4.12 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

4.12.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes potential impacts related to existing utilities and service systems in the Planning Area associated with the proposed General Plan Update, including water supply, wastewater service, solid waste disposal, and electrical and natural gas infrastructure. To provide context for the impact analysis, this section begins with an environmental setting describing the existing conditions in the Planning Area related to utilities and service systems. Next, the regulatory framework is described, which informs the selection of the significance thresholds used in the impact analysis. The regulatory framework also includes existing General Plan policies related to the impact analysis of this chapter. The section concludes with the applicable significance thresholds, the impacts of the proposed changes to adopted General Plan policies, recommended mitigation measures, and the significance conclusions.

As part of the impact analysis, Notice of Preparation (NOP) comments were reviewed to help guide the analysis. No NOP comments related to utilities or service systems were received.


4.12.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.12.2.1 WATER SUPPLY

The City of Roseville provides water service to the majority of residents within the City limits (West Yost 2016). Some areas within the City limits are supplied by either Citrus Heights Water District, San Juan Water District, or Placer County Water Agency where it is feasible and beneficial to do so. The following discussion provides an overview of the City’s water supply infrastructure and potable and recycled water supplies and demand.

Water Supply Infrastructure

The City’s water distribution system includes raw water facilities to deliver surface water supplies to the City’s water treatment plant and the potable water facilities, which deliver potable water to City water customers. In addition to the potable water system, the City also operates a recycled water distribution system.

Raw water facilities include infrastructure owned and operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, as well as those owned and operated by the City. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) facilities include an 84-inch intake pipeline and pumping plant at the Folsom Dam. The Bureau’s pumping plant has capacity for the San Juan Water District, Roseville, and portions of the City of Folsom. Pumping capacity at the Folsom Dam is 150 cubic feet per second (96.9 mgd). Once through the pumping plant, water is conveyed through an 84-inch pipeline and a 72-inch alternative pipeline to the “Hinkel Y,” where flows to San Juan Water District and Roseville are split. Raw water for Roseville then flows through parallel 48- and 60-inch raw water pipelines to the City’s water treatment plant.

The Roseville water treatment plant is located on Barton Road south of Douglas Boulevard and east of the City limits. The water treatment plant is capable of treating up to 100 million gallons per day (mgd) of raw water.
delivered from its source at Folsom Lake. In addition, the City is planning to participate in the future Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) Ophir water treatment plant project to provide treated surface water to the City.

The City’s potable water supply system consists of six storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 32 million gallons, four pump stations (the Dual Purpose Pump Station, the Highland Reserve North Pump Station, the Pleasant Grove Pump Station, and the PFE Pump Station), and distribution pipelines that range in size from 4 to 66 inches in diameter. Future water distribution pipelines, water storage tanks, and pump stations are planned for construction in the West Roseville Specific Plan Area and Sierra Vista Specific Plan Area to serve the western portion of the Planning Area. The distribution system is designed to deliver an adequate supply of water at an acceptable pressure level for domestic and fire flow purposes.

Existing Water Supplies

Surface Water

The City has three sources of water supply: surface water, groundwater, and recycled water for irrigation. The City currently has contracts for up to 66,000 acre-feet of American River water supplies diverted from the Folsom Reservoir. Of this supply, 32,000 acre-feet originate from Central Valley Project supplies, 10,000 acre-feet from the Middle Fork project of the Placer County Water Agency, and 4,000 acre-feet from a contract with the San Juan Water District (Placer County LAFCO 2017, West Yost 2016). The City also has two options for 10,000 acre-feet each of additional PCWA water supplies. The 4,000 acre-feet of water supplies from the San Juan Water District is available to the City only during normal and wet water years. The City’s current surface water entitlements are summarized in Table 4.12-1. An additional 1,500 acre feet per year (afy) of surface water supplies are expected to be available beginning in 2030 from the future PCWA Ophir water treatment plant project (West Yost 2016).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Supply Source</th>
<th>Amount (afy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Valley Project, Folsom Reservoir</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placer County Water Agency - Middle Fork Project</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Placer County Water Agency water</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Placer County Water Agency water</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan Water District contract¹</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>66,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: afy = acre-feet per year

¹ San Juan Water District water supplies are available to the City only during normal and wet water years.

Source: Placer County LAFCO 2017, West Yost 2016

The City, as a signatory to the Water Forum Agreement,¹ has agreed to ensure that water conservation and demand management—necessary steps to achieve Water Forum Agreement objectives—are integrated into future

¹ The coequal objectives of the Water Forum Agreement are (1) to provide a reliable and safe water supply for the region’s economic health and planned development through the year 2030; and (2) to preserve the fishery, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic values of the lower American River.
growth and water planning activities in its service area. Table 4.12-2 shows the projected surface water contracted supplies and water supply reliability in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years in Roseville (West Yost 2016).

| Table 4.12-2  City of Roseville Contracted Surface Water Supplies and Water Supply Reliability (afy) |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Water Supply Sources** | **Projected Amount (afy)** | **2020** | **2025** | **2030** | **2035** |
| **Existing and Planned Sources – Contracted Volume** |  |  |  |  |
| Central Valley Project, Folsom Reservoir |  | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 |
| Placer County Water Agency – Middle Fork Project |  | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Placer County Water Agency – Ophir WTP | -- | -- | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| San Juan Water District | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| **Total** | **66,000** | **66,000** | **67,500** | **67,500** |  |
| **Normal Year** |  |  |  |  |
| Central Valley Project, Folsom Reservoir |  | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 |
| Placer County Water Agency – Middle Fork Project |  | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Placer County Water Agency – Ophir WTP | -- | -- | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| San Juan Water District | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| **Total** | **66,000** | **66,000** | **67,500** | **67,500** |  |
| **Single Dry Year** |  |  |  |  |
| Central Valley Project, Folsom Reservoir |  | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Placer County Water Agency – Middle Fork Project |  | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Placer County Water Agency – Ophir WTP | -- | -- | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| San Juan Water District | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Total** | **38,000** | **38,000** | **39,500** | **39,500** |  |
| **Multiple-Dry Years 1 and 2** |  |  |  |  |
| Central Valley Project, Folsom Reservoir |  | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| Placer County Water Agency – Middle Fork Project |  | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Placer County Water Agency – Ophir WTP | -- | -- | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| San Juan Water District | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Total** | **54,000** | **54,000** | **55,500** | **55,500** |  |
| **Multiple-Dry Year 3** |  |  |  |  |
| Central Valley Project, Folsom Reservoir |  | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| Placer County Water Agency – Middle Fork Project |  | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Placer County Water Agency – Ophir WTP | -- | -- | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| San Juan Water District | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Total** | **46,000** | **46,000** | **47,500** | **47,500** |  |

Notes: afy = acre-feet per year
Sources: West Yost 2016; data compiled by AECOM in 2020
Groundwater

The City of Roseville is located in the North American River Groundwater subbasin (Basin Code 5-021.64), which is a component of the larger Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin. The North American subbasin underlies northern Sacramento, southern Sutter, and western Placer counties. The subbasin is bounded by the Bear River on the north, the Feather River and Sacramento Rivers on the west, the American River on the south, and a north/south line extending from the Bear River south to Folsom Lake that passes about 2 miles east of the City of Lincoln. DWR estimated that the storage capacity of the North American subbasin is approximately 4.9 million acre feet (af), and it is not in overdraft (West Yost 2016). Total groundwater usage from agricultural and urban demands in western Placer County was approximately 97,000 afy in 2012. Under these pumping conditions, the groundwater levels at the southern end of the basin have been stable since about 1982 and the levels have risen slightly at the northern end of the basin, indicating that 97,000 afy is also within the safe yield of the basin. (See Section 4.13, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” for further discussion of the North American subbasin.)

The City’s current groundwater well facilities consists of six groundwater wells (4 of which are ASR Wells) that are capable of delivering approximately 48 acre-feet per day of water supply, if run full time, which is the equivalent of approximately 17,000 afy. These wells are maintained to serve customers as part of the City’s supply portfolio during normal demand years as well as for back-up water supply and to improve water supply reliability during drought and emergency conditions (West Yost 2016).

The City also recently approved a program for aquifer storage and recovery that would increase the basin’s reliability. The aquifer storage and recovery program allows the City to store potable water in the aquifer for use when needed. Under the program, the City would be allowed to inject surface water into the aquifer during wet years or during the rainy season. The City would be able to pump stored groundwater to support water demands. The City anticipates construction of an additional 2 to 6 ASR wells in the next 2 to 5 years to support its aquifer storage and recovery program. At buildout, the City groundwater facilities would include up to 12 Wells that could store up to 10,000 AFY of water (West Yost 2016).

Recycled Water

The City treats wastewater at its Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plan (WWTP) and Pleasant Grove WWTP that meets Title 22 requirements for “full unrestricted reuse.” Recycled water is used by the City for landscape irrigation, golf course irrigation, construction uses, and to provide cooling water for the Roseville Energy Park.

