514 (often referred to as "Fazio Water"). Of this 22,000 AFY, 7,000 AFY has been subcontracted to the City of Folsom for diversion from Folsom Lake, with 15,000 AFY available for SCWA through the Freeport diversion or Franklin Intertie.

There are two future surface water supplies, POU water and water transfers, planned for in the WSMP to meet build-out water demand. The timing for acquiring these two surface water supplies will be determined by demand growth in Zone 40. "POU water" refers to surface water obtained through a water wholesale agreement with the City of Sacramento (City) whereby the City will sell surface water to SCWA for use in the portion of Zone 40 that lies within the City's American River POU. The amount of water required to serve the POU area is estimated to be 9,300 AFY; this estimate is based on assumed demands located within the POU. "Water transfers" refers to surface water obtained through a water purchase and transfer agreement that SCWA would enter into with other entities that currently hold surface water rights upstream of SCWA's points of diversion. According to the WSMP, the amount of water needed is estimated to be 5,200 AFY.

GROUNDWATER

SCWA's groundwater source for the Project area is the South American Sub-basin as defined by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Bulletin 118. According to Bulletin 118, the South American Sub-basin is defined as the area bounded on the west by Interstate 5 and the Sacramento River, on the north by the American River, on the south by the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers and on the east by the Sierra Nevada. The Central Basin covers a major portion of this basin.

The estimated long term annual sustainable yield of groundwater from the Central Basin is 273,000 AFY. Currently, groundwater extractions are estimated to be 250,000 AFY (excluding remediation).

The determination of the sustainable yield of the Central Basin (273,000 AFY) was negotiated by the Water Forum Groundwater Negotiating Team (GWNT) and involved a complex process that developed the long-term average annual pumping limit of the basin. The long-term average annual pumping limit is described as the hydro-geologic process under which groundwater can be pumped and not exceed average natural recharge over a long-term period of time. Under sustainable conditions, natural recharge is said to be able to make up for variations in the amount of pumping that occurs over the long-term, given wet and dry periods in the hydrologic record.

Table 3.14-1 identifies past volumes of groundwater extracted by SCWA between 2011 and 2015.

TABLE 3.14-1: HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER PUMPING 2011 - 2015

<i>GROUNDWATER TYPE</i>	<i>LOCATION OR BASIN NAME</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>
Alluvial Basin	Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin, North American Subbasin	4,654	5,076	5,316	4,602	3,877
Alluvial Basin	Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin, South American Subbasin	29,972	25,553	23,512	23,179	20,775
<i>Total</i>		<i>34,626</i>	<i>30,629</i>	<i>28,828</i>	<i>27,781</i>	<i>24,652</i>

SOURCE: SCWA 2015 UWMP, TABLE 6-2.

RECYCLED WATER SUPPLIES

SCWA purchases tertiary treated wastewater from Regional San as source of non-potable water for irrigation of parks, schools, and rights-of-way. SCWA provides recycled water to areas within its South Service Area; recycled water is not being used in the NSA or Central Service Area.

Demand and Supply Conclusions in the 2015 UWMP

The UWMP has identified water demand in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years in 5-year increments for the 20-year projection (2020 to 2040). A summary of the pertinent data from these tables is presented in Table 3.14-2.

Constraints on SCWA's surface water supplies includes the significant variation of supplies that are available depending on the climate year type. Even though the surface water supplies are not available at a consistent level of use, SCWA has available groundwater supplies through its conjunctive use program to be able to replace the reduction in surface water supplies in dry years. While groundwater is more consistently available over different climate year types, it has been constrained by groundwater contamination plumes, some naturally occurring contaminants, and the long term need to not exceed the safe yield, which may be affected by future plans for the basin developed to comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The capacity of supply and conveyance facilities is also a constraint on both surface water and groundwater supplies. SCWA has plans to construct additional water supply facilities. In general, water quality does not have a significant impact on SCWA's current and projected water supplies. The SWTP and groundwater treatment plants provide treatment to meet drinking water standards.

