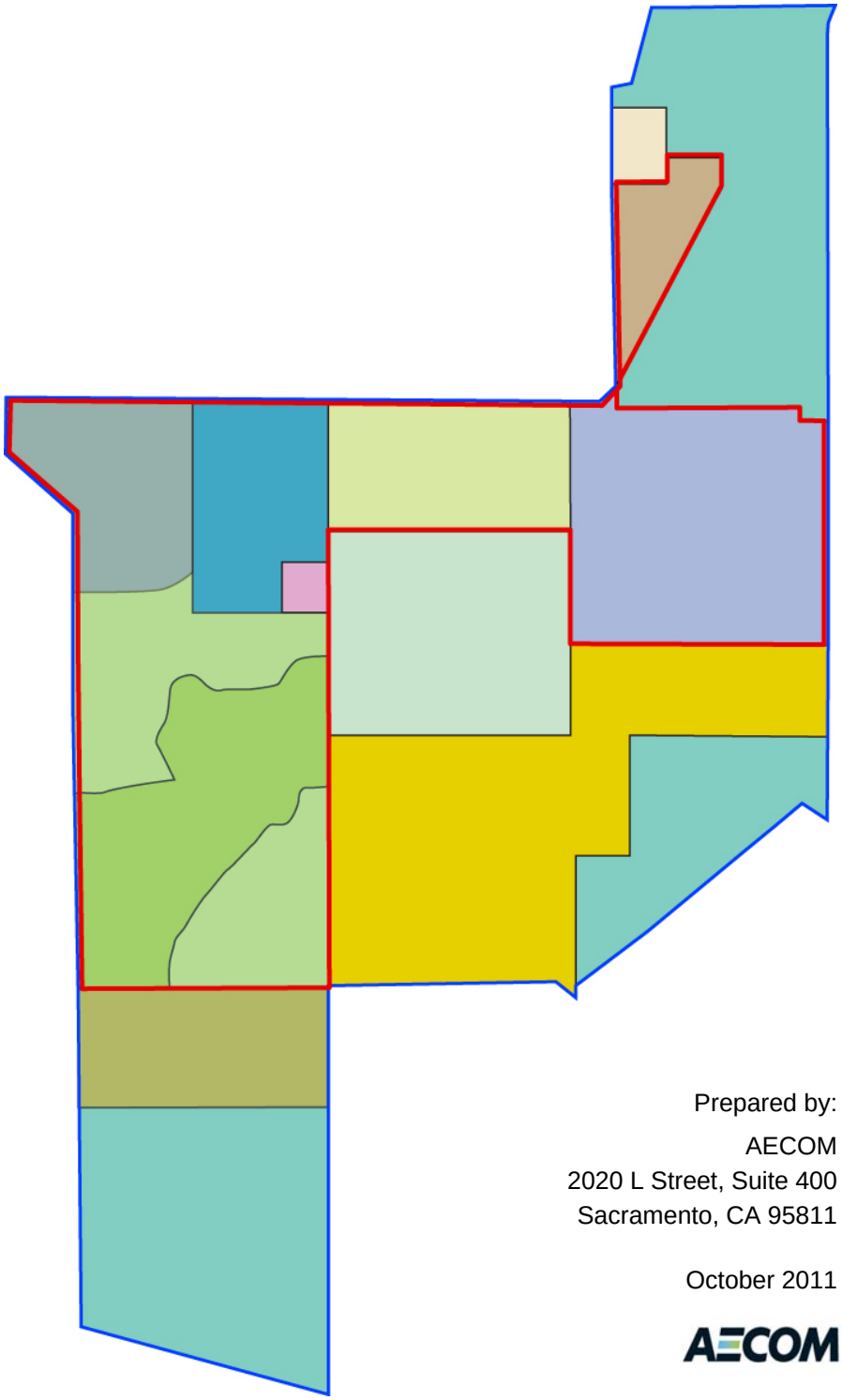
Final Environmental Impact Report

# Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/Sun Ridge Specific Plan Long-Term Water Supply Plan



Prepared by:

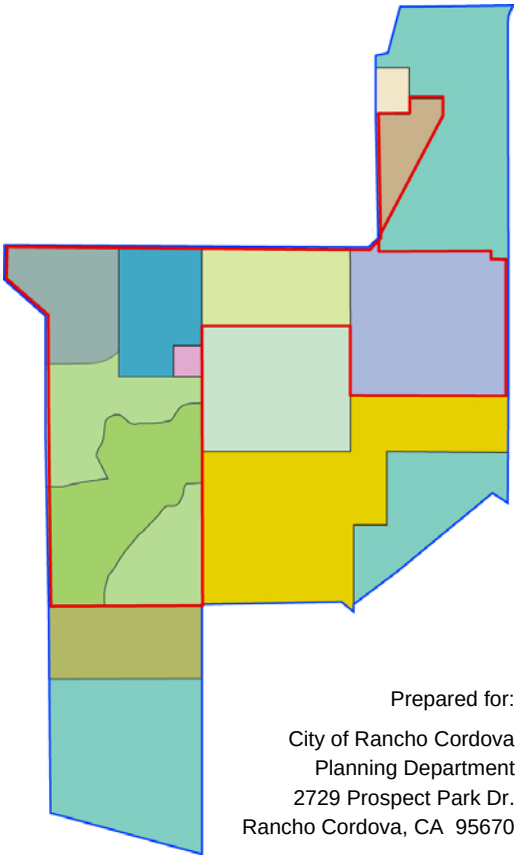
AECOM
2020 L Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95811

October 2011

AECOM

Final Environmental Impact Report

# Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/Sun Ridge Specific Plan Long-Term Water Supply Plan



Prepared for:

City of Rancho Cordova
Planning Department
2729 Prospect Park Dr.
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Attn: Patrick Angell
(916) 361-8384

Prepared by:

AECOM
2020 L Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95811

Contact:

Francine Dunn
Principal-in-Charge
(916) 414-5800

October 2011

AECOM

P 09110259.01

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Section** **Page**



**Table**

# 1 INTRODUCTION

This final environmental impact report (FEIR) has been prepared to respond to comments received on the Court-Ordered Partially Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report (Revised DEIR) for the Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/Sun Ridge Specific Plan (SDCP/SRSP) Long-Term Water Supply Plan (State Clearinghouse Number 97022055). The FEIR has been prepared by the City of Rancho Cordova (City) in accordance with Sections 15089 and 15132 of the State California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. The City is the lead agency under CEQA.

On January 14, 2011, the City released the Revised DEIR for a 45-day public review and comment period. The comment period closed on February 28, 2011. The Revised DEIR provided a revised analysis of the portions of the SDCP/SRSP EIR (certified in July 2002, State Clearinghouse Number 97022055) concerning an analysis of long-term water needs of the SDCP/SRSP project and how identified sources are likely to meet those water needs; an analysis of potential project impacts on Cosumnes River flows and fish migration; and an analysis of project impacts on public trust resources within the project area. These areas of analysis of the SDCP/SRSP EIR were set aside by the February 2007 California Supreme Court ruling in *Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth v. City of Rancho Cordova* (40 Cal.4$^{th}$ 412) and the Peremptory Writ of Mandate. The remainder of the 2002 SDCP/SRSP EIR remains a certified EIR (per Sacramento County Resolution Number 2002-0901) and is unchanged by the Revised DEIR. Notably, the unchanged – and thus still "certified" – portions of the original EIR enjoy a presumption of legal validity, and are no longer subject to legal challenge. (See Public Resources Code, Sections 21167.2, 21167.3; see also *Laurel Heights Improvement Assn. v. Regents of the University of California* (1993) 6 Cal.4th 1112, 1130 [even where an initial EIR may have been flawed, the presumption of validity serves "the interests of finality" in administrative decision-making].)

Where a lead agency, pursuant to a court order, is revising only limited portions of an EIR found to be inadequate by the court, only those portions of the original EIR that have been modified need to be circulated for public comment. (See Public Resources Code Section 21168.9, subdivision (b) [relief ordered by court in CEQA case "shall include only those specific mandates which are necessary to achieve compliance with" CEQA]; see also *Planning and Conservation League v. Castaic Lake Water Agency* [2009] 180 Cal.App.4$^{th}$ 210, 225-229 [attacks on an EIR prepared on remand from an adverse court decision must be limited to aspects of new EIR that are "materially different" from the original EIR].) Therefore, reviewers were required to limit their comments to the information and analysis contained in the Revised DEIR. In this FEIR, the City will only respond to comments received during the comment period that relate to the information and analysis contained in the Revised DEIR.

A total of three written comments were received on the Revised DEIR. The City considered these comments and has provided responses in Chapters 2 and 3 of this document.

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

In March 1999, Sacramento County released a draft environmental impact report (1999 SDCP/SRSP DEIR) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (State Clearinghouse Number 97022055) for the Sunrise Douglas Community Plan and SunRidge Specific Plan ("SDCP/SRSP" or "the project"). The approximately 6,042-acre SDCP project site is located within the City of Rancho Cordova, 5 miles south of U.S. Highway 50, south of Douglas Road, east of Sunrise Boulevard and the Folsom South Canal, north of Jackson Road (State Highway 16), and west of Grant Line Road. The approximately 2,632-acre SRSP is fully contained within the SDCP. The project consists of an overall conceptual framework and policy direction for urbanization of the approximately 6,042-acre SDCP with a multi-phased mixed-use development project with approximately 22,503 residential units, approximately 479 acres of commercial, approximately 177 acres of parks, and approximately 148 acres of school uses, a future population of approximately 60,000 people, and an approximately 20-year buildout horizon. The project also includes the SRSP, which is located within the SDCP, for the near-term development of approximately 2,632 acres with approximately 10,020 residential units,

approximately 173 acres of commercial development, approximately 78 acres of parks, and approximately 44 acres of schools.

Based on the conclusions of the 1999 SDCP/SRSP DEIR and comments on that document by Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Health Resources, the applicant proposed an alternative water supply plan that would use groundwater from a new well field, the North Vineyard Well Field (NVWF), in another part of Zone 40 sufficiently down gradient from known contaminant plumes to reduce or eliminate potential contamination of the well field. Sacramento County prepared a revised recirculated DEIR, which focused environmental analysis on this alternative water supply plan. The revised recirculated DEIR was published in May 2001. After responding to comments on the DEIR and revised recirculated DEIR in the November 2001 Final EIR (FEIR), the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors adopted CEQA findings of fact and a statement of overriding considerations, certified the SDCP/SRSP EIR, and adopted the SDCP/SRSP in July 2002 (Resolution Numbers 2002-0901 and 2002-0902, respectively). In July 2003, the City of Rancho Cordova (City) incorporated an area of Sacramento County that included the SDCP/SRSP. Therefore, the City assumed jurisdiction over subsequent entitlements for SDCP/SRSP and became the CEQA lead agency for any further environmental review.

After a period of litigation and judicial review of the SDCP/SRSP EIR, in February 2007 the California Supreme Court ruled in *Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth v. City of Rancho Cordova* (40 Cal.4th 412) that portions of the SDCP/SRSP EIR did not comply with CEQA. In May 2008, the Sacramento County Superior Court issued its Judgment After Appeal and Peremptory Writ of Mandate, commanding the City of Rancho Cordova to set aside the certification of those portions of the SDCP/SRSP that the California Supreme Court held to be procedurally and factually inadequate, namely the portions of the EIR concerning: (a) long-term water supplies for the SDCP/SRSP; (b) the potential impact of groundwater pumping from the North Vineyard Well Field on Cosumnes River flows and fish migration; and (c) the potential impacts on public trust resources within the project area.

The Peremptory Writ of Mandate further commanded the City of Rancho Cordova to rescind the approvals of the SDCP/SRSP project; however, the Peremptory Writ provided that any tentative subdivision maps that had been approved in the SDCP/SRSP were excluded from the court's order. In September 2008, the City of Rancho Cordova set aside certification of the portions of the SDCP/SRSP EIR concerning (a) long-term water supplies for the project and (b) the potential impact of groundwater pumping from the North Vineyard Well Field on Cosumnes River flows and fish migration; rescinded the SDCP/SRSP, excluding any tentative maps that had already been approved; and directed staff to prepare a revised EIR (Resolution Number 117-2008).
The purpose of the Revised DEIR was to address the California Supreme Court ruling and the Peremptory Writ of Mandate and complete a revised environmental analysis of the issues listed above in compliance with the requirements of CEQA.