In 2015, the recycled water system delivered approximately 4,060 afy of recycled water to the City (1,966 afy from the Dry Creek WWTP and 2,094 afy from the Pleasant Grove WWTP). System expansion is planned for more intensive use of recycled water in the western portion of the City as new development occurs. As shown in Table 4.12-3, recycled water demands are expected to increase to 5,643 afy in 2035 (West Yost 2016). According to the City’s 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the recycled water supply is considered to be 100 percent reliable in all water year types (West Yost 2016).
Table 4.12-3  Actual and Projected Recycled Water Demand, 2015–2035

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Demand (afy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>4,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>4,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>5,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2035</td>
<td>5,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: afy = acre-feet per year  
Source: West Yost 2016

Water Conservation

Roseville has supported efforts to reduce water demand through conservation and other measures. In 1991, the City developed and adopted the Roseville Water Conservation and Drought Mitigation Ordinance. This ordinance was updated in 2013 and most recently in May 2015 (Ordinance 5491). Under this ordinance, the City has authority to declare water shortage conditions and implement drought related water conservation measures. The City can initiate this process by declaring a drought stage (Stage One through Stage Five) and imposing the appropriate and corresponding drought response measures. Table 4.12-4 identifies the potential water conservation assuming a 20 percent of normal year demand.

Table 4.12-4  City of Roseville Water Conservation (up to 20 Percent of Normal Year Demand) (afy)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrologic Condition</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2035</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Dry</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3,054</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>6,574</td>
<td>9,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Dry (Year 1)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Dry (Year 2)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Dry (Year 3)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1,836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:  
afy = acre-feet per year  
Source: West Yost 2016

Projected Water Demand

The City’s UWMP, which was adopted by the City Council on May 18, 2016, addresses water supply and demand issues, water supply reliability, water conservation, water shortage contingencies, and recycled water use within the City’s service area. In accordance with SBx7-7, the UWMP estimates water demands are based on an estimated gallons per capita per day target chosen by the City.

Projections of future water demand within the City’s service area have been made based on land use, population, and housing projections for General Plan buildout. The projections apply to the area within the City’s water service area boundary (West Yost 2016).

Table 4.12-5 summarizes the City’s actual and future water potable water demands over the UWMP’s 20-year planning period (i.e., 2015 to 2035) during normal water years. The UWMP assumes water demands in single-dry years will be the same as normal water years and this would be consistent over multiple-dry years. As shown in Table 4.12-5, potable water demands are expected to increase from 22,881 afy in 2015 to 48,762 afy in 2035.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Demand (afy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>22,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>41,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>43,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>46,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2035</td>
<td>48,762</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: afy = acre-feet per year
Source: West Yost 2016

4.12.2.2 WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

The City’s Wastewater Collection Division is a division of Environmental Utilities Department. The Wastewater Collection Division is responsible for management, operation, maintenance, and capacity of the City’s sanitary sewer collection system, which includes inspecting, cleaning, repairing and monitoring the gravity sewer lines, force mains, and lift station.

The Wastewater Collection Division provides service to approximately 137,213 sewer customers (City of Roseville 2019a). The wastewater collection and conveyance system consists of 782 miles sewer pipe ranging in size of 4 to 72 inches in diameter and 16 neighborhood lift stations that convey an average dry weather flow of approximately 17 million gallons per day (mgd) (City of Roseville 2019a).

Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Wastewater from the City is currently treated at the Dry Creek WWTP and the Pleasant Grove WWTP. Both regional facilities are owned and operated by the City of Roseville on behalf of the Regional Partners consisting of the City, the South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD), and portions of unincorporated Placer County (primarily Morgan Creek, Granite Bay and Sunset Industrial Area). A small portion of the City service area flows to the Sacramento Area Sanitation District and is treated at the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. This area consists of approximately 350 residential dwelling units.

The South Placer Regional Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems Evaluation (Wastewater Systems Evaluation) was prepared in June 2007 and updated in December 2009 (RMC 2009). As shown on Exhibit 4.12-1, the 2005 service area boundary includes areas within Roseville, Rocklin, Loomis, and portions of Granite Bay and unincorporated Placer County. The South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA) Wastewater Systems Evaluation provided baseline and projected characterizations of its regional wastewater and recycled water systems. In addition, the SPWA Wastewater Systems Evaluation identified short- and long-term Capital Improvement Projects needed to meet current and future build-out flow projections within the 2005 service area boundary for trunk sewers larger than 15 inches. The SPWA Wastewater Systems Evaluation determined that buildout of the 2005 service area boundary would result in 16.34 mgd average dry weather flow at the Dry Creek WWTP and 16.52 mgd average dry weather flow at the Pleasant Grove WWTP, totaling 32.86 mgd average dry weather flow (RMC 2009).
Exhibit 4.12-1
Regional Wastewater Service Area
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In addition to buildout of the 2005 service area boundary, SPWA Wastewater Systems Evaluation evaluated future Urban Growth Areas to determine an ultimate SPWA service area boundary. The Urban Growth Areas considered recently approved and pending specific plans and other development proposals, including Amoruso Ranch, Creekview, Curry Creek, Enviro Tech, Orchard Creek, Placer Ranch, Placer Vineyard, Sierra Vista, Regional University, SPMUD, and additional areas of unincorporated Placer County. The SPWA Wastewater Systems Evaluation determined that buildout of the ultimate SPWA service area, which includes the 2005 service area boundary and Urban Growth Areas, would result in 19.98 mgd at the Dry Creek WWTP and 25.67 mgd at the Pleasant Grove WWTP totaling 45.65 mgd average dry weather flow in the ultimate SPWA service area (RMC 2009).

**Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant**

The Dry Creek WWTP is located on the southern edge of the City on an 80-acre parcel at 1800 Booth Road. The Dry Creek WWTP provides tertiary-level wastewater treatment through the process of screening, grit removal, primary clarification, aeration, secondary clarification, filtration and ultraviolet disinfection, in addition, the Dry Creek WWTP provides a biological process that achieves full nitrification and de-nitrification. As stated above, the Dry Creek WWTP produces recycled water that meets Title 22 requirements for full unrestricted reuse.

The Dry Creek WWTP is permitted to treat 18 mgd average dry weather flow and 45 mgd peak wet weather flow. The current average dry weather flow is approximately 9.3 mgd, of which approximately 6.0 mdg is generated by the City (Placer County LAFCO 2017). The Dry Creek WWTP currently has a peak wet weather flow of 25.1 mgd. The Dry Creek WWTP is currently operating at 50 percent of rated flow capacity.

**Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant**

The Pleasant Grove WWTP in the western portion of the Planning Area on a 110-acre parcel at 5051 Westpark Drive. The Pleasant Grove WWTP currently serves the north and northwest areas of the City of Roseville, the Stanford Ranch area of the SPMUD service area, the Sunset Industrial Area of Placer County, and will serve the City of Roseville’s approved Creekview Specific Plan and Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan Areas.

The Pleasant Grove WWTP provides tertiary-level treatment through the process of screening, grit removal, extended aeration, secondary clarification, filtration, and ultraviolet disinfection. The plant provides a biological process that achieves full nitrification and de-nitrification, and produces recycled water that meets Title 22 regulations for full, unrestricted use.

The Pleasant Grove WWTP was designed to treat 12 mgd average dry weather flow; however, due to high organic loading from water conservation and other factors, the Pleasant Grove WWTP’s effective treatment capacity is approximately 9.5 mgd (City of Roseville 2017). The Pleasant Grove WWTP presently treats 7.1 mgd average dry weather flow and is operating at about 60 percent of rated flow capacity.

Recent and anticipated acceleration of growth within the SPWA service area resulted in the need to expand the Pleasant Grove WWTP’s treatment capacity. Based on growth projections for the SPWA service area, average dry weather flows are projected to exceed 9 mgd around 2025 and be equal to or exceed the Pleasant Grove WWTP’s treatment capacity of 9.5 mgd by 2027 (City of Roseville 2017). As a result, the City proposed an increase treatment capacity of the existing Pleasant Grove WWTP so that it can meet its original 12 mgd design capacity (City of Roseville 2017). The Pleasant Grove WWTP expansion project will increase the organic treatment
capacity of the plant by adding primary clarification, sludge thickening, and anaerobic digestion to the treatment process. Increasing the organic treatment capacity of the existing Pleasant Grove WWTP from 9.5 mgd to be consistent with the original design capacity of 12 mgd average dry weather flow will accommodate the anticipated wastewater treatment demands through approximately 2040 (City of Roseville 2017). The expansion project is currently under construction and is anticipated to be complete in 2022 (City of Roseville 2018).

4.12.2.3 SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Roseville, along with the City of Lincoln, City of Rocklin, and Placer County formed the Western Placer Waste Management Authority that provides for solid waste management. Under this agreement, the Western Placer Waste Management Authority is assigned the lead role in cooperative policy making with respect to solid waste issues. The Western Placer Waste Management Authority owns and operates the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill, located at 3195 Athens Road in unincorporated Placer County, which serves the western portion of the County, including Roseville.

