
3.16 - Utilities and Service Systems

3.16.1 - Introduction

This section describes the existing utilities and service systems potential effects from project implementation on the site and its surrounding area. Descriptions and analysis in this section are based on information provided by the City of Elk Grove Sphere of Influence Amendment Area Municipal Service Review, the 1993 County of Sacramento General Plan, 2009 Sacramento County General Plan Update Draft Environmental Impact Report, and applicable state laws.

Potable Water

Sacramento County Water Agency

The Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA), Zone 41¹, is responsible for operating and maintaining its public water system. SCWA Zone 41 currently provides potable water to the northern and western portions of the City of Elk Grove and unincorporated portions of the County of Sacramento. SCWA's Zone 41's service area currently includes a very small portion of the Sphere of Influence Amendment (SOIA) Area, which is bounded by Franklin Boulevard, Bilby Road, Bruceville Road, and Kammerer Road. The remaining SOIA Area does not currently receive potable water. Exhibit 3.16-1 shows the municipal water service providers in the SOIA Area.

SCWA provides municipal water to approximately 49,000 households. Approximately 85 percent of SCWA's water supply comes from groundwater wells. SCWA pumps groundwater from the South American Sub-basin of the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin. This groundwater basin is not adjudicated, and the groundwater level trends do not indicate the basin to be in an overdraft condition.

The remaining water demand is met by surface water supplies. Customers in certain parts of the Laguna service area receive a portion of their drinking water from surface water (American River) from the City of Sacramento via the Franklin Intertie.

Major Infrastructure

Sacramento County Water Agency's Zone 40² provides for the construction of major water supply facilities in the urban and urbanizing areas of the Elk Grove, Vineyard, and Rancho Cordova communities, generally located in the central part of the County. Portions of Zone 40's boundaries also extend into the SOIA Area. Major facilities are funded by development and utility charges. In addition, the Water Agency owns and operates 61 wells and 11 water treatment plants. Major services include water supply development review, planning, and water supply capital facilities design.

¹ Zone 41 provides potable water to 28,000 customer connections located in 7 separate service areas.

² Zone 40 is a capital construction fund that provides for wholesale water supply in the southern portion of the County.

Utilities and Service Systems

Infrastructure Planning

Sacramento County Water Agency’s Zone 40 efforts are guided by four primary documents for the planning of future infrastructure and services:

- Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Draft 2002 Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan
- Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan
- Central Sacramento County Groundwater Management Plan (Central Basin GMP)
- Zone 40 Water System Infrastructure Plan (SCWA/MWH, November 2006)

The planning documents describe and quantify the facilities needed to provide adequate municipal water service to the anticipated service area in the year 2030, which projects new areas of future growth. The SOIA Area is outside of the Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan’s 2030 Study Area.

SCWA’s Water Supply Master Plan provides an analysis, based on a 2030 planning horizon, of the water supply needs throughout the service area. SCWA has planned for and anticipated increased water demand within the City, including buildout of several large areas within the City. The analysis included within the Water Supply Master Plan indicates that SCWA will have a high level of control to implement the Plan and is expected to meet water demand within its planning area. Table 3.16-1 provides the current and projected water demand for the Zone 40 service area. Table 3.16-2 provides the estimated water supply for the Zone 40 service area.

Table 3.16-1: Zone 40 Current and Projected Water Demand (acre-feet annually)

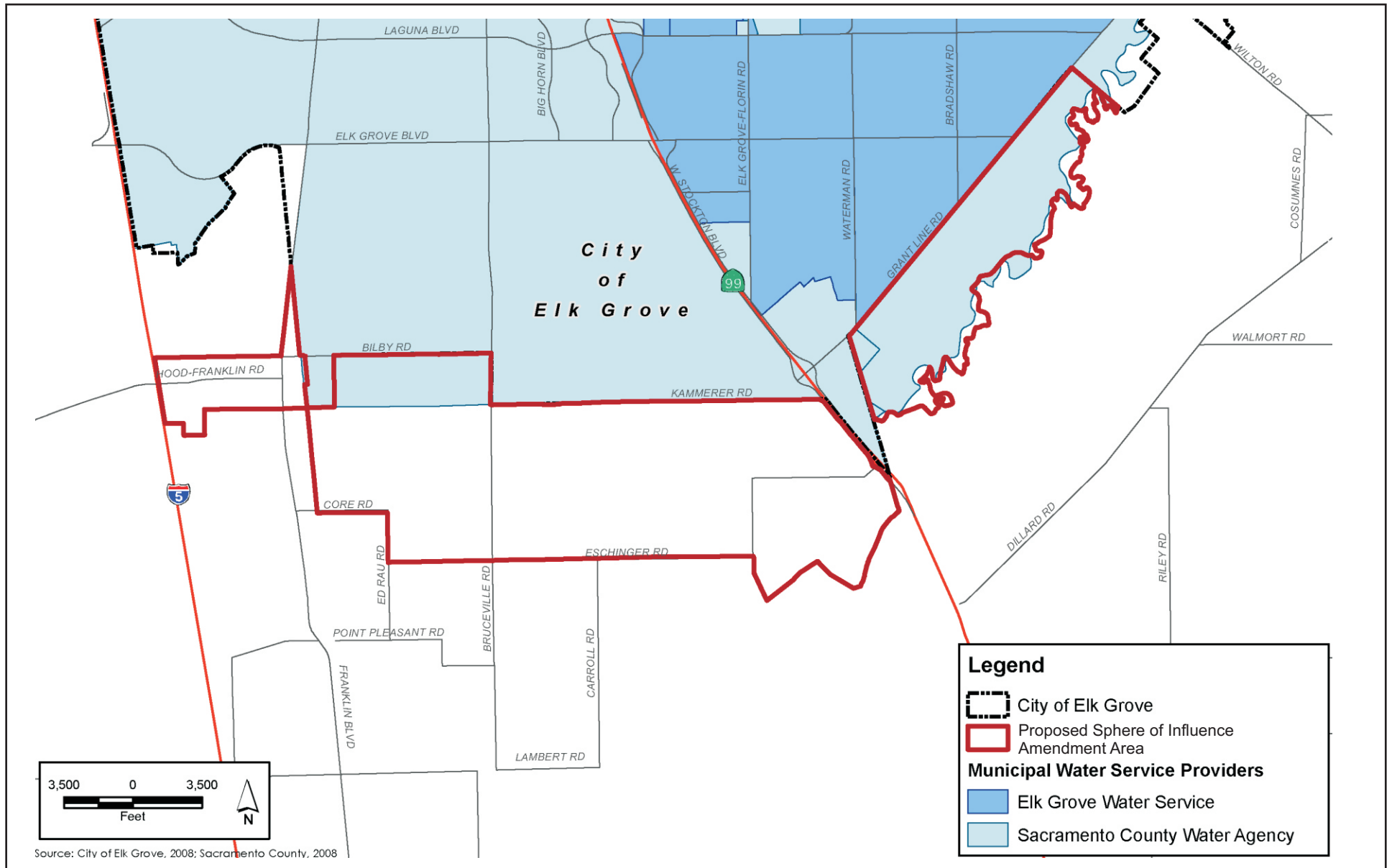
Water Demand	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total Water Use	9,819	51,585	77,380	93,642	104,424	113,064

Source: SWCA Urban Water Management Plan, 2005.

Table 3.16-2: Zone 40 Water Supply (acre-feet annually)

Water Supply	Normal Year	Single Dry Year	Multiple Dry Years		
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Groundwater	39,097	68,327	69,599	69,599	68,522
Remediated Groundwater	14,532	14,532	14,532	14,532	14,532
Surface Water	69,567	34,683	26,106	26,106	23,183
Recycled Water	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400
Total Water Supply	127,596	121,942	114,637	114,637	110,637

Source: SWCA Urban Water Management Plan, 2005.



Source: City of Elk Grove, 2008. Sacramento County, 2008.