The Revised DEIR also provided a reanalysis of the impacts and mitigation measures associated with the Excelsior Well Field (EWF) (also referred to as the North Vineyard Well Field [NVWF]) and Water Transmission Pipeline (WTP) Project (EWFWTPP) for wells 1–3 of the NVWF and the raw water transmission pipeline. The project (initially called the Sunridge Mather Water Supply Facilities Project) was proposed by Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) in 2003 and consisted of the construction of major capital facilities for water production and conveyance initially to the SDCP/SRSP, but to eventually be utilized for service for the overall SCWA Zone 40. The Sacramento County Department of Environmental Review and Assessment (DERA) prepared an initial study and mitigated negative declaration (IS/MND) (SCH #2003082095) for SCWA, the CEQA lead agency for the EWFWTPP, in 2003. The MND and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the EWFWTPP were adopted on December 10, 2003, and the project was approved by SWCA under Resolution No. WA-2517.

The EWFWTPP IS/MND relied in part upon the analysis of the NVWF in the SDCP/SRSP EIR, which was prepared by the County and certified in 2001, but which was invalidated by the decision of the California

Supreme Court in *Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth, Inc. v. City of Rancho Cordova* (2007) 40 Cal.4th 412. After the certification of the SDCP/SRSP EIR in 2001, but before the Supreme Court's decision in 2007, DERA prepared, and SCWA approved, the IS/MND for the EWFWTPP, as noted above. The IS/MND for the EWFWTPP was the subject of a petition for writ of mandate filed by the same litigants in Sacramento County Superior Court (*Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth, et al., v. Sacramento County Water Agency, et al.* [Case No. 04CS00031]). The litigation challenging the MND was abated by stipulation of the parties while a final resolution in the SDCP/SRSP EIR litigation was pending. Because the SDCP/SRSP EIR was invalidated, the abated litigation over the EWFWTPP MND was revived, even though by that time the facilities analyzed in the latter document had been constructed and were fully operational. Because of this background as well as the fact that the two projects are closely related, an analysis of the EWFWTPP facilities was included in the Revised DEIR. If and when the Rancho Cordova City Council of the City of Rancho Cordova certifies this FEIR and takes actions to reapprove the SDCP and SRSP, the Board of Directors of SCWA, acting as a responsible agency under CEQA, may use the analysis in the Revised DEIR in a proceeding to reapprove the EWFWTPP.

## 1.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR DOCUMENT CERTIFICATION AND FUTURE STEPS IN PROJECT APPROVAL

This FEIR is being distributed to agencies, organizations, and individuals who commented on the Revised DEIR. This distribution ensures that interested parties have an opportunity to express their views regarding the environmental impacts of the project, and to ensure that information pertinent to permits and approvals is provided to decision makers for the lead agency and CEQA responsible agencies. Copies of the document may be reviewed by the public during normal business hours at Rancho Cordova City Hall, 2729 Prospect Park Drive, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670, as well as on the City's Web site: http://www.cityofranchocordova.org/.

The FEIR (including the Revised DEIR) is intended to be used by the Rancho Cordova City Council when considering approval of the proposed project. The FEIR may also be used by CEQA responsible agencies such as SCWA, and trustee agencies such as the California Department of Fish and Game and California State Lands Commission, to meet the requirements of CEQA before deciding whether to issue discretionary permits and approvals for portions of the project over which they have authority. It may also be used by other state, regional, and local agencies that may have an interest in resources that could be affected by the project or would issue permits and/or other regulatory approvals.

Following completion of the FEIR, the Rancho Cordova City Council will hold a public meeting to consider certification of the Revised EIR and to decide whether or not to approve the proposed project, at which time the public and interested agencies and organizations may comment on the project. A notice of determination (NOD) will then be filed. If the city council approves the proposed project, it will adopt written findings of fact for each significant environmental impact identified in the EIR and a statement of overriding considerations. The previously adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program for SDCP/SRSP remains valid; this Revised EIR does not add any new mitigation measures or modify previously approved mitigation measures.

Assuming that the City of Rancho Cordova certifies the Revised EIR, SCWA may utilize this CEQA document to reapprove the EWFWTPP.

## 1.3 ORGANIZATION AND FORMAT OF THE FINAL EIR

This FEIR is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1, "Introduction," describes the purpose and content of the FEIR.

- Chapter 2, “Comments on the DEIR and Responses to Environmental Issues,” contains a list of the agencies that submitted comments on the Revised DEIR, copies of the comment letters, and individual responses to the comments.
- Chapter 3, “Corrections and Revisions to the DEIR,” presents corrections, clarifications, and other revisions to the Revised DEIR text, based on issues raised by the comments on the DEIR. Changes in the text are indicated by strikeouts (~~strikeout~~) where text is removed and by underlining (<u>underline</u>) where text is added.
- Chapter 4, “List of Revised Final EIR Preparers,” lists the individuals who assisted in the preparation of this FEIR.

The Revised DEIR consisted of one volume, including technical appendices. This document is Volume II of the Revised EIR. Together, the two volumes constitute the FEIR.

# 2 COMMENTS AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES

## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the comment letters received on the SDCP/SRSP Revised DEIR and individual responses to those comments. Commenters, their associated agencies, and assigned letter identifications are listed in Table 2-1 and Section 2.2 describes the format of the responses to comments. Section 2.3 presents the comment letters and the responses to the comments. Each comment contained in the comment letter is summarized in *italics* at the beginning of each response in Section 2.3.

## 2.2 LISTS OF COMMENTERS

Table 2-1 provides a list of the agencies who submitted comments on the Revised DEIR. Comment letters are organized by date received. Each letter and each comment within a letter have been given an identification number. Responses in Section 2.3 are numbered so that they correspond to the appropriate comment.

Table 2-1
Comments Received on the Revised DEIR

| Commenter | Agency | Date | Letter ID |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paul Philley, Associate Air Quality Planner/Analyst | Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District | February 28, 2011 | SMAQMD |
| Darrell Eck | Sacramento County Water Agency | March 1, 2011 | SCWA |
| Scott Morgan, Director | California Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit | March 1, 2011 | Clearinghouse |

## 2.3 COMMENTS AND RESPONSES ON THE REVISED DEIR

SMAQMD

SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Larry Greene
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER

February 28, 2011

Patrick Angell
Planning Department
City of Rancho Cordova
2729 Prospect Park Drive
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

**Subject: RE: Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/SunRidge Specific Plan Long-Term Water Supply Plan (SAC200500758)**

Dear Mr. Angell,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the project known as the Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/SunRidge Specific Plan. The District has the following comments:

- The District appreciates that the document discusses the impacts of climate change upon the project as well as the project's impact upon climate change. SMAQMD-1
- The District finds that the Water Supply-Based GHG Threshold of Significance is appropriate for the project and that the project's impact upon climate change is less than significant. SMAQMD-2

SMAQMD staff thanks the City for the opportunity to present our comments and any questions may be sent to Paul Philley (916-874-4882 | pphilley@airquality.org).

Sincerely,

Paul Philley
Associate Air Quality Planner / Analyst

C: Larry Robinson, Program Coordinator, SMAQMD

777 12th Street, 3rd Floor ▪ Sacramento, CA 95814-1908
916/874-4800 ▪ 916/874-4899 fax
www.airquality.org

| Letter | Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) |
|---|---|
| SMAQMD | Paul Philley, Associate Air Quality Planner/Analyst |
| Response | February 28, 2011 |

SMAQMD-1 *The comment states that SMAQMD appreciates that the document discusses the impacts of climate change upon the project as well as the project's impact upon climate change.*

The comment does not specify additional information needed or particular insufficiencies in the Revised DEIR. The comment is noted.

SMAQMD-2 *The comment states that SMAQMD finds that the water supply-based greenhouse gas threshold of significance is appropriate for the project and that the project's impact upon climate change is less than significant.*

The comment does not specify additional information needed or particular insufficiencies in the Revised DEIR. The comment is noted.

SCWA-1

The NVWF is the only near-term source of potable water for the SDCP/SRSP. This well field would provide for the extraction of up to 10,000 afy of groundwater to serve existing or proposed development within the SDCP/SRSP. SCWA has completed the first phase of the NVWF, consisting of three wells and three filters, which are capable of producing up to 3,600 afy. The total volume pumped from the NVWF and delivered to the North Service Area in 2009 was 2,404 afy. SCWA has designated one of the three wells as an emergency backup well to increase water supply availability and reliability. Wells 4 through 7 will be constructed as new water supplies are required in the SDCP/SRSP (SCWA 2010).

**~~North Vineyard Well Field Allocation to SCDP/SRSP~~**

SCWA has allocated 5,717 afy from the NVWF to SRSP projects as listed in Table 2-5. This total allocation represents approximately 57% of the NVWF approved average annual production capacity of 10,000 afy. Wells 1 through 3 are capable of producing up to 3,600 afy; the total volume pumped from these constructed NVWF wells and delivered to the North Service Area in 2009 was 2,404 afy.

**Table 2-5**
**North Vineyard Well Field Allocations**

| SunRidge Specific Plan Projects | North Vineyard Well Field Allocation Date |
|---|---|
| Anatolia I, Anatolia II, and Anatolia III | January 7, 2003 |
| SunRidge Park and Mather East | June 17, 2003 |
| Anatolia I and II commercial and high density residential development | June 8, 2004 |
| North Douglas I and II | June 8, 2004 |
| Anatolia IV, Grantline 208, and SunRidge Park Phase II | July 26, 2005 |
| Douglas 98, Cresleigh SunRidge/Lot J, Douglas 103, and Arista Del Sol | September 6, 2005 |
| Montelena | October 18, 2005 |

Source: SCWA 2010

~~Allocation of the remaining~~ North capacity ~~at~~ in the NVWF~~, when it becomes available, would~~ will be provided to projects within the Zone 40 service area on a first-come, first-served basis; therefore, it is not assured that ~~other~~ SDCP/SRSP projects would be guaranteed access to the NVWF. In the long term, the NVWF ~~would~~ will be integrated with the planned conjunctive use Zone 40 water facilities for the region, making both surface and groundwater supplies available.

### SURFACE-WATER SUPPLIES

Surface water would be supplied to the SDCP/SRSP by SCWA Zone 40. SCWA surface-water supplies come from the American and Sacramento Rivers. SCWA has existing secured surface-water supplies through SMUD and Fazio CVP contracts, appropriative water supplies, the City of Sacramento's American River POU, and other transfer supplies. SCWA's total estimated long-term average annual supply of surface water (existing entitlements and proposed future entitlements) is 68,637 afy. See Chapter 3, "Water Supply" of this DEIR for additional details.

## 2.2.3 WATER CONVEYANCE AND TREATMENT FACILITIES

The SDCP/SRCP is located in an area defined by SCWA as the North Service Area (NSA). Exhibit 2-5 shows the proposed Zone 40 water system infrastructure plan for the NSA and illustrates the existing and the proposed pipelines, tanks, wells, and water treatment plants that would serve the NSA, including the SDCP/SRSP.

maintaining ecological flows in the Cosumnes River. The Zone 40 groundwater management plan is now superseded by the CSCGMP. However, before the CSCGMP, groundwater management within Zone 40 by SCWA was based on the Zone 40 groundwater management plan.

### 2005 Zone 41 Urban Water Management Plan

The *2005 Zone 41 Urban Water Management Plan* (Zone 41 UWMP) (SCWA 2005b) was prepared by SCWA and adopted by the SCWA Board of Directors on December 6, 2005. The plan addresses water supply and demand issues, water supply reliability, water conservation, water shortage contingencies, and recycled-water usage for the areas within Sacramento County where Zone 41 provides retail water services, including the Zone 40 service area and other areas outside of Zone 40 where Zone 41 has contracts to provide water (e.g., Zone 50, Sacramento Suburban Water District) (see Exhibit 3-1). Zone 41 is responsible for the operations and maintenance of all the water supply facilities within the defined service area and retails and wholesales water to its defined service area and to agencies where agreements are in place to purchase water from SCWA. The water demands for the SDCP/SRSP project, which were identified in the Zone 40 WSMP, are included in the Zone 41 UWMP.

Because SCWA's conjunctive-use groundwater program would be implemented only within Zone 40, the Zone 41 UWMP presents information about projected water supply and demand separately for areas within Zone 40 and areas outside of Zone 40. However, the Zone 41 UWMP does not specifically describe how projected future water supplies would be allocated within the Zone 40 region (e.g., how water would be allocated to the City of Rancho Cordova).