Collection of solid waste within the City is operated and managed by Roseville’s Environmental Utilities Department, Solid Waste Utility. Fees are charged to cover the costs of collection and disposal. Temporary refuse collection and disposal, as in construction and demolition, may be handled by private haulers licensed through the City of Roseville, which hold a Non-Exclusive Franchise Agreement. In 2018, the City disposed of approximately 119,700 tons of solid waste (CalRecycle 2018).

To reach State-mandated recycling goals, the City participated, through the Western Placer Waste Management Authority, in the development of the Material Recovery Facility at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill. Most of the solid waste generated in the City is first transported to the Material Recovery Facility. The Material Recovery Facility separates and recovers waste products for recycling, reuse, or conversion to energy resources. The Material Recovery Facility has a mixed waste processing capacity of 1,900 tons per day and a permitted processing capacity of 1,750 tons per day (CalRecycle 2019a). In addition to processing mixed solid waste, the Material Recovery Facility includes a green waste compost facility. The compost portion of the facility has an annual processing capacity of 75,000 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2019a). This program contributes to achieving recycling goals as prescribed by the State. Non-recyclable solid waste is transferred to the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill.

The Western Regional Sanitary Landfill is specified as a Class III non-hazardous site, and a private firm under contract to the Western Placer Waste Management Authority manages its operation. According to CalRecycle, the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill has a maximum permitted throughput of 1,900 tpd and has a total maximum permitted capacity of 36.4 million cubic yards (CalRecycle 2019b). The Western Regional Sanitary Landfill has a remaining capacity of approximately 29.1 million cubic yards and an anticipated closure date of January 1, 2058 (CalRecycle 2019b). This projection does not take into account any additional recycling or source reduction efforts that are not already in place.

Approximately 465 acres west of the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill and across Fiddyment Road were acquired are available for a landfill expansion. Additionally, the Western Placer Waste Management Authority has also purchased the parcel east of the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill. Both parcels provide opportunity for expanding the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill to increase capacity; however, plans for expansion of Western Regional Sanitary Landfill capacity beyond 2058 have not been developed or approved to date.
4.12.2.4 **ELECTRICAL AND NATURAL GAS INFRASTRUCTURE**

The City of Roseville Electric Department (Roseville Electric) provides electrical service to customers within the City limits. Roseville Electric consists of transmission and generation facilities, sub-transmission and substation facilities, and distribution facilities that serve existing development. PG&E is the natural gas service provider for the city. PG&E’s underground transmission pipelines are located throughout City rights-of-way to serve existing development. Expansion of electrical and natural gas facilities would be required to serve new development during buildout of the General Plan.

4.12.3 **REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

4.12.2.5 **FEDERAL**

There are no relevant federal policies, regulations, or laws related to utilities and service systems.

4.12.2.6 **STATE**

**California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610-10656)**

In 1983, the California Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act, which requires every urban water supplier that provides water to 3,000 or more customers, or over 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service to meet the needs of its customers during normal, dry, and multiple-dry years. The UWMP is required in order for a water supplier to be eligible for the DWR-administered state grants, loans, and drought assistance. The UWMP provides information on water use, water resources, recycled water, water quality, reliability planning, demand management measures, best management practices, and water shortage contingency planning for a specified service area or territory.

In accordance with State requirements, the City prepared an UWMP, which details the City’s water service area, treatment and distribution facilities, available water supplies, water reliability efforts, water conservation programs, and future systems to meet projected growth (West Yost 2016). The UWMP was adopted by the City Council on May 18, 2016.

**Senate Bill 610**

The State of California has enacted legislation that is applicable to the consideration of larger projects under CEQA. SB 610 (Chapter 643, Statutes of 2001; Section 21151.9 of the Public Resources Code and Section 10910 et seq. of the Water Code) requires the preparation of “water supply assessments” for large developments (i.e., more than 500 dwelling units or nonresidential equivalent). These assessments, prepared by “public water systems” responsible for serving project areas, address whether existing and projected water supplies are adequate to serve the project, while also meeting existing urban and agricultural demands and the needs of other anticipated development in the service area in which the project is located. If the UWMP did not account for the project’s water demand, or if the public water system has no UWMP, the project’s WSA must discuss whether the system’s total projected water supplies (available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years during a 20-year projection) would meet the project’s water demand in addition to the system’s existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.
Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of 2014 provides for local control of groundwater sustainability with State oversight. The law became effective January 1, 2015 and states that groundwater resources should be managed sustainably for long-term reliability and multiple economic, social, and environmental benefits for current and future beneficial uses. The SGMA requires local agencies to develop and implement groundwater sustainability plans in high and medium priority groundwater basins throughout California.

Local agencies must form groundwater sustainability agencies by 2017, then agencies in critically overdrafted basins must develop plans by 2020, while agencies in all other high and medium priority basins must prepare plans by 2022. (See Section 4.13, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” for further discussion.)

California Green Building Standards Code

The standards included in the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code) (Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations) became effective on January 1, 2020. The CALGreen Code was developed to enhance the design and construction of buildings, and the use of sustainable construction practices, through planning and design, energy efficiency, water efficiency and conservation, material conservation and resource efficiency, and environmental air quality (California Building Standards Commission 2019). The most significant efficiency improvements to the residential standards in the 2019 CALGreen Code include improvements for attics, walls, water heating, and lighting and standards for residential plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) to reduce indoor demand for potable water.

Chapters 4 and 5 of the 2019 CALGreen Code requires residential and nonresidential developments to comply with a local water efficient landscape ordinance or the current California Department of Water Resources’ Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, whichever is more stringent. Both chapters require all residential and nonresidential construction contractors to reduce construction waste and demolition debris by 65 percent. Code requirements include preparing a construction waste management plan that identifies the materials to be diverted from disposal by efficient usage, recycling, reuse on the project, or salvage for future use or sale; determining whether materials will be sorted on-site or mixed; and identifying diversion facilities where the materials collected will be taken. The code also specifies that the amount of materials diverted should be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both. In addition, the 2019 CALGreen Code requires that 100 percent of trees, stumps, rocks, and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing be reused or recycled.

California Integrated Waste Management Act

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA) of 1989 is the result of two pieces of legislation, AB 939 and SB 1322. The CIWMA was intended to minimize the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of by transformation and land disposal by requiring all cities and counties to divert 25 percent of all solid waste from landfill facilities by January 1, 1995, and 50 percent by January 1, 2000.

The CIWMA created the California Integrated Waste Management Board (now known as CalRecycle). CalRecycle is the agency designated to oversee, manage, and track California’s 92 million tons of waste generated each year. CalRecycle provides grants and loans to help cities, counties, businesses, and organizations meet the state's waste reduction, reuse, and recycling goals. In addition to many programs and incentives, CalRecycle
promotes the use of new technologies for the practice of diverting resources away from landfills. CalRecycle is responsible for ensuring that waste management programs are primarily carried out through local enforcement agencies (LEAs).

Placer County Environmental Health Services has been certified by CalRecycle as the LEA to enforce state solid waste statutes and regulations within the County.

The California Integrated Waste Management Board of 1989 requires local agencies to implement source reduction, recycling, and composting that would result in a minimum of 50 percent diversion of solid waste from landfills, thereby extending the life of landfills. For 2018, the target solid waste generation rate for Roseville was 8.9 pounds per day (ppd) per resident and 14.4 ppd per employee, and the actual measured generation rate was 4.8 ppd per resident and 8.2 ppd per employee, which is approximately 4.1 ppd and 6.2 ppd, respectively, less than the target solid waste generation rate (CalRecycle 2018).

**Disposal Measurement System Act of 2008 (Senate Bill 1601)**

The Legislature amended the California Integrated Waste Management Act in 2007 through SB 1016. SB 1016 maintains the 50 percent diversion rate requirement established by AB 939, but established a per capita disposal measurement system to make the process of goal measurement, as established by AB 939, simpler, timelier, and more accurate. The new disposal-based indicator—the per capita disposal rate—uses only two factors: a jurisdiction’s population (or in some cases employment) and its disposal, as reported by disposal facilities.

SB 1016 also requires CalRecycle to issue an order of compliance if it finds that the jurisdiction has failed to make a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element or its household hazardous waste element pursuant to a specified procedure. CalRecycle is required to comply with certain requirements in making this determination, including considering the extent to which the jurisdiction has maintained its per capita disposal rate.

**Assembly Bill 341 (Statutes of 2012), Solid Waste Diversion**

Effective July 1, 2012, AB 341 establishes a policy goal for California that at least 75 percent of the solid waste generated be source-reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020. The bill also requires that a business, defined to include a commercial or public entity that generates more than four cubic yards of commercial solid waste per week or is a multi-family residential dwelling of five units or more, arrange for recycling services. Under the law, local jurisdictions must implement a commercial solid waste recycling program that consists of education, outreach and monitoring of businesses, and it requires that local jurisdictions submit progress reports, including education, outreach, monitoring, and enforcement efforts and exemptions. The City has revised its Source Reduction and Recycling Element to include this requirement and has a commercial solid waste recycling program in place.