Michael Brandman Associates

32330002 • 09/2011 | 3.16-1_municipal_water_service_providers.cdr

Exhibit 3.16-1 Municipal Water Service Providers

Elk Grove Water Service (Florin Resource Conservation District)

Elk Grove Water Service (EGWS) currently provides municipal water to the southeastern portion of the City of Elk Grove, bounded by Sheldon Road to the north, State Route 99 to the west, Grantline Road to the east and the Union Industrial Park to the south. EGWS's current service boundaries are immediately adjacent to the SOIA Area. EGWS is typically supplied from groundwater sources. During peak periods in the summer, EGWS purchases wholesale treated surface water and groundwater from SCWA Zone 40. EGWS provides water to approximately 11,914 connections, with a customer base of approximately 35,607 people within the City.

EGWS currently receives a portion of their water supply from SCWA Zone 40. EGWS is provided water through a wholesale master water agreement with SCWA. Tariff Area No. 2 is located within the boundaries of SCWA's Zone 40, which has various sources of water supply, including groundwater, surface water, and recycled water. EGWS has a contractual agreement of up to 8,000 acre-feet per year. As a recipient of water supplies from SCWA as a wholesaler for Tariff Area No. 2, EGWS is indirectly a part of SCWA's Zone 40 Groundwater Management Plan.

It is not anticipated that EGWS will be the municipal water service provider in the SOIA Area, as the extension of EGWS's boundaries would cause overlapping service boundaries with SCWA.

Irrigation Water

Omochumne-Hartnell Water District

The Omochumne-Hartnell Water District (OHWD) provides irrigation water strictly for agricultural uses. OHWD's current service area includes the entire northeastern portion of the SOIA Area. Anticipated future growth of the SOIA Area will not require urban water services from OHWD; therefore, no infrastructure analysis is needed. OHWD will remain the irrigation water service provider until anticipated urban growth occurs.

Wastewater

Sacramento County Environmental Management Department

Septic Systems

Existing agricultural and rural residential land uses are served by individual septic systems. Major portions of the SOIA Area not served by a public wastewater service are served by private septic systems. The Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (EMD) provides mandated regulatory services in food service, hazardous materials, solid waste facilities, and septic service. Conventional septic systems use seepage pits of varying depths. The standard pit depth in the area is 35 feet.

Sacramento Area Sewer District

Wastewater Collection

The Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD) provides local wastewater conveyance services and infrastructure throughout the Sacramento region. SASD maintains and provides wastewater

collection and conveyance from the local residences and businesses in the urbanized, unincorporated areas of the County; the cities of Elk Grove, Rancho Cordova, and Citrus Heights; portions of the City of Sacramento; and a very small area in the City of Folsom. The service area covers approximately 270 square miles and has a population of over 750,000. Exhibit 3.16-2 shows the service area of the Sacramento County Sanitation District 1 (CSD-1), also known as the Sacramento Area Sewer District.

The smaller local pipelines that SASD operates connect to the larger regional pipelines maintained by Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District. Existing SASD facilities are adjacent to the SOIA Area.

Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

Wastewater Collection

The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD) provides large pipeline conveyance of wastewater from all areas serviced by SASD, the City of Sacramento, the City of West Sacramento, and the City of Folsom to the wastewater treatment plant. The trunk lines that transport wastewater from the local residences and businesses flow into much larger regional pipelines maintained by SRCSD. SRCSD conveys wastewater through the larger regional pipes into the wastewater treatment plant operated and maintained by the District. After wastewater is treated and de-chlorinated, the treated effluent is discharged into the Sacramento River.

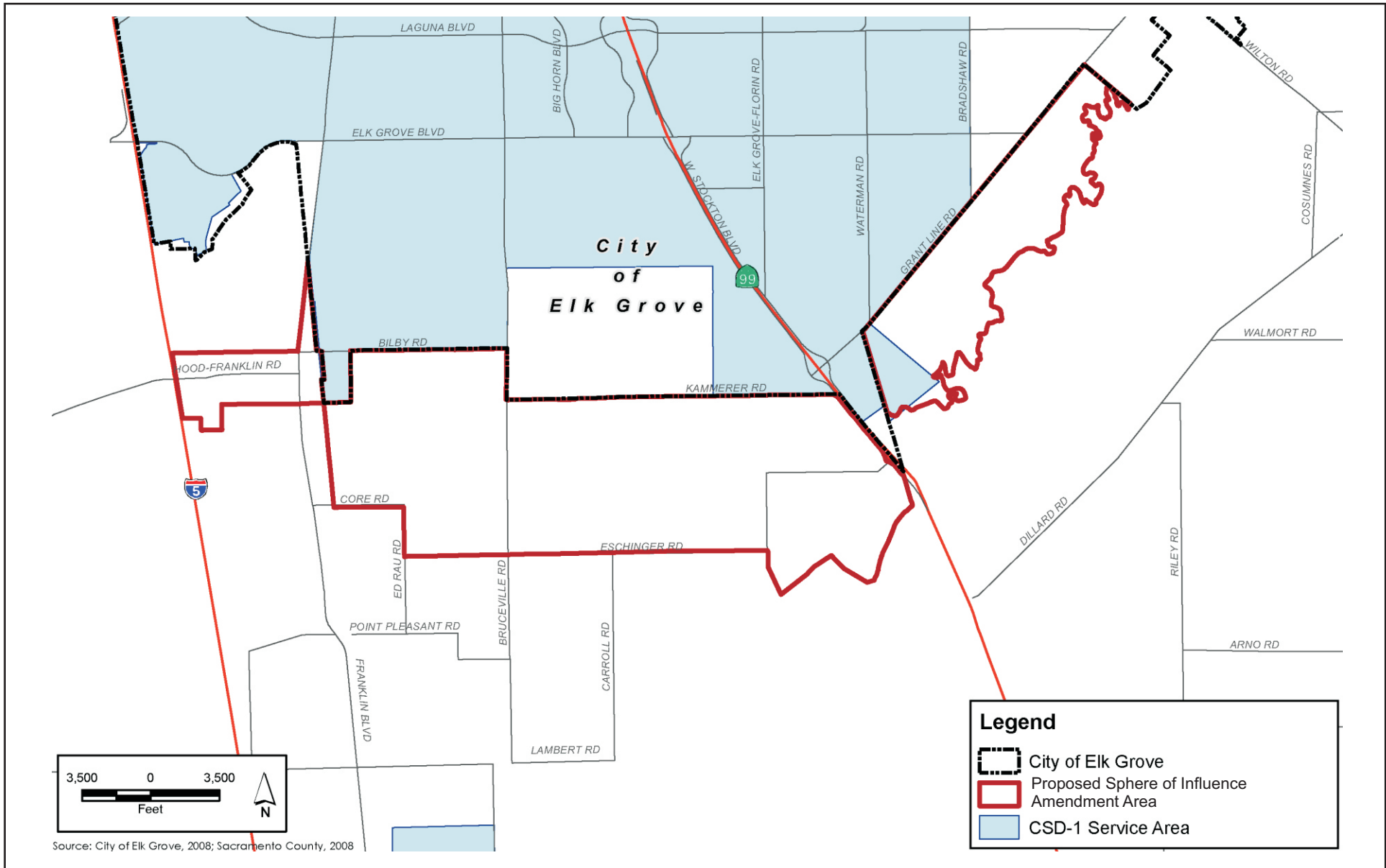
SASD has an adopted master planning document analyzing sewer conveyance needs of the area within the County's Urban Services Boundary (USB). Relief, rehabilitation, and expansion projects that are needed to meet demand are identified in the SASD Master Plan.

SRCSD is currently implementing large-scale improvements of the regional interceptor system to correct existing deficiencies and in anticipation of growth over the next 15 years. Improvements include the construction and extension of several interceptors and force mains.

Wastewater Treatment

SRCSD is in the process of expanding the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWTP) to accommodate 250 million gallons a day (mgd) of Average Dry Weather Flows (ADWF) and maintaining the 400 mgd for Average Wet Weather Flows (AWWF). The facility's current ADWF is approximately 165 mgd, with a permitted capacity of 181 mgd for ADWF. These expansions are projected to accommodate all projected regional growth through the year 2020.

