

5.12 PUBLIC UTILITIES

5.12.1 WATER SERVICE

This subsection provides information on water supplies from surface water and groundwater sources that would be used by and may be available to the proposed Project. This subsection also provides information on the availability and adequacy of existing and planned water treatment and conveyance infrastructure for use by the proposed Project. The Water Service subsection is based primarily on the Water Supply Assessment for Elk Grove Southeast Policy Area prepared for the proposed Project (SCWA 2013) in accordance with Sections 10910–10915 of the California Water Code. Other information used in the preparation of this subsection includes the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA) Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan (2005), Central Sacramento County Groundwater Management Plan (2006), and 2010 Zone 41 Urban Water Master Plan (2011). Other sources are cited as appropriate. The Water Supply Assessment (WSA) is included in **Appendix H** of this Draft EIR. A Master Water Plan prepared by Wood Rodgers (2013a) that describes existing and planned water supply, treatment, and conveyance infrastructure was prepared for the proposed Project and is included in **Appendix I**.

5.12.1.1 WATER SERVICE EXISTING SETTING

The Project area is located in SCWA Zone 40, which was created by resolution in 1985 for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, maintaining, and operating facilities for the production, conservation, transmittal, distribution, and sale of ground, surface, and recycled water for the present and future beneficial use of the lands and inhabitants in the zone. Upon completion of construction of Zone 40 water facilities, the facilities will be granted to Zone 41 for long-term operation and maintenance and eventually replacement as facilities become older.

Zone 40 is divided into three service areas: North, Central, and South. The Project area is located in the South Service Area, which is located south of the SCWA's Central Service Area and west of State Route (SR) 99. The South Service Area is supplied by a mix of surface water, groundwater, and recycled water and consists of one pressure zone. The area is predominantly residential with some commercial and institutional customers (SCWA 2011, p. 2-4).

Water Supplies

Surface Water

The SCWA conjunctive use program includes the delivery of surface water within the Zone 40 boundaries as part of a comprehensive program to maintain the long-term, regional balance of the groundwater basin. Currently, the SCWA has obtained two sources of surface water supplies totaling up to 61,251 acre-feet per year (AF/year) available on a long-term average, as described below (SCWA 2013, p. 9).

Appropriative Water

In February 2008, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) approved the SCWA's appropriative right permit application to divert water from the American and Sacramento rivers (Permit 21209). Water under this permit is considered "intermittent water" that is typically available during the winter months of normal or wet years. These flows could range up to 71,000 AF/year. The long-term average availability of this supply is 21,700 AF/year (SCWA 2013, p. 9).

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Central Valley Project Water

Central Valley Project (CVP) water, another source from which the SCWA receives water, is described under three different contracts, as follows:

- SMUD 1 Assignment – 15,000 AF/year of SMUD’s CVP contract water has been assigned to the SCWA under the terms of an agreement with SMUD. The long-term availability of SMUD 1 water is 13,000 AF/year.
- SMUD 2 Assignment – 15,000 AF/year of SMUD’s CVP contract water has been assigned to the SCWA under the terms of an agreement with SMUD. The long-term availability of SMUD 2 water is 13,000 AF/year.
- CVP Water Public Law 101-514 (“Fazio” Water) – The SCWA has entered into a contract with the US Bureau of Reclamation for 22,000 AF/year. Of this total, 7,000 AF/year has been subcontracted to the City of Folsom for diversion from Folsom Lake. The remaining 15,000 AF/year will be diverted by the SCWA from the Sacramento River. The long-term average availability of this supply is 13,551 AF/year. (SCWA 2013, p. 9)

There are two future surface water supplies: Point of Use (POU) water and water transfers, planned for in the Water Supply Master Plan (WSMP) to meet buildout water demand. The timing for acquiring these two surface water supplies will be determined by demand growth in Zone 40.

- POU water refers to surface water obtained through a water wholesale agreement with the City of Sacramento whereby the City of Sacramento will sell surface water to the SCWA for use in the portion of Zone 40 that lies within Sacramento’s American River POU. The amount of water required to serve the POU area is estimated to be 9,300 AF/year.
- Water transfers refer to surface water obtained through a water purchase and transfer agreement that the SCWA would enter into with other entities that currently hold surface water rights upstream of the SCWA’s points of diversion. According to the WSMP, the amount of water needed is estimated to be 5,200 AF/year. (SCWA 2013, pp. 9–10)

Table 5.12-1 (Table 4-3 in the Urban Water Master Plan [UWMP]) shows all the water entitlements, water rights, and water services contracts to meet the buildout water demand in Zone 40.

**TABLE 5.12-1
WATER SUPPLY ENTITLEMENTS, WATER RIGHTS, AND WATER SERVICE CONTRACTS
TO MEET ZONE 40 BUILDOUT WATER DEMAND**

Water Supply Sources	Wholesaler Supplied Volume	Status	Availability (AF/year)		Long-Term Average (AF/year)	Reliability
			Wet Years	Dry Years		
Supplier-produced groundwater to serve Zone 40 ¹	No	Existing	27,300	Up to 69,900	40,900	High
Wholesaler – (City of Sacramento) to serve portion of Zone 40 in City of Sacramento’s American River POU	Yes	Planned	9,300	9,300	9,300	High

Water Supply Sources	Wholesaler Supplied Volume	Status	Availability (AF/year)		Long-Term Average (AF/year)	Reliability
			Wet Years	Dry Years		
Supplier-produced surface water to serve Zone 40: US Bureau of Reclamation – CVP Supply (SMUD 1, SMUD 2, and Fazio Water)	Yes	Existing	45,000	8,700	38,000	Moderate
Supplier-produced surface water to serve Zone 40: Appropriative Water – SWRCB Permit 21209	No	Existing	Up to 71,000	0	21,700	Low
Other Water – Water Transfer	No	Planned	0	9,600	5,200	Moderate to High
Recycled water for Zone 40	Yes	Existing	4,400	4,400	4,400	High
Remediated groundwater	No	Existing	8,900	8,900	8,900	High
Zone 40 Subtotal			165,900	110,800	128,400	

Source: SCWA 2013, p. 10

1. Groundwater pumping rates in wet and dry years are modeling results determined by the buildout demand and the availability of surface water.

Table 5.12-2 presents the quantities of surface water supply pursuant to these water rights and contract entitlements in five-year increments beginning in the year 2010 through 2035 under normal, single dry, and multiple dry years.

**TABLE 5.12-2
ZONE 40 CURRENT AND PROJECTED SURFACE WATER SUPPLY IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS (AF/YEAR)**

Water Year	2010 ¹	2015 ²	2020 ³	2025 ⁴	2030 ⁵	2035 ⁶
Normal Year ⁷	12,320	35,000	42,500	50,000	66,800	81,200
Single Dry Year ⁸	7,390	8,700	8,700	8,700	18,000	27,600
Multiple Dry Year ⁹	11,088	22,500	27,000	31,500	45,300	59,400
Multiple Dry Year ⁹	9,856	20,000	24,000	28,000	41,300	54,900
Multiple Dry Year ⁹	9,240	18,750	22,500	26,250	39,300	82,650

Source: SCWA 2013, p. 11

1. Table 4-11, UWMP

2. Table 4-12, UWMP

3. Table 4-13, UWMP

4. Table 4-14, UWMP

5. Table 4-15, UWMP

6. Table 4-16, UWMP

7. Normal/Average year is a year in the historical sequence that most closely represents median runoff levels and patterns. Average is defined as the median runoff over the previous 30 years or more. By this definition, 1993 is a normal/average year for the Sacramento River watershed.

8. Single dry year is generally considered to be the lowest annual runoff for a watershed since the water year beginning in 1903. 1977 is a single dry year for the Sacramento River watershed.

9. Multiple dry year period is generally considered to be the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple-year period (three years or more) for a watershed since 1903. 1989–1992 is a multiple dry year period for the Sacramento River watershed.

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Groundwater

According to the WSA prepared for the proposed Project, the SCWA currently exercises, and will continue to exercise, its rights as a groundwater appropriator to extract groundwater from the groundwater basin (Central Basin) underlying Zone 40 for delivery to its customers.

The UWMP identified Zone 40's current and projected groundwater pumping in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years in five-year increments for the 25-year projection (2010 to 2035), as shown in Tables 4-11 through 4-16 of the UWMP. A summary of the pertinent data from these tables is presented in **Table 5.12-3**.