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2 As of 2007, the 50 percent diversion requirement is measured in terms of per-capita disposal expressed as pounds per day (ppd) per resident and per employee. The new per capita disposal and goal measurement system uses an actual disposal measurement based on population, disposal rates reported by disposal facilities, and evaluates program implementation efforts.
Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling (Assembly Bill 1826 [Statutes of 2014])

AB 1826, passed in 2014 and effective in April of 2016, requires local businesses to recycle organic waste, depending on the amount of waste they generate per week. It also requires that local jurisdictions implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste generated by businesses, including multi-family residences. It phases in the mandatory recycling or commercial organics over time.

4.12.2.7 LOCAL

Existing City of Roseville General Plan

The existing Roseville General Plan (City of Roseville 2016) includes the following goals, policies, and implementation measures related to utilities and service systems.

**Water System Goal 1:** Maintain a water system that adequately serves the existing community and planned growth levels, ensuring the ability to meet projected water demand and to provide needed improvements, repairs, and replacements in a timely manner.

**Water System Goal 2:** Provide water services to all existing and future Roseville water utility customers. The provision of services by another provider may be considered where it is determined that such service is beneficial to the City and its utility customers or the provisions of City services is not feasible.

**Water System Goal 4:** Actively pursue water conservation measures.

**Water System Goal 5:** Actively pursue supplemental water supplies.

- **Policy 1:** Secure sufficient sources of water to meet the needs of the existing community and planned growth.
- **Policy 2:** Provide sufficient water treatment capacity and infrastructure to meet projected water demand.
- **Policy 3:** Initiate, upon 75% of treatment plant capacity, expansion studies to determine necessary improvements to meet projected water demand.
- **Policy 4:** Establish a process for monitoring growth trends to anticipate water consumption needs.
- **Policy 5:** Ensure all development provides for and pays a fair share of the cost for adequate water distribution, including line extensions, easements, and plant expansions.
- **Policy 8:** Develop and pursue alternatives to continue delivery of PCWA and San Juan Water District (SJWD) water to Roseville.
- **Policy 10:** Develop and implement water conservation standards and measures as necessary elements of the water system.
- **Policy 11:** Implement and manage the aquifer storage and recovery program.

**Wastewater and Recycled Water System Goal 1:** Participate in a cooperative regional approach to wastewater treatment and discharge in order to maintain a system that adequately services planned growth within the City.
Wastewater and Recycled Water System Goal 2: Provide wastewater services to all existing and future Roseville development through the City’s wastewater utility. The provision of services by another provider may be considered when it is determined that such service is beneficial to the City and its utility customers or the provision of City services is not feasible.

Wastewater and Recycled Water System Goal 3: Actively pursue the use of recycled water where appropriate and expand recycled water distribution system to deliver and meet estimated City demands for landscape irrigation.

- **Policy 1:** Expand recycled water distribution system to deliver and meet estimated irrigation demands.

- **Policy 3:** Initiate upon 75 percent utilization of treatment plant capacity, expansion studies to determine necessary improvements to meet projected wastewater treatment demands.

- **Policy 4:** Ensure that wastewater treatment capacity is available and that wastewater generation is minimized.

Solid Waste, Source Reduction & Recycling Goal 1: Provide a healthy, safe, and economical system for solid waste collection and disposal.

Solid Waste, Source Reduction & Recycling Goal 2: Provide solid waste collection and disposal services to all existing and future Roseville development through the City’s Solid Waste Utility. The provision of services by another provider may be considered where it is determined that such service is beneficial to the City and its customers or the provision of City services is not feasible.

Solid Waste, Source Reduction & Recycling Goal 3: Continue to participate in local and regional approaches to source reduction, material recovery, recycling, and solid waste disposal.

- **Policy 1:** Ensure existing and future recycling sites and operations remain viable through application of land use compatibility standards.

- **Policy 2:** Comply with the source reduction and recycling standards mandated by the State by reducing the projected quantity of solid waste disposed at the regional landfill by 50 percent, as well as any mandated future reductions.

- **Policy 3:** Require a waste characterization profile as part of the initial study, under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for largescale commercial and industrial development projects.

- **Policy 4:** Maintain a minimum 10-year reserve capacity at the landfill.

- **Policy 5:** Develop public education and recycling programs.

Water and Energy Conservation Goal 1: Preserve scarce resources by recognizing the importance of conservation in water and energy management.

Water and Energy Conservation Goal 2: Balance conservation efforts with water and energy supplies for the maximum benefit of Roseville's residents.
► **Policy 1**: Develop and implement water conservation standards.

► **Policy 3**: Explore potential uses of treated wastewater.

► **Policy 5**: Develop and adopt a landscape ordinance that provides standards for the use of drought tolerant, and water-conserving landscape practices for both public and private projects.

► **Policy 6**: Develop and implement public education programs designed to increase public participation in energy, water conservation and recycled water use.

**Electrical Utility Goal 1**: Maintain a municipal electric utility that provides an efficient, economical, and reliable electric system.

► **Policy 1**: Secure new electric resources and transmission as necessary to meet projected demand levels.

► **Policy 2**: Provide improvements to the sub-transmission and distribution system, consistent with facility planning studies, to ensure a reliable source of electricity is maintained.

**Privately-Owned Utilities Goal 1**: Work with privately-owned utility companies to ensure adequate service is provided in a timely manner for Roseville customers.

► **Policy 2**: Require the installation of communication and electric lines underground except when infeasible or impractical.

► **Policy 4**: Work with non-City-owned utility providers to insure that uses and equipment are planned and constructed in a manner consistent with adopted land use policies and design guidelines, to the extent feasible.

**Extension of City Services – New Development, Water**

2. The City Council may approve the extension of domestic water service to new development outside the City limits if the Council finds that:

   a) The property owner signs a recorded, irrevocable agreement to annex the property into the City of Roseville when such annexation is requested by the City;

   b) The property is located within the City of Roseville sphere of influence;

   c) The costs associated with the extension of service are borne by the property owner;

   d) The extension of service does not adversely affect the level of service experienced by utility customers within the City limits;

   e) The area served complies with the adopted City water conservation policies and Urban Water Management Plan;

   f) The request for service has been reviewed by the appropriate City advisory commissions or committees; and,

   g) The development is consistent with the policies of the Roseville General Plan and all City development standards.
4. **Dedications and Exactions.** The City shall require, as a condition of project approval, dedication of land and easements or the payment of appropriate fees and exactions to help offset municipal costs of expansion of water treatment and delivery system facilities. Fees will be developed and updated as necessary to fund required projects.

5. **Specific Plans.** Ensure that specific plans are consistent with the goals and policies of the General Plan. Specific plans shall specify total projected water demand based on land use designations within the plan area. Acknowledging the imprecision of such projections, the plans shall provide detailed criteria for project development to ensure that the water needs of future residents are met. Through development agreements, identify water needs and the provision of expanded water treatment capacity and delivery systems and responsibilities prior to project approval.

6. **Development Review Process.** Refer any development proposal that has an impact on water sources, supply, or infrastructure to the Environmental Utilities Department for review and comment. Consider the Department's comments during review of the proposed project. Environmental review of a project shall include determination of adequate water sources, water treatment capacity, and distribution systems. The City may implement impact fees or other mechanisms to finance needed improvements.

7. **Development Agreements.** The City shall require proponents of new development to enter into an agreement specifying their fair share obligations for the provision of water system facilities. The intent of the agreement shall be to provide 100% of the needed water system facilities, unless the City makes findings that there are special circumstances (economic or social benefit to the City and its residents), and will indicate from what sources and in what time frames the facilities will be provided.

**Existing City of Roseville General Plan - Wastewater and Recycled Water Implementation Measures**

3. **Fees, Dedications and Exactions.** The City shall continue to require, as a condition of project approval, that new development pay connection fees and bear the fair share cost of extensions and expansions, including the dedication of easements for wastewater and recycled water facilities. This requirement shall help offset the cost of expansion of wastewater treatment facilities and collection and delivery systems for both wastewater and recycled water made necessary by the growth.

7. **Development Review Process.** Refer any development proposal that has an impact on the wastewater or recycled water systems to the Environmental Utilities Department. Consider the Department's comments during the review of the proposed project. Environmental review of a project shall include wastewater treatment plant and collection system capacity and potential alternatives to treatment and discharge, as well as recycled water distribution capacities and capabilities.

8. **Development Agreements.** The City shall require proponents of new development to enter into an agreement specifying their fair share obligations for the provisions of wastewater and recycled water system facilities. The intent of the agreement shall be to provide 100% of the needed system, unless the City makes findings that there are special circumstances (economic or social benefit to the City and its residents), and will indicate from what source and time frames the facilities will be provided.
9. **Specific Plans.** Ensure that specific plans are consistent with the goals and policies of the General Plan. Specific Plans shall specify total projected wastewater generation, impacts, and treated wastewater use potential based on land use designations within the plan area. Through development agreements, identify the provision of expanded wastewater treatment capacity, reuse, and delivery systems and designate responsibilities.