SCWA is currently preparing its 2010 Zone 41 UWMP, which will include new requirements for water conservation as set forth in the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Billx7-7). It is anticipated that the 2010 Zone 41 UWMP will be an updated and enhanced version of SCWA's 2005 Zone 41 UWMP. SCWA anticipates the 2010 Zone 41 UWMP will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 2011.

this is an improper characterization

### Zone 40 Water System Infrastructure Plan

To build on the 2005 Zone 40 WSMP, SCWA prepared the *Zone 40 Water System Infrastructure Plan* (2006) (Zone 40 WSIP), which addresses how identified 2030 water supplies addressed in both the Zone 41 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and the Zone 40 WSMP would be allocated among users within its service area. The purposes of this WSIP are to describe and quantify the facilities necessary to extract, treat, and convey groundwater to the Zone 40 service area; to provide water purchased from the City of Sacramento to the portion of Zone 40 within the City of Sacramento American River Place of Use (POU); to convey surface water for treatment at the Vineyard Surface WTP; and to deliver wholesale treated groundwater and surface water to retail water purveyors outside of the Zone 40 service area. (SCWA 2006:1-3.)

The WSIP provides the most up-to-date information on Zone 40's water supplies, demands, and infrastructure; provides project-level detail that is necessary for implementation of the preferred pipeline alignment alternatives; and it fills in the gaps of associated smaller infrastructure requirements, including a description of facility construction and phasing as well as operational requirements from existing conditions through ultimate buildout of the water system. As such, it is not a document that is formally adopted, and the plan is not required to go through environmental review pursuant to CEQA.

## SURFACE-WATER SUPPLIES FOR SCWA ZONE 40

SCWA surface-water supplies come from the American River. The components of the surface-water supply in Zone 40 are shown in Table 3-5 and described below. SCWA's total estimated long-term average annual supply of surface water (existing entitlements and proposed future entitlements) is 75,751 afy.

**Table 3-5**
**Existing and Proposed Supplies of Surface Water for SCWA Zone 40**

| Component | Water Source | Existing or Proposed Future Supply | Entitlement Amount (afy) | Estimated Long-Term Average Supply (afy)[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SMUD Assignment | American River | Existing | 30,000 | 26,000 |
| "Fazio" Water (PL 101-514) | American River | Existing | 15,000 | 13,551 |
| Appropriative Water Supplies (Permit 21209) | American River | Existing | 44,800 | 21,700 |
| Other Transfer-Water Supplies | American River | Planned [2] | Undetermined | 5,200 |
| City of Sacramento Wholesale Water Agreement to Supply that Portion of Zone 40 within the City's American River POU | American River | Existing | 9,300 | 9,300 |
| **Total Surface Water** | | | | **75,751** |

Notes: afy = acre-feet per year; PL = Public Law; POU = Place of Use; SCWA = Sacramento County Water Agency; SMUD = Sacramento Municipal Utility District.
[1] The estimated average long-term supply is the projected water supply available based on an average of wet, normal, and dry water years.
[2] Per SCWA, these agreements are currently being negotiated.
Sources: SCWA 2005a:5-3, 5-6, 2005b; Roybal, pers. comm., 2010

## EXISTING CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT WATER SUPPLY ENTITLEMENTS FOR SCWA ZONE 40

### SMUD Assignment

Under the terms of a three-party agreement (SCWA, Sacramento Municipal Utility District [SMUD], and the City of Sacramento), the City of Sacramento provides surface water to SMUD for use at two of SMUD's cogeneration facilities. SMUD provides15,000 afy of its CVP contract water to SCWA for municipal and industrial use. This water is currently diverted at the City of Sacramento's intake facilities at the confluence of the American and Sacramento Rivers and treated at the Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant.

Based on SMUD's WFA purveyor-specific agreements, a second 15,000 afy of surface water is provided to SCWA for municipal and industrial uses, and to enable SCWA to construct groundwater facilities to provide water needed to meet SMUD's demand of up to 10,000 afy at its Rancho Seco cogeneration facility during water shortages in dry years. The amount of water required by SMUD is based on hydrologic year type and the amount of cut back SMUD may experience on their remaining CVP contract. Delivery of this water occurs through the Folsom South Canal (SCWA 2006:3-7).

this is no longer required.

SMUD's dry year demands are determined based on the frequency of dry years when additional water supplies are required to meet demands. Modeling studies conducted for the FRWP indicated that the frequency of SMUD demand is low, occurring in only 20% of years, with the need for the full 10,000 afy occurring in only 3% of years. It is expected that SMUD's dry year demands can be met through the unused portions of the SMUD CVP assignment (through 2030). (SCWA 2006:3-7, 3-8).

### Central Valley Project Water (Public Law 101-514 ["Fazio Water"])

In April 1999, SCWA executed a CVP water-service contract pursuant to Public Law 101-514 (referred to as "Fazio water") that provides a permanent water supply of 22,000 afy, with 15,000 afy allocated to SCWA and 7,000 afy allocated to the City of Folsom. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) issued biological opinions (BOs) on the contract in accordance with the federal ESA. Reclamation issued a record of decision on the water service contracts on April 7, 1999. The BO issued by NMFS limited the water diversion amount to 7,200 afy until new fish screens were installed at the City of Sacramento's Sacramento River water treatment plant. Construction of a fish screen was completed in 2004 for the City of Sacramento's municipal intake facility along the Sacramento River, and now the full contract amount of 15,000 afy is available and authorized through the contract. This screen protects outmigrating spring-, fall-, and winter-run Chinook salmon; Central Valley steelhead; Delta smelt; Sacramento splittail; and resident game and nongame fish from entrainment. SCWA began taking delivery of the Fazio water in 1999 at the City of Sacramento's Franklin connection through a long-term wheeling agreement with the City of Sacramento. This contract remains in effect until it expires in 2024.

this agreement (wheeling) does not have an expiration date. If it is critical to indicate a contract expiration date for "Fazio" one should be included for SMUD entitlement water.

### Appropriative Water Supplies

The SWRCB appropriates water from the American River to SCWA under Permit 21029. (This water is considered "intermittent water" that typically would be available during normal years or wet years (i.e., years when rainfall, and hence water supply, are greater than average.) This water is used to meet system demand, and it could possibly be used for future groundwater recharge through recharge-percolating groundwater basins or direct injection of surface water into the aquifer. The maximum, minimum, and average annual use of appropriative water is 44,800 af, 0 af, and 21,700 af, respectively. In close to 30% of the years, 12,000 af or less of appropriative water is used. The FRWP and Vineyard Surface WTP would be used to deliver the surface water.

MP

### City of Sacramento's American River Place of Use Agreement

SCWA is pursuing an agreement under which the City of Sacramento would wholesale American River water to SCWA for use in a portion of the SCWA 2030 Study Area that lies within the City of Sacramento's American River POU. The estimated long-term average volume of water that would be used by SCWA within this POU would be approximately 9,300 afy.

### Other Transfer Supplies

what is the source of this information? This supply is not characterized like this in the WSMP.

SCWA is pursuing purchase and transfer agreements with other entities north of its service area in the Sacramento River basin. SCWA's estimated long-term average use of these water supplies would be approximately 5,200 afy. This water would be purchased only in dry and critically dry years, for one-year periods. None of these water transfer agreements have been executed at this time, as none are needed for the foreseeable future; they are therefore still in the preliminary negotiation stage. One-year water transfers are exempt from CEQA (Water Code Section 1729; CEQA Guidelines Section 15282(u)), and thus can be implemented quickly by willing parties.

### Recycled-Water Component

"Recycled water" refers to wastewater treated to a tertiary level—filtration and disinfection (Title 22, unrestricted use)—and is used for nonpotable uses such as landscape irrigation at parks, schools, and rights-of-way. Approximately 4,400 afy of recycled water is currently provided to SCWA by the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD). This water is used within the Zone 40 service area to offset demand by parks and for other nonpotable uses. (See "City of Rancho Cordova's Recycled-Water Supplies," below for further discussion.)

This is the amount to ultimately be used, current usage is much lower.

## GROUNDWATER WITHIN SCWA ZONE 40

The Central Area groundwater subbasin (i.e., the Central Basin) corresponds to the South American Sub-Basin (California Department of Water Resources [DWR] Basin Number 5-21.65) and is located between the American River and the Cosumnes River. Zone 40 is located within the Central Basin.

Groundwater in the Central Basin is classified as occurring in a shallow aquifer zone (Laguna or Modesto Formation) or in an underlying deeper aquifer zone (Mehrten Formation). Within Zone 40, the shallow aquifer extends to approximately 200–300 feet below the ground surface; in general, the water quality in this zone is considered good, except for the occurrence of low levels of arsenic in some locations. The shallow aquifer is typically used for private domestic wells and requires no treatment unless naturally occurring arsenic is encountered. (SCWA 2005a:3-1).

The deep aquifer is semiconfined by and separated from the shallow aquifer by a discontinuous clay layer. The base of the deep aquifer averages approximately 1,400 feet below the ground surface. Water at the base of the deep aquifer has higher concentrations of total dissolved solids. Iron and manganese typically found in the deep aquifer are at levels requiring treatment. Groundwater used in Zone 40 is supplied from both the shallow and deeper aquifer systems. (SCWA 2005a:3-1).

Groundwater in central Sacramento County moves from sources of recharge to areas of discharge. Recharge to the aquifer system occurs along river and stream channels where extensive sand and gravel deposits exist, particularly along the American, Cosumnes, and Sacramento River channels. Additional recharge occurs along the eastern boundary of Sacramento County at the transition point from the consolidated rocks of the Sierra Nevada to the alluvial deposited basin sediments. This typically occurs through fractured granitic rock that makes up the Sierra Nevada foothills. Other sources of recharge within the areas include deep percolation from applied surface water, precipitation, and small streams. (SCWA 2005a:3-1).

Groundwater elevations through much of the Central Basin generally declined from the 1950s to about 1980 by about 20–30 feet. From 1980 to 1983, water levels recovered by about 10 feet and remained stable until 1987, which was the beginning of the 1987–1992 droughts. From 1987 to 1995, water levels declined by about 15 feet. From 1995 to 2003, most water levels recovered to higher levels than before the 1987–1992 drought. Much of this recovery can be attributed to increased use of surface water in the Central Basin and the fallowing of previously irrigated agricultural lands for development of urban uses.

### Groundwater Supplies in SCWA Zone 40

SCWA currently exercises, and will continue to exercise, its rights as a groundwater appropriator and will extract water from the Central Basin for the beneficial use of its customers. As a signatory to the WFA, SCWA is committed to adhering to the long-term average sustainable yield of the Central Basin (i.e., 273,000 afy) recommended in the WFA. Total groundwater pumping (i.e., urban and agricultural pumping) within the Central Basin is approximately 248,500 afy, of which approximately 59,700 afy is pumped within Zone 40 (agricultural demand, 21,900 afy; urban demand, 37,800 afy) (SCWA 2005a). The remaining groundwater is pumped by the City of Sacramento, Elk Grove Water Service, Cal-Am, Golden State Water Company (GSWC), and private and agricultural pumpers. Projected groundwater pumping volumes from the Central Basin in 2030 would range from 235,000 afy to 253,000 afy for urban and agricultural demands (SCWA 2005a). Of that amount, it is projected that SCWA Zone 40 would pump an average of 40,900 afy to meet urban water demand within Zone 40 through 2030 (Table 3-6).

other ground water pumpers –
Fruitridge Vista Water Co.
Florin County Water District

**Table 3-6**
**Existing and Projected Average Groundwater Supply in Zone 40**

| Water Source | Estimated Maximum Use (afy) | Estimated Long-Term Average Use (afy) | Reliability |
|---|---|---|---|
| Groundwater extracted from the Central Basin pursuant to the Zone 40 WSMP | 69,900 | 40,900 | High[1] |

Notes: afy = acre-feet per year; Central Basin = Central Area groundwater subbasin; SCWA = Sacramento County Water Agency; WSMP = *Water Supply Master Plan*.

[1] The reliability of this water source is considered "high" because SCWA is a groundwater appropriator and existing and projected future pumping scenarios would not exceed the sustainable yield of the Central Basin.

Source: SCWA 2005a:5-3

### *GET-Remediated Water Groundwater*

Aerojet General Corporation (Aerojet) currently extracts and treats contaminated groundwater at various GET facilities at or near its property in eastern Sacramento County. The GET facilities are operated under one or more directives from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The directives require extraction of contaminated groundwater, treatment of the groundwater, and appropriate discharge of treated groundwater, principally to the American River. The GET facilities currently extract, treat, and discharge to the American River approximately 15,000 afy of GET-Remediated Water, and these facilities are being expanded under government oversight over the next several years to extract, treat, and discharge more than 26,000 afy. Additionally, there are two other GET facilities (also under environmental agency oversight) that presently discharge to Morrison Creek, but can, through construction of new pipelines, discharge to the American River. One of the GET facilities discharging to Morrison Creek is operated by McDonnell Douglas Corporation (MDC)/Boeing, which, along with Aerojet, is obligated to remediate groundwater migrating from portions of property formerly owned by MDC/Boeing and currently owned by Aerojet. Upon completion of all planned GET facilities, and if the water currently discharging to Morrison Creek is redirected to the American River through pipelines, more than 35,000 afy of treated groundwater would be discharged to the American River.