The discharge permit adopted for the SRWTP in 2000 contains new, more stringent requirements at both the state and federal levels that are designed to restrict discharges of toxic pollutants into surface waters. Water recycling is a compliance strategy currently being used by SRCSD. Biosolids recycling technologies may also be implemented. The allowable total maximum daily loads of pollutants discharged into the Sacramento River, as well as prohibitions on elevated temperature of discharges into the Sacramento River, will be future concerns.



Source: City of Elk Grove, 2008. Sacramento County, 2008.



Michael Brandman Associates

32330002 • 09/2011 | 3.16-2_wastewater_service_providers.cdr

Exhibit 3.16-2 Wastewater Service Providers

SACRAMENTO LAFCO • ELK GROVE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AMENDMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Storm Drainage

Sacramento County Water Agency

Storm Drainage

Sacramento County Water Agency provides for the construction of major drainage facilities in the urban and urbanizing areas of the unincorporated county and the cities of Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, and Rancho Cordova. A majority of the City of Elk Grove and a portion of the SOIA Area are within SCWA's Zone 11A. Fees collected within the zone at the time of development fund the construction of the major drainage infrastructure in the urbanizing areas.

The area zones were created in order to finance, construct, acquire, reconstruct, maintain, operate, extend, repair, or otherwise improve any work or improvement of common benefit to such zone or participating zones.

SCWA Development Review staff evaluates new development proposals for subdivisions and commercial properties to ensure that improvement plans are in compliance with drainage and floodplain management policies. New development is required to conform to County standards, drainage ordinances, and floodplain development policies. SCWA also administers the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) for the unincorporated portion of the County.

City of Elk Grove, Development Services Group, Public Works Department, Water Resources

Storm Drainage

The City of Elk Grove provides local stormwater drainage services to residents within the City's boundaries. The Water Resources Division is responsible for drainage, flood control, stormwater quality, and long-term water and urban runoff planning within the City. The Division's mission is to protect the residents and businesses from the threat and damage of flooding, preserve natural areas, and protect water quality throughout the City.

The Division operates and maintains 66 miles of open channels, 330 miles of drainage pipes, four pump stations, over 8 miles of levees, four stormwater pump stations, and 19 flood control and water quality detention basins.

The Division's activities include:

- Pipeline, channel, and creek clearing and repairing;
- Detention basin and pump station maintenance, rehabilitation, and replacement;
- Response to drainage and flooding problems during storms;
- Complying with state and federal permitting requirements; and
- Engineering and Planning.

Utilities and Service Systems

The Division reviews drainage studies and plans for new development to ensure that new storm drainage facilities will accommodate the stormwater runoff generated from new structures and roads to convey stormwater to the Sacramento and Cosumnes Rivers. The Division also works to protect the City from seasonal flooding.

The City is a partner in the Sacramento Storm Water Quality Partnership, comprising the County of Sacramento and the cities of Sacramento, Citrus Heights, Folsom, Rancho Cordova, Elk Grove, and Galt. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region issued members in the partnership a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination system (NPDES) Municipal Storm Water Permit to allow the lawful discharge of Sacramento area urban runoff into local creeks and rivers. The Storm Water Permit, a result of federal regulations driven by the Clean Water Act requires the members in the Partnership to reduce pollutants in urban stormwater discharges to maximum extent practicable.

Sacramento-San Joaquin Drainage District (State Reclamation Board)

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Drainage District (SSJDD) is currently operated by the State Reclamation Board (SRB) as a regulatory agency, and does not provide any services. The SSJDD does not have any personnel or facilities.

As a regulatory agency, the SSJDD is responsible for flood control within the Central Valley by regulating encroachments into the system via a permitting process, pursuant to Title 13. This process ensures proper flood control by limiting land uses.

A very small portion of the SOIA Area is within the SSJDD's boundaries near the Hood-Franklin Interstate 5 Interchange. The SSJDD is not expected to provide any drainage or flood control service to the SOIA Area.

Solid Waste

Sacramento Regional Solid Waste Authority

The Sacramento Regional Solid Waste Authority (SWA) is a joint powers authority between two agencies: the County and the City of Sacramento. SWA regulates commercial solid waste collection by franchised haulers through SWA ordinances. The SOIA Area is currently within the service boundaries of the Sacramento County Municipal Services Agency Department of Waste Management & Recycling, but service is provided by mostly private franchised hauling companies for the commercial and industrial customers. The private hauling companies are under a franchise agreement with the Sacramento Regional Solid Waste Authority to perform collection and disposal at properties and convey waste to landfills and recycling stations, as appropriate. Private providers do not fall under the jurisdiction of Sacramento Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo).

Residential Service (Central Valley Waste Services)

Sacramento County has contracted out residential solid waste services in the unincorporated area south of Calvine Road, which includes the proposed SOIA Area, to Central Valley Waste Services (doing business as Waste Management), a private commercial hauler. These services include solid waste management and recycling services.

Commercial Service (Various Commercial Haulers)

The commercial solid waste collected by private franchised haulers are sent to private transfer stations to be processed and disposed at various facilities, including the Sacramento County Keifer Landfill, Yolo County Landfill, and L and D Landfill.

City of Elk Grove, Neighborhood Services Group, Integrated Waste Department

The Integrated Waste Department manages the City's residential solid waste franchise and plans, and it coordinates, promotes, and implements citywide solid waste reduction, recycling, composting, and public education activities.

Solid waste diversion information indicates that the City discarded 2.6 pounds per person per day of solid waste in the year 2009, exceeding the 50-percent diversion requirement of CalRecycle and thus complying with Assembly Bill (AB) 939. Approximately 667,000 tons of solid waste was disposed at various landfills in 2009. This volume of waste could double within 25 years.

The City's solid waste is currently sent to transfer stations in the City of Sacramento, and then transported outside of the region for permanent disposal. The City is currently considering sites for a 20-acre solid waste transfer station within the City for greater convenience.

Residential Service (Allied Waste)

The City of Elk Grove has contracted out residential solid waste services to Allied Waste, a private commercial hauler. Allied Waste Services provides solid-waste collection services under an exclusive franchise agreement with the City. These services include collection of all solid waste, residential recyclables, used motor oil, and yard trimmings, along with other services. Residential garbage service is provided on a weekly basis. Green waste and mixed recycling are collected on an alternating week basis. Green waste and mixed recycling are collected on an alternating week basis: green waste is collected one week and mixed recycling the next. Refuse from residences are collected by an automated truck collection system.

Commercial Service (Various Commercial Haulers)

The City of Elk Grove has contracted out commercial solid waste services to a variety of commercial haulers. All commercial waste haulers operating, conducting business, or providing solid waste services within the City of Elk Grove boundaries must register with the City and receive a registration decal placed in their vehicles in order to operate. Businesses may select which commercial hauler to utilize for solid waste services.

Current solid waste facilities being utilized include the Kiefer Landfill, Elder Creek Transfer & Recovery Inc, BLT Enterprises, Florin-Perkins Transfer Station, Jackson Road Landfill, and Sacramento Recycling & Transfer Station.

Landfills

Table 3.16-3 summarizes the three regional landfills that serve the various jurisdictions in the Sacramento County area, based on information provided by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. As shown in the table, the landfills collectively have more than 154 million cubic yards of remaining capacity.

Table 3.16-3: Landfill Summary

Landfill	Location	Maximum Daily Throughput	Remaining Capacity	Closure Date
Kiefer Landfill	Sacramento	10,815 tons	112.9 million cubic yards	2064
L & D Landfill	Sacramento	2,540 tons	4.1 million cubic yards	2016
Yolo County Landfill	Davis	1,800 tons	37.3 million cubic yards	2081
Source: California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 2010.				

Energy

Electricity is currently supplied by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). Natural gas service is currently unavailable in the SOIA Area, but would be supplied by Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a private provider. Below is a discussion of each energy source.