TABLE 5.12-3
ZONE 40 CURRENT AND PROJECTED GROUNDWATER PUMPING IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS (AF/YEAR)

Water Year	2010 ¹	2015 ²	2020 ³	2025 ⁴	2030 ⁵	2035 ⁶
Normal Year ⁷	35,000	20,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	15,000
Single Dry Year ⁸	39,930	46,300	48,800	61,300	64,500	68,600
Multiple Dry Year ⁹	36,232	32,500	30,500	38,500	37,200	36,800
Multiple Dry Year ⁹	37,464	35,000	33,500	42,000	41,200	41,300
Multiple Dry Year ⁹	38,080	36,250	35,000	43,750	43,200	43,550

Source: SCWA 2013, p. 8

1. Table 4-11, UWMP

2. Table 4-12, UWMP

3. Table 4-13, UWMP

4. Table 4-14, UWMP

5. Table 4-15, UWMP

6. Table 4-16, UWMP

7. Normal/Average year is a year in the historical sequence that most closely represents median runoff levels and patterns. Average is defined as the median runoff over the previous 30 years or more. By this definition, 1993 is a normal/average year for the Sacramento River watershed.

8. Single dry year is generally considered to be the lowest annual runoff for a watershed since the water year beginning in 1903. 1977 is a single dry year for the Sacramento River watershed.

9. Multiple dry year period is generally considered to be the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple-year period (three years or more) for a watershed since 1903. 1989–1992 is a multiple dry year period for the Sacramento River watershed.

Groundwater from the Central Basin has been identified in both the Water Forum Agreement (WFA) and Water Supply Master Plan as a source of conjunctive use water for the SCWA in Zone 40. As a signatory to the WFA and a member of the Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority, the SCWA recognizes the Water Forum–defined long-term sustainable average annual yield of the Central Basin as 273,000 AF/year (SCWA 2013, p. 8).

Recycled Water

Recycled water is tertiary treated wastewater obtained from the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD) that is supplied to the South Service Area in Zone 40 as a source of non-potable water for irrigation of parks, schools, and rights-of-way. The ultimate recycled water use is estimated to be 4,400 AF/year in the Water Supply Master Plan (SCWA 2013, p. 9).

Water Demands

The UWMP estimates Zone 40's water demands in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years in five-year increments for the 25-year projection (2010 to 2035), as shown in Tables 7-1, 7-2, and 7-3 of the UWMP. A summary of pertinent data from these tables is provided in **Table 5.12-4**.

TABLE 5.12-4
SCWA ZONE 40 WATER DEMANDS IN FIVE-YEAR INCREMENTS (AF/YEAR)

Water Year	2010 ¹	2015 ²	2020 ³	2025 ⁴	2030 ⁵	2035 ⁶
Normal Year ⁷	34,511	44,425	50,662	57,583	67,565	77,712
Single Dry Year ⁸	34,511	44,425	50,662	57,583	67,565	77,712
Multiple Dry Year ⁹	34,511	44,425	50,662	57,583	67,565	77,712
Multiple Dry Year ⁹	34,511	44,425	50,662	57,583	67,565	77,712
Multiple Dry Year ⁹	34,511	44,425	50,662	57,583	67,565	77,712

Source: SCWA 2013, p. 7

1. Table 4-11, UWMP

2. Table 4-12, UWMP

3. Table 4-13, UWMP

4. Table 4-14, UWMP

5. Table 4-15, UWMP

6. Table 4-16, UWMP

7. Normal/Average year is a year in the historical sequence that most closely represents median runoff levels and patterns. Average is defined as the median runoff over the previous 30 years or more. By this definition, 1993 is a normal/average year for the Sacramento River watershed.

8. Single dry year is generally considered to be the lowest annual runoff for a watershed since the water year beginning in 1903. 1977 is a single dry year for the Sacramento River watershed.

9. Multiple dry year period is generally considered to be the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple-year period (three years or more) for a watershed since 1903. 1989–1992 is a multiple dry year period for the Sacramento River watershed.

Water Supply Infrastructure

Planned and existing domestic water facilities border the Project area to the north, west, and east. Twenty-inch transmission lines are located in Bilby Road on the north, in Bruceville Road on the west, and on Kammerer Road on the south, and there is a 20-inch transmission main stub in Whitelock Parkway at the location of the future Lotz Parkway on the east (Wood Rodgers 2013a, pp. 10–11).

5.12.1.2 WATER SERVICE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

State

Urban Water Management Planning Act – Assembly Bill 797

The Urban Water Management Planning Act was established by Assembly Bill (AB) 797 on September 21, 1983. Passage of this law was recognition by state legislators that water is a limited resource and a declaration that efficient water use and conservation would be actively pursued throughout the state. The law requires water suppliers in California providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 AF/year of water to prepare and adopt a specific plan every five years that defines

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their current and future water use, sources of supply and its reliability, and existing conservation measures. The adopted plan must then be updated at least once every five years on or before December 31 in years ending in five and zero. An urban water supplier that does not prepare, adopt, and submit its urban water management plan to the California Department of Water Resources is ineligible to receive drought assistance from the State of California.

Zone 41 Urban Water Management Plan

The current (2010) Zone 41 Urban Water Management Plan was adopted on June 6, 2011, and serves as the UWMP for the Sacramento County Water Agency and its primary water contractors. The UWMP contains information about water supplies, water supply reliability, water conservation, water shortage contingencies, and recycled water usage and is the foundation document for water supply assessments (SCWA 2011).

Water Code

Water Code Sections 10656 and 10657 restrict state funding and drought assistance for agencies that fail to submit their urban water management plan to the Department of Water Resources. In addition, Water Code Section 10910 describes the water supply assessment that must be undertaken for projects referred to under Public Resources Code Section 21151.9, including an analysis of groundwater supplies. Water agencies are given 90 days from the start of consultation in which to provide a water supply assessment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency. Water Code Section 10910 also specifies the circumstances under which a project for which a water supply assessment was once prepared would be required to obtain another assessment. Water Code Section 10631 directs that contents of the urban water management plans include further information on future water supply projects and programs and groundwater supplies.

Local

Water Forum Agreement and the Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority (SCGA)

The Water Forum was developed to address water-related issues facing the Sacramento region and resulted in the development of the Water Forum Agreement (WFA). The WFA contains seven elements: increased surface water diversions, actions to meet customer needs while reducing diversion impacts in drier years, support for improved pattern of fishery flow releases from Folsom Reservoir, Lower American River habitat management, water conservation, groundwater management, and the Water Forum Successor Effort. The Groundwater Element of the WFA sets out specific recommendations designed to protect groundwater resources, including recommendations on the sustainable yields and groundwater management governance structures for the three Sacramento groundwater subbasins. The City of Elk Grove is in the Central groundwater subbasin (Central Basin). Starting in 2002, stakeholders of the Central Basin began a process of groundwater management planning and development of a governance structure. That effort resulted in the adoption of the Central Sacramento County Groundwater Management Plan in February 2006 and creation of the Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority (SCGA) in August 2006. A goal of the SCGA is to ensure a viable groundwater resource for beneficial uses including water for adjacent purveyors, agricultural, agricultural residential, industrial, and municipal supplies that support the WFA's co-equal objectives of providing a reliable and safe water supply and preserving the fishery, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic values of the lower American River. The SCGA's groundwater management plan identifies available water supplies to meet the total water demands of users within the basin and partakes in maintaining ecological flows in the Cosumnes River (Water Forum 2013).

Well Protection Program

The SCGA's Well Protection Program stems from the need to protect domestic and agricultural irrigation wells within the Central Basin. As part of this program, a trust fund will be put in place to cover costs of deepening or replacing any existing well that provides water for agricultural or domestic use that may be impacted by future development. The trust fund revenue will be generated from a fee assessed on every new building permit and permit to drill a new well. The fee is estimated to be less than \$100 per single-family home (SCWA 2006, p. ES-12). This Program has not yet been implemented.

Groundwater Contamination Monitoring and Collaboration Program

The SCGA's Groundwater Contamination Monitoring and Collaboration Program is focused on maintaining a clear line of communication between the designated responsible parties for groundwater contamination cleanup activities and private well owners. The program encourages the use of remediated groundwater in urbanized areas to keep the groundwater in the basin. This program also envisions the Regional Water Quality Control Board requiring designated responsible parties to survey private wells within 2,000 feet of any identified contamination plume. Assistance will also come from the Sacramento County Environmental Management Department, which is encouraged to exercise the strictest vigilance to ensure that all permitting requirements are enforced and that, if requirements are not met, the department will undertake whatever rigorous enforcement actions are effective (SCWA 2006, p. ES-12).