3.14 UTILITIES

TABLE 3.14-2: MULTIPLE DRY YEARS SUPPLY AND DEMAND COMPARISON IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS (AFY)

		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
<i>RETAIL</i>						
1 st Year	Supply Totals	77,900	77,900	81,900	90,900	90,900
	Demand Totals	48,121	55,490	63,288	71,143	79,278
	<i>Difference</i>	<i>29,779</i>	<i>22,410</i>	<i>18,612</i>	<i>19,757</i>	<i>11,622</i>
2 nd Year	Supply Totals	77,900	77,900	81,900	90,900	90,900
	Demand Totals	48,121	55,490	63,288	71,143	79,278
	<i>Difference</i>	<i>29,779</i>	<i>22,410</i>	<i>18,612</i>	<i>19,757</i>	<i>11,622</i>
3 rd Year	Supply Totals	70,200	70,500	74,600	83,600	83,800
	Demand Totals	48,121	55,490	63,288	71,143	79,279
	<i>Difference</i>	<i>22,079</i>	<i>15,010</i>	<i>11,312</i>	<i>12,457</i>	<i>4,522</i>
<i>WHOLESALE</i>						
1 st Year	Supply Totals	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000
	Demand Totals	4,120	4,826	5,733	6,233	6,769
	<i>Difference</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>231</i>
2 nd Year	Supply Totals	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000
	Demand Totals	4,120	4,826	5,733	6,233	6,769
	<i>Difference</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>231</i>
3 rd Year	Supply Totals	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	7,000
	Demand Totals	4,120	4,826	5,733	6,233	6,769
	<i>Difference</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>231</i>

SOURCE: SCWA 2015 UWMP, MAY 2016 (TABLES 7-8 AND 7-9).

The water supply allocation from the CVP supply in 2015 was a historical low. The CVP allocation for the three-year 2013 to 2015 period was also the lowest historical three-year sequence. The CVP allocation for 2013 to 2015, was 100 percent, 75 percent, and 25 percent of the prior three-year average constrained use for each of the years, respectively. The CVP supply represents SCWA's most significant surface water supply source. Even with the low CVP allocation in 2015, the overall water supply was still 90 percent of normal because of the availability of other water supply sources. It is assumed that wholesale water supplies would be fully available as required to meet wholesale water demands.

It is noted that the SCWA's 2015 UWMP accounts for the demand from the Project.

REGULATORY SETTING - WATER SUPPLY

Senate Bill 610

Senate Bill (SB) 610 requires that public agencies in a position of approving certain projects check with the water agency proposed to serve the project to determine if there are sufficient water supplies available to accommodate the project. SB 610 applies to projects that meet the following criteria:

- 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 500,000 square feet of floor space.
- A proposed commercial office building 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 project that includes one or more of the projects specified above.
- A project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project.

SB 610 amended Public Resources Code Section 21151.9 to provide that whenever a city or county decides that a project meets any of the above criteria, it must comply with Section 10910 *et seq.* of the Water Code. Section 10910 *et seq.* of the Water Code was also amended by SB 610 to require a city or county to coordinate the CEQA analysis with the water agency proposed to serve the project. Section 10910 *et seq.* requires a city or county to identify any public water system that may supply water to a proposed project. The city or county must ask each of these water providers to indicate whether its “total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year projection will meet the projected water demand associated with the Project, in addition to the public water system’s existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.” If the city or county cannot receive this information from the water provider, it must provide the water supply assessment itself. It should be noted that the Project meets the above listed criteria (i.e. the Project has more than 500 dwelling units); therefore, SB 610 is applicable to the Project, and a Water Supply Assessment has been prepared.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

The SGMA requires governments and water agencies of basins designated as high and medium priority basins to halt overdraft and develop sustainability plans to bring the basins into balanced levels of pumping and recharge within 20 years. The SGMA empowers local agencies to form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) to manage basins sustainably and requires those GSAs to adopt Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs).

California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act was enacted in 2006, requiring the DWR to update the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO). In 2009, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the updated MWELO, which required a retail water supplier or a county to adopt the provisions of the MWELO by January 1, 2010, or enact its own provisions equal to or more restrictive than the MWELO provisions.² Because the City of Rancho Cordova is a “local agency”

² California Code of Regulations (CCR), Tit. 23, Div. 2, Ch. 27, Sec. 492.4. The MWELO provides the local agency discretion to calculate the landscape water budget assuming a portion of landscape demand is met by precipitation, which would further reduce the outdoor water budget. For purposes of the Water Supply Assessment, precipitation is not assumed to satisfy a portion of the outdoor landscape requirement because the determination of an appropriate effective precipitation factor is highly uncertain given the various landscape slopes, terrain composition, concurrent watering schedules, etc.

under the MWELo, it must require “project applicants” to prepare plans consistent with the requirements of MWELo for review and approval by the City.