Sacramento Municipal Utility District

SMUD is currently providing electricity service to customers in Sacramento County and a small part of Placer County. SMUD has sufficient electricity generation capacity to provide adequate electrical supplies from its power plants, including hydroelectric, natural gas, wind, and solar-power electrical generation facilities. In addition, SMUD is able to purchase additional electricity as the need arises.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) currently does not have any existing natural gas facilities within the SOIA Area. PG&E is currently providing natural gas service to most of northern California. PG&E has an extensive natural gas distribution pipeline network to provide adequate service in the Sacramento area. All construction and maintenance activities for natural gas facilities are the responsibility of PG&E. PG&E is a private provider and does not fall under the purview of LAFCo.

3.16.2 - Regulatory Framework

Federal

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 gave the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to set standards for contaminants in drinking water supplies. The EPA was required to establish primary regulations for the control of contaminants that affect public health and secondary regulations for compounds that affect the taste, odor, or aesthetics of drinking water. Under the provisions of the SDWA, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) has the primary enforcement responsibility. Title 22 of the California Administrative Code establishes DHS authority and stipulates State drinking water quality and monitoring standards.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit

Discharge of treated wastewater to surface water(s) of the United States, including wetlands, require a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In California, the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) administers the issuance of these federal permits. Obtaining an NPDES permit requires preparation of detailed information, including characterization of wastewater sources, treatment processes, and effluent quality. Whether or not a permit may be issued, the conditions of a permit are subject to many factors such as basin plan water quality objectives, impaired water body status of the receiving water, historical flow rates of the receiving water, effluent quality and flow, the State Implementation Plan (SIP), the California Toxics Rule (CTR), and established Total Maximum Daily Loading (TMDL) rates for various pollutants. These factors are highly specific to the potential discharge point. Obtaining an NPDES permit is generally considered difficult in inland areas and may not be possible in sensitive areas.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

The Clean Water Act (CWA), initially passed in 1972, regulates the discharge of pollutants into watersheds throughout the nation. Section 402(p) of the Act establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial stormwater discharges under the NPDES Program. Section 402(p) requires that stormwater associated with industrial activities that discharges either directly to surface waters or indirectly through municipal separate storm sewers must be regulated by an NPDES permit.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is responsible for implementing Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and does so through issuing National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits to cities and counties through regional water quality control boards. Sacramento County is located within a portion of the State that is regulated by the Sacramento Main Office of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

The SWRCB has issued a statewide General Permit (Water Quality Order No. 99-08-DWQ) for construction activities within the State. The Construction General Permit (CGP) is implemented and enforced by the RWQCBs. The CGP applies to construction activities that disturb one acre or more

and requires the preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that requires control of pollutant discharges that utilize the best available technology (BAT) economically feasible and best conventional pollution technology (BCT) to meet water quality standards.

The SWRCB has also issued a statewide General Permit (Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ) for regulating stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities. This General Permit requires the implementation of management measures that will achieve the performance standard of best available technology (BAT) economically achievable and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). It also requires the development and implementation of an SWPPP, a monitoring plan, and the filing of an annual report.

Certain actions also need to conform to a General Permit (Water Quality Order No. 5-00-175), which requires that a permit be acquired for dewatering and other low-threat discharges to surface waters, provided that they do not contain significant quantities of pollutants and are either (1) four months or less in duration, or (2) the average dry weather discharge does not exceed 0.25 mgd. Examples of activities that may require the acquisition of such a permit include well development water, construction dewatering, pump/well testing, pipeline/tank pressure testing, pipeline/tank flushing or dewatering, condensate discharges, water supply system discharges, and other miscellaneous dewatering/low-threat discharges.

The SWRCB has renewed a NPDES Permit (Renewed Waste Discharge Requirements NPDES No. CAS082597) for the County of Sacramento and the cities of Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Folsom, Galt, and Sacramento. This permit is for stormwater discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4).

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The City and County are participants in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), a Federal program administered by FEMA. Participants in the NFIP must satisfy certain mandated floodplain management criteria. The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 has adopted as a desired level of protection an expectation that developments should be protected from floodwater damage of the Intermediate Regional Flood (IRF). The IRF is defined as a flood that has an average frequency of occurrence on the order of once in 100 years, although such a flood may occur in any given year. Communities are occasionally audited by FEMA and DWR to insure the proper implementation of FEMA floodplain management regulations.

State

California Urban Water Management Planning Act

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610–10656) requires that all urban water suppliers with at least 3,000 customers prepare urban water management plans and update them every 5 years. The act requires that urban water management plans include a

description of water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions. Specifically, urban water management plans must:

- Provide current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning;
- Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier;
- Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage;
- Describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures;
- Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis (associated with systems that use surface water);
- Quantify past and current water use;
- Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures, including schedule of implementation, program to measure effectiveness of measures, and anticipated water demand reductions associated with the measures;
- Assessment of the water supply reliability.

Senate Bill (SB) 610 and Assembly Bill (AB) 910

During the 2001 regular session of the State Legislature, SB 610 and AB 910 – Water Supply Planning, were signed and became effective January 1, 2002. SB 610 amends Public Resources Code Section 21151.9, requiring any EIR, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration for a qualifying project to include consultation with affected water supply agencies (previous law applied only to Notices of Preparation). SB 610 also amended the following: (1) Water Code Sections 10656 and 10657—to restrict state funding for agencies that fail to submit their Urban Water Management Plan to the Department of Water Resources, and (2) Water Code Section 10910—to describe the water supply assessment that must be undertaken for projects referred under PRC Section 21151.9, including an analysis of groundwater supplies. Water agencies would be given 90 days from the start of consultation to provide a water supply assessment to the CEQA lead agency; Water Code Section 10910 would also specify the circumstances under which a project for which a water supply assessment was once prepared would be required to obtain another assessment. AB 910 amended Water Code Section 10631, expanding the contents of the Urban Water Management Plans to include further information on future water supply projects and programs and groundwater supplies.

Senate Bill 221

SB 221 adds Government Code Section 66455.3, requiring that the local water agency be sent a copy of any proposed residential subdivision of more than 500 dwelling units within 5 days of the subdivision application being accepted as complete for processing by the City or County. It adds Government Code Section 66473.7, establishing detailed requirements for establishing whether a “sufficient water supply” exists to support any proposed residential subdivisions of more than 500 dwellings, including any such subdivision involving a development agreement.

When approving a qualifying subdivision tentative map, the City or County must include a condition requiring a sufficient water supply to be available. Proof of availability must be requested of and provided by the applicable public water system. If there is no public water system, the City or County must undertake the analysis described in Section 66473.7. The analysis must include consideration of effects on other users of water and groundwater.

Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

The Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance was adopted by the Office of Administrative Law in September 2009 and requires local agencies to implement water efficiency measures as part of its review of landscaping plans. Local agencies can either adopt the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance or incorporate provisions of the ordinance into code requirements for landscaping. For new landscaping projects of 2,500 square feet or more that require a discretionary or ministerial approval, the applicant is required to submit a detailed Landscape Documentation Package that discusses water efficiency, soil management, and landscape design elements.

California Integrated Waste Management Act

To minimize the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of by transformation and land disposal, the State Legislature passed AB 939, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, effective January 1990. The legislation required each local jurisdiction in the State to set diversion requirements of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000; established a comprehensive statewide system of permitting, inspections, enforcement, and maintenance for solid waste facilities; and authorized local jurisdictions to impose fees based on the types or amounts of solid waste generated. In 2007, Senate Bill (SB) 1016, Wiggins, Chapter 343, Statutes of 2008, introduced a new per capita disposal and goal measurement system that moves the emphasis from an estimated diversion measurement number to using an actual disposal measurement number as a per capita disposal rate factor. As such, the new disposal-based indicator (pounds per person per year) uses only two factors: a jurisdiction’s population (or in some cases employment) and its disposal as reported by disposal facilities.