SCWA Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan

The Water Forum Agreement is the foundation for the Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan (WSMP), the current version of which was adopted in February of 2005 by the SCWA in order to provide a flexible program of water management alternatives to be implemented and revised, if necessary, as the availability and feasibility of water supply sources change in the future. The WSMP also reflects changes from the 1987 Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan in the pattern of growth in water demands, water quality treatment requirements, expansion of the original service area, and availability of potential sources of surface water supplies. The WSMP describes the water supply and makes recommendations to meet future water demands in Zone 40 through the year 2030 (SCWA 2005).

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The City of Elk Grove General Plan contains the following policies and actions related to water supply that apply to the proposed Project. These policies and goals are contained in the Conservation and Air Quality Element as well as in the Public Facilities and Finance Element (City of Elk Grove 2003a). The Project does not include any actions or components that conflict with these General Plan policies. However, it should be noted that the final authority for interpretation of a policy statement, determination of the Project's consistency, ultimately rests with the Elk Grove City Council.

- "CAQ-1 Reduce the amount of water used by residential and non-residential uses by encouraging water conservation."
- "**CAQ-1-Action 1** *Implement the City's Water Conservation Ordinance.*"
- "**CAQ-1-Action 2** *Actively encourage water conservation by both agricultural and urban water users.*"

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- "CAQ-1-Action 3** *Work with urban and agricultural water purveyors to establish long range conservation plans which set specific conservation objectives and utilize, to the extent possible, a common planning horizon, plan framework and estimating/ forecasting procedures."*
- "CAQ-1-Action 4** *Promote the use of drought-tolerant vegetation to minimize water consumption by providing information to developers and designers."*
- "PF-1** Except when prohibited by state law, the City shall require that sufficient capacity in all public services and facilities will be available on time to maintain desired service levels and avoid capacity shortages, traffic congestion, or other negative effects on safety and quality of life."
- "PF-1-Action 1** *Consider participating in efforts to develop regional water solutions, such as the Water Forum."*
- "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-5** The City supports the use of reclaimed water for irrigation wherever feasible."
- "PF-7** The City shall require that water flow and pressure be provided at sufficient levels to meet domestic, commercial, industrial, and firefighting needs."

5.12.1.3 WATER SERVICE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Standards of Significance

The impact analysis provided is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G thresholds of significance. A public utilities impact with regard to water supply is considered significant if implementation of the Project would result in any of the following:

- 1) Require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- 2) Not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or if new or expanded entitlements are needed.

Methodology

The following impact analysis is based primarily on the Water Supply Assessment for Elk Grove Southeast Policy Area prepared for the proposed Project by the SCWA (2013).

Sports Complex

In addition to the uses shown on the proposed land use diagram, the Project includes a Sports Complex Overlay to accommodate a regional sports complex in the Project area. The projected water demands described in the following impact analysis do not include this use, nor was this use included in the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) growth projections for the Project area.

No specific project designs have been developed for the regional sports complex; therefore, water demand cannot be precisely calculated at this time. However, assuming a water demand at the rate for public recreation uses from the WSA of 3.46 acre-feet per acre per year, a 125-acre sports complex could result in a water demand of approximately 432 acre-feet per year. This is a conservative estimate, as the entire site would not be developed with fields that require irrigation, and it is not known whether natural or artificial turf would be used, so the demand would be less than projected here. In addition, should the sports complex be constructed, it would take the place of other proposed uses in the Project area, so water demand associated from a sports complex would be offset to some extent by the reduction in demand from the land use it replaces.

Because neither the design of the sports complex nor the land uses that would be replaced by the sports complex are currently known, the water demand and necessary water supply infrastructure of the project with a sports complex cannot be determined at this time. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15145, if the impact is too speculative for evaluation, the agency should note its conclusion and terminate discussion of the impact. Therefore, no further discussion is feasible at this time.

Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Increase Water Demand (Standard of Significance 2)

Impact 5.12.1.1 Implementation of the proposed Project would increase demand for domestic water supply. However, the Sacramento County Water Agency has determined that sufficient water supplies are available to serve the proposed Project. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Water Supply

The projected annual water demand for the proposed Project is 3,188 AF/year, including system losses (SCWA 2013, p. 5). The proposed land uses and projected water demand for the proposed Project are provided in **Table 5.12-5**.

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Because the proposed Project is located within SACOG's Blueprint Preferred Smart Growth area and within the buildout area identified in the WSMP, the population projection for the Project area is included in the total population projection for the SCWA (see Table 2-3 of the Urban Water Management Plan). As a result, the water demand associated with the proposed Project is considered accounted for in the UWMP. As such, data provided in the UWMP can be used to determine whether the planned water supplies for the SCWA meet its current and projected demands, including those of the proposed Project.

Based on the projections contained in the UWMP, the SCWA has determined that there would be sufficient water supplies to meet the water demands of the proposed Project over the next 20 years during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. This determination was made based on the projected water supply and demand data contained in the UWMP as well as on the following specific facts:

- The SCWA's conjunctive use program is a sustainable water supply program that provides a 100 percent reliable water supply while protecting environmental values and stabilizing the groundwater basin underlying Zone 40.
- The SCWA's conjunctive use program has been extensively analyzed and documented in the WSMP, the Final EIR for the 2002 WSMP (certified in February 2006), the FEIR – WFA (certified in 1999), and the WFA. All referenced documents have been subjected to thorough technical peer review and public scrutiny.
- The proposed Project would be served by water supplies made available through the SCWA's conjunctive use program.
- A financing plan for the SCWA's conjunctive use program for constructing facilities required for delivering groundwater and surface water to the Project has been approved by the SCWA Board through its adoption of the WSMP, Bond Feasibility Reports, and the Sacramento County Water Agency Code (SCWA 2013, p. 21).

**TABLE 5.12-5
PROPOSED LAND USE AND WATER DEMANDS ESTIMATE**

Land Use Description	Corresponding Land Use Classification in WSMP	Area (acres)	Unit Water Demand Factor ¹ (AF/acre/year)	Water Demand (AF/year)
Basin	Vacant	49.4	0.00	0.00
Commercial	Commercial	14.2	2.75	39.1
Drainage Channel	Public Recreation ²	1.7	0.00	0.00
Estate Residential	Rural Estates	62.6	1.33	83.3
Elementary School	Public Recreation	27.6	3.46	95.5
Greenway	Public Recreation	35.5	3.46	122.8
High Density Residential	Multi-Family High Density	60.7	4.12	250.1
Low Density Residential	Single-Family	212.0	2.89	612.7
Light Industrial/Flex Space	Industrial	108.2	2.71	293.2
Medium Density Residential	Multi-Family Low Density	95.2	3.70	352.2
Office	Commercial	279.9	2.75	769.7
Park/Open Space	Public Recreation	56.8	3.46	196.5
Mixed Use Residential	Multi-Family High Density	14.0	4.12	57.7
Mixed Use Commercial	Commercial	27.3	2.75	75.1
Channel	Vacant	65.3	0.00	0.00
Road (ROW)	Right-of-Way	84.4	0.21	17.7
Subtotal		1,194.8		2,965.6
System Losses 7.5%				222.4
Total Demand				3,188.0

Source: SCWA 2013, p. 5

Notes:

1. The unit water demands provided in this table are consistent with the WSMP.
2. While classified as "Public Recreation," the Drainage Channel land use has no identified water demand.

Therefore, sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the proposed Project from existing entitlements and resources, and no new or expanded entitlements would be needed. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Require Construction of Water System Facilities (Standard of Significance 1)

Impact 5.12.1.2 Implementation of the proposed Project would not require the construction of new and expanded water supply infrastructure that could result in impacts to the physical environment. This impact would be **less than significant**.

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The SCWA currently operates eight iron and manganese treatment facilities in Zone 40, including the Poppy Ridge Water Treatment Plant northwest of the Project area. Seven more treatment facilities are in various stages of planning in Zone 40, including the Laguna Ridge treatment facility, north of the Project area. In addition, surface water in Zone 40 is treated at the City of Sacramento's Central Surface and Groundwater Water Treatment Plant (SCWA 2005, p. 4-3). The Elk Grove Southeast Policy Area Master Water Plan also shows the Big Horn Water Treatment Plant (WTP), located north of the Project area near the intersection of Elk Grove Boulevard and Big Horn Boulevard, as a Phase 1 Water System Infrastructure Plan (WSIP) for Zone 40, and the Whitelock WTP, approximately 0.25 mile north of the Project area, as a planned Phase 2 facility in the WSIP. The Master Water Plan also plans for the development of several new groundwater wells, most of which are located off-site along Big Horn Boulevard, Poppy Ridge Road, and West Stockton Boulevard. One well is planned for Phase 2 of the WSIP in the northeastern corner of the Project area (Wood Rodgers 2013a).

