4.13 Utilities and Service Systems

This section describes the utilities and service systems that serve the City of Rocklin. Specifically, this section includes an examination of wastewater service, solid waste service, electrical, natural gas, cable, and telephone services. Each subsection includes a description of existing providers and facilities, as well as potential environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed project. Key issues include increased generation of wastewater flow, provision of adequate wastewater treatment, increased demand for solid waste disposal, and increased demand for energy (natural gas and electricity) and communication services (telephone, wireless telephone, cable television, and broadband). General Plan policies and mitigation measures that would serve to reduce impacts are identified. Relevant federal, state, and local regulations and plans are also identified. This section is based on consultation with the service providers, review of applicable reports and plans, and information obtained from various websites such as CalRecycle (formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board). Abbreviated citations for each information source are provided in the text, with full references provided at the end of this section.

Public services such as fire protection, law enforcement, and public schools are discussed in Section 4.12, Public Services. Water supply and water infrastructure are discussed in Section 4.14, Water Resources.

4.13.1 WASTEWATER SERVICE

4.13.1.1 EXISTING SETTING

WASTEWATER SERVICE PROVIDERS

South Placer Municipal Utility District

South Placer Municipal Utility District (SPMUD) provides sewer collection and maintenance service to an approximately 29-square-mile service area that consists of the entire City of Rocklin, the Town of Loomis, and certain unincorporated areas in southern Placer County that include the communities of Penryn and Rodgersdale. Currently, the SPMUD has 19,000 sewer connections, representing 28,300 equivalent dwelling units (Stein 2009).

The SPMUD owns, operates, and maintains a sewage collection system that includes over 245 miles of pipe with over 5,000 manholes and 9 pump stations. Rocklin's existing sewage collection infrastructure is shown in **Figure 4.13-1**. The sewage is transported via two major pipelines to the City of Roseville's two regional wastewater treatment plants — Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Dry Creek WWTP — for treatment and disposal. Capacity in these regional facilities is available to SPMUD on a first come, first served basis. Several years ago, the SPMUD prepared a master plan to identify the main infrastructure needs to serve the areas in the SPMUD as they developed. SPMUD has completed a new master plan, and information in Rocklin's proposed General Plan Update has been used to determine the trunk sewer sizes needed to serve the area (Stein 2009).

In 2007, the average dry weather flow from the entire SPMUD service area was 4.9 million gallons per day (mgd). Of that, 4.4 mgd was generated from the City of Rocklin, with 2.0 mgd from the "north" area of Rocklin draining to the Pleasant Grove WWTP and 2.4 from the "south" part of Rocklin draining to the Dry Creek WWTP (Stein 2008).

South Placer Wastewater Authority

Initially, the SPMUD provided sewage treatment in several sewer treatment lagoon systems at various sites within its service area. These lagoons were decommissioned in 1974, when the Roseville Trunk Sewer was built to convey the sewage to Roseville's Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. At that time, the SPMUD entered into a service agreement with the City of Roseville for the treatment of the SPMUD sewage, while continuing to provide for the administration, financing, engineering and construction functions, and the operation and maintenance of the sewer collection system. In October 2000, the South Placer Wastewater Authority (SPWA) was created by the City of Roseville, Placer County, and the SPMUD. These partner agencies entered into a series of Funding and Operations Agreements to finance regional wastewater and recycled water facilities in southwestern Placer County. The SPWA monitors compliance with operational criteria established in these agreements, which establish each participant's responsibility for debt service on SPWA's bonds and funding of regional facilities, as well as documents maintenance and operations responsibilities for the facilities (Whitehead 2008).

Currently, the regional facilities funded by the SPWA include recycled water facilities, trunk sewer lines, the Roseville Dry Creek WWTP, and an additional WWTP — the Pleasant Grove WWTP located in the northwestern portion of Roseville on West Park Drive. In the event the regional facilities near capacity, the agreements contain mechanisms, terms, and conditions that provide for the expansion of the facilities to serve the needs of the parties. It should also be noted that capacity and usage in the Dry Creek Interceptor pipeline that serves the south part of the SPMUD service area is provided for under a separate, non-regional agreement between the SPMUD and the City of Roseville. Under this agreement, Roseville is preserving and saving 24.6 mgd peak daily flow capacity for the benefit of the SPMUD (Stein 2008).

Wastewater Treatment Plants

The Dry Creek WWTP is located at 1800 Booth Road in Roseville. Treatment at the Dry Creek WWTP consists of screening, primary clarification, aeration, secondary clarification, filtering, and disinfection. The recycled water produced at the Dry Creek WWTP is used to irrigate four major golf courses, several parks, and selected streetscape (City of Roseville 2008). The Pleasant Grove WWTP consists of screening, extended aeration, secondary clarification, filtering, and disinfection. The water processed by the Pleasant Grove WWTP is used to supply cooling water to the Roseville Energy Park, which is a power generation plant located on an 8.9-acre site adjacent to the Pleasant Grove WWTP. The power generation plant uses recycled water from the WWTP to cool the system and provide processed water for the facility. In addition, water from the Pleasant Grove WWTP will be used for landscape and commercial irrigation in the West Roseville Specific Plan (City of Roseville 2008).