↳ this number has been revised downward.

GET-Remediated Water is currently discharged to the American River and is available for diversion at the FRWP on the Sacramento River under agreement between Aerojet and SCWA authorizing that diversion (*GET Remediated Water and the Agreement between Sacramento County, the Sacramento County Water Agency, and Aerojet General Corporation*). The agreement, which was entered on May 12, 2010, grants to SCWA 8,900 afy of the GET-Remediated Water discharged to the American River to meet water demands of the Rio del Oro Specific Plan.

## Potential Future Groundwater Supplies in SCWA Zone 40

### *Additional Groundwater Pumping*

statements relative to groundwater remediation activities are more than six years old and don't acknowledge changes that have occured since then.

The Zone 40 WSMP evaluated a suite of options for the conjunctive-use water supply system, including surface-water entitlements, groundwater, and recycled water. Within the suite of groundwater and surface-water supplies contemplated in the EIR for the Zone 40 WSMP, SCWA evaluated the impacts of groundwater extraction that would occur as a result of remediation activities by Aerojet and MDC/Boeing. At the time the EIR for the Zone 40 WSMP was being prepared (2003–2004), groundwater extraction volumes at the Aerojet and MDC/Boeing properties totaled an estimated 18,664 afy. Based on existing agreements at that time, the WSMP EIR projected that groundwater extraction rates would increase to an estimated 35,890 afy by 2030 (see Table 6.3 of Appendix F of the EIR for the Zone 40 WSMP). These projected future groundwater-extraction volumes for the Aerojet and MDC/Boeing properties were evaluated to determine whether these volumes, when combined with other

groundwater pumping in Zone 40 and other groundwater pumping in the Central Basin, would exceed the negotiated sustainable yield of the Central Basin (i.e., 273,000 afy) as determined through the WFA stakeholder process. (See Alternatives 2a, 2b, 2c, and 3 in Appendix F of the EIR for the Zone 40 WSMP.) The EIR for the Zone 40 WSMP concluded that under various scenarios contemplating different levels of reuse of the estimated 35,890 afy of remediated groundwater, groundwater extraction volumes within the Central Basin would be slightly less than the negotiated sustainable yield, and groundwater levels would be higher than the minimum levels determined by the WFA. At the time the EIR for the Zone 40 WSMP was prepared, remaining groundwater-pumping capacity within the Central Basin varied from 20,000 afy to 40,000 afy. In the future, groundwater extraction rates at the Aerojet and MDC/Boeing facilities may exceed the estimated 2030 extraction rate (i.e., 35,890 afy) because of the need to better contain plumes. Going forward, the parties will determine whether this additional remediated groundwater would be available to serve new development within the SCWA service area. In addressing this question, the parties will make inquiries regarding whether the additional pumping volumes would be within remaining sustainable-yield pumping capacity, whether these volumes would cause total groundwater pumping volumes within the Central Basin to exceed the negotiated sustainable yield, and whether these extraction rates would have greater impacts on groundwater hydrology (e.g., elevations, cone of depression) within Zone 40. Additional pumping to supply new development would occur only if it was within the sustainable yield.

### *Improved Sustainability of Groundwater*

An opportunity may exist to investigate the sensitivity of the Central Basin's negotiated sustainable yield and determine whether any additional pumping capacity may exist without causing the basin to become overdrafted. The sustainable yield for the Central Basin was negotiated by a variety of stakeholders through the Water Forum process. The City of Rancho Cordova would need to coordinate with the Water Forum successor effort—the ~~Central~~ Sacramento ~~County~~ Groundwater ~~Forum~~—and other groundwater appropriators to scientifically and comprehensively evaluate whether the Central Basin could support a higher yield (more than 273,000 afy) while still maintaining the objectives of the WFA.

If it is determined that a higher yield could be supported, there may be additional long-term water supplies that could serve new development within the Central Basin. A portion of these supplies may be available to serve the SDCP/SRSP. However, the feasibility of this water supply source and the volume of available water supply are currently unknown and cannot be determined with any certainty based on the analysis provided in existing environmental documents (e.g., the EIRs for the WFA and the Zone 40 WSMP). The impacts of additional pumping would need to be evaluated through a separate environmental review process. This option would be utilized only if the additional pumping necessary to supply the project is within the sustainable yield. The SDCP/SRSP does not depend on this supply and is not intending to rely on this supply as others are more certain and readily available.

## REASONABLE LIKELIHOOD OF ZONE 40 WATER SUPPLIES

In wet and normal water years, SCWA would divert surface water from the American River at the Folsom South Canal consistent with the entitlement contracts described above. The underlying groundwater basin would be replenished in wet years as a result of this reliance on surface water. In dry water years, SCWA's surface water could be reduced based on recommended dry-year cutback volumes outlined in the WFA—those volumes that purveyors have agreed to not divert from the American River during dry years. During dry years, SCWA would increase groundwater pumping so that it could continue to meet customers' water demand, and it would implement a water-shortage contingency plan that would result in a 28% reduction in water demand (SCWA 2005b). In addition, the City will implement conservation measures, which are currently being developed by SCWA as part of its Zone 41 UWMP update, to reduce water consumption by 20% by 2020 per SBx7-7.

The sufficiency of the "firm" Zone 40 WSMP groundwater supplies to supply all users in the Zone 40 area is illustrated by the hydrologic modeling in the 2005 Zone 40 WSMP. The hydrologic effects of implementing the

would be implemented to a higher degree (e.g., greater conservation, reduced outdoor use) to reduce the potential impacts from increased extraction of groundwater.

**Table 3-7**
**Reliability of SCWA Zone 40 Water Supplies for 2030 (afy)[1]**

| Water Supply Sources | Normal Water Year | Single Dry Water Year | Multiple Dry Water Years | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 |
| Zone 40 Surface Water[2] | 75,751 | 34,683 | 26,106 | 26,106 | 23,183 | 20,909 |
| Zone 40 Groundwater | 40,900 | 68,327 | 65,599 | 65,599 | 68,522 | 70,795 |
| Zone 40 Recycled Water | 4,400 | 4,400 | 4,400 | 4,400 | 4,400 | 4,400 |

Notes: afy = acre-feet per year; SCWA = Sacramento County Water Agency

[1] This table presents only Zone 40 water supply sources as identified in the *2005 Zone 41 Urban Water Management Plan*. It does not account for any available supplies of groundwater extraction and treatment (GET)–Remediated Water.

[2] The Zone 40 surface water supply includes existing CVP contracts (the SMUD and Fazio supplies), appropriative water rights, and POU water and future planned water supplies that are considered already secured or highly likely to be secured.

Source: SCWA 2005b; Roybal, pers. comm., 2010

With implementation of the Zone 40 WSMP, Zone 41 UWMP, and Zone 40 WSIP, SCWA Zone 40 would be served with reliable, long-term groundwater supplies. SCWA has secured (and is in the process of securing additional) surface water entitlements that would allow SCWA to meet its projected 2030 water demands. The only surface water supply without an existing entitlement is Other Transfer Water Supplies. However, as discussed above, those supplies are planned and in the preliminary negotiation stage. The *Vineyard* standard of "reasonable likelihood" does not require that all water sources be secured based on existing entitlements or contracts. Given the amount of this source of water (5,200 afy) and the limited periods in which it is needed (dry and critically dry years), the overall SCWA water supply to meet projected demand is considered reasonably likely to be available. Consistent with recent history in the California water market and SCWA's planning for this water supply to-date, SCWA anticipates being able to obtain the water transfers during the times they are needed (dry and critically dry years) in 2030 and subsequently. SCWA intends to continue to extract groundwater to meet its customer demands within the limits of the negotiated sustainable yield of the Central Basin. Therefore, SCWA's groundwater supplies are considered reliable, as are those surface water supplies for which SCWA has existing CVP contracts (the SMUD and Fazio supplies), appropriative water rights, and POU water and there is reasonable likelihood that these water supplies will continue to be available. In addition to the surface water, groundwater, and recycled water supplies described above, approximately 8,900-afy of GET-Remediated Water is currently available for diversion at the FRWP by SCWA.

### Circumstances Affecting the Likelihood of Long-Term Water Supplies

SCWA does not "allocate" water.

Because Zone 40 water is allocated on a first-come, first-served basis, the water available to the SDCP/SRSP under the Zone 40 WSMP and the Zone 41 UWMP could be affected by rapid development in other portions of Zone 40 or by expansion of the City of Elk Grove's urban services area. Neither scenario has occurred or is anticipated to occur in the immediate future. As development occurs, SCWA will track service demands in relation to available supplies. Specific projects that are planned for in the future would be served with water supplies as the necessary conveyance and treatment facilities to deliver water to the newly developing areas are developed.

what does this statement mean? How would water availability be affected?

#### Changed Water Supply Operations for Water Forum Purveyors

Surface water supplies in the Sacramento River watershed (including the American River basin) are managed, in large part, by the operations of the Reclamation CVP. In combination with the State Water Project (SWP), the

SDCP/SRSP development. Therefore, buildout of the City Planning Area is not viewed as a reasonably foreseeable project for the purposes of this EIR.

### CITY OF RANCHO CORDOVA'S RECYCLED-WATER SUPPLIES

SRCSD is responsible for the collection, treatment, disposal, and reuse (of recycled water) of up to 5 mgd of wastewater throughout most of the urbanized areas of Sacramento County, including the majority of the SWCA retail service areas. SRCSD implemented a water recycling program on the Sacramento Regional Water Treatment Plant (SRWTP) site, which began service to communities in southern Sacramento County in 2003.

Through an agreement between SCWA and SRCSD, SCWA has successfully implemented a water recycling program (SRCSD 2007). Approximately 4,400 afy of recycled water is currently provided to SCWA by SRCSD and used within the Zone 40 service area. This program provides recycled water for SRCSD's on-site uses and for large commercial irrigation customers within Zone 40 (e.g., commercial uses, industrial uses, right-of-way landscaping, schools, and parks). Because of its high reliability and its independence of hydrologic conditions in any given year, recycled water is a desirable source of water for a community's outdoor irrigation demands—parks, schools, street medians, landscaping of residential front and back yards, and public open space. It is also desirable for industrial uses such as cooling water. In addition, recycled water is commonly used for environmental purposes such as wetlands and habitat restoration. SRCSD is working in partnership with SCWA to serve areas in Zone 40, including Rancho Cordova. The expanded water-recycling facility and new water-recycling service areas will be called Phase II of the SRCSD Water Recycling Program. Phase II construction will be timed with the need for the higher capacity and is currently expected to be in service in five to ten years.

The City emphasizes the use of recycled water for nonpotable uses, such as landscape irrigation, wherever feasible. The City adopted a Citywide Recycled Water Distribution Ordinance (Resolution No. 11-2006) on February 6, 2006, stating that new development should install a "purple pipe" recycled-water distribution system (City of Rancho Cordova 2006e). Because of the City's commitment to the use of recycled water, SCWA and SRCSD are investigating the feasibility of providing recycled-water service.

SCWA has indicated that the expanded use of recycled water for nonpotable purposes could reduce demands for potable water by as much as 10%–50%, depending on the level of reuse that is prescribed. Using recycled water for public areas such as medians and park strips would reduce demands for potable water by approximately 10%–15%, and using recycled water for public area and residential outdoor areas (e.g., residential landscaping) could reduce overall demands for potable water by as much as 50% (City of Rancho Cordova 2006e:4.9-49).

#### Expanded Use of Recycled Water

The water recycling program on the SRWTP site was designed and constructed to be readily expandable from 5 mgd to 10 mgd in accordance with SRCSD's Master Reclamation Permit (WDR #97-146). To plan for water recycling projects beyond 2010, a planned plant expansion of the water recycling facility from 5 mgd to 10 mgd could serve new areas of planned and expected growth and public open space areas. The increased use of recycled water within Zone 40 would increase the total volume of supplies available to SCWA to meet its projected demands within Zone 40.