As discussed above, the Project's water demand was accounted for in the SCWA's water demand projections. The treatment facilities and associated infrastructure were planned and designed to accommodate future growth in the area and therefore would provide sufficient capacity to serve the Project area. No new water treatment facilities would be required as a result of the proposed Project.

As described in this subsection, planned and existing domestic water facilities border the entire Project area, including 20-inch transmission lines located in Bilby Road on the north, in Bruceville Road on the west, and in Kammerer Road on the south, and a 20-inch transmission main stub in Whitelock Parkway (Wood Rodgers 2013a, pp. 10–11). This infrastructure would be extended in the Project area in order to serve future development as described in the proposed Master Water Plan. The plan also shows a proposed extension of a 20-inch transmission line within the future extension of Bilby Road out of the Project area to the east, where it would connect to an existing 20-inch transmission line near West Stockton Boulevard (Wood Rodgers 2013a) (see **Appendix I**). Impacts associated with the extension of the 20-inch domestic water pipe were addressed as part of the environmental documentation for the approved Sterling Meadows project located directly east of the Project area. The effects of construction of off-site wells were analyzed in the Zone 40 Water Supply Master Plan Final EIR (SCH# 2002122068). The proposed Project would not result in changes to those plans that would result in impacts which have not already been considered.

Impacts associated with construction of necessary on-site water system facilities described here are addressed in the individual technical sections of this Draft EIR (5.1 through 5.13). Potential impacts could include disturbance of biological and/or cultural resources, conversion of agricultural land, construction-related air emissions, soil erosion and water quality degradation, handling of hazardous materials (e.g., fuels), temporary excessive noise, and temporary construction traffic. Where necessary, mitigation measures are provided to reduce impacts. The provision of water supply infrastructure is considered as part of the development of the Project area; there would be no additional impact beyond that identified for the Project as a whole. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

5.12.1.4 WATER SERVICE CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Setting

The cumulative setting for water supply is the SCWA's Zone 40, which encompasses a portion of central Sacramento County including the City of Elk Grove and portions of the cities of Sacramento and Rancho Cordova (SCWA 2005, p. ES-2).

Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Cumulative Water Service Impacts

Impact 5.12.1.3 Implementation of the proposed Project, in combination with other development within the SCWA's Zone 40, would increase demand for domestic water supply. The proposed Project's contribution to this impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As described under Impact 5.12.1.1, the proposed Project's projected total water demand at buildout would be approximately 3,188 AF/year and this demand was considered in the SCWA's Urban Water Management Plan. The SCWA has determined that it has sufficient supplies to meet this demand, in addition to its other existing and projected demands, during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. In addition, the SCWA has demonstrated that its water supply program is reliable and that a financing plan is in place for planned capital improvement projects. Future development projects in Zone 40 not included in the SCWA's UWMP would be required to prepare a Water Supply Assessment to ensure that sufficient water supplies are available prior to approval. The proposed Project's contribution to cumulative water supply impacts would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

5.12.2 WASTEWATER SERVICE

5.12.2.1 WASTEWATER SERVICE EXISTING SETTING

Wastewater Service

Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District

Wastewater treatment for the Project area is provided by the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD), which serves approximately 1.4 million people. The SRCSD owns and operates the regional wastewater conveyance system and the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWTP), located at 8521 Laguna Station Road. The SRCSD's contributing agencies—the Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD) (which serves the City of Elk Grove) and the cities of Folsom, West Sacramento, and Sacramento—each collect wastewater, while the SRCSD is responsible for major conveyance, wastewater treatment, and wastewater disposal (SRCSD 2014).

Sacramento Area Sewer District

The Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD), formerly known as County Sanitation District-1, provides wastewater collection services in the urbanized unincorporated area of Sacramento

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County, in the cities of Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, and Rancho Cordova, and in a portion of the cities of Sacramento and Folsom. The SASD owns, operates, and maintains a network of 4,400 miles of main line and lower lateral pipes in a 270-square-mile area (SASD 2014).

Collection system pipelines are categorized and based on size, function, and hydraulic capacity. Trunk sewers are pipes that function as conveyance facilities to transport the collected wastewater flows to the SRCSD interceptor system.

The collection system in the Project area includes trunks, which are designed to carry flows from 1 to 10 million gallons per day (mgd), and laterals, which are designed to carry flows of less than 1 mgd. The existing Elk Grove trunk line extends southeast from the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant influent diversion structure to Laguna Boulevard, then parallel to SR 99 along East Stockton Boulevard extending close to the southern City boundary.

Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, operated by the SRCSD, is located on 900 acres of a 3,550-acre site between Interstate 5 and Franklin Boulevard, north of Laguna Boulevard. The remaining 2,650 acres serve as a “bufferland” between the SRWTP and nearby residential areas.

The SRWTP treats an average 150 million gallons of wastewater per day and is capable of treating up to 400 million gallons per day during peak wet weather flow. Wastewater is treated by accelerated physical and natural biological processes before it is discharged to the Sacramento River. The SRWTP provides secondary treatment using an activated sludge process (SRCSD 2014).

The Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant 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 in the SRCSD service area through the year 2020. The master plan uses SACOG population projections multiplied by per capita flow and load values to determine future facilities needs (SRCSD 2008, p. 14). The SRWTP’s reliable capacity is currently limited, based on hydraulic considerations, to an equivalent 207 mgd average dry weather flow (ADWF). This existing capacity falls short of the projected 218 mgd average dry weather flow in 2020. Therefore, the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant has been master planned to accommodate 350 mgd average dry weather flow (SRCSD 2008, p. 15). In addition, the SRCSD has prepared a long-range master plan for the large-diameter interceptors that transport wastewater to the SRWTP. The master plan includes interceptor upgrades/expansions to accommodate anticipated growth through 2035 (SRCSD 2008, p. 5).

5.12.2.2 WASTEWATER SERVICE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal

Clean Water Act

In the 1970s, the Clean Water Act (CWA) established the legal authority in the United States to develop water quality standards to assure the protection of human health and the environment. The Clean Water Act made grant funds available for wastewater treatment plant construction and upgrades, and the act also implemented the requirement for waste discharge permits for every discharge to land and water bodies, such as oceans, rivers, lakes, or creeks. The US

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the federal agency responsible for implementing the act and has delegated authority to the State to regulate water quality.

State**Regional Water Quality Control Board**

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates and enforces permits to dischargers in the Central Valley, including the SRWTP. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) is the permitting system for discharges to water bodies. The NPDES goal is to protect beneficial uses of the water body. Beneficial uses of the Sacramento River include, but are not limited to, agricultural irrigation, drinking water supply, recreation, and freshwater habitat. The SRWTP's NPDES permit requires specific, measurable quality assurance and is updated every five years to accommodate new environmental concerns and larger wastewater flows. Permit limitations explain, in detail, the quality that the SRWTP's discharge must achieve. Permit monitoring requirements provide a basis for systematic sampling of the discharge and the Sacramento River to monitor water quality. In addition to limitations and monitoring requirements, the RWQCB requires several studies to evaluate the impacts of the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant's discharge to the Sacramento River.

Local**Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District****Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant 2020 Master Plan**

The 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 Master Plan addresses both public health and environmental protection issues while ensuring reliable service at affordable rates for SRCSD customers. The Master Plan's key goals 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 (SRCSD 2008).

Regional Interceptor Master Plan 2000

The 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 (SRCSD 2000).

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The City of Elk Grove General Plan contains the following policies and actions related to wastewater that apply to the proposed Project. These policies and goals are contained in the Public Facilities and Finance Element (City of Elk Grove 2003a). The Project does not include any actions or components that conflict with these General Plan policies. However, it should be noted that the final authority for interpretation of a policy statement, determination of the Project's consistency, ultimately rests with the Elk Grove City Council.

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"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."

"PF-9 Development along corridors identified by sewer providers in their Master Plans as locations of future sewerage conveyance facilities shall incorporate appropriate easements as a condition of approval."

5.12.2.3 WASTEWATER SERVICE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**Standards of Significance**

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G thresholds of significance. A public utilities impact with regard to wastewater is considered significant if implementation of the Project would result in any of the following:

- 1) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- 2) Require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- 3) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

METHODOLOGY

The following impact analysis is based primarily on the Elk Grove Southeast Policy Area Level II Sewer Study prepared for the proposed Project by Wood Rodgers (2013b), which was approved by SASD on March 5, 2014.