To project future regional wastewater needs, the SPWA had the *South Placer Regional Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems Evaluation* prepared in June 2007. The evaluation documents wastewater facilities needed to serve the SPWA's 2005 Service Area Boundary (SAB), which includes the City of Rocklin Planning Area. The evaluation indicates that, as of June 2004, flows to both WWTPs were below design flows, as shown in **Table 4.13.1-1**. Consequently, both plants are well within their permitted effluent discharge flow rates of 30 mgd each (SPMUD 2008a).

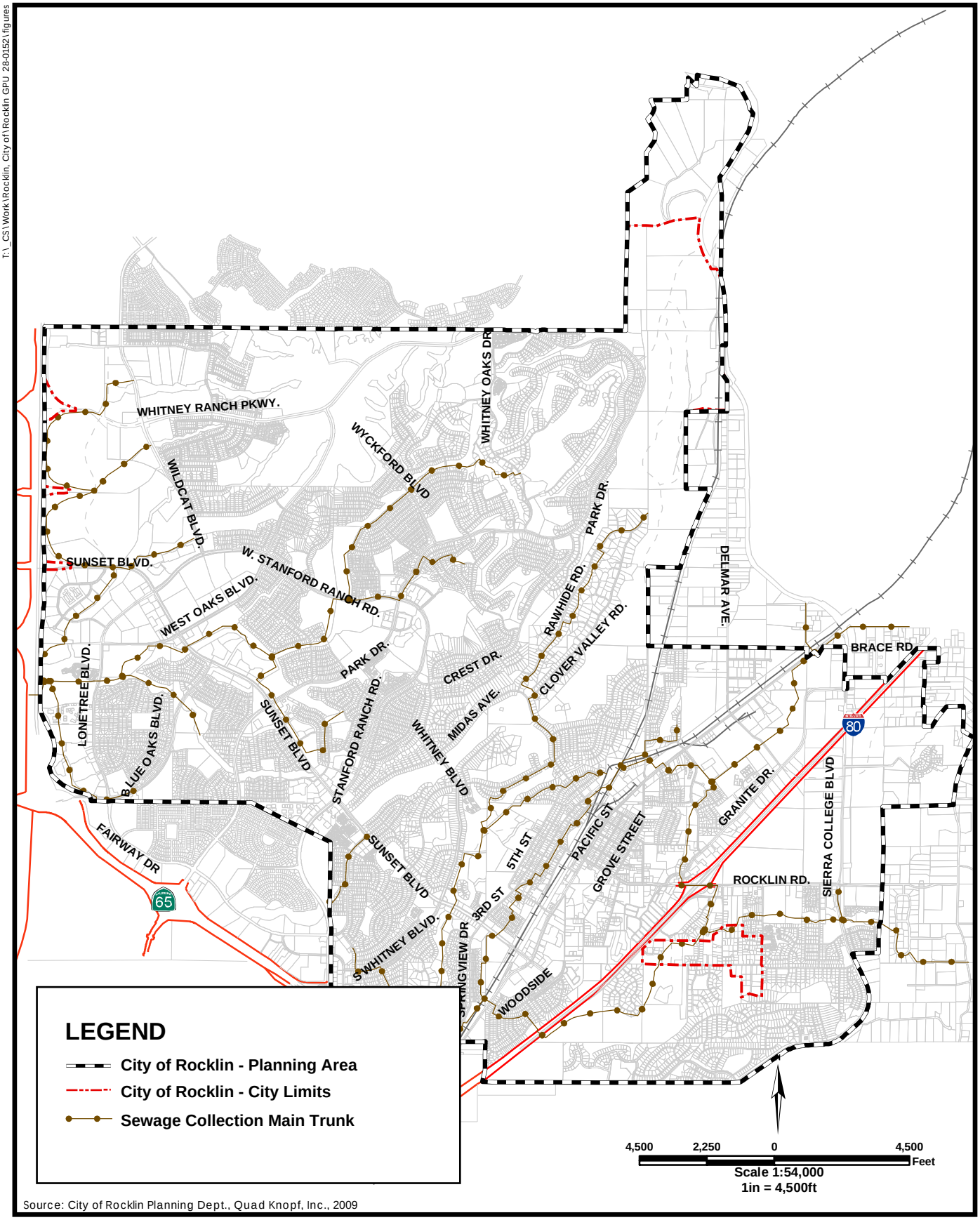

Figure 4.13-1

City of Rocklin Existing Sewage Collection Infrastructure

TABLE 4.13.1-1
SPWA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT FLOW AND CAPACITY