The MWELo applies to new construction with a landscape area greater than 2,500 square feet. The MWELo “highly recommends” use of a dedicated landscape meter on landscape areas smaller than 5,000 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. The MWELo provides a methodology to calculate total water use based upon a given plant factor and irrigation efficiency.³ Finally, the MWELo requires the landscape design plan to delineate hydrozones (based upon plant factors) and then to assign a unique valve for each hydrozone (low, medium, high water use).

City of Rancho Cordova General Plan

The City of Rancho Cordova General Plan contains the following goals and policies that are relevant to water supply:

NATURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

Goal NR.5: Protect the quantity and quality of the City’s water resources.

Policy NR.5.1: Promote water conservation within existing and future urban uses.

Policy NR.5.2: Encourage the use of treated wastewater to irrigate parks, golf courses, and landscaping.

INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND FINANCE ELEMENT

Goal ISF.2: Ensure the development of quality infrastructure to meet community needs at the time they are needed.

Policy ISF.2.1: Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meets the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.

Policy ISF.2.2: Coordinate with independent public service providers, including schools, parks and recreation, utility, transit, and other service districts, in developing service and financial planning strategies.

Policy ISF.2.3: Ensure that adequate funding is available for all infrastructure and public facilities, and make certain that the cost of improvements is equitably distributed.

³ In calculating Estimated Total Water Use, the MWELo requires use of at least a 71% irrigation efficiency factor. Assuming 71% irrigation efficiency, the average plant factor must be 0.50. It would be possible to stay within the water budget if the average plant factor were higher than 0.50 by designing a system with an irrigation efficiency higher than 71%. The relationship between a Plant Factor (PF) and Irrigation Efficiency (IE) in the Applied Water formula is: $AW=(ETo*PF)/IE$.

Policy ISF.2.4: Ensure the development of public infrastructure that meets the long-term needs of residents and ensure infrastructure is available at the time such facilities are needed.

SCWA 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

The SCWA prepared an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) in 2016, as required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983. The focus of the Plan is the conservation and efficient use of water in the SCWA service area, and the development and implementation of plans to assure reliable water service in the future. The Plan contains projections for future water use, discusses the reliability of the SCWA's water supply, describes the SCWA's water treatment system, and contains a water shortage contingency plan. In addition, the Plan contains best management practices for efficient water use.

SCWA Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan

The Zone 40 WSMP was been prepared by the SCWA to provide a flexible program of water management alternatives that can be implemented and revised, if necessary, as the availability and feasibility of water supply sources change in the future. The WSMP also reflects changes from the 1987 Zone 40 Water WSMP (James Montgomery, February 1987) (1987 Plan) in the pattern of growth in water demands, water quality treatment requirements, expansion of the original service area, and in the availability of potential sources of surface water supplies. The WSMP describes the studies performed and presents findings, conclusions, and recommendations to meet future water demands in Zone 40 through the year 2030. The Zone 40 WSMP was last amended in December 2011 to address changes in policy, water demand, and water supply sustainability and to address water supply for the Cordova Hills area.

Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/Sun Ridge Specific Plan Long Term Water Supply Plan and EIR

The Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/Sun Ridge Specific Plan Long Term Water Supply Plan EIR addresses the future water demand for buildout of the Sunrise Douglas Community Plan and the Sun Ridge Specific Plan. The SCWA unit water demand factors (from the Zone 40 WSMP) (Table 2-3) were applied to the acreage for each land use designation that generates water use within the Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/Sun Ridge Specific Plan (Table 2-4). The Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/Sun Ridge Specific Plan water supply plan would solely rely on groundwater to serve near-term development within the Sun Ridge Specific Plan, and would rely on a conjunctive use supply over the long term through SCWA's Zone 40 system.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE - WATER SUPPLY

Consistent with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the Project will have a significant impact on the environment associated with Utilities if it will:

1. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects; and/or

2. Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.14-2: The Project would not require or result in the relocation of new or expanded water facilities, and would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years (Less than Significant)

The Project would connect to SCWA existing water supply infrastructure located at the intersection of Rancho Cordova Parkway and Chrysanthy Boulevard. New water distribution pipelines and valves would be provided within the Project site, primarily within the roadway right-of-ways, to serve the proposed development. The water distribution pipelines and other infrastructure have been sized to accommodate planned development included in the WSMP, which includes the Project. The impacts of development of the proposed water system are discussed throughout this EIR.