SRCSD has prepared a *Water Recycling Opportunities Study* (SRCSD 2007) to study the feasibility of meeting its goal to increase water recycling throughout the Sacramento region on the scale of 30–40 mgd over the next 20 years. The study serves to:

- identify potential opportunities for water recycling throughout the Sacramento region and SRCSD service area;
- engage potential water-recycling partners and stakeholders;

In accordance with Section 15150 of the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 1.8 lists the documents that have been incorporated by reference in this Revised DEIR, and relevant portions of these documents are summarized herein where their analysis has been relied on. Most of these documents are publically available on the Internet; website addresses are provided in Chapter 9, "References," of this Revised DEIR. Copies of all documents that are not publically available on the Internet are available for review at the City of Rancho Cordova Planning Department, located at 2729 Prospect Park Drive, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670.

## 3.5 IMPACT ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

**IMPACT 3-1: Increased Demand for Long-Term Water Supplies.** *Implementation of the SDCP/SRSP would increase demand on Zone 40 water supplies. According to the Zone 40 WSMP, Zone 41 UWMP, and the City's water supply evaluation, reliable, long-term water supplies would be available to serve Zone 40 through 2030. Therefore, Zone 40 water supplies are considered a reliable source of potable water and it is reasonably certain as a physical matter that long-term water supplies needed to serve SDCP/SRSP would be available. This impact is considered* ***less than significant****.*

The project would be served by SCWA Zone 40 through its conjunctive-use water supply system. According to the Zone 40 WSMP, Zone 41 UWMP, and the City's general plan water supply evaluation, reliable, long-term water supplies would be available to serve Zone 40 through 2030, including the SDCP/SRSP. SCWA intends to continue to extract groundwater to meet its customer demands within the limits of the negotiated sustainable yield of the Central Basin. Therefore, SCWA's groundwater supplies are considered reliable, as are those surface water supplies for which SCWA has existing CVP contracts (the SMUD and Fazio supplies), appropriative water rights, and POU water agreement, and there is reasonable likelihood that these water supplies will continue to be available. In addition to the surface water, groundwater, and recycled water supplies, GET-Remediated Water pursuant to the County-SCWA-Aerojet agreement is currently available for diversion at the FRWP by SCWA.

The following analysis provides the SDCP/SRSP water demand, identifies available SCWA Zone 40 water supplies, discusses the reasonable likelihood of long-term water supplies to meet SDCP/SRSP demands, and analyzes potential environmental effects of providing long-term water supplies.

### 3-1a. SDCP/SRSP Water Demand

To estimate total future water demand for buildout of the SDCP/SRSP, SCWA's Zone 40 water-demand factors were applied to the acreage for each land use designation that generates water use within the SDCP/SRSP. Table 3-7 provides a summary of the water demand for each proposed or approved project within the SDCP/SRSP boundaries, as well as for the General Plan land use designations for Grant Line North and Grant Line West planning areas.

The estimates of water demand for projects under construction (Anatolia I-III and SunRidge Park) are based on final approved maps and building permits. The estimates of water demand for approved projects that are not under construction (Anatolia IV, Arista del Sol, Cresleigh SunRidge, Douglas 103, Douglas 98, Grantline 208, Mather East, Montelena, and North Douglas) are based on tentative maps, rezone, or development agreements. The estimates of water demand for the proposed projects (North Douglas II, Heritage Falls, The Ranch at SunRidge, Sun Creek Specific Plan, and the portion of the Arboretum Specific Plan within the SDCP) are based on acreages and unit counts as proposed by the applicants or in the associated environmental documents prepared by the City. The estimates for the Grant Line North and Grant Line West planning areas, which have no specific development proposals as of May 2010, are based on the conceptual land uses shown in the Land Use Element of the *Rancho Cordova General Plan* (Figures LU-16 on pg 65 and LU-20 on pg 71, City of Rancho Cordova 2006a). As shown on Table 3-8, the total estimated water demand for buildout of the SDCP/SRSP is approximately 15,844 afy: 9,162 afy for the SDCP and 6,682 afy for the SRSP. The water demand for the SDCP/SRSP shown in Table 3-8 does not reflect the 20% reduction in water use that is mandated under SBx7-7. SCWA is currently preparing its 2010 Zone 41 UWMP, which will include new requirements for water conservation as set forth in SBx7-7, and it

these demands do reflect conservation targets established in the WFA and it is not known at this time how this will be reflected in the SBx7-7 calculation.

is expected that the City will implement the conservation measures identified in the 2010 Zone 41 UWMP after the plan adoption by SCWA in late 2011.

### 3-1b. SDCP/SRSP Water Supply Plan

Surface water would be diverted from the Sacramento River via the FRWP facilities and conveyed to the Vineyard Surface WTP for treatment. Treated water would then be conveyed to the SDCP/SRSP through the NSAP (see Impact 3.17-3, below).

Groundwater would be provided to the SRCP/SRSP by the NVWF (see Impact 3.17-3, below). The SDCP/SRSP water supply plan would solely rely on NVWF groundwater to serve near-term development. SCWA has constructed the first phase of the NVWF, consisting of three wells and three filters. These first three NVWF wells (Wells 1 through 3) are operational and are capable of producing approximately 3,600 afy. The total volume pumped from the NVWF and delivered to the SRSP in 2009 was 1,077 afy.

SCWA plans to construct four additional wells (Wells 4 through 7) as new water supplies are required in the SDCP/SRSP. The NVWF could provide for the extraction of up to 10,000 afy of groundwater at buildout. ~~SCWA has allocated a total of 7,300 afy from the NVWF to projects within the SDCP/SRSP, including 5,717 afy to the SRSP (see Table 2-5 in Chapter 2, "Project Description"), 1,493 afy to the Ranch at SunRidge, and 63 afy to the North Douglas II development project.~~ ~~Allocation~~ of capacity at the NVWF, ~~when it becomes available, would continue to~~ be provided to projects within ~~the~~ SDCP/SRSP on a first-come, first-served basis; therefore, it is not assured that ~~other~~ SDCP/SRSP projects would be guaranteed access to the NVWF. In the long term, the NVWF would be integrated with the planned conjunctive use Zone 40 water supplies and facilities for the region, making both surface and groundwater supplies available.

The provision of long-term water supply to the SDCP/SRSP relies on the construction of additional wells in the NVWF and construction and operation of surface water conveyance facilities identified in the Zone 40 WSMP EIR (i.e., the Vineyard Surface WTP and the NSAPP) (see Impact 3-3 below). No additional SDCP/SRSP development could be authorized if 1) ~~the current 3,600 afy capacity of the NVWF is allocated to other development and~~ additional groundwater wells and SCWA's surface water conveyance facilities have not been constructed nor are online; or 2) all of the ~~SCWA-allocated 7,300 afy~~ capacity of the NVWF is met and no additional surface water supplies are available because SCWA's surface water conveyance facilities have not been constructed nor are online. The Vineyard Surface WTP, the proposed NSAPP, and the proposed NVWF Wells 4 through 6 were identified and analyzed programmatically in the Zone 40 WSMP EIR and at the project level in IS/MNDs prepared for these facilities. Potentially significant environmental impacts identified in these project-level CEQA documents for these facilities would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the mitigation measures incorporated as part of those projects (see Impact 3-3, below). Therefore, there are no known significant regulatory and environmental obstacles for construction and operation these facilities. In the long term, SCWA anticipates the majority of water demands in the NSA (including the SDCP/SRSP) would be met with surface water. However, the year-to-year mix of surface and groundwater varies depending on a large number of variables and surface water and groundwater supplies would be adjusted as necessary to meet the demands of the NSA as part of its conjunctive use program (SCWA 2006:4-31).

### 3-1c. SCWA Zone 40 Water Supplies Available to Meet SDCP/SRSP Demands

The SDCP/SRSP lies within Zone 40's 2030 Study Area and SCWA has planned for water supplies for these lands through its conjunctive-use water supply system identified in the Zone 40 WSMP. Table 3-7 above lists available water supplies in Zone 40 during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. The SDCP/SRSP's water demands were compared to available Zone 40 water supplies for 2030 to determine whether a reliable water supply is available to serve the SDCP/SRSP and existing water demands during normal and dry years. As shown in Table 3-9, SCWA has adequate water supplies available to meet SDCP/SRSP's projected water demands, even in critically dry years. Because SCWA would implement a conjunctive use water supply program, water supplies

would never exceed projected demands because groundwater would be pumped and surface water would be used to meet, not exceed, water demands.

**Table 3-9**
**Normal-Year and Dry-Year Comparison of Water Supply and Demand for 2030 (afy)[1]**

| Component | Normal Water Year | Single Dry Water Year | Multiple Dry Water Years | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 |
| Zone 40 Water Supplies[1] | 121,051 | 107,410 | 96,105 | 96,105 | 96,105 | 96,105 |
| **Demand** | | | | | | |
| Zone 40 2030 Study Area (SDCP/SRSP not included) | 105,207 | 91,566 | 80,261 | 80,261 | 80,261 | 80,261 |
| SDCP/SRSP Demand | 15,844 | 15,844 | 15,844 | 15,844 | 15,844 | 15,844 |
| **Total Demand** | **121,051** | **107,410** | **96,105** | **96,105** | **96,105** | **96,105** |
| Difference (Supply minus Demand)[2] | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

Notes: afy = acre-feet per year; SCWA = Sacramento County Water Agency

[1] This table presents only Zone 40 water supply sources as identified in the *2005 Zone 41 Urban Water Management Plan*. The Zone 40 surface water supply includes existing CVP contracts (the SMUD and Fazio supplies), appropriative water rights, and POU water and future planned water supplies that are considered already secured or highly likely to be secured.

[2] Because SCWA would implement a conjunctive use water supply program, water supplies would never exceed projected demands because groundwater would be pumped and surface water would be used to meet, not exceed water demands.

Source: SCWA 2005b:2-12; City of Rancho Cordova 2006c:27

### 3-1d. Alternatives to Long-Term Water Supply

As described above, SCWA has existing secured surface-water supplies (SMUD and Fazio supplies), appropriative water rights, and POU water), groundwater, and recycled water, as well as the right to GET-Remediated Water supplies pursuant to the Count-SCWA-Aerojet agreement, and is pursuing entitlements for future ~~one-year~~ surface water transfers ~~for dry and critically dry years~~. Because currently available water supplies for the SDCP/SRSP are reasonably likely, the identification and analysis of alternate sources of water and the impacts associated with those sources are not required under *Vineyard*. However, although it is not legally required, a discussion of alternative sources is included below.

The following alternative water supply options have been developed and are evaluated herein:

- Alternative 1 – Golden State Water Company
- Alternative 2 – City of Folsom
- Alternative 3 – Natomas Central Mutual Water Company

#### *Alternative 1 – Golden State Water Company*

Long-term water demands for the SDCP/SRSP could potentially be met by the GSWC (formerly known as Southern California Water Company). The GSWC generally serves the northeastern portion of Rancho Cordova. Its service area is generally bounded by Sunrise Boulevard and Hazel Avenue to the east, Mather Air Force Base to the south, Mather Field Road to the west, and the American River to the north.

The total available surface water supply available to GSWC is 20,000 afy (assuming GSWC does not receive Aerojet replacement water) and is diverted from the Folsom South Canal. The GSWC diverts surface water from

this is not correct.

the American River under a pre-1914 water right and from the Sacramento River under an existing surface water entitlement from the Reclamation, which is allocated as follows (City of Rancho Cordova 2006c:37):

- 10,000 afy from the American River through a pre-1914 water right.
- 10,000 afy from the American River through a CVP water-service contract pursuant to Public Law 101-514 (referred to as "Fazio water") with Reclamation.

Additional water demands in the GSWC service area are met through groundwater extraction from the Central Basin. GSWC pumps groundwater for the Cordova System from 15 production wells located in the Central Basin. Portions of the basin are severely impaired by groundwater contamination, caused primarily by past operations at Aerojet, which is located immediately east of the Cordova System. This contamination has caused GSWC to suspend operation of several groundwater wells. Extraction of groundwater is anticipated to decrease from 7,450 afy to 4,500 afy by 2015. Two production wells are expected to remain operational through 2032 and would continue to provide 4,500 afy of groundwater. (City of Rancho Cordova 2006c:38 and 41.)

It is possible that additional water supplies may be developed through acquisition of new surface water rights or modifications to existing surface water rights. Additional groundwater could be provided by using existing GSWC wells that have been decommissioned as a result of groundwater contamination or drilling new deep-well replacements for wells that GSWC has taken out of service because of actual or anticipated contamination. Use of existing decommissioned wells or drilling new deep-well replacements would require approval of the DPH. Additionally, the question of whether the groundwater basin could sustain additional pumping by GSWC without going beyond the determined sustained yield would have to be examined in a future analysis prior to any such action being taken.