California Public Utilities Commission

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulates privately owned telecommunication, electric, natural gas, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies. It is the responsibility of the CPUC to (1) assure California utility customers safe, reliable utility service at

reasonable rates; (2) protect utility customers from fraud; and (3) promote a healthy California economy. The Public Utilities Code, adopted by the legislature, defines the jurisdiction of the CPUC.

Title 24, California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings

Title 24, Part 6, of the California Code of Regulations establishes California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings. The standards were updated in 2005 and amended in 2008. The 2008 standards set a goal of reducing growth in electricity use by 561.2 gigawatt-hours per year (GWh/y) and growth in natural gas use by 19 million therms per year (therms/y). The savings attributable to new nonresidential buildings are 151.2 GWh/y of electricity savings and 3.3 million therms. For nonresidential buildings, the standards establish minimum energy efficiency requirements related to building envelope, mechanical systems (e.g., heating, ventilation, and air conditioning [HVAC]; and water heating systems), indoor and outdoor lighting, and illuminated signs.

California Green Building Standards Code

The California Green Building Standard Code was adopted January 12, 2009. The purpose of this code is to improve public health, safety, and general welfare by enhancing the design and construction of buildings through the use of building concepts having a positive environmental impact and encouraging sustainable construction practices in the following categories:

- Planning and design
- Energy efficiency
- Water efficiency and conservation
- Material conservation and resource efficiency
- Environmental air quality

The Code addresses exterior envelope, water efficiency, and material conservation components. The aim is to reduce energy usage in non-residential buildings by 20 percent by 2015 and help meet reductions contemplated in AB 32. With the 2008 Building Code, a 15-percent energy reduction over 2007 edition is expected. Compliance will be mandatory as of January 1, 2011.

Local

City of Elk Grove

The City of Elk Grove General Plan sets forth the following goals and policies that are relevant to utility systems:

Public Facilities and Finance

- **Policy PF-2:** The City shall coordinate with outside service agencies - including water and sewer providers, the Elk Grove Community Services District, and the Elk Grove Unified School District - during the review of plans and development projects.

- **Policy PF-3:** Water supply and delivery systems shall be available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or shall be assured through the use of bonds or other sureties to the City's satisfaction.
- **PF-3-Action 1:** The following shall be required for all development projects, excluding subdivisions:
 - An assured water supply and delivery system shall be available at the time of project approval. The water agency providing service to the project may provide several alternative methods of supply and/or delivery, provided that each is capable individually of providing water to the project.
 - All required water infrastructure for the project shall be in place at the time of project approval, or shall be assured through the use of bonds or other sureties to the City's satisfaction. Water infrastructure may be phased to coincide with the phased development of large-scale projects.
- **PF-3-Action 2:** The following shall be required for all subdivisions to the extent permitted by state law:
 - Proposed water supply and delivery systems shall be identified at the time of tentative map approval to the satisfaction of the City. The water agency providing service to the project may provide several alternative methods of supply and/or delivery, provided that each is capable individually of providing water to the project.
 - The agency providing water service to the subdivision shall demonstrate prior to the approval of the Final Map by the City that sufficient capacity shall be available to accommodate the subdivision plus existing development, and other approved projects in the same service area, and other projects that have received commitments for water service.
 - Offsite and onsite water infrastructure sufficient to provide adequate water to the subdivision shall be in place prior to the approval of the Final Map or their financing shall be assured to the satisfaction of the City, consistent with the requirements of the Subdivision Map Act.
 - Offsite and onsite water distribution systems required to serve the subdivision shall be in place and contain water at sufficient quantity and pressure prior to the issuance of any building permits. Model homes may be exempted from this policy as determined appropriate by the City, and subject to approval by the City.
- **Policy PF-8:** Sewage conveyance and treatment capacity shall be available in time to meet the demand created by new development, or shall be assured through the use of bonds or other sureties to the City's satisfaction.
- **PF-8-Action 1:** The following shall be required for all development projects, excluding subdivisions:
 - Sewer/wastewater treatment capacity shall be available at the time of project approval.

- All required sewer/wastewater infrastructure for the project shall be in place at the time of project approval, or shall be assured through the use of bonds or other sureties to the City's satisfaction.
- **PF-8-Action 2:** The following shall be required for all subdivisions to the extent permitted by state law:
 - Sewage/wastewater treatment capacity shall be available at the time of tentative map approval.
 - The agency providing sewer service to the subdivision shall demonstrate prior to the approval of the Final Map by the City that sufficient capacity shall be available to accommodate the subdivision plus existing development, and other approved projects using the same conveyance lines, and projects which have received sewage treatment capacity commitment.
 - Onsite and offsite sewage conveyance systems required to serve the subdivision shall be in place prior to the approval of the Final Map, or their financing shall be assured to the satisfaction of the City, consistent with the requirements of the Subdivision Map Act.
 - Sewage conveyance systems within the subdivision shall be in place and connected to the sewage disposal system prior to the issuance of any building permits. Model homes may be exempted from this policy as determined appropriate by the City, and subject to approval by the City.
- **Policy PF-19:** Public facilities should be phased in a logical manner which avoids "leapfrog" development and encourages the orderly development of roadways, water and sewer, and other public facilities. The City shall not provide public financing or assistance for projects that do not comply with the planned phasing of public facilities. Interim facilities may be used only if specifically approved by the City Council
- **Policy PF-21:** New development shall fund its fair share portion of its impacts to all public facilities and infrastructure as provided for in state law.
- **Policy PF-23:** The City will coordinate with independent public service providers, including schools, parks and recreation, reclamation, water, transit, electric, and other service districts, in developing financial and service planning strategies.

Safety

- **Policy SA-13:** The City shall require that all new projects not result in new or increased flooding impacts on adjoining parcels on upstream and downstream areas.
- **Policy SA-23:** The City shall require all new urban development projects to incorporate runoff control measures to minimize peak flows of runoff and/or assist in financing or otherwise implementing Comprehensive Drainage Plans.

Sacramento County Water Agency Zone 41 Urban Water Management Plan and Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan

Every urban water supplier that provides water to more than 3,000 customers or supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet per year is required to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) that describes the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The plan describes the sources of supplies and the major infrastructure required to meet those demands.

Additionally, the UWMP identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier and the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortages. SCWA is responsible for developing the UWMP for their service area.

The Master Plan was prepared in 2005 by SCWA with the Water Forum Agreement as its foundation. The Master Plan provides a flexible plan of water management alternatives, which can be implemented and revised as availability and feasibility of water supply sources change in the future.

Sacramento County Department of Water Resources Local Floodplain Management Plan

Sacramento County Water Agency has established the Local Floodplain Management Plan. The Local Floodplain Management Plan area has been mapped out, and the Planning Area is included in the majority of the Morrison Creek Stream Group and a portion of the South County area. The Floodplain Management Plan outlines policies and mitigations for minimizing impacts from new development within most areas of Sacramento County.

Water Forum Agreement

The Water Forum is a diverse group of business and agricultural leaders, citizens groups, environmentalists, water managers, and local governments in Sacramento County. The Water Forum was developed to address water-related issues facing the Sacramento region, which include water shortages, environmental degradation, groundwater contamination and reliability, and economic prosperity. The Water Forum resulted in the establishment of principles to guide regional development and the development of the Water Forum Agreement (WFA).

The comprehensive WFA allows the region to meet its needs in a balanced way through implementation of seven elements. The elements provide detailed understandings among stakeholders on how this region will deal with key issues, which include groundwater management practices, water diversions, dry year water usage, water conservation measures, and the protection of the Lower American River. The understandings were included in the Memorandum of Understanding for the Water Forum Agreement, which created the overall political and moral commitment to the WFA. The WFA established the following two main co-equal objectives: "Provide a reliable and safe water supply for the region's economic health and planned development to the year 2030" and "Preserve the fishery, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic values of the Lower American River."

The Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

As previously discussed, SRCSD, under the direction of the County of Sacramento's Water Quality Division, provides public wastewater treatment, and disposal in the unincorporated and urbanized portions of Sacramento County, which includes the SOIA Area. SRCSD has prepared the following documents to guide the development of wastewater facilities in Sacramento County:

- **Regional Interceptor Master Plan 2000.** SRCSD has prepared a long-range master plan for the large diameter interceptors that transport wastewater to the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant and includes interceptor upgrades/expansions to accommodate anticipated growth through 2035.
- **The Interceptor Master Plan 2000 (Plan 2000)** uses land use and population projections to determine wastewater needs. Plan 2000 uses geographically based sewer-billing information to predict existing flows and Sacramento Council of Governments (SACOG) geographically based population projections to predict areas of future growth and development densities.
- **Regional 2020 Master Plan.** The Sacramento Wastewater Treatment Plant Master Plan (2020 Master Plan) for the SRWTP provides a phased program of recommended wastewater treatment facilities and management programs to accommodate planned growth and to meet existing and anticipated regulatory requirements through the year 2020. The 2020 Master Plan addresses both public health and environmental protection issues while ensuring reliable service at affordable rates for SRCSD customers. The key goals of the 2020 Master Plan are to provide sufficient capacity to meet growth projections and an orderly expansion of SRWTP facilities, to comply with applicable water quality standards, and to provide for the most cost-effective facilities and programs from a watershed perspective.

New regulations and policies will have a significant influence on the operation of the wastewater treatment plant. The discharge permit adopted by SRWTP in 2000 contains new, more stringent requirements at both the state and federal levels that are designed to restrict discharges of toxic pollutants into surface waters. Water recycling will become an important compliance strategy. Innovative biosolids recycling technologies may be implemented. The allowable total maximum daily loads of pollutants discharged into the Sacramento River as well as prohibitions on elevated temperature of discharges into the Sacramento River will be future concerns.

Sacramento Area Sewer District

In 1999, SASD agreed to prepare its own studies, separate from that of SRCSD, which are known as the SASD Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan, and the SASD Rehabilitation Master Plan.

- **Sacramento Area Sewer District Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan.** The overall goal of the SASD Sewerage Facilities Master Plan is to estimate the future capital improvement needs of the SASD trunk sewer system, both in capacity relief projects for the existing system

and expansion projects to serve newly developed areas. This plan provides for sewerage facilities and relief sewers to address future development within SASD's service area and to minimize the risk from potential sewer overflows that could occur during storm events. This plan also addresses the financial aspects of the SASD Trunk Expansion Program.

3.16.3 - Methodology

Michael Brandman Associates evaluated potential impacts on utility systems through review of the 1993 Sacramento County General Plan, the City of Elk Grove Sphere of Influence Amendment Area Municipal Service Review, and the SCWA Urban Water Management Plan.

3.16.4 - Thresholds of Significance

According to Appendix G, Environmental Checklist, of the CEQA Guidelines, utilities and services impacts resulting from the implementation of the proposed project would be considered significant if the project would:

- a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?
- b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?
- c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?
- d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?
- e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?
- f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?
- g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?
- h) Result in the unnecessary, wasteful, or inefficient use of energy?

3.16.5 - Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Water

Impact USS-1: **The proposed project would not generate a demand for increased water services over that which is currently produced in the area and would not result in a need for additional water supplies or facilities.**

Impact Analysis

The SOIA Area contains primarily agricultural land uses and currently requires minimal municipal water services. The proposed SOIA includes no specific land use plan. Existing service providers are expected to continue the current level of service. Addition of the SOIA Area would cause no additional immediate demand for municipal water service, water supplies, and infrastructure.

Possible growth of the area will require adequate planning for long-term growth. The proposed SOIA will provide direction to municipal water service providers about the location and extent of the City's growth. This will allow the provider to conduct long-term planning to ensure adequate services and infrastructure are available. Future actions may include the expansion of the service provider's SOI. Further, as identified above, Elk Grove General Plan Policy PF-23 requires the City to coordinate with independent public service providers, such as the SCWA, in developing financial and service planning strategies.

SCWA is the most likely municipal water service provider for future residents in the SOIA Area. SCWA would need to plan for, annex, and extend infrastructure and services to fully serve the entire SOIA Area.

There are several major points of connection to major SCWA infrastructure near the SOIA Area boundaries. SCWA's nearest water transmission mains are along Bilby Road at West Stockton Boulevard and at the Grantline-SR-99 interchange. SCWA is capable of expanding infrastructure and services to provide adequate municipal water services in the SOIA Area. Nearly all of the SOIA Area lies outside of Zone 40 and is currently not included in SCWA's 2030 Study Area. SCWA can conduct master planning for adequate infrastructure during its next master plan update for Zone 40. Area-specific planning will be conducted when service demands require an expansion of services in the area to ensure adequate facilities are available to serve the area.

Indirect and potential buildout water demands for the SOIA Area may increase the consumption of water, as detailed in Section 3.9, Hydrology and Water Quality. Impact HYD-2 contains an evaluation of the project's potential to substantially deplete groundwater supplies, and found that the project may result in a potentially significant indirect impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure HYD-2 would reduce this impact to less than significant.

SCWA staff has envisioned general future service requirements for the SOIA Area. The public water system could be similar to the water system in the Laguna Ridge and East Franklin area. This water system could be served with wells, groundwater treatment, storage tanks, pump stations, transmission

and distribution mains, and fire hydrants. SCWA staff also envisioned a non-potable water supply system to meet specific non-potable water demands.

The land use assumptions discussed in Section 2, Project Description indicate that future growth of the SOIA Area would require the provision of water infrastructure and services to meet the demands of the community. It is anticipated that future water supply, treatment, and delivery systems can be extended to provide adequate service to residents. The current SCWA service area boundary includes a portion of the SOIA Area; however, the majority of the SOIA Area currently lies outside of SCWA's 2030 Study Area. SCWA would need to amend its boundaries and undergo environmental review process in order to fully serve anticipated future growth.

As stated previously, the SOIA would not directly change the current municipal water demands in the SOIA Area; existing services, such as irrigation water provided by the Omochumne-Hartnell Water District, will continue at its existing level of service. However, the SOIA could indirectly result in future urbanization and associated increase in water consumption in the SOIA Area. Therefore, this impact is potentially significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure HYD-2, and Mitigation Measure USS-1 would reduce potential water demand impacts and is recommended to ensure that future annexation and development activities would result in less than significant impacts.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Potentially significant impact.

Mitigation Measures

Implement Mitigation Measure HYD-2, and:

- MM USS-1** Prior to submittal of any application to annex territory within the Sphere of Influence Amendment (SOIA) Area, the City of Elk Grove will provide a Plan for Services that demonstrates that the water purveyor has requested that the SOIA Area be within its Sphere of Influence if a public agency, and that such purveyor has prepared or approved an infrastructure plan and funding program to ensure compliance with Federal Clean Drinking Water Act standards; and that sufficient, sustainable potable water supplies adequate for projected needs are available to accommodate the buildout of the annexation territory, with no adverse impact to existing ratepayers.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant impact.

Wastewater

Impact USS-2: **The proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities.**

Impact Analysis

The SOIA Area currently does not require municipal wastewater services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. Since no specific land use plan has been defined, existing service providers are expected to continue the current level of service. Addition of the SOIA Area would cause no additional immediate demand for municipal wastewater service and infrastructure.

The land use assumptions discussed in Section 2, Project Description, indicate that anticipated future growth of the SOIA Area will require adequate planning for long-term growth. Expansion of the City's SOI into the SOIA Area would provide direction to municipal wastewater service providers about the location and extent of the City's growth. This will allow the provider to conduct long-term planning to ensure adequate services and infrastructure are available. Future actions may include the expansion of the service provider's SOI.