The Project is located within the 2030 Study Area as defined in the WSMP, and is in the SCWA's Service Area as defined in the UWMP.

The projected water demands associated with the Project are addressed by the WSMP. During the development of the WSMP, there was no detailed land use information available for the Project except that it was projected to be "mixed land uses". The WSMP uses a unit demand factor of 2.51 AFY/acre for "mixed land uses" to estimate the water demands for the Project area and other areas with the same land use classification for overall planning purpose.⁴ Based on this unit demand factor, the WSMP projected a total water demand for the Project of 1,330.8 AFY. The projected demand considered by the WSMP is greater than the water demand calculated for the current Project shown in Table 3.14-3 (1,330.8 AFY as compared to 785.17 AFY). Accordingly, the water demands associated with the Project are addressed by the WSMP.

The projected water demand associated with the Project is also accounted for in the UWMP. The water demands shown in the UWMP through 2035 are an estimated gallons per capita per day (GPCD) target chosen by SCWA and are based on the projected population. Establishing a GPCD target is a new requirement for the UWMP in accordance with Senate Bill (SB) x7-7, adopted in November 2009. Because the population projection for the Project area is included in the total population projection for SCWA, the water demand associated with the Project is considered accounted for in the UWMP. Further, the demand for the Project is less than anticipated in the UWMP and the adopted Water Supply Assessment (WSA) for the Project. Therefore, it is

⁴ This unit water demand factor represents a weighted average demand for a typical mixed land uses area that includes residential, commercial, recreation, and open space. Without detailed land use information, it is a relatively reliable method for water demand estimation for general water supply planning purposes.

reasonable to conclude that the data from the UWMP can be relied upon to meet current and projected demands (see Water Code Section 10910 (c)(2)).

The total area for the Project is estimated to be 530 acres. As shown in Table 3.14-3, the projected annual water demand for the Project is 785.17 AFY, including system losses. The WSA that was adopted by SCWA for the Project site estimates that the annual water demand for the Project site would be 1,101.2 AFY. The proposed land uses and projected water demand for the Project are provided in Table 3.14-3. As shown in the table, the Project’s estimated water demand (785.17 AFY) and is 317.03 AFY less than what was anticipated in the WSA adopted for the Project site.

TABLE 3.14-3: PROPOSED LAND USE AND WATER DEMANDS ESTIMATE FOR THE PROJECT

LAND USE DESCRIPTION	LAND USE CLASSIFICATION	AREA (NET ACRES)	UNIT WATER DEMAND FACTOR (AF/ACRE/YR)	WATER DEMAND (AFY)
Single Family Low Density	Single Family	77.87	2.89	225.04
Single Family Medium Density	Multi-Family Low Density	90.91	3.70	336.37
Multi Family High Density	Multi-Family High Density	8.43	4.12	34.73
Commercial	Commercial	5.16	2.75	14.19
Parks, Landscape Lots	Private Park, Public Park, Landscape Lots	30.37	3.46	105.08
Major Roads	Right-of-Way	71.33	0.21	14.98
Wetland Preserve, Protected Areas, Open Space	Vacant	240.05	0.0	0.00
Water Quality/Detention Basin	Vacant	5.98	0.0	0.00
<i>Subtotal</i>	-	<i>530.1</i>	-	<i>730.39</i>
<i>System Losses (7.5%)</i>	-	-	-	<i>54.87</i>
TOTAL DEMAND	-	-	-	785.17

NOTE: LAND USE CLASSIFICATION AND ACREAGE INFORMATION WERE PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT PROPONENT IN JUNE 2019, AND THE UNIT WATER DEMANDS PROVIDED IN THIS TABLE ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE WSMP.

SOURCE: WATER DEMAND FACTOR: SCWA WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT FOR THE RANCH AT SUNRIDGE, TABLE 1, SEPTEMBER 2011; UPDATED CALCULATIONS BASED ON PROPOSED TENTATIVE SUBDIVISION MAP, DE NOVO PLANNING GROUP, 2019.