Raw water supplies are treated by GSWC's the Coloma and the Pyrites WTPs. The maximum reliable daily treatment capacities of the Coloma WTP and the Pyrites WTP are approximately 7,140 gpm and 3,150 gpm, respectively. It is not known if the Coloma and the Pyrites WTPs would have the capacity to treat any additional water supplies developed for the SDCP/SRSP, and existing facilities may require expansion. If expansion of existing facilities is not feasible, new water treatment facilities may need to be constructed to serve the SDCP/SRSP. Under this alternative, additional off-site distribution facilities, which could include new water treatment facilities, conveyance infrastructure, pump stations, or storage tanks, may be required to convey water to the SDCP/SRSP.

If this alternative were implemented, the following potentially significant impacts could occur from potential development of new water treatment facilities, conveyance infrastructure, pump stations, or storage tanks:

- Aesthetics—Degradation of visual character and creation of new light and glare and skyglow from potential development of new pump stations or water treatment facilities.
- Air Quality—Temporary, short-term construction-generated emissions of criteria air pollutants, such as $PM_{10}$ (e.g., respirable particulate matter with a diameter smaller than 10 microns) and emissions of ozone precursors (e.g., reactive organic gases [ROG] and oxides of nitrogen [$NO_X$]), and exposure of sensitive receptors to toxic air contaminants and odors. Long-term emissions of criteria air pollutants or local mobile source carbon monoxide resulting from potential development of new water treatment facilities, conveyance infrastructure, pump stations, or storage tanks.
- Biological Resources—Loss and degradation of habitat for special-status wildlife and plants, potential loss and degradation of jurisdictional wetlands and other waters of the United States or waters of the State, and impacts on fisheries resulting from any increased diversion of surface water from the American River and additional extraction of groundwater from the Central Basin.

water supplies and delivery systems at the time of project approval to the satisfaction of the City. The project applicants of all project phases would identify that SCWA has legal entitlement to the water source and that the water source is available or reasonably foreseeable under normal, dry, and multiple dry years over a 20-year planning horizon for the amount of development proposed by the project. Therefore, General Plan Actions ISF 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 would ensure that a long-term, reliable water supply for individual projects is available or that needed improvements would be in place before approval of project-specific discretionary land-use entitlements and approvals, including all final small-lot maps; or for nonresidential projects, before issuance of use permits, building permits, or other entitlements.

Although there is a high degree of certainty that SCWA would be able to supply the project in the long term, the water supply for full project buildout cannot be physically delivered until the Vineyard Surface WTP, the proposed NSAPP, proposed NVWF Wells 4 through 6, ~~and potentially the Anatolia surface water transmission pipeline~~ are constructed and online. The Vineyard Surface WTP, the proposed NSAPP, and the proposed NVWF Wells 4 through 6 were identified and analyzed programmatically in the Zone 40 WSMP EIR and at the project level in IS/MNDs prepared for these facilities, and were not legally challenged. Potentially significant environmental impacts identified in these project-level CEQA documents for these facilities would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the mitigation measures incorporated as part of those projects. Therefore, there are no known significant regulatory and environmental obstacles for the timely future construction and operation of these facilities.

It is assumed that once these facilities are developed, the water supplies would continue to flow to SCWA without interruption, consistent with its existing water supply contracts, barring a major shift in climate or policy, or unless the California water law principles described earlier are applied in a significantly more restrictive manner. Therefore, SCWA would be able to supply the project water in the long term.

The water supply and infrastructure needed to serve the SDCP/SRSP is considered reasonably likely under the standards articulated by the California Supreme Court in *Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth, Inc. v. City of Rancho Cordova,* 40 Cal.4th 412 (2007). Therefore, an analysis of alternative water supplies is not required under the *Vineyard* case. However, for information purposes only, this EIR contains an analysis of alternative water supplies (described above) that could be pursued and developed in the very unlikely event that the planned water supply and the infrastructure for delivery to the SDCP/SRSP is delayed or does not become available.

**Mitigation Measure: No mitigation measures are required.**

**IMPACT 3-2: Potential Environmental Impacts of Providing Long-term Water Supplies to SDCP/SRSP.** *Implementation of the SDCP/SRSP could contribute indirectly to impacts identified in the Zone 40 WSMP EIR. The Zone 40 water conveyance and treatment facilities (i.e., the Vineyard Surface WTP, the proposed NSAPP, and the proposed NVWF Wells 4 through 6)[1] were analyzed at the project level in IS/MNDs prepared for these facilities. Potentially significant environmental impacts identified in these project-level CEQA documents for these facilities would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the mitigation measures incorporated as part of those projects. Therefore, SDCP/SRSP would not contribute to any significant and unavoidable impacts associated with Zone 40 WSMP infrastructure required to provide long-term water supplies to the SDCP/SRSP. This impact is considered* ***less than significant****.*

SCWA prepared a DEIR to analyze the impacts of implementing the Zone 40 WSMP. The DEIR was prepared and circulated for public review in November 2003 (SCH #95082041), and the FEIR was certified and the master

[1] As noted in Chapter 1, "Introduction," Section 1.3, Wells 1-3, which have been constructed and operating, are reanalyzed in Chapter 6 of this document because the original IS/MND prepared for those facilities relied in substantial part on the analysis that was the subject of the *Vineyard* litigation. SCWA opted to work as a responsible agency with the City of Rancho Cordova while the latter prepared this revised EIR to comply with the directives of the California Supreme Court to include an environmental analysis of the impacts of Wells 1-3 in this EIR.

After a nonpotable water supply is available to serve the SDCP/SRSP, the connections to the potable water system would be closed. The location of the off-site nonpotable water supply distribution system is not known at this time; however, it is assumed that the nonpotable water supply would be conveyed to the SDCP/SRSP through a booster pump station and storage tank at the intersection of Douglas Road and Rancho Cordova Parkway (see Exhibit 3-2, below) (Wood Rodgers 2007:17). The use of recycled water by the SDCP/SRSP would comply with all regulations for recycled water.

A planned Water Recycling Facility plant expansion could serve new areas of planned and expected growth and public open space areas, including Zone 40 and the City of Rancho Cordova. ~~The expanded water recycling facility and new water recycling service areas will be called Phase II of the SRCSD Water Recycling Program. Phase II construction will be timed with the need for the higher capacity and is currently expected to be in service within five to ten years.~~ Off-site facilities (i.e., infrastructure, storage tanks, and booster pumps) would be constructed by SRCSD ~~through Phase II of the SRCSD Water Recycling Program~~.

Because the SDCP/SRSP would install a nonpotable water system that would supply recycled water for the SDCP/SRSP in the future when such water becomes available, the SDCP/SRSP would comply with the City's recycled water ordinance, and therefore this impact would be **less than significant**.

**Mitigation Measure: No mitigation measures are required.**

## 3.6 RESIDUAL SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

Impacts associated with increased demand for potable and nonpotable water supplies and off-site water conveyance are considered less than significant. The reanalysis of NVWF Wells 1-3 determined that impacts associated with the continued operation of Wells 1-3 would be less than significant (see Chapter 6). Regarding the construction and operation of the Vineyard Surface WTP; the proposed NSAPP; and proposed NVWF Wells 4 through 6, all potentially significant environmental impacts identified in project-level CEQA documents for these facilities would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation measures contained in those CEQA documents; therefore, the SDCP/SRSP project would not contribute to any significant and unavoidable impacts associated with that infrastructure. Therefore, there would be no direct or indirect residual significant impacts related to increased demands for water supplies and on-site and off-site water conveyance facilities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Letter | Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) |
| SCWA | Darrell Eck |
| Response | March 1, 2011 |

SCWA-1 *SCWA provided a set of suggested edits and clarifications to the text of the Revised DEIR, primarily regarding water supply information in Chapter 3, "Water Supply," but also to text contained in Chapter 2, "Project Description"*

Please see FEIR Chapter 3, "Corrections and Revisions to the DEIR" for all Revised DEIR text edits that have been made in response to SCWA's comments.

# Clearinghouse

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE *of* PLANNING AND RESEARCH
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PLANNING UNIT

JERRY BROWN
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED
MAR - 4 2011
RANCHO CORDOVA
PLANNING

March 1, 2011

Patrick Angell
City of Rancho Cordova Planning Department
2729 Prospect Park Drive
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Subject: Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/Sun Ridge Specific Plan (SDCP/SRSP) Project
SCH#: 1997022055

Dear Patrick Angell:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Draft EIR to selected state agencies for review. The review period closed on February 28, 2011, and no state agencies submitted comments by that date. This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Clearinghouse-1

Please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process. If you have a question about the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number when contacting this office.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

1400 10th Street P.O. Box 3044 Sacramento, California 95812-3044
(916) 445-0613 FAX (916) 323-3018 www.opr.ca.gov

## Document Details Report
## State Clearinghouse Data Base

**SCH#** 1997022055
**Project Title** Sunrise Douglas Community Plan/Sun Ridge Specific Plan (SDCP/SRSP) Project
**Lead Agency** Rancho Cordova, City of

**Type** EIR Draft EIR

**Description** NOTE: Lead Agency changed to City of Rancho Cordova.

The project consists of extending the drainage culvert over Morrison Creek to accommodate widening Sunrise Boulevard.

### Lead Agency Contact

**Name** Patrick Angell
**Agency** City of Rancho Cordova Planning Department
**Phone** (916) 851-8700 **Fax**
**email**
**Address** 2729 Prospect Park Drive
**City** Rancho Cordova **State** CA **Zip** 95670

### Project Location

**County** Sacramento
**City**
**Region**
**Lat / Long** 38° 32' 32.46" N / 121° 12' 56.36" W
**Cross Streets** Sunrise Boulevard / Douglas Road/ Grant Line Road
**Parcel No.**
**Township** 8N **Range** 7E **Section** 3,7, **Base** MDB&M

### Proximity to:

**Highways** Hwy 16
**Airports** Mather Field
**Railways**
**Waterways** Deer, Morrison, Laguna Creeks and Cosumnes River
**Schools**
**Land Use** Sunrise Douglas Community Plan and Sun Ridge Specific Plan (mixed-use development: residential, commercial, parks, public)

**Project Issues** Aesthetic/Visual; Agricultural Land; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Drainage/Absorption; Flood Plain/Flooding; Geologic/Seismic; Noise; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Schools/Universities; Sewer Capacity; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Solid Waste; Toxic/Hazardous; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply; Wetland/Riparian; Growth Inducing; Landuse; Cumulative Effects; Other Issues

**Reviewing Agencies** Resources Agency; Department of Conservation; Department of Fish and Game, Region 2; Office of Historic Preservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 3; Department of Housing and Community Development; CA Department of Public Health; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Rights; Regional Water Quality Control Bd., Region 5 (Sacramento); Department of Toxic Substances Control; Native American Heritage Commission; Public Utilities Commission; State Lands Commission

**Date Received** 01/13/2011 **Start of Review** 01/13/2011 **End of Review** 02/28/2011

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.

| Letter | California Governor's Office of Planning and Research |
|---|---|
| Clearinghouse | State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit |
| Response | Scott Morgan, Director |
| | March 1, 2011 |

Clearinghouse-1 *The comment states that the State Clearinghouse submitted the Revised DEIR to selected state agencies for review, that the review period closed on February 28, 2011, and that no state agencies submitted comments by that date. The comment also acknowledges compliance with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.*

The comment does not specify additional information needed or particular insufficiencies in the Revised DEIR. The comment is noted.

# 3 CORRECTIONS AND REVISIONS TO THE REVISED DEIR

## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes revisions to the text in the Revised DEIR following its publication and public review. The changes are presented in the order in which they appear in the Revised DEIR and are identified by Revised DEIR page number. Revisions are shown as excerpts from the Revised DEIR text, with strikeout (~~strikeout~~) text for deletions and underline (underline) text for additions. These text revisions have been made in response to comment SCWA-1.

## 3.2 CORRECTIONS AND REVISIONS TO THE DEIR

### CHAPTER 2, "PROJECT DESCRIPTION"

On page 2-7, the following text is hereby added to the end of third bullet point:

> Because the entirety of the Arboretum project is in the Grant Line North Planning Area, water supply available for that planning area could be used for the Arboretum project.

On page 2-8, the first full sentence is hereby revised as follows:

> No formal development proposals have been submitted to the City ~~for these areas~~ except for the Arboretum Specific Plan.