Sports Complex

In addition to the uses shown on the proposed land use diagram, the Project includes a Sports Complex Overlay to accommodate a regional sports complex in the Project area. The project wastewater flows described in the following impact analysis do not include this use, nor do the SACOG growth projections for the region. No specific project designs have been developed for the regional sports complex; therefore, wastewater flows cannot be precisely calculated at this time.

However, as described previously, preliminary planning discussions indicate that the sports complex is envisioned as a soccer stadium seating between 8,000 and 18,000 people (City of Elk Grove 2013). Using a wastewater generation factor of 3 gallons per day (gpd) per seat (Placer County 2007, p. 6.11-6), it is estimated that the proposed sports complex would generate approximately 24,000 to 54,000 gpd (0.024 to 0.054 million gpd) of wastewater. This would represent a relatively minor increase (+0.01 to 0.02%) in the Project's overall average dry weather wastewater flows. In addition, should the sports complex be constructed, it would take the place of other proposed uses, depending on the selected location, and its wastewater flows would be offset to some extent by the reduction in acreage of the use(s) it replaces. The SRWTP is master planned to accommodate 350 mgd average dry weather flow and would be anticipated to have sufficient capacity to serve the proposed Project with the sports complex.

The design and location of a sports complex has not yet been determined and specific wastewater infrastructure needs are not yet known. However, such a use would be a high peak flow venue and would likely require attenuation on-site before discharging via collector pipes.

Because neither the design of the sports complex nor the land uses that would be replaced by the sports complex are known currently, the wastewater flows and necessary wastewater

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infrastructure of the project with a sports complex cannot be determined at this time. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15145, if the impact is too speculative for evaluation, the agency should note its conclusion and terminate discussion of the impact. Therefore, no further discussion is feasible at this time.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Increase Demand for Wastewater Treatment (Standards of Significance 1, 2, and 3)

Impact 5.12.2.1 Implementation of the proposed Project would result in the generation of wastewater, which would require treatment at the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. There is adequate capacity within the SRCSD's existing treatment plant. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

According to the sewer study prepared for the proposed Project (Wood Rodgers 2013b, p. 17; see **Appendix I**), at buildout, the Project area is anticipated to generate an estimated 2.5 million gallons per day (mgd) during average dry weather flow and 5.8 mgd during peak wet weather flow (Wood Rodgers 2014). Wastewater generated by the Project would be conveyed to the SRWTP for treatment. As described previously, the current capacity of the plant is limited to 207 mgd and the SRWTP treats an average 150 million gallons of wastewater per day and is capable of treating up to 400 million gallons per day during peak wet weather flow. Therefore, the addition of Project-generated wastewater would not exceed capacity of the treatment plant. In addition, the SRWTP has been master planned to accommodate 350 mgd average dry weather flow and would be expanded and upgraded to respond to future growth. The projected flows presented in the SRWTP 2020 Master Plan were based on SACOG growth projections, which included growth associated with future development of the Project area. The projected wastewater generation from the proposed Project would not exceed previous projections for wastewater generation from the Project area and would not trigger the need for expansion of the SRWTP. Therefore, the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant would have adequate capacity to serve the proposed Project.

The SRWTP currently operates in compliance with all applicable existing regulatory requirements. In addition, the SRWTP 2020 Master Plan includes recommended facility and management program upgrades to ensure compliance with anticipated future regulatory requirements. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in the exceedance of any wastewater treatment requirements of the Central Valley RWQCB. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Require Construction of Wastewater System Facilities (Standard of Significance 2)

Impact 5.12.2.2 Implementation of the proposed Project would require the construction of new and expanded wastewater infrastructure, which could result in impacts to the physical environment. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Flows generated by the proposed Project would connect to existing and planned facilities that serve adjacent projects, including the Laguna Ridge Specific Plan (LRSP), Sterling Meadows, and the Elk Grove Promenade/Lent Ranch. As individual development projects are proposed in the Project area, project designs would include specific wastewater system facility needs both within and outside the Project area.

Wastewater generated in an approximately 48-acre portion of the Project area located in the northeast corner immediately south of Poppy Ridge Road is proposed to convey south to the Elk Grove Promenade lift station and force main, as shown in **Figure 2.0-6** in Section 2.0, Project Description. Wastewater generated in an approximately 22.2-acre portion of the Project area located north of Poppy Ridge Road is proposed to convey west to the existing LRSP north lift station. Wastewater generated in the remaining portions of the Project area is proposed to convey west to the planned LRSP south lift station.

Wastewater conveyance infrastructure for the Project and surrounding developments have been planned, and continue to be planned, on a cumulative basis through a series of sewer studies. Additional, more detailed plans will need to be prepared as each development moves forward. The planned infrastructure is depicted in **Figure 2.0-7** in Section 2.0, Project Description. As shown, off-site infrastructure would be required to connect to planned conveyance infrastructure within Bruceville Road through the LRSP area north of the western portion of the Project area. The existing Elk Grove Promenade lift station is located directly adjacent to the eastern edge of the Project area, so no off-site infrastructure would be required to connect to the Elk Grove Promenade shed. Additional conveyance infrastructure would be constructed in the Project area and in the existing and planned roadways along the edges of the Project area, including Poppy Ridge Road, Lotz Parkway, Big Horn Boulevard, Kammerer Road, and Bruceville Road.

As indicated in the Sewer Master Plan for the proposed Project (Wood Rodgers 2013b, p. 11), anticipated Project wastewater flows would exceed planned flows at many of the proposed connection points to off-site sewer infrastructure and may require upsizing of future infrastructure within the LRSP. However, adjustments in the sizing of future conveyance infrastructure would not result in additional environmental impacts in excess of those already addressed in this Draft EIR and the environmental documentation prepared for the LRSP (City of Elk Grove. 2003d).

Off-site infrastructure that has already been approved but not yet constructed would be built north of the western extension of the Project area, parallel to Bilby Road in the LRSP area. Other infrastructure would include pipelines that would serve both the Project and the LRSP within Bruceville Road. Other sewer lines would be placed in existing roadways internal to the Project area and along the edges of the area, including in Big Horn Boulevard, Bruceville Road, and Kammerer Road. The potential impacts of the ground-disturbing activities that may be required to develop sewer infrastructure in the Project area are addressed in Sections 5.1 to 5.13 of this Draft EIR. This includes construction impacts associated with air quality, noise, and traffic, as well as impacts associated with ground disturbance, including geology and soils, biological resources, and cultural resources. The potential impacts associated with the development of the sewer line north of and parallel to Bilby Road were considered in the LRSP EIR. That EIR was prepared with the assumption that the Project area would also be developed and that infrastructure which would serve both the LRSP and the proposed Project would be constructed in a portion of the LRSP area. The LRSP EIR provides mitigation measures that would address the potential impacts that could occur as the result of constructing a sewer pipeline, as well as other infrastructure, through that site. The LRSP EIR acknowledges the potential for construction impacts on traffic, air quality, and noise, and also addresses impacts associated with ground disturbance, such as biological resources, cultural resources, and geology and soils. Adjustments and modifications to flow amounts from the Project area that would be conveyed through the LRSP area would not result in additional impacts as they would not result in the need for additional offsite infrastructure within the LRSP area. The adjustments could result in the need for downsizing or upsizing the infrastructure from the current planned size, but the adjustment would not be great enough to result in a larger footprint or new impacts that cannot be mitigated by

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the existing and approved mitigation measures in the LRSP EIR. No additional mitigation or analysis would be needed.

Construction impacts associated with extension, expansion, and/or replacement of on-site wastewater system facilities are addressed in the individual technical sections of this Draft EIR (Sections 5.1 through 5.13). The areas where off-site infrastructure would be required are located entirely within the Laguna Ridge Specific Plan, the EIR for which addressed the potential for environmental impacts associated with ground disturbance in the entire plan area. This infrastructure was planned on a cumulative basis for several future developments, including the proposed Project. The proposed Project would not result in the need for additional off-site infrastructure. As stated above, the proposed Project would not result in the need for additional mitigation for off-site infrastructure since the approved mitigation measures in the LRSP EIR are adequate to address all impacts that would be associated with developing the segment of sewer line north of and parallel to Bilby Road in the LRSP area. Potential impacts include temporary aesthetic impacts, disturbance of biological and/or cultural resources, conversion of agricultural land, temporary air emissions, soil erosion and water quality degradation, handling of hazardous materials, temporary excessive noise, and temporary construction traffic. Because of this and because off-site impacts were addressed in the LRSP EIR, which has already been approved, and no further impacts would result, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

5.12.2.4 WASTEWATER SERVICE CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Setting

The cumulative setting for wastewater impacts would be the service area of the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District, which includes portions of unincorporated Sacramento County as well as the cities of Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Folsom, Rancho Cordova, Sacramento, and West Sacramento and the communities of Courtland and Walnut Grove.

Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Cumulative Wastewater Impacts

Impact 5.12.2.3 Implementation of the proposed Project, in combination with other development in the SRCSD service area, would generate significant new wastewater flows requiring conveyance and treatment. This impact would be **cumulatively considerable**.

As described under Impact 5.12.2.1, the proposed Project is projected to generate 2.5 mgd during average dry weather flow and 5.8 mgd during peak wet weather flow (Wood Rodgers 2014). The Project could also generate an approximately 0.024 to 0.054 mgd, if the regional sports complex is developed. This would replace another land use, although it is unknown at this time which land uses would be replaced with the sports complex, if developed, so it cannot be known if this would result in a slight increase or a decrease in the Project's total wastewater generation. While the SRWTP's existing capacity of 207 mgd would not meet the 2020 projected average dry weather flow of 218 mgd, the plant has been master planned to accommodate 350 mgd average dry weather flow and would be expanded and upgraded to respond to

future growth. Similarly, the SRCSD has prepared a master plan for the district's regional interceptors that would ensure adequate capacity for future growth to 2035.

However, SASD staff identified a downstream deficiency from the 2010 Sewer Capacity Study, which will require improvements in the future to accommodate development in the LRSP shed, but the precise improvements necessary to address the deficiency are not known at this time (Carlson 2014). In addition, the location of any future improvements is unknown, so this analysis cannot adequately assess the potential impacts. For this reason, this would be a significant cumulative impact, and no mitigation can be provided at this time, making this **significant and unavoidable**. The Project's contribution to the impact would be **cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None available.

5.12.3 SOLID WASTE SERVICE

5.12.3.1 SOLID WASTE EXISTING SETTING

Existing Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

Residential solid waste services in Elk Grove are provided by Republic Services (formally known as Allied Waste) under an exclusive franchise agreement (City of Elk Grove 2014). Commercial waste in Elk Grove, which includes waste generated by multi-family residential developments, is an "open market," meaning that commercial and multi-family waste in the City is hauled by any permitted hauler selected by the development and is hauled to a variety of permitted landfills chosen by the hauler.

Landfill Capacity

Solid waste generated in Elk Grove is taken to a variety of landfills. **Table 5.12.3-1** shows landfills used by the City of Elk Grove and the permitted and remaining capacities of those landfills. As shown, the majority of the landfills serving Elk Grove waste haulers have over 70 percent remaining capacity (CalRecycle 2014a).

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**TABLE 5.12.3-1
DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND REMAINING CAPACITIES**

Facility	Total Estimated Permitted Capacity (in cubic yards)	Total Estimated Capacity Used		Remaining Estimated Capacity		Estimated Closure Year
		Cubic Yards	Percentage	Cubic Yards	Percentage	
Altamont Landfill & Resource Recovery (01-AA-0009)	62,000,000	16,280,000	26.3%	45,720,000	73.7%	2025
Recology Hay Road (48-AA-0002)	37,000,000	6,567,000	17.7%	30,433,000	82.3%	2077
Bakersfield Metropolitan SLF (15-AA-0273)	53,000,000	20,191,740	38.1%	32,808,260	61.9%	2046
Foothill Sanitary Landfill (39-AA-0004)	138,000,000	13,000,000	9.4%	125,000,000	90.6%	2082
Forward Landfill, Inc. (39-AA-0015)	51,040,000	27,340,000	53.6%	23,700,000	46.4%	2020
Keller Canyon Landfill (07-AA-0032)	75,018,280	11,609,870	15.5%	63,408,410	91%	2030
L and D Landfill Co. (34-AA-0020)	6,031,055	1,931,055	32%	4,100,000	84.5%	2023
North County Landfill (39-AA-0022)	41,200,000	5,800,000	14.1%	35,400,000	85.9%	2048
Potrero Hills Landfill (48-AA-0075)	83,100,000	69,228,000	83.3%	13,872,000	16.7%	2048
Sacramento County Landfill (Kiefer) (34-AA-0001)	117,400,000	4,500,000	3.8%	112,900,000	96.2%	2064

Source: CalRecycle 2014a

5.12.3.2 SOLID WASTE SERVICES REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

State

California Integrated Waste Management Act

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires all California cities and counties to reduce the volume of waste deposited in landfills by 50 percent by the year 2000 and continue to remain at 50 percent or higher for each subsequent year. The purpose of AB 939 is to “reduce, recycle, and re-use solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible.”

The California Integrated Waste Management Act requires each California city and county to prepare, adopt, and submit to the California Integrated Waste Management Board [now the

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)] a source reduction and recycling element (SRRE) that demonstrates how the jurisdiction will meet the act's mandated diversion goals. Each jurisdiction's SRRE must include specific components, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 41003 and 41303. In addition, the SRRE must include a program for management of solid waste generated within the jurisdiction that is consistent with the following hierarchy: (1) source reduction, (2) recycling and composting, and (3) environmentally safe transformation and land disposal. Included in this hierarchy is the requirement to emphasize and maximize the use of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting options in order to reduce the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of by transformation and land disposal (PRC Sections 40051, 41002, and 41302) (CalRecycle 2014b).

CalRecycle Model Ordinance

Subsequent to the Integrated Waste Management Act, additional legislation was passed to assist local jurisdictions in accomplishing the goals of AB 939. The California Solid Waste Re-use and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (AB 1327) (PRC Sections 42900–42911) required CalRecycle (formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board) to approve a model ordinance for adoption by any local government for the transfer, receipt, storage, and loading of recyclable materials in development projects by March 1, 1993. The act also required local agencies to adopt a local ordinance by September 1, 1993, or to allow the model ordinance to take effect (CIWMB 1993). Chapter 30.90 of the Elk Grove Municipal Code provides the City's space allocation and enclosure design guidelines for trash and recycling.

Local

City of Elk Grove Source Reduction and Recycling Element

The City of Elk Grove SRRE was prepared in response to AB 939. The Elk Grove SRRE provides policies and programs that will be implemented by the City to achieve the state waste reduction mandates. As required by AB 939, the SRRE projects disposal capacity needs for a 15-year period beginning in 2001.

Space Allocation and Enclosure Design Guidelines for Trash and Recycling

The Space Allocation and Enclosure Design Guidelines for Trash and Recycling, contained in Chapter 30.90 of the Elk Grove Municipal Code, provide recycling and waste collection requirements for all developments in the City. Integrated collection areas with recycling components assist in the reduction of waste materials, thereby prolonging the life of landfills and promoting environmentally sound practices, and help the City meet the State-mandated recycling requirements described previously in this subsection.

The guidelines provide information and resources for designing trash and recycling sites that will be used by building occupants in new developments or significant remodels. Conventional recycling and greenwaste recycling must be designed into the site along with the trash capacity. The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991 requires new commercial and multi-family developments of five units or more, or improvements that add 30 percent or more to the existing floor area, to include adequate, accessible, and convenient areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials (City of Elk Grove 2014).

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Construction and Demolition Debris Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling

The Construction and Demolition Debris Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling Ordinance (City Municipal Code Chapter 30.70), adopted on July 1, 2010, makes construction and demolition debris recycling mandatory for all new construction (with a valuation greater than \$250,000) and demolition projects. Materials required to be recycled include scrap metal, inert materials (concrete, asphalt paving, bricks, etc.), corrugated cardboard, wooden pallets, and clean wood waste. A Waste Management Plan must be completed to identify waste that would be generated by a project as well as the proposed recycling and hauling methods. During construction and/or demolition, a waste log must be maintained on the project area and submitted to the City at project completion (City of Elk Grove 2014).

Commercial Refuse Hauler Fee

Chapter 30.50 of the City Municipal Code provides information relating to the setting, charging, collecting, and enforcement of nonresidential refuse hauler fees and establishing nonresidential refuse hauler registration requirements which require that all nonresidential waste haulers operating, conducting business, or providing solid waste services within the City boundaries must register with the City and receive a registration decal to operate and remit an amount based on their diversion performance (City of Elk Grove 2014).

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The City of Elk Grove General Plan contains the following policies and actions related to solid waste that apply to the proposed Project. These policies and goals are contained in the Public Facilities and Finance Element (City of Elk Grove 2003a). The Project does not include any actions or components that conflict with these General Plan policies. However, it should be noted that the final authority for interpretation of a policy statement, determination of the Project's consistency, ultimately rests with the Elk Grove City Council.