The Project water demands will ultimately be met by a combination of groundwater and surface water. SCWA has completed the NSA Phase A Project, which is the transmission pipeline that conveys treated surface water from SCWA’s Vineyard Surface Water Treatment Plant (VSWTP) to the NSA. Currently the NSA is receiving treated surface water through the same transmission line that delivered water to the Anatolia Water Treatment Plant (WTP). In the event additional water is needed in the area, the WTP is still active. Initial demands for the Project will likely be met by surface water through the SCWA Phase A Project. In the event additional water is needed, groundwater extracted from the North Vineyard [a.k.a. Excelsior] Well Field (NVWF) south of Mather Field and possibly the Mather Housing wells located at Mather Field. Groundwater from NVWF will be conveyed to and treated at the WTP located to the northwest of the Project area. After treatment, the groundwater will be distributed to the Project area through the existing and future water distribution system.

SCWA currently exercises, and will continue to exercise, its rights as a groundwater appropriator to extract groundwater from the groundwater basin (Central Basin) underlying Zone 40 for delivery to its customers.⁵ The UWMP has identified current and projected groundwater pumping in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years in 5-year increments for the 20-year projection (2020 to 2040), as shown in Table 6-12 of the UWMP.).

As a signatory to the WFA and a member of the Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority (Groundwater Authority), SCWA recognizes the Water Forum-defined long-term sustainable average annual yield of the underlying groundwater basin of 273,000 AFY.

SCWA has previously exercised its rights as a groundwater appropriator to meet the water demands of its customers and will continue to exercise those rights to provide treated groundwater supplies to the project.

The UWMP quantifies SCWA's total projected water supplies during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years over a 20-year projection in five-year intervals. The UWMP demonstrates that the total projected water supplies for Zone 40 under normal, single dry, and multiple dry years meet the proposed water demands (including existing and other projected future demands) over the next 20 years. See Table 3.14-2 in the Existing Setting.

CONCLUSION

SCWA has determined that it has identified sufficient water supplies to meet the water demands of the project. SCWA makes this determination based on the information provided in this WSA and on the following specific facts:

- SCWA's conjunctive use program is a sustainable water supply program that provides a 100-percent reliable water supply while protecting environmental values and stabilizing the groundwater basin underlying Zone 40.
- SCWA's conjunctive use program has been extensively analyzed and documented in the WSMP, the FEIR for 2002 WSMP, certified in February 2006, the FEIR – WFA, certified in 1999, and the WFA. All referenced documents have been subjected to thorough technical peer review and public scrutiny.
- The Project will be served by water supplies made available through SCWA's conjunctive use program.
- A financing plan for SCWA's conjunctive use program for constructing facilities required for delivering groundwater and surface water to the Project has been approved by the Board through its adoption of the WSMP, Bond Feasibility Reports, and the Sacramento County Water Agency Code.

⁵ The groundwater basin underlying Zone 40 has not been adjudicated.

Based on the analysis described above, the SCWA's existing water supplies are sufficient to meet the SCWA's existing and projected future potable water demands, including those future potable water demands associated with the Project, to the year 2040 under all hydrologic conditions (normal years and dry years). The water demand resulting from development and operation of the Project would be significantly lower than what was assumed for the Project site in the SCWA 2015 UWMP and the Zone 40 WSMP.

Further, the Project's internal water delivery system would connect to an existing main in Rancho Cordova Parkway and would not require nor result in the relocation of new or expanded water facilities. The Project would develop all of the necessary water infrastructure within the Project site. Therefore, the Project would result in a *less than significant* impact to water supplies, and no new water production, treatment, or extraction facilities would be required to serve the Project beyond those previously identified in the Revised Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/Sunridge Specific Plan Long-Term Water Supply Plan Draft EIR and SCWA's UWMP and WSMP.

3.14.3 SOLID WASTE

EXISTING SETTING

According to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), in 2017, Rancho Cordova disposed of approximately 64,235 tons of solid waste. Allied Waste Services provides solid waste and recycling collection services to the City. Solid waste is transported to the Kiefer Landfill, near the intersection of Grant Line Road and Kiefer Boulevard.

Sacramento County owns and operates the Kiefer Landfill, and the landfill is the primary solid waste disposal facility in the County. Kiefer Landfill is a total of 1,084 acres in size, with a permitted disposal area of 660 acres. Kiefer Landfill is classified as a Class III municipal solid waste landfill facility and is permitted to accept general residential, commercial, and industrial refuse for disposal, including municipal solid waste, construction and demolition debris, green materials, agricultural debris, and other nonhazardous designated debris.