On page 2-10, the last two sentences are hereby revised as follows:

> The estimates for the Grant Line North and Grant Line West planning areas, which have no specific development proposals as of May 2010 except for the Arboretum Specific Plan, are based on the conceptual land uses shown in the Land Use Element of the *Rancho Cordova General Plan* (2006a) (Figures LU-16 and LU-20). The Arboretum project is the only application submitted to the City for development in the Grant Line North Planning Area and it is unlikely that any other portion of the Planning Area will be developed before 2030. Total estimated water demand for buildout of the SDCP/SRSP is approximately 15,844 acre-feet per year (afy).

On page 2-11, footnote 6 of Table 2-4 is hereby revised as follows:

> Includes only acreage within Sunrise Douglas Community Plan boundaries and is based on development potential set forth in the City General Plan. The Arboretum project is the only application submitted to the City for development in the Grant Line North Planning Area and it is unlikely that any other portion of the Planning Area will be developed before 2030; thus, this demand and associated supplies could be used for any project within the Grant Line North Planning area.

On page 2-14, "North Vineyard Well Field Allocation to SDCP/SRSP" is hereby revised as follows:

> ~~**North Vineyard Well Field Allocation to SCDP/SRSP**~~
>
> ~~SCWA has allocated 5,717 afy from the NVWF to SRSP projects as listed in Table 2-5. This total allocation represents approximately 57% of the NVWF approved average annual production capacity of 10,000 afy. Wells 1 through 3 are capable of producing up to 3,600 afy; the total volume pumped from these constructed NVWF wells and delivered to the North Service Area in 2009 was 2,404 afy.~~

| ~~Table 2-5~~<br>~~North Vineyard Well Field Allocations~~ | |
|---|---|
| ~~SunRidge Specific Plan Projects~~ | ~~North Vineyard Well Field Allocation Date~~ |
| ~~Anatolia I, Anatolia II, and Anatolia III~~ | ~~January 7, 2003~~ |
| ~~SunRidge Park and Mather East~~ | ~~June 17, 2003~~ |
| ~~Anatolia I and II commercial and high density residential development~~ | ~~June 8, 2004~~ |
| ~~North Douglas I and II~~ | ~~June 8, 2004~~ |
| ~~Anatolia IV, Grantline 208, and SunRidge Park Phase II~~ | ~~July 26, 2005~~ |
| ~~Douglas 98, Cresleigh SunRidge/Lot J, Douglas 103, and Arista Del Sol~~ | ~~September 6, 2005~~ |
| ~~Montelena~~ | ~~October 18, 2005~~ |
| ~~Source: SCWA 2010~~ | |

~~Allocation of the remaining~~ Capacity ~~at~~ in the NVWF~~, when it becomes available, would~~ will be provided to projects within the Zone 40 service area on a first-come, first-served basis; therefore, it is not assured that other SDCP/SRSP projects would be guaranteed access to the NVWF. In the long term, the NVWF ~~would~~ will be integrated with the planned conjunctive use Zone 40 water facilities for the region, making both surface and groundwater supplies available.

## CHAPTER 3, "WATER SUPPLY"

On page 3-13, "Existing Central Valley Project Water Supply Entitlements for SCWA Zone 40, SMUD Assignment" is hereby revised as follows:

### SMUD Assignment

Under the terms of a three-party agreement (SCWA, Sacramento Municipal Utility District [SMUD], and the City of Sacramento), the City of Sacramento provides surface water to SMUD for use at two of SMUD's cogeneration facilities. SMUD provides15,000 afy of its CVP contract water to SCWA for municipal and industrial use. This water is currently diverted at the City of Sacramento's intake facilities at the confluence of the American and Sacramento Rivers and treated at the Sacramento River Water Treatment Plant. Based on SMUD's WFA purveyor-specific agreements, a second 15,000 afy of surface water is provided to SCWA for municipal and industrial uses. ~~, and to enable SCWA to construct groundwater facilities to provide water needed to meet SMUD's demand of up to 10,000 afy at its Rancho Seco cogeneration facility during water shortages in dry years. The amount of water required by SMUD is based on hydrologic year type and the amount of cut back SMUD may experience on their remaining CVP contract. Delivery of this water occurs through the Folsom South Canal (SCWA 2006:3-7).~~

~~SMUD's dry year demands are determined based on the frequency of dry years when additional water supplies are required to meet demands. Modeling studies conducted for the FRWP indicated that the frequency of SMUD demand is low, occurring in only 20% of years, with the need for the full 10,000 afy occurring in only 3% of years. It is expected that SMUD's dry year demands can be met through the unused portions of the SMUD CVP assignment (through 2030). (SCWA 2006:3-7, 3-8).~~

On page 3-14, "Central Valley Project Water (Public Law 101-514 ["Fazio Water"])" is hereby revised as follows:

### Central Valley Project Water (Public Law 101-514 ["Fazio Water"])

In April 1999, SCWA executed a CVP water-service contract pursuant to Public Law 101-514 (referred to as "Fazio water") that provides a permanent water supply of 22,000 afy, with 15,000 afy allocated to SCWA and 7,000 afy allocated to the City of Folsom. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) issued biological opinions (BOs) on the contract in accordance with the federal ESA. Reclamation issued a record of decision on the water service contracts on April 7, 1999. The BO issued by NMFS limited the water diversion amount to 7,200 afy until new fish screens were installed at the City of Sacramento's Sacramento River water treatment plant. Construction of a fish screen was completed in 2004 for the City of Sacramento's municipal intake facility along the Sacramento River, and now the full contract amount of 15,000 afy is available and authorized through the contract. This screen protects outmigrating spring-, fall-, and winter-run Chinook salmon; Central Valley steelhead; Delta smelt; Sacramento splittail; and resident game and nongame fish from entrainment. SCWA began taking delivery of the Fazio water in 1999 at the City of Sacramento's Franklin connection through a long-term wheeling agreement with the City of Sacramento. ~~This contract remains in effect until it expires in 2024.~~

On page 3- 14, "Other Transfer Supplies" is hereby revised as follows:

### Other Transfer Supplies

SCWA is pursuing purchase and transfer agreements with other entities north of its service area in the Sacramento River basin. SCWA's estimated long-term average use of these water supplies would be approximately 5,200 afy. ~~This water would be purchased only in dry and critically dry years, for one-year periods.~~ None of these water transfer agreements have been executed at this time, as none are needed for the foreseeable future; they are therefore still in the preliminary negotiation stage. One-year water transfers are exempt from CEQA (Water Code Section 1729; CEQA Guidelines Section 15282(u)), and thus can be implemented quickly by willing parties.

On page 3-14, "Recycled-Water Component" is hereby revised as follows:

### RECYCLED-WATER COMPONENT

"Recycled water" refers to wastewater treated to a tertiary level—filtration and disinfection (Title 22, unrestricted use)—and is used for nonpotable uses such as landscape irrigation at parks, schools, and rights-of-way. Approximately 4,400 afy of recycled water is <u>available</u> ~~currently provided~~ to SCWA by the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD). This water is used within the Zone 40 service area to offset demand by parks and for other nonpotable uses. (See "City of Rancho Cordova's Recycled-Water Supplies," below for further discussion.)

On page 3-15, "Groundwater Supplies in SCWA Zone 40" is hereby revised as follows:

### Groundwater Supplies in SCWA Zone 40

SCWA currently exercises, and will continue to exercise, its rights as a groundwater appropriator and will extract water from the Central Basin for the beneficial use of its customers. As a signatory to the WFA, SCWA is committed to adhering to the long-term average sustainable yield of the Central Basin (i.e., 273,000 afy) recommended in the WFA. Total groundwater pumping (i.e., urban and agricultural pumping) within the Central Basin is approximately 248,500 afy, of which approximately 59,700 afy is pumped within Zone 40 (agricultural demand, 21,900 afy; urban demand, 37,800 afy) (SCWA 2005a). The remaining groundwater is pumped by the City of Sacramento, Elk Grove Water Service, Cal-Am, Golden State Water Company (GSWC), <u>Fruitridge Vista Water Company, Florin County Water District,</u> and private and agricultural pumpers. Projected groundwater pumping volumes from the Central Basin in

2030 would range from 235,000 afy to 253,000 afy for urban and agricultural demands (SCWA 2005a). Of that amount, it is projected that SCWA Zone 40 would pump an average of 40,900 afy to meet urban water demand within Zone 40 through 2030 (Table 3-6).

On page 3-16, "GET-Remediated Water Groundwater" is hereby revised as follows:

### *GET-Remediated Water Groundwater*

Aerojet General Corporation (Aerojet) currently extracts and treats contaminated groundwater at various GET facilities at or near its property in eastern Sacramento County. The GET facilities are operated under one or more directives from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The directives require extraction of contaminated groundwater, treatment of the groundwater, and appropriate discharge of treated groundwater, principally to the American River. ~~The GET facilities currently extract, treat, and discharge to the American River approximately 15,000 afy of GET-Remediated Water, and these facilities are being expanded under government oversight over the next several years to extract, treat, and discharge more than 26,000 afy. Additionally, there are two other GET facilities (also under environmental agency oversight) that presently discharge to Morrison Creek, but can, through construction of new pipelines, discharge to the American River. One of the GET facilities discharging to Morrison Creek is operated by McDonnell Douglas Corporation (MDC)/Boeing, which, along with Aerojet, is obligated to remediate groundwater migrating from portions of property formerly owned by MDC/Boeing and currently owned by Aerojet. Upon completion of all planned GET facilities, and if the water currently discharging to Morrison Creek is redirected to the American River through pipelines, more than 35,000 afy of treated groundwater would be discharged to the American River.~~

GET-Remediated Water is currently discharged to the American River and is available for diversion at the FRWP on the Sacramento River under agreement between Aerojet and SCWA authorizing that diversion (*GET Remediated Water and the Agreement between Sacramento County, the Sacramento County Water Agency, and Aerojet General Corporation*). The agreement, which was entered on May 12, 2010, grants to SCWA 8,900 afy of the GET-Remediated Water discharged to the American River to meet water demands of the Rio del Oro Specific Plan.

On page 3-17, the first paragraph under "Improved Sustainability of Groundwater" is hereby revised as follows:

### *Improved Sustainability of Groundwater*

An opportunity may exist to investigate the sensitivity of the Central Basin's negotiated sustainable yield and determine whether any additional pumping capacity may exist without causing the basin to become overdrafted. The sustainable yield for the Central Basin was negotiated by a variety of stakeholders through the Water Forum process. The City of Rancho Cordova would need to coordinate with the Water Forum successor effort—the ~~Central Sacramento County Groundwater Forum~~ Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority —and other groundwater appropriators to scientifically and comprehensively evaluate whether the Central Basin could support a higher yield (more than 273,000 afy) while still maintaining the objectives of the WFA.

On page 3-17, "Reasonable Likelihood of Zone 40 Water Supplies" is hereby revised as follows:

### REASONABLE LIKELIHOOD OF ZONE 40 WATER SUPPLIES

In wet and normal water years, SCWA would divert surface water from the American River at the ~~Folsom South Canal~~ FRWP diversion facilities consistent with the entitlement contracts described above. The underlying groundwater basin would be replenished in wet years as a result of this reliance on surface

water. In dry water years, SCWA's surface water could be reduced based on ~~recommended~~ dry-year cutback volumes from the American River outlined in the CVP contracts. ~~WFA – those volumes that purveyors have agreed to not divert from the American River during dry years.~~ During dry years, SCWA would increase groundwater pumping so that it could continue to meet customers' water demand, and it would implement a water-shortage contingency plan that would result in a 28% reduction in water demand (SCWA 2005b:2-11). In addition, the City will implement conservation measures, which are currently being developed by SCWA as part of its Zone 41 UWMP update, to reduce water consumption by 20% by 2020 per SBx7-7.

On page 3-19, "Circumstances Affecting the Likelihood of Long-Term Water Supplies" is hereby revised as follows:

### CIRCUMSTANCES AFFECTING THE LIKELIHOOD OF LONG-TERM WATER SUPPLIES

Because Zone 40 water is provided ~~allocated~~ on a first-come, first-served basis, the water available to the SDCP/SRSP under the Zone 40 WSMP and the Zone 41 UWMP could be affected by rapid development in other portions of Zone 40 or by expansion of the City of Elk Grove's urban services area resulting in less water supplies available to SCWA to meet demands. Neither scenario has occurred or is anticipated to occur in the immediate future. As development occurs, SCWA will track service demands in relation to available supplies. Specific projects that are planned for in the future would be served with water supplies as the necessary conveyance and treatment facilities to deliver water to the newly developing areas are developed.