In general, the SOIA Area could be indirectly converted from primarily undeveloped, agricultural land uses to an integrated community of land uses including workplace, residential, mixed use, retail, public services (schools, parks, fire stations, etc.), and infrastructure. An analysis by the Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD) indicates that the existing 42-inch and 33-inch lines in the Elk Grove/Laguna area have existing and/or future capacity limitations (Sacramento Area Sewer District Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan, 2006). Accordingly, the urbanization of the SOIA Area would require the installation of a sanitary sewer system to serve the future needs of proposed development within the SOIA Area.

Sacramento Area Sewer District

SASD will be the local wastewater service provider for any future residents in the SOIA Area. The City of Elk Grove would need to annex into the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD) and SASD service areas and extend infrastructure and services to fully serve the entire SOIA Area.

Infrastructure Extensions

There are several major points of connection to major SASD infrastructure near the SOIA Area boundaries that lie just north of the SOIA Area. In addition, SASD's 2006 Sewerage Facilities Expansion Master Plan indicates that additional future interceptors and expansion trunk sewers would be evaluated in the 2011–2020 period and post 2020 period, immediately adjacent to the SOIA Area. Exhibit 3.16-3 shows the expansion trunk projects near the SOIA Area.

SASD would need to be expanded for its infrastructure and services to provide adequate local wastewater conveyance services in the SOIA Area. Nearly all of the SOIA Area lies outside of SASD's boundaries and is currently not included in the 2006 Master Plan document. SASD can conduct master planning for adequate infrastructure during its next master plan update. Current

Utilities and Service Systems

infrastructure planning efforts focus on a large area of the Sacramento region. Area-specific planning will be conducted when service demands require an expansion of services in the area to ensure adequate facilities to serve the area.

The following areas are currently located within the SASD's service area and have been identified in the 2006 SASD Master Plan Update:

- The portion of the area Southeast of Grant Line Blvd that is located within the SOIA Area can be served by the EG Elk Grove East Trunk sheds.
- The EGO-1 trunk shed in this area is scheduled to be evaluated for possible completion between 2011 and 2020, and the EGO-2 shed will be evaluated for possible completion after 2020.
- The area north of Bilby Road will be served by the SO East Franklin Trunk Shed, and the trunk line ELK-13 relief project is scheduled to be evaluated for possible completion between 2011 and 2020.
- A portion of the area south of Bilby Road that is within the USB will be served by the SO East Franklin Trunk Shed. The trunk line that will serve this area is tentatively scheduled to be evaluated for possible completion before 2011.

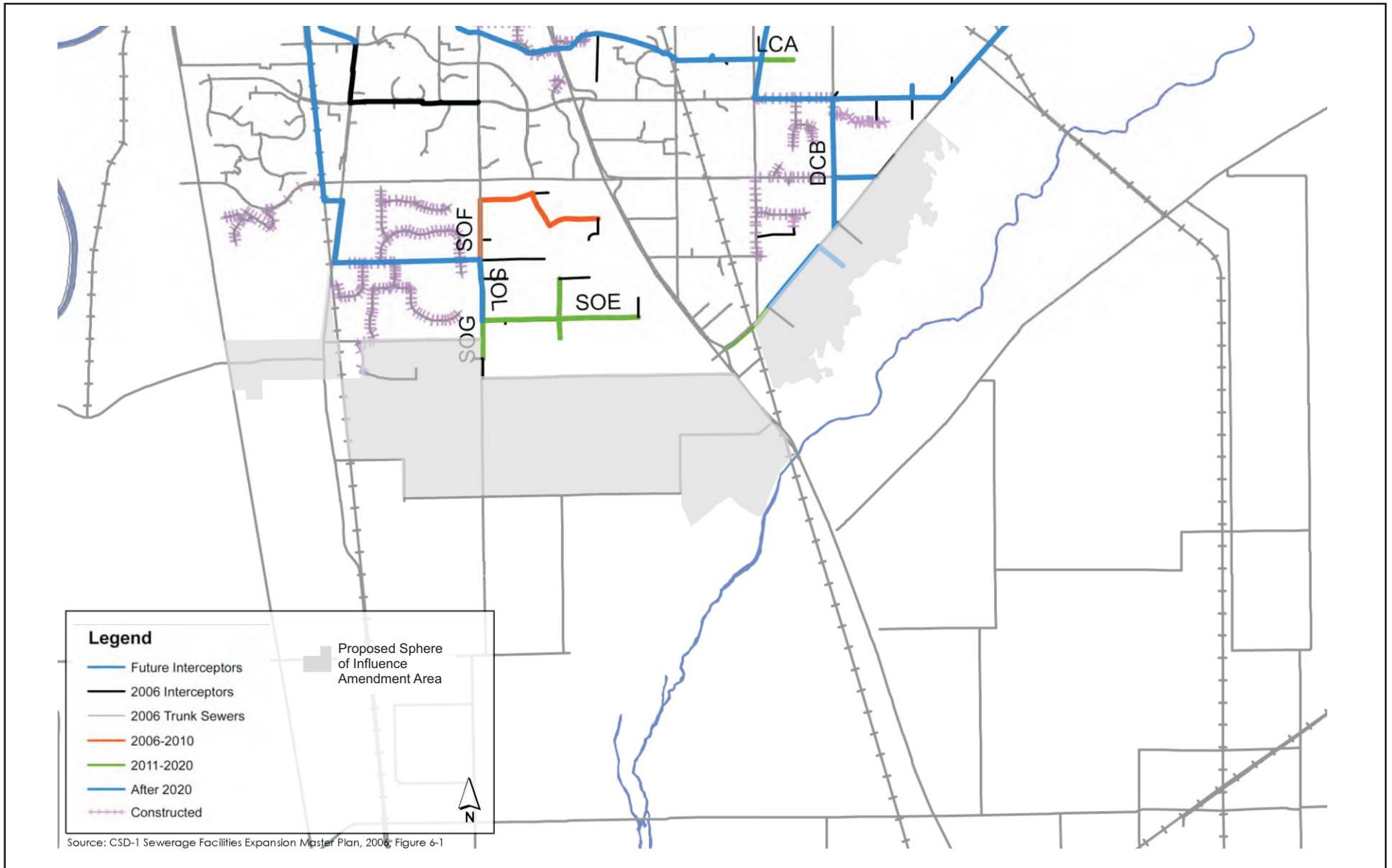
Development projects are required to design and build project-specific infrastructure, sized appropriately for anticipated demand. These improvements typically consist of underground pipelines that connect to the overall conveyance systems, through varying pipeline sizes and pump stations. Since the City's incorporation, SASD has approved every new connection to the existing conveyance system from a development project. SASD staff has indicated that the SASD system would have adequate capacity to meet future demands as a result of appropriate, long-term service planning. SASD will issue sewer permits to connect to the system if it is determined that capacity is available and the property has met all other requirements for service.

Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD)

SRCSD is the most likely regional wastewater treatment service provider for residents in the SOIA Area. SASD conveys wastewater to SRCSD's regional interceptors for treatment at SRCSD's regional wastewater treatment plant, located just northwest of the City. The City of Elk Grove would need to annex the SOIA Area to the SRCSD service area in order to receive regional wastewater treatment services.

Infrastructure Expansions

SRCSD's 2000 Master Plan was originally planned for the area located within the USB to be served by the South Interceptor. All wastewater from the SOIA Area is anticipated to travel through SASD's pipelines, then to SRCSD's pipelines to the treatment plant. SRCSD will issue sewer permits to connect to the system if it is determined that capacity is available and the property has met all other requirements for service.



Source: City of Elk Grove, 2008. Sacramento County, 2008.



SRCSO is currently in the process of conducting an Interceptor Sequencing Study that will study the SOIA Area and will provide general information about the best way to serve the SOIA Area, including reevaluating the current alignment and/or need for the South Interceptor and potential interim facilities that may be necessary to provide service. The Sequencing Study will also study potential impacts that areas outside the County's USB may have on future facilities. However, SRCSO staff has stated that future sewer service to these areas cannot be planned until annexation into SRCSO has occurred.