Plant	Average Dry Weather Flow (in millions of gallons per day)	Average Dry Weather Capacity (in millions of gallons per day)	Average Dry Weather Flow at Buildout of 2005 SAB* (in millions of gallons per day)
Dry Creek WWTP	10.5 mgd	18 mgd	21.06 mgd
Pleasant Grove WWTP	7 mgd	12 mgd	24.63 mgd

Source: RMC 2007
**Includes intensification, rezones, and the addition of the Brookfield Urban Growth Area.*

Wastewater flow rate is used to size various components of the wastewater treatment plant. The estimated wastewater flow rate is used to design treatment components such as screens, primary clarifiers, and filters. Each of these components must be designed for a specific hydraulic detention time or overflow rate that is determined by the wastewater flow rate. Organic and solids loadings are used to determine design of other processes, such as the secondary treatment system and solids handling. Two of the key indicators of the plant loading are the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and the total suspended solids (TSS). The Dry Creek WWTP was designed in 1990 for an influent BOD concentration of 160 mg/L (ppm) and TSS concentration of 240 mg/L (ppm). The Pleasant Grove WWTP, designed in 2000, was designed for an influent BOD concentration of 160 mg/L and TSS concentration of 220 mg/L (RMC 2007, pg. 5-5). As a result of the "suburbanization" of the service area and water conservation, which decreases the volume per capita of wastewater conveyed by the sewers without decreasing the pounds of organics being introduced to the sewer, concentration of influent BOD and TSS has increased in the last five years as shown in **Table 4.13.1-2**. Due to these increases in TSS and BOD concentrations, the loadings at both plants are at design organic capacity. As discussed below, the first priority at the Dry Creek WWTP is to add organic treatment capacity in response to the increased BOD concentrations in the influent, and the first priority at Pleasant Grove WWTP is to add organic treatment capacity.

TABLE 4.13.1-2
SS AND BOD CONCENTRATIONS SPWA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

	Dry Creek WWTP		Pleasant Grove WWTP	
	July 2000	August 2005	July 2004	August 2005
Average TSS Concentration	217 mg/l	278 mg/l	276 mg/l	335 mg/l
Average BOD Concentration	148 mg/l	241 mg/l	224 mg/l	287 mg/l

Source: RMC 2007

The previously referenced Systems Evaluation describes the expansion necessary at each WWTP to accommodate buildout of the SAB flows and loadings. Phasing of WWTP expansions will be performed based on realized rates of growth of flow and loadings, and the timing of projected capacity needs relative to how quickly capacity can be brought online.

Phase 1 construction at the Dry Creek WWTP would increase the BOD capacity from 24,000 pounds per day (lbs/day) up to 34,500 lbs/day, which corresponds to an average dry weather flow (ADWF) influent flow of 15 mgd. Phase 1 would include a new influent pump station, fine screens, new aeration basins and clarifiers north of the June 2004 aeration basins, an additional digester, and new centrifuges for dewatering. The second phase of construction would increase

the plant capacity up to the buildout flow estimate of 21 mgd and would include new grit and primary sedimentation basins, the replacement of the older aeration basins and clarifiers, and expansion of other facilities for the increased hydraulic load (RMC 2007, pg. 5-19). It should be noted that Phase 1 improvements have not yet undergone California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, but will require project-specific CEQA review prior to approval.

The first priority at Pleasant Grove WWTP is to add organic treatment capacity by constructing primary sedimentation, expanding the aeration capacity, and adding solids thickening and stabilization. The first phase of construction would increase the ADWF BOD capacity from 16,000 lbs/day up to 36,000 lbs/day and expand the hydraulic capacity to 15 mgd ADWF. The second phase of construction would increase the plant capacity up to the buildout flow estimate of an ADWF of 24.63 mgd. The second phase of construction would include expansion of all of the processes to meet the buildout flows and loadings (RMC 2007, pg. 5-23). It should be noted that these improvements have not yet undergone CEQA review, but will require project-specific CEQA review prior to approval.

4.13.1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

FEDERAL

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the primary federal legislation governing surface water quality protection. The statute employs a variety of regulatory and nonregulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water." Pollutants regulated under the CWA include "priority" pollutants, including various toxic pollutants; "conventional" pollutants, such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), fecal coliform, oil and grease, and pH; and "non-conventional" pollutants, including any pollutant not identified as either conventional or priority. The CWA regulates both direct and indirect discharges (EPA 2009).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, Section 402 of the CWA, controls direct discharges into navigable waters. Direct discharges or "point source" discharges are from sources such as pipes and sewers. NPDES permits, issued by either the EPA or an authorized state/tribe, contain industry-specific, technology-based and/or water-quality-based limits and establish pollutant monitoring and reporting requirements. (The EPA has authorized 40 states to administer the NPDES program.) A facility that intends to discharge into the nation's waters must obtain a permit before initiating a discharge. A permit applicant must provide quantitative analytical data identifying the types of pollutants present in the facility's effluent and the permit will then set forth the conditions and effluent limitations under which a facility may make a discharge (EPA 2009).