**Roseville Aquifer Storage and Recovery Program**

The City’s Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) program allows the City to maximize sustained use of the groundwater basin in conjunction with surface water supplies, while providing a strong backup water supply during critically dry years consistent with the City’s commitments contained in the Water Forum Agreement. The program is designed to inject and store surplus drinking water in the underlying aquifer during periods of normal and above normal precipitation. This stored drinking water would be extracted and used to meet peak demands during dry years. The City currently operates one groundwater injection well. At full buildout of the program, the City envisions a network of up to 12 groundwater injection wells that could store up to 10,000 afy of water (City of Roseville 2019a).

**Roseville Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance**

The City’s Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Title 14, Chapter 14.18 of the Municipal Code), defines the standards and procedures for the design, installation, and management of landscaping, to comply with the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (Government Code Sections 65591 et. seq.) The Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance is intended to improve conditions in the City’s urban area by:

1. Creating the conditions to support life in the soil by reducing compaction, incorporating organic matter that increases water retention, and promoting productive plant growth that leads to more carbon storage, oxygen production, shade, habitat and esthetic benefits.

2. Minimizing energy use by reducing irrigation water requirements, reducing reliance on petroleum based fertilizers and pesticides, and planting climate appropriate shade trees in urban areas.

3. Conserving water by capturing and reusing rainwater and graywater wherever possible and selecting climate appropriate plants that need minimal supplemental water after establishment.

4. Protecting air and water quality by reducing power equipment use and landfill disposal trips, selecting recycled and locally sourced materials, and using compost, mulch and efficient irrigation equipment to prevent erosion.

5. Protecting existing habitat and creating new habitat by choosing local native plants, climate adapted non-natives and avoiding invasive plants. Utilizing integrated pest management with least toxic methods as the first course of action.

Prior to issuance of a building permit or improvement plans, a project applicant must submit a landscape package to the City for review and approval. The landscape package must include a landscape plan that identifies the plants to be used and their evapotranspiration rate, along with a soil management report.
The Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance helps the City conserve surface and groundwater at public plazas, commercial areas, shopping centers, pedestrian/bicycle trails, City “gateway” entrances, and private residences.

**City of Roseville 2019 Design and Construction Standards**

The purpose of the City’s Design and Construction Standards is to provide direction in the application of improvements which are to be dedicated to the public and accepted by the City for maintenance or operation, and to provide for coordinated development of those facilities to be used by and for the protection of the public. This includes certain private works, as well as improvements to be installed within existing City rights-of-way and easements.

Section 9 of the City’s Design and Construction Standards provides criteria for design of sewer systems. Compliance with these standards reduces impacts related to wastewater conveyance by ensuring that wastewater collection and conveyance facilities are properly sized to convey the flows from development.

**Construction and Demolition Recycling Ordinance**

The Construction and Demolition and Recycling Ordinance (City Municipal Code Title 19, Chapter 19.17 makes construction and demolition debris recycling mandatory for all new building construction; all new non-residential construction with a valuation greater than $200,000; all demolition projects; and any residential project that increase a building’s area, volume, or size. 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 diversion report must be maintained on the project area and submitted to the City at project completion. The waste diversion report must verify that a minimum 65 percent of the debris generated from the project was recycled or reused.

**Adopted Specific Plans and Mitigation Measures**

Currently, the City has adopted 14 Specific Plans. A Specific Plan is a comprehensive planning and zoning document that implements the General Plan by providing development and conservation standards for a defined geographic location within the Planning Area. Each Specific Plan contains guidelines for site, architectural, landscaping, lighting, roadway networks, pedestrian/bicycle paths, open space corridors, parks, and other aspects of design. Each adopted Specific Plan involved preparation of an EIR, which evaluated potential impacts related to utilities. Where appropriate, mitigation measures were adopted and incorporated into the specific plan. Adopted mitigation measures for utilities include the requirement that developers divert 50 percent of the waste stream from landfills; and that developers must demonstrate that sufficient water supplies are available to serve individual projects and pay fair share of funding for water treatment and capacity, and demonstrate that WWTP capacity is available to serve individual projects, prior to the issuance of development permits. Copies of the adopted Specific Plans and their associated EIRs are available upon request from the City of Roseville Development Services Department, Planning Division.
4.12.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.12.4.1 METHODOLOGY

This proposed General Plan Update does not include any changes to land use designations, expansion of the City’s Planning Area, or other major physical changes to areas planned for development compared to the existing General Plan, but does include changes to goals, policies, and implementation measures, which are analyzed as a part of this EIR. This EIR analyzes buildout of the Planning Area consistent with the existing General Plan land use designations and compares this to the existing physical conditions, which constitute the baseline for determining whether potential impacts are significant.

Impacts related to utility and service systems that would result from buildout of the General Plan are evaluated at the programmatic level by comparing existing infrastructure, its available capacity, and ability to serve future demand on utilities that would be caused by buildout. Once future demands have been estimated, the analysis determines whether the increased demand would result in the need for new or expanded facilities, the construction of which could possibly result in adverse impacts on the physical environment. Policies and implementation measures of the proposed General Plan Update that would reduce these impacts have been identified throughout this EIR.

Evaluation of potential utility and service system impacts was based on a review of the following regional and local planning documents pertaining to the City of Roseville and its Planning Area:

► Existing City of Roseville General Plan (City of Roseville 2016),
► City of Roseville Municipal Service Review Update (Placer County LAFCO 2017),
► City of Roseville 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (West Yost 2016),
► City of Roseville Sewer System Management Plan (City of Roseville 2016a),

4.12.4.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a utilities and service systems impact is considered significant if the proposed project would:

► require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment facilities, or storm water drainage, electrical power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects;
► have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years;
► 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;

► generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals; or

► comply with federal, State, or local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

4.12.4.3 **ISSUES NOT CONSIDERED FURTHER IN THIS EIR**

All issues related to utilities and service systems are discussed below.

4.12.4.4 **IMPACT ANALYSIS**

**IMPACT 4.12-1**

**Require or Result in the Relocation of or the Construction of New or Expanded Utilities and Service Systems Facilities, the Construction of Which Could Cause Significant Environmental Effects.**

Buildout of the General Plan would require the relocation of or the construction of new or expanded water and wastewater infrastructure, stormwater drainage facilities, and electrical and natural gas infrastructure. The impacts of construction of these facilities have been analyzed throughout this EIR. The proposed General Plan Update includes mitigating policies and measures, where necessary, that would reduce or avoid most impacts to a less-than-significant level. Because buildout of the General Plan would contribute to the need to develop the Ophir water treatment plant, new development under the General Plan would indirectly contribute to significant and unavoidable air quality impacts from construction of the water treatment plant, this impact is considered significant.

Buildout of the General Plan could require relocation of or construction of new or expanded utilities and service systems. Buildout of the General Plan could result in the expansion of the existing Dry Creek WWTP (see Impact 4.12-3, below). Long-term water treatment plant capacity would be provided by the construction of the Ophir water treatment plant by the PCWA, which would be built on a site just south of the existing City of Auburn wastewater treatment plant. Water supply infrastructure, such as water transmission mains, pumping stations, and storage tanks; wastewater conveyance infrastructure, such as gravity sewer pipelines, force mains, and pumping stations; and stormwater drainage facilities will be required in currently undeveloped areas where no such infrastructure currently exists. The majority of these new facilities are within the Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan, Creekview Specific Plan, and Sierra Vista Specific Plan areas. Existing infrastructure could require upgrades to serve development – particularly Downtown, along Riverside Avenue, Douglas Boulevard, Harding Boulevard, and other areas where the City is encouraging infill development as a part of this proposed General Plan Update.

Additional electrical infrastructure would be provided by Roseville Electric. Additional electrical infrastructure would require a new substation within the Creekview Specific Plan Area and 60-kilovolt overhead transmission lines. PG&E is the natural gas service provider for the city. Expansion of natural gas facilities would be required to serve the growing population of the region, and would be constructed in coordination with development.

The construction of these new or expanded utilities and service systems could have adverse effects on the physical environment. Except for the Ophir water treatment plant, expanded and new utilities and service systems would
be constructed within the footprint of the Planning Area. Impacts associated with new or expanded utilities and service systems were identified in Specific Plan EIRs, such as those prepared for the Creekview, Amoruso Ranch, and Sierra Vista Specific Plans. Construction of structures could change the aesthetic environment in the vicinity of those facilities. It is possible that improvements could adversely affect vernal pool fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, valley elderberry longhorn beetle, steelhead, tricolored blackbird, Swainson’s hawk and California black rail, other migratory birds, riparian woodland, wetlands, or habitat for other rare plant and wildlife species (see Section 4.8, “Biological Resources”). Construction activities could disturb previously known or unknown subsurface prehistoric and historic resources, human remains, and tribal cultural resources and generate criteria air pollutant emissions, precursors, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (see Section 4.9, “Cultural Resources,” Section 4.4, “Air Quality,” and Section 4.5, “Greenhouse Gas Emissions”). Routine maintenance activities and ongoing operations would generate criteria air pollutant emissions, precursors, and GHG emissions, as well. It is possible that any expansion of the Dry Creek WWTP capacity could increase odor-generating potential. Existing regulations would likely prevent significant adverse effects to groundwater or surface water quality. It is possible that new or expanded facilities could be located in a floodplain. Depending on the design, location, phasing, and operations of new or expanded facilities, there could be one or more direct or cumulative impacts. Physical impacts associated with construction and operation of utilities and service systems are evaluated throughout this EIR.