The land use assumptions discussed in Section 2, Project Description, indicate that anticipated future growth of the SOIA Area would require the provision of wastewater infrastructure and services to meet the demands of the community. Should growth occur in the SOIA Area, future wastewater conveyance and treatment systems could be extended to provide adequate service to residents. SASD and SRCSO would be the most logical municipal wastewater service providers for the SOIA Area. The current SASD and SRCSO service area boundaries would need to be amended in order to fully serve anticipated future growth. SASD and SRCSO would conduct master planning to adequately serve anticipated growth in the SOIA Area once annexed.

As no land use changes are proposed, there is no immediate or direct change in the existing level of service in the area; therefore, demands for wastewater services would remain unchanged. Any future development and land use activities would be subject to an independent CEQA review necessary to address any impacts, including the need for wastewater treatment capacities and infrastructure. However, the SOIA does have the potential to indirectly increase the demand for wastewater services through the potential for future urbanization of the SOIA Area. Accordingly, this is a potentially significant impact.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure USS-2 would ensure that potential future annexation and development activities would result in less than significant impacts to wastewater service because it would ensure that a wastewater plan for services is in place prior to potential future annexation.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Potentially significant impact.

Mitigation Measures

MM USS-2 Prior to submittal of any application to annex territory within the Sphere of Influence Amendment (SOIA) Area, the City of Elk Grove will provide a Plan for Services that demonstrates that the wastewater transmission and treatment providers have requested that the SOIA Area be within their respective Spheres of Influence if a public agency, and that such providers have prepared or approved an infrastructure plan and funding program to ensure compliance with Federal Clean Water Act and applicable state standards; and that sufficient transmission infrastructure, and treatment and disposal capacity adequate for projected needs are available to

accommodate the buildout of the annexation territory, with no adverse impact to existing ratepayers.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant impact.

Storm Drainage

Impact USS-3: **The proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities.**

Impact Analysis

The SOIA Area currently requires minimal storm drainage services, as the area remains primarily agricultural. The SOIA would not cause an additional, immediate demand for municipal storm drainage service and infrastructure.

Expansion of the City’s SOI into the SOIA Area will provide direction to storm drainage and flood control service providers about the potential location and extent of the City’s growth. This will allow providers to conduct long-term planning to ensure adequate services and infrastructure are available. Future actions may include the expansion of the service provider’s SOI.

The City and SCWA would likely be the storm drainage and flood control service providers for the SOI Area. Both SCWA and the City review drainage studies and plans for new development within their jurisdictions to ensure that storm drainage facilities would accommodate the stormwater runoff generated from new structures and roads.

The land use assumptions discussed in Section 2, Project Description, indicate that anticipated future growth of the SOIA Area could result in increased runoff in the area and may require the construction and maintenance of additional drainage infrastructure and facilities to ensure adequate drainage.

Since there are no immediate land use changes, there would be no direct increase in impervious surface coverage that would result in increased stormwater runoff volumes and peak flows and create a need for offsite storm drainage facilities. However, the project may result in indirect increases in stormwater runoff through the potential of future urbanization within the SOIA Area. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measure HYD-3 is recommended to ensure that future annexation and development activities would result in less than significant impacts.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Potentially significant impact.

Mitigation Measures

Implement Mitigation Measure HYD-3.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant impact.

Solid Waste

Impact USS-4: **The proposed project would be served by landfills with sufficient permitted capacity and would comply with applicable regulations.**

Impact Analysis

Land uses within the proposed SOIA Area generate solid waste that is landfilled at one of the three landfills shown in Table 3.16-3. As discussed previously, there is more than 154 million cubic yards of remaining capacity at those three landfills. The SOIA Area is currently within the service boundaries of the Sacramento County Municipal Services Agency, Department of Waste Management & Recycling; however, service is provided by mostly private, franchised hauling companies for the commercial and industrial customers. The private hauling companies are under a franchise agreement with the Sacramento Regional Solid Waste Authority to perform collection and disposal at properties and convey waste to landfills and recycling stations, as appropriate. The SOIA would not cause an additional immediate demand for solid waste services. Existing service providers are expected to continue the current level of service to the SOIA Area. However, the SOIA may result in an indirect increase in demand for solid waste by way of future urbanization of the SOIA Area. While specific solid waste generation rates by land use are not available for the area, the City of Elk Grove Sphere of Influence Amendment Area Municipal Service Review states the average per capita rate for the area is 6 pounds per day (City of Elk Grove 2010).

Future growth or change in organization is not anticipated to significantly affect the current solid waste services provided. Solid waste collection and disposal for commercial, industrial, and multi-family residential units would be serviced by the current private haulers. It is anticipated that single-family residential customers would be served by the City. Subsequent project-specific environmental review would be required, as appropriate and necessary, prior to approval and construction of these facilities. Potential environmental impacts include noise and odors from solid waste collection and disposal activities as well as impacts to biological resources and water quality. AB 939 and the County Integrated Waste Management Plan will continue to apply to the SOIA Area, which require recycling programs that result in a 50-percent diversion away from landfills.

The land use assumptions discussed in Section 2, Project Description, indicate that anticipated future growth of the SOIA Area may require the provision of additional coordinated collection efforts to meet service demands. The City of Elk Grove would be the most likely provider of solid waste service services within the SOIA Area. The City would need to amend its service boundaries in order to fully serve future growth. Future growth within the SOIA Area would increase service demands for solid waste collection providers. Future land use changes would be required to comply with existing federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. However, the project would indirectly result in a potentially significant increase in waste generation. Implementation of

Utilities and Service Systems

Mitigation Measure USS-4 would reduce potential solid waste demand impacts to a less than significant level by requiring that a solid waste services plan be in place prior to potential future annexation.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Potentially significant impact.

Mitigation Measures

MM USS-4 At the time of submittal of any application to annex any or all territory within the Sphere of Influence Amendment (SOIA) Area, the City of Elk Grove shall identify solid waste services to be extended, the level and range of services, timing of services, improvements of facility upgrades associated with the services, and how the services will be financed to accommodate the buildout of the SOIA Area.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant impact.

Energy

Impact USS-5: The proposed project would not result in the unnecessary, wasteful, or inefficient use of energy.

Impact Analysis

Electrical service and natural gas service to the SOIA Area are provided by SMUD and PG&E, respectively. Each service provider is discussed separately below.

Sacramento Municipal Utility District

SMUD is able to expand services to provide adequate electrical services in the SOIA Area. Area-specific planning would be conducted if demands require an expansion of services in the area to ensure adequate facilities to serve the area. Electrical facilities could be extended from nearby facilities to serve the SOIA Area. SMUD is expected to remain the future electrical service provider, since SMUD is the electrical service provider for the area.

SMUD routinely plans for future electrical service needs. SMUD's Systems Plan is updated annually and is based on the latest summer peak information. The information is used to determine which projects are needed over the next 5 years in order to continue reliable service.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

PG&E has stated that natural gas service can be provided to the SOIA Area upon future growth. PG&E is capable of expanding services to provide adequate natural gas services. Area-specific planning would be conducted if demands require an expansion of services in the area to ensure adequate facilities to serve the area. Natural gas facilities could be extended from nearby facilities to

serve the SOIA Area. PG&E is expected to remain the future natural gas service provider, as PG&E is the natural gas service provider for the area.

Determination

The land use assumptions discussed in Section 2, Project Description indicate that anticipated future growth of the SOIA Area could require the provision of additional electrical facilities and gas pipeline facilities to meet service demands. SMUD and PG&E would remain the logical electrical and natural gas service provider within the SOIA Area.

Since there are no immediate land use changes, there would be no direct additional energy demands. However, future urbanization within the SOIA Area would increase energy demands. Future development would be required to comply with existing state statutes and regulations related to energy conservation, such as Title 24 and the new Green Building Code. This would ensure that future development would not result in the inefficient or wasteful use of energy. In addition, Section 6, Other CEQA Considerations, found the project would not result in inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary energy requirements. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Less than significant impact.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is necessary.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Less than significant impact.