The landfill is permitted to accept a maximum of 10,800 tons per day of solid waste; however, the average intake is only approximately 6,000 tons per day. The Kiefer Landfill receives over 700,000 tons of waste per year. The site currently has a permitted capacity of approximately 117 million cubic yards and a remaining capacity of 113 million cubic yards. Currently, the landfill is operating below permitted capacity, and the closure date of the Kiefer Landfill is anticipated to be approximately 2064.

CalRecycle provides an average per-capita solid waste disposal rate for residents and business. In Rancho Cordova, CalRecycle identified solid waste disposal rates of 4.8 tons per resident per year and 6.8 tons per employee per year in 2017 (CalRecycle Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Summary, 2019).

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA) of 1989, also commonly known as Assembly Bill (AB) 939, requires local agencies to implement source reduction, recycling, and composting (see discussion under “Regulatory Setting” below). The Sacramento County Integrated Waste Management Plan, adopted in March 1996, consists of a siting element, summary plan, source reduction and recycling, household hazardous wastes, and non-disposal facility elements. The Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan requires recycling programs that are expected to result in a 50% diversion away from landfills, thereby extending the life of landfills. According to the 2006 Regional Waste Management Authority Annual Report, Rancho Cordova showed 48% of the solid waste generated in the City was diverted from landfills through recycling, composting, and other waste diversion methods.

To comply with the CIWMA, the City adopted the Business and Multi-Family Recycling Ordinance (Title 6, Chapter 6.21) in October 2008. The ordinance requires businesses and multifamily residential properties with 5 or more units that generate four or more cubic yards per week of solid waste to implement an on-site recycling program. The program requires businesses and multifamily residential properties to keep recyclable materials separate from all other solid waste, to provide signs and labeled containers for the storage and collection of recyclable materials, and to either self-

haul or enter into a written service agreement with a franchise hauler (i.e., Allied Waste Services, Atlas Disposal Industries, or Waste Management of Sacramento) for the collection and subsequent delivery of recyclable materials to an authorized recycling facility. Businesses and multifamily residential property owners and operators must prepare a recycling plan that provides information on the types of on-site recyclable materials and verifies that labeled containers, signs, and a disposal service are available to ensure compliance with the ordinance.

REGULATORY SETTING - SOLID WASTE

California's Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939)

California's Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) set a requirement for cities and counties to divert 50 percent of all solid waste from landfills by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling and composting. In order to achieve this goal, AB 939 requires that each City and County prepare and submit a Source Reduction and Recycling Element. AB 939 also established the goal for all California counties to provide at least 15 years of ongoing landfill capacity.

AB 939 also established requirements for cities and counties to develop and implement plans for the safe management of household hazardous wastes. In order to achieve this goal, AB 939 requires that each city and county prepare and submit a Household Hazardous Waste Element.

75 Percent Solid Waste Diversion

AB 341 requires CalRecycle to issue a report to the Legislature that includes strategies and recommendations that would enable the state to recycle 75 percent of the solid waste generated in the state by January 1, 2020, requires businesses that meet specified thresholds in the bill to arrange for recycling services by July 1, 2012, and also streamlines various regulatory processes.

Construction and Demolition Waste Materials Diversion

Senate Bill 1374 (SB 1374), Construction and Demolition Waste Materials Diversion Requirements, requires that jurisdictions summarize their progress realized in diverting construction and demolition waste from the waste stream in their annual AB 939 reports. SB 1374 required the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB, which is now CalRecycle) to adopt a model construction and demolition ordinance for voluntary implementation by local jurisdictions.

California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen)

CALGreen requires the diversion of at least 50 percent of the construction waste generated during most new construction projects (CALGreen Sections 4.408 and 5.408) and some additions and alterations to nonresidential building projects (CALGreen Section 5.713).

City of Rancho Cordova Municipal Code

Chapter 6.20 of the City's Municipal Code regulates the management of garbage, recyclables, and other wastes. Section 6.20.230 outlines the rules and regulations for collection, transportation, and disposal of commercial solid waste and recyclables in the City.

Chapter 6.21 of the City’s Municipal Code promotes recycled and organics recycling for businesses and multifamily uses by:

1. Requiring covered generators in the city of Rancho Cordova to keep recyclable materials separate from all other solid waste for recycling;
2. Requiring covered generators in the city of Rancho Cordova to keep organic recyclable materials separate from all other solid waste for organics recycling;
3. Requiring covered generators to provide signs and labeled containers for the storage and collection of recyclable materials and organic recyclable materials; and
4. Requiring covered generators to either self-haul or enter into a written service agreement for the collection and subsequent delivery of recyclable materials and organic recyclable materials to a recycling facility.