The construction of the Ophir WTP (previously referred to as the Foothill Phase II WTP and Pipeline Project) was addressed in the Foothill Phase II Water Treatment Plant and Pipeline Final EIR (Placer County Water Agency 2005) and is hereby incorporated by reference. The findings of the Ophir WTP EIR were that construction-related activities (including site grading) would generate short-term emissions of criteria pollutants, including suspended and inhalable particulate matter and equipment exhaust emissions, which would adversely affect air quality. These impacts to air quality were determined to be significant and unavoidable. However, impacts to the remaining issues analyzed by the Ophir WTP EIR were found either to be less than significant or would be reduced to less than significant through the implementation of adopted mitigation measures.

Because construction of new or expanded utility systems could affect all of the resource areas evaluated throughout this EIR, in addition to the analyses of potential construction and operations impacts please see proposed General Plan Update goals and policies listed in each topic area section of Chapter 4.0. In addition, the following goals and policies related to the provision of utilities would be revised as a part of the proposed General Plan Update, with additions shown in bold, underlined text and deletions shown in strikethrough text:

**Goal PF4.1: Reliability:** Maintain a resilient and highly reliable electric system with sufficient resource capacity and reserves to meet current and future demand, municipal electric utility that provides an efficient, economical, and reliable electric system.

- **Policy PF4.1:** Secure new supply-side and demand-side electric resources, and transmission as necessary, to meet projected demand levels forecasting demand and reserve requirements.

- **Policy PF4.2:** Provide improvements to the sub-transmission and distribution system, consistent with facility planning studies, to ensure maintain a reliable source of electricity is maintained.
Policy PF5.4: Work with non-City-owned utility providers to ensure that uses and equipment are planned and constructed in a manner consistent with adopted land use policies and design guidelines, to the extent feasible.

Goal PF6.1: Maintain a water system that adequately serves the existing community and planned growth levels through buildout, ensuring the ability to meet projected water demand and to provide needed improvements, repairs, and replacements in a timely manner.

Goal PF6.6: Maintain systems that are resilient and reliable for treatment, conveyance, and energy infrastructure.

Policy PF6.2: Provide sufficient water treatment capacity and infrastructure to meet projected water demand through City buildout of the General Plan.

Policy PF6.3: Initiate, upon 75% percent of treatment plant capacity, expansion studies to determine necessary improvements, if any, to meet projected water demand.

Policy PF6.4: Establish a process for monitoring growth trends to anticipate and plan for future water consumption needs.

Goal PF7.2: Provide wastewater services to all existing and future Roseville development through the City’s wastewater utility. The provision of services by another provider may be considered when it is determined that such service is beneficial to the City and its utility customers or the provision of City services is not feasible.

Policy PF7.2: Initiate, upon 75 percent utilization of treatment plant capacity, expansion studies to determine necessary demand management and capacity improvements to meet projected wastewater treatment demands.

Policy PF7.3: Ensure that wastewater treatment capacity is available for proposed planned development and intensification and that wastewater generation is minimized.

The proposed General Plan Update policy changes listed above improve the clarity of the General Plan and would not result in any adverse environmental impacts.

Conclusion

Existing General Plan Water and Recycled Water Systems Goal 3 and Policy 1; and Privately-Owned Utilities Goal 1 and Policy 2 (listed previously in the Regulatory Framework section, and which have been renumbered for the proposed General Plan Update), as well as revised proposed General Plan Update Goals PF4.1 and Policy PF4.1, PF4.2, and PF5.4; Goals PF6.1 and PF6.6 and Policies PF6.2, PF6.3, PF6.4; and Goal PF7.2 and Policies PF7.2 and PF7.3 listed above, along with existing and proposed General Plan Update policies listed throughout this EIR, would reduce the impacts related to construction of new or expanded utilities and service systems within the footprint of the Planning Area. As appropriate, future facility construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation, further ensuring compliance with regulations and allowing additional opportunities for mitigation, if necessary. The direct impact is considered less than significant.
Except for the Ophir water treatment plant, expanded and new utilities and service systems would be constructed within the footprint of the Planning Area, and were anticipated and evaluated within Specific Plan EIRs. Because buildout of the General Plan would contribute to the need to develop the off-site Ophir water treatment plant, new development under the General Plan would indirectly contribute to significant and unavoidable construction-related air quality impacts. Therefore, this indirect impact is considered significant.

Mitigation Measures

No feasible mitigation measures are available beyond those already adopted in the Ophir WTP EIR, the mitigating policies described throughout this EIR, the General Plan’s implementation measures, and mitigation measures included throughout Chapter 4 of this EIR.

Significance after Mitigation

There are no additional feasible mitigation measures that could be imposed by the City to further mitigate the indirect contribution from buildout of the General Plan to short-term impacts from construction of the Ophir WTP. Therefore, indirect impacts are considered significant and unavoidable.

**IMPACT 4.12-2** Have Sufficient Water Supplies. Buildout of the General Plan would increase water demand. By adhering to the goals, policies, and implementation measures proposed in the proposed General Plan Update, as well as local and State laws and regulations, the City would ensure adequate water supply is available to meet future demand. The City’s UWMP determined that water supply is projected to be sufficient in normal water years over the UWMP’s 20-year planning period (i.e., 2015 to 2035). Although water supply in single-dry years and some multiple-dry years is insufficient to meet demand within the City service area over the 20-year planning period, water conservation and/or groundwater use will ensure sufficient water supplies are available to meet demands. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

Buildout of the General Plan would increase potable and non-potable water demands. Because specific development proposals for these land uses are not considered in this EIR, the exact increase in water demand water cannot determined. However, based on per capita water demand per person, at buildout of the General Plan the water demand would be 36,630 afy (assuming the relationship between residential and non-residential water demand does not change between present and buildout of the General Plan). Therefore, the following analysis is based on the City’s UWMP, which was adopted in June 2016, and addresses water supply and demand issues, water supply reliability, water conservation, water shortage contingencies, and recycled-water usage for the areas within City’s service area. The City’s UWMP accounted for existing and future land uses in Roseville and its planning area (West Yost 2016). As shown in Table 4.12-5, potable water demands are expected to increase from 22,881 afy in 2015 to 48,762 afy in 2035.

This impact analysis examines the estimated increase in water demand in relation to the existing water use conditions to estimate the availability and adequacy of water supply. The City’s water supply consists of surface water, groundwater in dry years or in times of emergencies, and recycled water for irrigation. The City currently has contracts for up to 66,000 acre-feet of American River water supplies diverted from the Folsom Reservoir. Existing and projected water demands in the City service area will be met by the water supplies described above and contract entitlements for each agency are summarized in Table 4.12-1. In addition, the City intends to purchase 1,500 afy of surface water supplies beginning in 2030 from the future PCWA Ophir water treatment plant project.
The City’s current groundwater well facilities consists of six groundwater wells. These wells are maintained primarily for back-up water supply and to improve water supply reliability during drought and emergency conditions. The City intends to construct additional groundwater wells over the next 15 years for a total of 12 wells (West Yost 2016). All existing wells have ASR injection capability, and all future wells are planned to incorporate the same injection capability. In the future, the ASR program would allow the City to change the pattern of water withdrawal from Folsom Reservoir from peak demand times in summer to better water availability times in winter, but could also be used as a replacement for surface water in dry years (West Yost 2016).

Recycled water is used by the City for landscape irrigation, golf course irrigation, construction uses, and to provide cooling water for the Roseville Energy Park. As shown in Table 4.12-3, recycled water demands are expected to increase from 4,060 afy in 2015 to 5,643 afy in 2035 (West Yost 2016). According to the UWMP, the recycled water supply is considered to be 100 percent reliable in all water year types (West Yost 2016).

Table 4.12-6 identifies surface water supplies and demand within the City over the UWMP’s planning period in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. Water supply is projected to be sufficient in normal water years over the UWMP’s 20-year planning period (i.e., 2015 to 2035). However, reductions in water supply availability from the Bureau, which would occur in accordance with the Water Forum Agreement, may result in deficits in water supply in single-dry years, and in certain multiple dry years (Table 4.12-2) (West Yost 2016). The City has identified water conservation as one strategy to alleviate the potential water deficits that could occur in single-dry years and multiple dry years. As shown on Table 4.12-4, potential water conservation, assuming a 20 percent of normal year demand consistent with the Roseville Water Conservation and Drought Mitigation Ordinance, would alleviate potential water supply deficits in single-dry and some multiple-dry years. In the future, groundwater pumping could be available to alleviate water supply deficits (West Yost 2016).