- "CAQ-25** The City shall encourage:
- Recycling,
 - Reduction in the amount of waste, and
 - Re-use of materials to reduce the amount of solid waste generated in Elk Grove."
- "CAQ-25-Action 1** *The City shall comply with the requirements of AB939 with regard to meeting state-mandated targets for reductions in the amount of solid waste generated in Elk Grove."*
- "CAQ-25-Action 2** *The City shall provide information to businesses and residents on available options to implement the City's waste reduction targets."*
- "CAQ-25-Action 3** *Encourage the use of recycled concrete in all base material utilized in City and private road construction."*

- “CAQ-25-Action 4** *Include a requirement for the use of recycled base material in all requests for bids for City roadway construction projects.”*
- “CAQ-25-Action 5** *Establish procurement policies and procedures, which facilitate purchase of recycled, recyclable or reusable products and materials where feasible.”*
- “CAQ-25-Action 6** *Outside contractors bidding to provide products or services to the City, including printing services, shall be required to demonstrate that they will comply with City recycled materials policies.”*
- “CAQ-25-Action 7** *The City shall actively promote a comprehensive, consistent and effective recycled materials procurement effort among other governmental agencies and local businesses.”*

5.12.3.3 SOLID WASTE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Standards of Significance

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Thresholds of significance. A public utilities impact with regard to solid waste is considered significant if implementation of the Project would result in either of the following:

- 1) Be served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project’s solid waste disposal needs.
- 2) Failure to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Methodology

The following impact analysis is based on a review of available landfill capacity data, discussions with Republic Services and City staff, and population and employee projections for the proposed Project.

Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Increase Demand for Solid Waste Collection Services and Landfill Capacity (Standards of Significance 1 and 2)

Impact 5.12.3.1 Construction and operation of the proposed project would generate solid waste, thereby increasing demand for waste collection and disposal services. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Implementation of the proposed Project would result in the development of residential and nonresidential uses, the construction and operation of which would generate significant new volumes of solid waste and recyclable materials. According to CalRecycle (2013), California’s 2012 statewide per resident disposal rate was 4.3 pounds per resident per day, while the per employee disposal rate was 10.8 pounds per employee per day. As described in Section 3.0,

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Demographics, the proposed Project is anticipated to generate approximately 17,010 new residents and 23,410 new jobs. Based on these estimates, the proposed Project would generate approximately 59,489 tons of solid waste annually as shown in **Table 5.12.3-2**.

**TABLE 5.12.3-2
PROJECTED SOLID WASTE GENERATION**

Projection	Daily Disposal Rate	Annual Disposal Rate	Total Annual Projected
17,010 residents	4.3 lbs/resident	0.785 tons/resident	13,349 tons
23,410 employees	10.8 lbs/employee	1.971 tons/resident	46,141 tons
Total Projected Solid Waste Generation			59,489 tons/year

Source: CalRecycle 2013

However, according to the City's Integrated Waste Program Manager (Kehoe 2014), the City achieved a per person disposal rate in 2012 of only 2.5 pounds per person per day. This rate far exceeded the state's diversion requirement for the City of 5.9 pounds per person per day. Therefore, with implementation of the City's recycling program, actual total solid waste generated by the proposed Project would be significantly less.

Construction of the proposed development would also generate significant volumes of construction and demolition debris. However, the City's construction diversion rate is estimated at over 70 percent. Therefore, implementation of the City's existing recycling programs and associated regulations would significantly reduce the volume of generated wastes that would be disposed of in landfills.

Solid waste generated by the proposed residential uses would be hauled by Republic Services. Waste generated by proposed nonresidential uses could be hauled by any of a number of permitted haulers as selected by the individual developer, and wastes would be hauled to a variety of permitted landfills for disposal as selected by the hauler. Republic Services and the other permitted haulers that serve Elk Grove would expand serves to meet this projected future demand funded by the increased service fees. As shown in **Table 5.12.3-1**, the majority of the landfills serving Elk Grove waste haulers have over 70 percent remaining capacity and the combined remaining capacity of these landfills is more than 73 percent. Therefore, the proposed Project would be served by solid waste management companies and landfills with sufficient capacity to serve the future development.

In addition, all future development projects in the Project area would comply with all applicable solid waste regulations including the City's Space Allocation and Enclosure Design Guidelines for Trash and Recycling. Compliance with these regulations would be ensured through the development review process. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

5.12.3.4 SOLID WASTE CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Setting

The cumulative setting for solid waste impacts is the service areas of the landfills that serve the City of Elk Grove. **Table 5.12.3-1** provides descriptions of the landfills which receive waste from the City including an estimated remaining capacity and estimated closure date for each.

Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Cumulative Solid Waste Service (Standards of Significance 1 and 2)

Impact 5.12.3.2 Implementation of the proposed Project, in combination with other development in the City, would generate solid waste, thereby increasing demand for hauling and disposal services. This impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Individual development projects within the Project area and elsewhere in the City would be reviewed during the development review process to ensure they are designed to comply with all applicable solid waste regulations including the City’s Space Allocation and Enclosure Design Guidelines for Trash and Recycling. In addition, the City implements its Construction and Demolition Debris Ordinance and regularly reviews solid waste disposal data provided by its contracted haulers to ensure that it achieves the mandated diversion rate.

As described under Impact 5.12.3.1, at buildout, the Project area would generate an estimated 59,489 tons of solid waste each year. However, the City meets or exceeds the mandated 50 percent diversion rate, so the amount of material reaching the landfills would be less than that amount. Solid waste generated in the City is ultimately disposed of in a variety of landfills. As shown in **Table 5.12.3-1**, the landfills that serve the Project area have significant remaining capacity (a total of over 487 million cubic yards) as well as estimated remaining years of operation (up to 68 years) to serve cumulative development in the region. The average estimated life span of these landfills is over 30 years. The proposed Project represents a small percentage of the overall remaining capacity of the landfills and would not substantially shorten the life of the landfills. In addition, several other landfills in Northern California and northwestern Nevada with adequate capacity could serve cumulative development. Therefore, this impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

5.12.4 ELECTRIC, NATURAL GAS, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

5.12.4.1 ELECTRIC, NATURAL GAS, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES EXISTING SETTING

Electric Service

All electric service in the City is provided by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), an independent operator of power. SMUD generates, transmits, and distributes electricity to an approximately 900-square-mile area that includes most of Sacramento County and small

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portions of Placer and Yolo counties. With 598,205 total customers, SMUD is the nation's sixth largest community-owned electric utility in terms of customers served (SMUD 2014).

SMUD gets its electricity from a variety of resources, including hydropower, natural-gas-fired generators, renewable energy such as solar and wind power, and power purchased on the wholesale market. SMUD's largest single source of electricity is the 500-megawatt Cosumnes Power Plant located in southern Sacramento County (SMUD 2014).

SMUD owns and operates the Upper American River Project (UARP), which consists of 11 reservoirs and 8 powerhouses. In a normal water year, the UARP provides approximately 1.8 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity—enough energy to power approximately 180,000 homes—and provides operational flexibility, system reliability, and economical power generation for SMUD. The value of the UARP also extends beyond the boundaries of SMUD's service territory by assisting in the maintenance of integrity for Northern California's entire electric transmission system (SMUD 2014).

Table 5.12.4-1 shows the breakdown of SMUD's power supply in 2012.

**TABLE 5.12.4-1
SMUD'S 2012 POWER MIX**

Power Supply Source	Percentage
Renewables	24
Biomass and Waste	12
Geothermal	0
Small Hydroelectric	3
Solar	2
Wind	7
Coal	0
Large Hydroelectric	17
Natural Gas	36
Nuclear	0
Other	0
Unspecified	23

Source: SMUD 2013a

Natural Gas Service

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides natural gas and electric service to approximately 15 million people throughout a 70,000-square-mile service area in Central and Northern California. PG&E provides natural gas service to customers in Sacramento County, including Elk Grove. PG&E maintains 42,141 miles of natural gas distribution pipelines and 6,438 miles of transportation pipelines and provides natural gas service to 4.3 million customer accounts (PG&E 2014). Existing facilities in Elk Grove consist of 4.5-inch to 16-inch pipelines delivering service to customers not using propane tanks (City of Elk Grove 2003b, p. 11-22).

Telephone Service

Frontier provides traditional telephone service throughout much of the City. It is not known at this time what provider would serve the project; however, there are a wide range of service providers for the City for telephone service in addition to Frontier, including SureWest, Comcast, and AT&T.