On page 3-25, "City of Rancho Cordova's Recycled-Water Supplies" is hereby revised as follows:

### CITY OF RANCHO CORDOVA'S RECYCLED-WATER SUPPLIES

SRCSD is responsible for the collection, treatment, disposal, and reuse (of recycled water) of up to 5 mgd of wastewater throughout most of the urbanized areas of Sacramento County, including the majority of the SCWA ~~SWCA~~ retail service areas. SRCSD implemented a water recycling program on the Sacramento Regional Water Treatment Plant (SRWTP) site, which began service to communities in southern Sacramento County in 2003.

Through an agreement between SCWA and SRCSD, SCWA has successfully implemented a water recycling program (SRCSD 2007). Approximately 4,400 afy of recycled water is available ~~currently provided~~ to SCWA by SRCSD and used within the Zone 40 service area. This program provides recycled water for SRCSD's on-site uses and for large commercial irrigation customers within Zone 40 (e.g., commercial uses, industrial uses, right-of-way landscaping, schools, and parks). Because of its high reliability and its independence of hydrologic conditions in any given year, recycled water is a desirable source of water for a community's outdoor irrigation demands—parks, schools, street medians, landscaping of residential front and back yards, and public open space. It is also desirable for industrial uses such as cooling water. In addition, recycled water is commonly used for environmental purposes such as wetlands and habitat restoration. SRCSD is working in partnership with SCWA to serve areas in Zone 40. ~~, including Rancho Cordova.~~ The expanded water-recycling facility and new water-recycling service areas will be called Phase II of the SRCSD Water Recycling Program and new facilities will be located in Elk Grove. Phase II construction will be timed with the need for the higher capacity and is currently expected to be in service in five to ten years.

On page 3-25, "Expanded Use of Recycled Water" is hereby revised as follows:

### Expanded Use of Recycled Water

The water recycling program on the SRWTP site was designed and constructed to be readily expandable from 5 mgd to 10 mgd in accordance with SRCSD's Master Reclamation Permit (WDR #97-146). To plan for water recycling projects beyond 2010, a planned plant expansion of the water recycling facility from 5 mgd to 10 mgd could serve new areas of planned and expected growth and public open space areas. This expansion would increase recycled water usage in Zone 40 to 3,700 afy. ~~The increased use of recycled water within Zone 40 would increase the total volume of supplies available to SCWA to meet its projected demands within Zone 40.~~

On page 3-32, "3-1a. SDCP/SRSP Water Demand" is hereby revised as follows:

### 3-1a. SDCP/SRSP Water Demand

To estimate total future water demand for buildout of the SDCP/SRSP, SCWA's Zone 40 water-demand factors were applied to the acreage for each land use designation that generates water use within the SDCP/SRSP. Table 3-7 provides a summary of the water demand for each proposed or approved project within the SDCP/SRSP boundaries, as well as for the General Plan land use designations for Grant Line North and Grant Line West planning areas.

The estimates of water demand for projects under construction (Anatolia I-III and SunRidge Park) are based on final approved maps and building permits. The estimates of water demand for approved projects that are not under construction (Anatolia IV, Arista del Sol, Cresleigh SunRidge, Douglas 103, Douglas 98, Grantline 208, Mather East, Montelena, and North Douglas) are based on tentative maps, rezone, or development agreements. The estimates of water demand for the proposed projects (North Douglas II, Heritage Falls, The Ranch at SunRidge, Sun Creek Specific Plan, and the portion of the Arboretum Specific Plan within the SDCP) are based on acreages and unit counts as proposed by the applicants or in the associated environmental documents prepared by the City. The estimates for the Grant Line North and Grant Line West planning areas, which have no specific development proposals as of May 2010 except for the Arboretum Specific Plan, are based on the conceptual land uses shown in the Land Use Element of the *Rancho Cordova General Plan* (Figures LU-16 on pg 65 and LU-20 on pg 71, City of Rancho Cordova 2006a). The Arboretum project is the only application submitted to the City for development in the Grant Line North Planning Area and it is unlikely that any other portion of the Planning Area will be developed before 2030. As shown on Table 3-8, the total estimated water demand for buildout of the SDCP/SRSP is approximately 15,844 afy: 9,162 afy for the SDCP and 6,682 afy for the SRSP. The water demand for the SDCP/SRSP shown in Table 3-8 reflects water conservation targets identified in the WFA; however, the water demand does not reflect the 20% reduction in water use that is mandated under SBx7-7. SCWA is currently preparing its 2010 Zone 41 UWMP, which will include new requirements for water conservation as set forth in SBx7-7, and it is expected that the City will implement the conservation measures identified in the 2010 Zone 41 UWMP after the plan adoption by SCWA in late 2011.

On page 3-33, footnote 6 of Table 3-8 is hereby revised as follows:

Includes only acreage within Sunrise Douglas Community Plan boundaries. The Arboretum project is the only application submitted to the City for development in the Grant Line North Planning Area and it is unlikely that any other portion of the Planning Area will be developed before 2030; thus, this demand and associated supplies could be used for any project within the Grant Line North Planning Area.

On page 3-34, "3-1b. SDCP/SRSP Water Supply Plan" is hereby revised as follows:

### 3-1b. SDCP/SRSP Water Supply Plan

Surface water would be diverted from the Sacramento River via the FRWP facilities and conveyed to the Vineyard Surface WTP for treatment. Treated water would then be conveyed to the SDCP/SRSP through the NSAP (see Impact 3.17-3, below).

Groundwater would be provided to the SRCP/SRSP by the NVWF (see Impact 3.17-3, below). The SDCP/SRSP water supply plan would solely rely on NVWF groundwater to serve near-term development. SCWA has constructed the first phase of the NVWF, consisting of three wells and three filters. These first three NVWF wells (Wells 1 through 3) are operational and are capable of producing approximately 3,600 afy. The total volume pumped from the NVWF and delivered to the SRSP in 2009 was 1,077 afy.

SCWA plans to construct four additional wells (Wells 4 through 7) as new water supplies are required in the SDCP/SRSP. The NVWF could provide for the extraction of up to 10,000 afy of groundwater at buildout. ~~SCWA has allocated a total of 7,300 afy from the NVWF to projects within the SDCP/SRSP, including 5,717 afy to the SRSP (see Table 2-5 in Chapter 2, "Project Description"), 1,493 afy to the Ranch at SunRidge, and 63 afy to the North Douglas II development project. Allocation of c~~ Capacity at the NVWF~~, when it becomes available, would continue to be provided to projects within the SDCP/SRSP~~ would be provided to projects in Zone 40's NSA on a first-come, first-served basis; therefore, it is not assured that ~~other~~ SDCP/SRSP projects would be guaranteed access to the NVWF. In the long term, the NVWF would be integrated with the planned conjunctive use Zone 40 water supplies and facilities for the region, making both surface and groundwater supplies available.

The provision of long-term water supply to the SDCP/SRSP relies on the construction of additional wells in the NVWF and construction and operation of surface water conveyance facilities identified in the Zone 40 WSMP EIR (i.e., the Vineyard Surface WTP and the NSAPP) (see Impact 3-3 below). No additional SDCP/SRSP development could be authorized if 1) the ~~current 3,600 afy capacity of the NVWF is allocated to other development and~~ additional groundwater wells and SCWA's surface water conveyance facilities have not been constructed nor are online; or 2) all of the ~~SCWA-allocated 7,300 afy~~ capacity of the NVWF is met and no additional surface water supplies are available because SCWA's surface water conveyance facilities have not been constructed nor are online. The Vineyard Surface WTP, the proposed NSAPP, and the proposed NVWF Wells 4 through 6 were identified and analyzed programmatically in the Zone 40 WSMP EIR and at the project level in IS/MNDs prepared for these facilities. Potentially significant environmental impacts identified in these project-level CEQA documents for these facilities would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the mitigation measures incorporated as part of those projects (see Impact 3-3, below). Therefore, there are no known significant regulatory and environmental obstacles for construction and operation these facilities. In the long term, SCWA anticipates the majority of water demands in the NSA (including the SDCP/SRSP) would be met with surface water. However, the year-to-year mix of surface and groundwater varies depending on a large number of variables and surface water and groundwater supplies would be adjusted as necessary to meet the demands of the NSA as part of its conjunctive use program (SCWA 2006:4-31).

On pages 3-35 to 3-36, "3-1d. Alternatives to Long-Term Water Supply" is hereby revised as follows:

### 3-1d. Alternatives to Long-Term Water Supply

As described above, SCWA has existing secured surface-water supplies (SMUD and Fazio supplies), appropriative water rights, and POU water), groundwater, and recycled water, as well as the right to GET-Remediated Water supplies pursuant to the Count-SCWA-Aerojet agreement, and is pursuing entitlements for future ~~one-year~~ surface water transfers. ~~for dry and critically dry years.~~ Because currently available water supplies for the SDCP/SRSP are reasonably likely, the identification and analysis of

alternate sources of water and the impacts associated with those sources are not required under *Vineyard*. However, although it is not legally required, a discussion of alternative sources is included below.

The following alternative water supply options have been developed and are evaluated herein:

- Alternative 1 – Golden State Water Company
- Alternative 2 – City of Folsom
- Alternative 3 – Natomas Central Mutual Water Company

### *Alternative 1 – Golden State Water Company*

Long-term water demands for the SDCP/SRSP could potentially be met by the GSWC (formerly known as Southern California Water Company). The GSWC generally serves the northeastern portion of Rancho Cordova. Its service area is generally bounded by Sunrise Boulevard and Hazel Avenue to the east, Mather Air Force Base to the south, Mather Field Road to the west, and the American River to the north.

The total available surface water supply available to GSWC is 15,000 ~~20,000~~ afy (assuming GSWC does not receive Aerojet replacement water) and is diverted from the Folsom South Canal. The GSWC diverts surface water from the American River under a pre-1914 water right and from the Sacramento River under an existing surface water entitlement from the Reclamation, which is allocated as follows (City of Rancho Cordova 2006c:37):

- 5,000 ~~10,000~~ afy from the American River through a pre-1914 water right.
- 10,000 afy from the American River through a CVP water-service contract pursuant to Public Law 101-514 (referred to as "Fazio water") with Reclamation.

On page 3-42, the second paragraph is hereby revised as follows:

Although there is a high degree of certainty that SCWA would be able to supply the project in the long term, the water supply for full project buildout cannot be physically delivered until the Vineyard Surface WTP, the proposed NSAPP, and the proposed NVWF Wells 4 through 6 ~~and potentially the Anatolia surface water transmission pipeline~~ are constructed and online. The Vineyard Surface WTP, the proposed NSAPP, and the proposed NVWF Wells 4 through 6 were identified and analyzed programmatically in the Zone 40 WSMP EIR and at the project level in IS/MNDs prepared for these facilities, and were not legally challenged. Potentially significant environmental impacts identified in these project-level CEQA documents for these facilities would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of the mitigation measures incorporated as part of those projects. Therefore, there are no known significant regulatory and environmental obstacles for the timely future construction and operation of these facilities.

On page 3-48, the second paragraph is hereby revised as follows:

A planned Water Recycling Facility plant expansion could serve new areas of planned and expected growth and public open space areas, including Zone 40 and the City of Rancho Cordova. ~~The expanded water recycling facility and new water recycling service areas will be called Phase II of the SRCSD Water Recycling Program. Phase II construction will be timed with the need for the higher capacity and is currently expected to be in service within five to ten years.~~ Off-site facilities (i.e., infrastructure, storage tanks, and booster pumps) would be constructed by SRCSD. ~~through Phase II of the SRCSD Water Recycling Program.~~

On page 7-5, the text of the first bullet point is hereby revised as follows:

- The **Grant Line North Planning Area** is located to the south of the SDCP/SRSP. This area is planned to be developed into five or six neighborhoods to support a population of 16,601 people, and would contain at least one village center that would provide employment opportunities. This area includes all of the proposed Arboretum project. The Grant Line North Planning Area would include recreational trails and facilities, public transit services, and open space. It consists of 1,846 acres, and would be developed to provide 6,916 dwelling units and 3,634 jobs.

# 4 LIST OF FEIR PREPARERS

## CITY OF RANCHO CORDOVA (LEAD AGENCY)

Paul Junker ..... City Planning Director
B.S., 17 years of experience

Patrick Angell, AICP ..... City EIR Project Manager
B.A., 17 years of experience

## AECOM

Francine Dunn ..... Principal
B.A.; 25 years of experience

Wendy Copeland ..... Project Director
B.S., M.S.; 12 years of experience

Suzanne Enslow ..... Project Manager
B.A.; 11 years of experience

Jenifer King ..... Water Supply
B.S.; 12 years of experience

Gayiety Lane ..... Publishing
A.A.; 11 years of experience