The following goals and policies related to water supply and demand would be revised as a part of the proposed General Plan Update, with additions shown in **bold, underlined** text and deletions shown in strikethrough text:

**Goal PF6.1**: Maintain a water system that adequately serves the existing community and planned growth levels through buildout, ensuring the ability to meet projected water demand and to provide needed improvements, repairs, and replacements in a timely manner.

**Goal PF6.4**: Actively pursue water conservation efficiency measures to ensure compliance with all State of California mandates.

**Goal PF6.5**: Actively pursue supplemental diverse water supplies, including surface, groundwater, and other sources for water supply reliability and system improvements that increase reliability.

- **Policy PF6.1**: Secure and maintain sufficient and diverse sources of water to meet the needs of the existing community and planned growth.

- **Policy PF6.2**: Provide sufficient water treatment capacity and infrastructure to meet projected water demand through City buildout of the General Plan.

- **Policy PF6.4**: Establish a process for monitoring Monitor growth trends to anticipate and plan for future water consumption demand needs.
### Table 4.12-6 City of Roseville Comparison of Water Supply and Demand, 2015–2035

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Water Supplies and Demand&lt;sup&gt;1,2,3&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Actual and Projected Demands (afy)&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Supply</td>
<td>58,900</td>
<td>58,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Demand</td>
<td>22,881</td>
<td>41,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference (Supply minus Demand)</td>
<td>36,019</td>
<td>17,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Supply</td>
<td>38,800</td>
<td>38,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Demand</td>
<td>22,881</td>
<td>41,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference (Supply minus Demand)</td>
<td>15,919</td>
<td>-3,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Supply</td>
<td>51,394</td>
<td>51,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Demand</td>
<td>22,881</td>
<td>41,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference (Supply minus Demand)</td>
<td>28,513</td>
<td>10,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Supply</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>54,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Demand</td>
<td>22,881</td>
<td>41,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference (Supply minus Demand)</td>
<td>31,119</td>
<td>12,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Supply</td>
<td>45,426</td>
<td>45,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Demand</td>
<td>22,881</td>
<td>41,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference (Supply minus Demand)</td>
<td>22,545</td>
<td>4,372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: afy = acre-feet per year

1. Water supplies are based on contracted supply and the historic percent reliability for each water year.
2. Water demands do not take into account for conservation measures in dry years.
3. See Table 4.12-1 for total supplies from current surface water entitlements.
4. The City’s diversions from the American River are limited by the Water Forum Agreement. The City agreed to limit diversions under its American River supply contracts to no more than 58,900 afy in normal years, and no more than 39,800 afy during the driest and critically dry years.

Sources: West Yost 2016; data compiled by AECOM in 2019

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- **Policy PF6.5**: Ensure all development provides for and pays a New development shall pay a fair share of the cost for adequate water supply, treatment and distribution, including extension of water line mains, extensions, easements acquisitions, and treatment plant expansions, water storage, groundwater wells, and pumping expansions, and dry year reliability.

- **Policy PF6.8**: Develop and expand pursue alternatives to continue delivery conjunctive use of water with from in collaboration with neighboring public agencies PCWA and SJWD water to Roseville.

- **Policy PF6.10**: Develop and implement water conservation efficiency standards and measures as necessary elements of the water system.
Policy PF6.11: Continue implementing and the management and expansion of the groundwater and aquifer storage and recovery program to increase resiliency and reliability of water supply during all supply conditions. Any additions to, or expansions of the City’s system shall include like facilities, infrastructure, and technologies for aquifer storage and recovery.

Goal PF9.1: Preserve scarce resources by recognizing the importance of efficiency conservation in water and energy management.

Goal PF9.2: Balance conservation efficiency efforts with water and energy supplies for the maximum benefit of Roseville’s residents.

Policy PF9.1: Develop and implement water conservation efficiency standards.

Policy PF9.4: Develop and adopt a landscape ordinance that provides implement standards for the use of drought tolerant, and water-conserving efficient landscape practices for both public and private projects.

Policy PF.5: Develop and implement public education programs designed to increase public participation in energy, water conservation efficiency, and recycled water use.

The proposed General Plan Update policy changes listed above would result in improved provisions for water supply, as well as additional clarity for the General Plan, and would not result in any adverse environmental impacts.

Conclusion

As shown in Table 4.12-6, water supply is projected to be sufficient in normal water years over the UWMP’s 20-year planning period (i.e., 2015 to 2035). Although Table 4.12-6 shows that water supply in single-dry years and some multiple-dry years is insufficient to meet demand within the City service area over the 20-year planning period, water conservation and/or groundwater use will ensure sufficient water supplies to meet demands (West Yost 2016). Therefore, the City would have sufficient water supplies available to serve buildout of the General Plan from existing or permitted entitlements in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years.

Existing General Plan Water System Goal 2 and Water and Energy Conservation Policy 3, and Extension of City Services – New Development, Water (listed previously in the Regulatory Framework section, and which have been renumbered for the proposed General Plan Update), as well as revised proposed General Plan Update Goal PF6.1, PF6.4, PF6.5 and Policies PF6.1, PF6.2, PF6.4, PF6.5, PF6.8, PF6.10, and PF6.11; Goals PF9.1 and PF9.2 and Policies PF9.1, PF9.4, and PF.5 listed above focus on maintaining a water system that adequately serves the existing community and planned growth levels through buildout, ensuring the ability to meet projected water demand through diversification of water supplies, and actively pursuing water efficiency measures to ensure compliance with all State of California mandates. The General Plan Water and Energy Conservation goals and policies encourage water conservation and protection and a comprehensive program to encourage conservation. The City will also require the use of water conservation technologies to reduce indoor demand for potable water in accordance with the 2019 CALGreen Code and require new development to incorporate appropriate landscaping to reduce water demand in accordance with the City’s Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.
Implementation Measures in the proposed General Plan Update require any development proposal that has an impact on the water supplies submit project plans to the Environmental Utilities Department for review and comment. Individual development projects proposed as a part of buildout of the General Plan that are subject to environmental review would be required to assess water supply availability to ensure that the City has sufficient water supplies to meet demand and projects are required to identify adequate water supply sources. Specific Plans are required to provide detailed criteria for project development to ensure that the water needs of future residents are met.

Furthermore, State law requires demonstration of adequate long-term water supply for large development as defined by SB 610 (i.e., more than 500 dwelling units or nonresidential equivalent) through preparation of a WSA that discuss whether the system’s total projected water supplies (available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years during a 20-year projection) would meet the project’s water demand in addition to the system’s existing and planned future uses.

With compliance with existing and future local and State laws and regulations and implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies, the City would have sufficient water supplies available to serve buildout of the General Plan from existing or permitted entitlements in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. This impact is considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

No mitigation is required.

**IMPACT 4.12-3 Adequacy of Wastewater Treatment Capacity.** Buildout of the General Plan would result in new residential, commercial, office, and industrial development that would generate additional wastewater that increases demand for wastewater treatment. By adhering to the goals, policies, and implementation measures proposed in the proposed General Plan Update, the City would ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity is available to meet future demand. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

Buildout of the General Plan would result in new residential, commercial, office, industrial development, and public facilities that would generate additional wastewater that increases demand for wastewater treatment. Based on the City’s 2019 Design Standards for gallon per day per acre for land use categories and the acreage of land uses shown in Table 2-1 in Chapter 2, the wastewater flow at buildout of the General Plan would be 8.9 mgd (Table 4.12-7).

Wastewater from the City is currently treated at the Dry Creek WWTP and the Pleasant Grove WWTP. The Dry Creek WWTP is permitted to treat 18 mgd average dry weather flow and the current average dry weather flow is approximately 9.3 mgd. The SPWA Wastewater Systems Evaluation determined that buildout of the 2005 service area boundary would result in 16.34 mgd average dry weather flow at the Dry Creek WWTP and that buildout of the ultimate SPWA service area, which includes the 2005 service area boundary and Urban Growth Areas, would result in 19.98 mgd at the Dry Creek WWTP. Capacity expansion for the Dry Creek WWTP could be required to provide for the long-term wastewater treatment demands.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Flow Rate (gallon per day per acre)</th>
<th>Average Dry Weather Flow (mgd)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>13,00</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial/Office</td>
<td>3,125</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>2,340</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public/Quasi-Public</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks</td>
<td>2,140</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Space</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Reserve</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Station</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,000</strong></td>
<td>--</td>
<td><strong>8.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
mgd = million gallons per day
Source: City of Roseville 2019b

The Pleasant Grove WWTP’s effective treatment capacity is approximately 9.5 mgd and presently treats 7.1 mgd average dry weather flow. As discussed above, the City proposed an increase treatment capacity of the existing Pleasant Grove WWTP so that it can meet its original 12 mgd design capacity (City of Roseville 2017). Increasing the organic treatment capacity of the existing Pleasant Grove WWTP from 9.5 mgd to be consistent with the original design capacity of 12 mgd average dry weather flow will accommodate the anticipated wastewater treatment demands through approximately 2040 (City of Roseville 2017). The expansion project is currently under construction and is anticipated to be complete in 2020 (City of Roseville 2018).