Chapter 16.92 outlines the City’s Construction and Demolition Debris ordinance. “Covered project” means a project that meets one or more of the following criteria: (1) is new construction; (2) is a demolition project; or (3) is a tenant improvement with a permit valuation greater than or equal to \$250,000. “Covered project” shall not include: (1) activities performed in response to an emergency, such as a natural disaster; or (2) activities that contain significant amounts of materials that cannot be disposed of in Class II sanitary landfills described in Title 27, Section 20250 of the California Code of Regulations, and as may be amended from time to time. The general requirements of the Construction and Demolition Debris ordinance are outlined in Section 16.92.030.

Rancho Cordova General Plan

The Rancho Cordova General Plan contains the following goals and policies that are relevant to solid waste disposal and recycling:

NATURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

Goal NR.8: Promote waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting efforts.

Policy NR.8.1: Support recycling efforts by developing a set of programs to educate residents on recycling and provide recycling services.

Policy NR.8.2: Encourage all companies that do business in Rancho Cordova to recycle and reuse construction scraps, demolition materials, concrete, industrial waste, and green waste.

Policy NR.8.3: Promote the use of rubberized asphalt on all public roadways in an effort to recycle old tires and reduce noise impacts. Implementation of this policy will help to preserve aggregate resources.

Policy NR.8.4: Encourage the use of recycled materials and source reduction (also known as waste prevention) by governmental agencies and local businesses.

Policy NR.8.5: Meet state mandates for solid waste reduction and recycling. Increase recycling efforts beyond those required by state law through supporting businesses that buy and sell re-used materials, such as materials exchange centers.

Policy NR.8.6: Encourage the use of recycled-content products and construction materials.

Policy NR.8.7: Maintain contact with Sacramento County and Allied Waste (or its successor) regarding the capacity projections of Kiefer Landfill and Lockwood Landfill to ensure an adequate capacity in their disposal facilities for the long-term disposal needs of Rancho Cordova.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE - SOLID WASTE

Consistent with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the Project will have a less than significant impact on the environment associated with Utilities if it will:

1. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals; and/or
2. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.14-3: The Project would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste, and would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals (Less than Significant)

The Project would be a residential and commercial mixed use development, resulting in the addition of up to 1,725 residential units and 53,000 s.f. of commercial and non-residential uses, which is projected to increase the population by an estimated 4,319 residents and 106 employees, as described in Section 2.0, Project Description. Development of the Project site for residential and commercial uses was accounted for in the City's General Plan.

CalRecycle provides an average per-capita solid waste disposal rate for residents and business. In Rancho Cordova, CalRecycle estimates a solid waste disposal rate of 4.8 tons per resident per year. Using this rate, the residential portion of the Project would generate approximately 20,731.2 tons per year of solid waste. Additionally, as described in Section 2.0, the Project would include up to 53,000 square feet of non-residential uses, which includes 21,000 square feet for a recreation center and 32,000 square feet for commercial uses. In order to determine solid waste generation from the proposed non-residential uses, the rate of 6.8 tons per year per employee was used. Therefore, the non-residential components of the Project would generate up to 720.8 tons per year of solid waste. Total solid waste generated by all aspects of the Project would be 21,452 tons per year.

The Project would be required to comply with applicable state and local requirements including those pertaining to solid waste, construction waste diversion, and recycling. Specifically, Chapter 6.20 of the City's Municipal Code regulates the management of garbage, recyclables, and other wastes, Chapter 6.21 of the City's Municipal Code promotes recycled and organics recycling for businesses and multifamily uses, and Chapter 16.92 outlines the City's Construction and Demolition Debris ordinance.

As previously described, the Kiefer Landfill is permitted to accept a maximum of 10,800 tons per day of solid waste; however, the average intake is only approximately 6,000 tons per day. The landfill currently has a permitted capacity of approximately 117 million cubic yards and a remaining capacity of 113 million cubic yards. Currently, the landfill is operating below permitted capacity, and the closure date of the Kiefer Landfill is anticipated to be approximately 2064. The addition of the volume of 21,452 tons per year (or 58.8 tons per day) of solid waste generated by the Project to the Kiefer Landfill would not exceed the landfill's remaining capacity.

The Project would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste, and would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. This is a *less than significant* impact.