5.12.4.2 ELECTRIC, NATURAL GAS, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

State

California Public Utilities Commission

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulates privately owned telecommunications, electric, natural gas, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies, in addition to authorizing video franchises. The CPUC seeks to ensure that consumers have safe, reliable utility service at reasonable rates. The CPUC also protects against fraud and promotes the health of California's economy.

California Building Energy Efficiency Standards

Energy conservation standards for new residential and commercial buildings were originally adopted by the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission in June 1977 and most recently revised in 2008 (Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations). In general, Title 24 requires the design of building shells and building components to conserve energy. The standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods.

On July 17, 2008, the California Building Standards Commission adopted the nation's first green building standards. The California Green Building Standards Code (Part 11, Title 24) was adopted as part of the California Building Standards Code (Title 24, California Code of Regulations). Part 11 establishes voluntary standards on planning and design for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants. Some of these standards have become mandatory in the 2010 edition of the Part 11 code. Current mandatory standards include:

- Twenty (20) percent mandatory reduction in indoor water use, with voluntary goal standards for 30, 35, and 40 percent reductions
- Separate water meters for nonresidential buildings' indoor and outdoor water use, with a requirement for moisture-sensing irrigation systems for larger landscape projects
- Diversion of 50 percent of construction waste from landfills, increasing voluntarily to 65 and 75 percent for new homes and 80 percent for commercial projects
- Mandatory inspections of energy systems (i.e., heat furnace, air conditioner, mechanical equipment) for nonresidential buildings over 10,000 square feet to ensure that all are working at their maximum capacity according to their design efficiencies
- Low-pollutant-emitting interior finish materials such as paints, carpet, vinyl flooring, and particleboard

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The California Energy Commission has opened a public process and rulemaking proceeding for the adoption of changes to the 2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 6 (also known as the California Energy Code) and associated administrative regulations in Part 1 (collectively referred to here as the standards). The proposed amended standards were adopted in 2014. The 2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards are 25 percent more efficient than previous standards for residential construction and 30 percent better for nonresidential construction. The standards, which took effect on January 1, 2014, will offer builders better windows, insulation, lighting, ventilation systems, and other features that reduce energy consumption in homes and businesses. All Project components will be developed in compliance with Title 24 standards, ensuring that no wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy would occur. See Chapter 6.0, other CEQA Considerations, for a discussion of the Project's energy consumption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Appendix F.

Local

City of Elk Grove General Plan

The City of Elk Grove General Plan contains the following policy related to electric, natural gas, and telephone services that applies to the proposed Project. This policy is contained in the Public Facilities and Finance Element (City of Elk Grove 2003a). The Project does not include any actions or components that conflict with this General Plan policy. However, it should be noted that the final authority for interpretation of a policy statement, determination of the Project's consistency, ultimately rests with the Elk Grove City Council.

"PF-4 The City shall require new utility infrastructure for electrical, natural gas and other infrastructure services avoid sensitive resources, be located so as to not be visually obtrusive, and, if possible, be located within roadway rights-of-way or existing utility easements."

5.12.4.3 ELECTRIC, NATURAL GAS, AND TELEPHONE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Standards of Significance

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G thresholds of significance. A public utilities impact with regard to electrical, natural gas, and telephone is considered significant if implementation of the Project would result in the following:

- 1) Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for other public facilities.

Methodology

The following impact analysis is based on a review of available service level and infrastructure information, discussions with utility provider staff, and population and employment projections for the proposed Project.

Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts to Electric, Natural Gas Service, and Telephone Utilities (Standards of Significance 1 and 2)

Impact 5.12.4.1 Implementation of the proposed Project would increase demand for electric, natural gas, and telephone services. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Implementation of the proposed Project would result in the development of residential and nonresidential uses which would increase demand for electric, natural gas, and telephone services.

Electric Service

Under the adopted Elk Grove General Plan, it was determined that buildout of the General Plan, which includes development of the Project area, would generate an ultimate electrical demand of approximately 150,540 kilovolts (kV). With development of the Cosumnes Power Plant, a 1,000 megawatt (MW) facility that came online in 2006, SMUD determined that it had adequate electrical supply to accommodate the growth proposed under the General Plan.

As described in Section 3.0, Demographics, the Project area has been identified as a major growth area, and its development and associated increases in population were anticipated in the City's General Plan and the General Plan EIR. Therefore, while development of the proposed Project would significantly increase demand for electric, natural gas, and telephone services, these increases have been anticipated and accounted for in the City's and the service providers' planning processes.

Further, SMUD provided a comment letter in response to the Notice of Preparation for this Project (see **Appendix B**), which stated that, based on review of the proposed land uses, the estimated energy demand for the proposed Project would be approximately 80 MW. SMUD determined that the Project would impact its electricity system and that a new distribution substation and distribution facilities would be needed to serve the Project and that a minimum 12.5-foot overhead/underground public utility easement would be needed throughout all of the streets in the development area. SMUD proposes to place the substation near the intersection of Big Horn Boulevard and Kammerer Road. In addition, an extension of an existing 69 kV overhead line along Kammerer Road would be needed to serve the new substation (SMUD 2013b).

Potential environmental effects of obtaining more power through the development of substations and additional power lines include, but are not limited to, air quality (during construction), biological resources (depending on location), cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise and vibration (during construction), traffic, visual resources, waste management, water and soil resources, and health hazards. All required infrastructure can be provided in the Project area and within the rights-of-way of the roadways in and immediately surrounding the Project area, so the potential impacts of development of the entire Project area are considered throughout the technical sections of this Draft EIR (Sections 5.1 through 5.13).

Natural Gas Service

The General Plan also identified that buildout of the City would increase demand for natural gas service and related facilities. The General Plan anticipated that existing infrastructure would be extended to serve the area planned for development, such as the Project area. Potential

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environmental effects associated with construction of gas lines include, but are not limited to, air quality (during construction), biological resources (depending on location), cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise and vibration (during construction), traffic, and health hazards.

Telephone Service

The General Plan also identified that buildout of the City would increase demand for telephone service and related facilities. Most underground and aerial telephone transmission lines are co-located with other utilities on poles or in underground trenches and are constructed in public and roadway rights-of-way to reduce visual and aesthetic impacts and potential safety hazards. However, construction of such infrastructure could result in impacts on the physical environment similar to those described previously for natural gas infrastructure.

Growth that would occur in the Project area as a result of the proposed Project was anticipated in the City's General Plan and General Plan EIR, which determined that electric, natural gas, and telephone service capacity would be available to meet the associated demand. The Project would also be required to comply with Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations regarding energy efficiency. These energy efficiency standards were developed to improve residential and nonresidential building energy efficiency, minimize impacts to peak energy usage periods, and reduce impacts on overall state energy needs. All Project components will be developed in compliance with Title 24 standards, ensuring that no wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy would occur (see Section 6.0 for further discussion of Project energy usage and conservation). In addition, service providers have indicated that they would be capable of providing service to the Project area. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

5.12.4.4 ELECTRIC, NATURAL GAS, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Setting

The cumulative settings for electric, natural gas, and telephone service impacts would be the service areas of the respective service providers as described previously in this subsection.

Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Cumulative Electric, Telephone, and Natural Gas Impacts (Standards of Significance 1 and 2)

Impact 5.12.4.2 Implementation of the proposed Project, in combination with other development within the service areas of the applicable providers, would increase demand for electric, natural gas, and telephone services. This impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As described under Impact 5.14.4.1, implementation of the proposed Project would result in the development of residential and nonresidential uses that would increase demand for electric, natural gas, and telephone services. As mentioned above, the General Plan EIR determined that

buildout of the General Plan would generate a demand for approximately 150,540 kW of electricity that would be provided by SMUD, and the Project's demand would be approximately 80 MW (80,000 kW), or more than half of the expected General Plan buildout demand. However, since then, the Cosumnes Power Plant, a 1,000 MW facility, has come online, adding to SMUD's ability to generate electricity. Furthermore, SMUD did not indicate any potential issues with supplying electricity for buildout of the General Plan, although new electricity infrastructure would be needed to supply the proposed Project. However, the required facilities are within the ability of the City to accommodate in the Project area, so no additional cumulative impacts are expected. This growth and consumption of energy was accounted for in the City's General Plan and General Plan EIR, which determined that the respective service providers would have sufficient capacity to serve anticipated growth. Compliance with Title 24 will ensure that all new development in the City, including the proposed Project, would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. Therefore, this impact would be **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

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