The following proposed General Plan Update goals and policies related to wastewater treatment in Roseville are proposed for revision, with additions shown in **bold, underlined** text and deletions shown in strikethrough text:

**Goal PF7.2:** Provide wastewater services to all existing and future Roseville development through the City’s wastewater utility. The provision of services by another provider may be considered when it is determined that such service is beneficial to the City and its utility customers or the provision of City services is not feasible.

- **Policy PF6.3:** Initiate, upon 75% **percent** of treatment plant capacity, expansion studies to determine necessary improvements, **if any**, to meet projected water demand.

- **Policy PF7.3:** Ensure that wastewater treatment capacity is available **for proposed planned development and intensification** and that wastewater generation is minimized.

The proposed General Plan Update policy changes listed above would improve the clarity of the General Plan, and would not result in any adverse environmental impacts.

**Conclusion**

Existing General Plan Water and Recycled Water Systems Goal 1 and Policy 5 (listed previously in the Regulatory Framework section, and which have been renumbered for the proposed General Plan Update), as well
as revised proposed General Plan Update Goal PF7.2 and Policies PF6.3 and PF7.3 listed above, would minimize potential wastewater treatment impacts by ensuring that wastewater treatment capacity is available for proposed development and that wastewater generation is minimized. Proposed General Plan Update Policy PF6.3 listed above would require the City to initiate expansion studies to determine necessary improvements to meet projected wastewater treatment demands upon 75 percent utilization of treatment plant capacity. Implementation Measures in the proposed General Plan Update require any development proposal that has an impact on the wastewater system to submit project plans to the Environmental Utilities Department for review and comment, and projects are required to identify wastewater treatment plant capacity and potential alternatives to treatment and discharge. Specific Plans are required to specify total projected wastewater generation, impacts, and treated wastewater use potential based on land use designations within their plan area, and through development agreements, identify the provision of expanded wastewater treatment capacity.

As stated above, the Pleasant Grove WWTP would have adequate capacity to serve demand from buildout of the General Plan demand in addition to their existing commitments. In the future, the Dry Creek WWTP could require upgrades to provide adequate capacity to serve demand from buildout of the proposed General Plan Update in addition to their existing commitments. By adhering to the goals, policies, and implementation measures proposed in the proposed General Plan Update, the City would ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity is available to meet future demand. Therefore, the impact is considered less than significant. Physical environmental effects from the potential expansion of the Dry Creek WWTP are discussed above in Impact 4.12-1.

**Mitigation Measure**

No mitigation is required.

**IMPACT 4.12-4** Generation of Solid Waste in Excess of Capacity and Compliance with Solid Waste Statutes and Regulations. Buildout of the General Plan would accommodate an increase in population and employees. Future development would be required to comply with applicable federal, State, or local solid waste regulations or statues. In addition, the proposed General Plan Update would not generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards or in excess of capacity of local infrastructure. The Western Regional Sanitary Landfill has sufficient landfill capacity available to accommodate solid-waste disposal needs for development under the General Plan. Therefore, impacts related to sufficient landfill capacity and compliance with applicable statutes and regulations related to solid waste are considered less than significant.

Buildout of the General Plan could increase the population of Roseville by up to 62,200 individuals and increase the number of employees by 38,000 to 68,000 at full buildout, with an associated increase in solid waste streams. In 2018, CalRecycle estimated a statewide solid-waste disposal generation rate of 4.8 ppd per resident and 8.2 ppd per employee (CalRecycle 2018). Based on this generation rate, buildout could generate an additional 305 to 428 tons of solid waste per day (149 tpd per person plus 156 to 279 tpd per employee) above exiting

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3 With buildout of the 2035 General Plan, the City is estimated to increase the total population from approximately 135,800 persons to approximately 198,000 persons resulting in a net increase of 62,200 individuals, and increase the number of jobs from 82,000 to between 120,000 and 150,000, resulting in a net increase of 38,000 to 68,000 new employees.
conditions.\textsuperscript{4,5} This estimate is conservative (high) because recycling and waste diversion reduces this amount and is likely to increasingly reduce the waste stream that is sent to landfills in the future as more restrictive regulations require diversion of larger fractions of the waste stream.

Most of the solid waste generated in the City is first transported to the Material Recovery Facility, which separates and recovers waste products for recycling, reuse, or conversion to energy resources. In addition to processing mixed solid waste, the Material Recovery Facility includes a green waste compost facility. This program contributes to achieving recycling goals as prescribed by the State.

Non-recyclable solid waste is transferred from the MFR to the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill, which is located at 3195 Athens Road in unincorporated Placer County north of Roseville. According to CalRecycle, the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill has a maximum permitted throughput of 1,900 tpd and has a total maximum permitted capacity of approximately 36.4 million cubic yards. The Western Regional Sanitary Landfill has a remaining capacity of approximately 29.1 million cubic yards and an anticipated closure date of January 1, 2058 (CalRecycle 2019b). Because the estimated increase in throughput associated with buildout of the proposed General Plan Update is estimated to increase this amount by 305 to 428 tpd, the increase in solid waste disposal demand would be within the maximum daily throughput capacity of this facility (1,900 tpd). In addition, buildout of the proposed General Plan Update is anticipated to occur before the closure date of the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill. Based on available information, the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill has adequate capacity to serve buildout of the proposed General Plan Update.

In addition, future development accommodated under the proposed General Plan Update would be required to comply with applicable federal, State, or local solid waste regulations or statues, including the City’s Construction and Demolition and Recycling Ordinance, 2016 CALGreen Code, and AB 1826 (mandatory commercial organics recycling). Furthermore, the City would continue to comply with AB 1601, which requires implementation of a commercial solid waste recycling program.

The following policies related to solid waste collection and disposal would be revised as a part of the proposed General Plan Update, with additions shown in \textbf{bold, underlined} text and deletions shown in \textit{strikethrough} text:

- **Policy PF8.2:** Comply with the source reduction and recycling standards mandated by the State by reducing the projected quantity of solid waste disposed at the regional landfill by 50%, as well as any mandated future reductions.

- **Policy PF8.3:** Require a waste characterization profile as part of the initial study, under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for \textbf{proposed} large-scale commercial and industrial development projects.

- **Policy PF8.5:** Develop \textbf{and implement} public education and recycling programs.

\textsuperscript{4} Based on CalRecycle’s estimated 2018 annual per capita disposal rate of 4.8 pounds per resident per day, the estimated increase in population (62,200 persons) would generate approximately 297,600 pound per day of solid waste, which equates to 148.8 tpd (CalRecycle 2018).

\textsuperscript{5} Based on CalRecycle’s estimated 2018 annual per capita disposal rate of 8.2 pounds per employee per day and an estimated increase of between 38,000 and 68,000 employees, approximately 311,600 to 557,600 pound per day of solid waste would be generated per day, which equates to 155.8 to 278.8 tpd (CalRecycle 2018).
The proposed General Plan Update policy changes listed above would result in improved clarity, and would not result in any adverse environmental impacts.

**Conclusion**

Existing General Plan Solid Waste, Source Reduction & Recycling Goals 1, 2, and 3 and Policies 1, 4 (listed previously in the Regulatory Framework section, and which have been renumbered for the proposed General Plan Update), as well as revised proposed General Plan Update Policies PF8.2, PF8.3, and PF8.5 listed above, would reduce solid waste through compliance with the source reduction and recycling standards mandated by the State by reducing the projected quantity of solid waste disposed at the regional landfill, by requiring a waste characterization profile for proposed large-scale commercial and industrial development projects, and by developing public education and recycling programs. Additional policies of the proposed General Plan Update are intended to ensure existing and future recycling sites and operations remain viable through application of land use compatibility standards and maintaining a minimum 10-year reserve capacity at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill. Implementation Measures in the proposed General Plan Update require any development proposal that has an impact on solid waste submit project plans to the Environmental Utilities Department for review and comment, and requires specific plans to identify solid waste generation, impacts on the regional landfill, and opportunities for source reduction and recycling.

Future development under the General Plan would be required to comply with applicable federal, State, or local solid waste regulations or statues, including the City’s Construction and Demolition and Recycling Ordinance, 2016 CALGreen Code, and AB 1826. In addition, buildout of the General Plan would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards or in excess of capacity of local infrastructure. The Western Regional Sanitary Landfill has sufficient landfill capacity available to accommodate solid-waste disposal needs for development under buildout of the General Plan. Therefore, impacts related to sufficient landfill capacity and compliance with applicable statutes and regulations related to solid waste are considered less than significant.

**Mitigation Measure**

No mitigation is required.