General Pretreatment Regulations

Another type of discharge that is regulated by the CWA is discharge that goes to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW). POTWs collect wastewater from homes, commercial buildings, and industrial facilities and transport it via a collection system to the treatment plant. Here, the

POTW removes harmful organisms and other contaminants from the sewage so it can be discharged safely into the receiving stream. Generally, POTWs are designed to treat domestic sewage only. However, POTWs also receive wastewater from industrial (non-domestic) users. The General Pretreatment Regulations establish responsibilities of federal, state, and local government, industry, and the public to implement pretreatment standards to protect municipal wastewater treatment plants from damage that may occur when hazardous, toxic, or other wastes are discharged into a sewer system and to protect the quality of sludge generated by these plants. Discharges to a POTW are regulated primarily by the POTW itself, rather than the state/tribe or the EPA (EPA 2009).

STATE

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act

In 1969, the California legislature enacted the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of the state's water resources. The act established the State Water Resources Control Board and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards as the principal state agencies with the responsibility for controlling water quality in California. Under the act, water quality policy is established, water quality standards are enforced for both surface water and groundwater, and the discharges of pollutants from point and nonpoint sources are regulated. The act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to establish water quality principles and guidelines for long-range resource planning including groundwater and surface water management programs and control and use of recycled water (DOE 2009).

State Water Resources Control Board

Created by the California legislature in 1967, the five-member State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) allocates water rights, adjudicates water right disputes, develops statewide water protection plans, establishes water quality standards, and guides the nine regional water quality control boards located in the major watersheds of the state. The joint authority of water allocation and water quality protection enables the SWRCB to provide comprehensive protection for California's waters (SWRCB 2009).

The SWRCB is responsible for implementing the Clean Water Act and issues NPDES permits to cities and counties through Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs). The Planning Area is located within a portion of the state that is regulated by the Central Valley RWQCB.

Waste Discharge Requirements Program

In general, the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Program (sometimes also referred to as the "Non Chapter 15 (Non 15) Program") regulates point discharges that are exempt pursuant to Subsection 20090 of Title 27 and not subject to the Clean Water Act. Exemptions from Title 27 may be granted for nine categories of discharges (e.g., sewage, wastewater) that meet, and continue to meet, the preconditions listed for each specific exemption. The scope of the WDR Program also includes the discharge of wastes classified as inert, pursuant to Section 20230 of Title 27. Several SWRCB programs are administered under the WDR Program, including the Sanitary Sewer Order and recycled water programs (SWRCB 2009).

Sanitary Sewer Overflow Program

A sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) is any overflow, spill, release, discharge, or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. SSOs often contain high levels of

suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oil, and grease and can pollute surface and ground waters, threaten public health, adversely affect aquatic life, and impair the recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters. To provide a consistent, statewide regulatory approach to address SSOs, the SWRCB adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003 (Sanitary Sewer Order) on May 2, 2006. The Sanitary Sewer Order requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems to develop and implement sewer system management plans and report all SSOs to the State Water Board's online SSO database. All public agencies that own or operate a sanitary sewer system comprising more than 1 mile of pipes or sewer lines which conveys wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility must apply for coverage under the Sanitary Sewer Order (SWRCB 2009).

Recycled Water Policy

To establish uniform requirements for the use of recycled water, the SWRCB adopted a statewide Recycled Water Policy on February 3, 2009. The regulatory provisions of the policy will go into effect only after approval by the Office of Administrative Law. The purpose of the policy is to increase the use of recycled water from municipal wastewater sources that meets the definition in Water Code Section 13050(n) in a manner that implements state and federal water quality laws. The policy describes permitting criteria that are intended to streamline the permitting of the vast majority of recycled water projects. The intent of this streamlined permit process is to expedite the implementation of recycled water projects in a manner that implements state and federal water quality laws while allowing the Regional Water Boards to focus on projects that require substantial regulatory review due to unique site-specific conditions (SWRCB 2009).

Statewide General Permit for Landscape Irrigation Uses of Recycled Water

The SWRCB is also developing a statewide general permit for landscape irrigation uses of recycled water (General Permit). The intent of the new law is to develop a uniform interpretation of state standards to ensure the safe, reliable use of recycled water for landscape irrigation uses, consistent with state and federal water quality law, and for which the California Department of Public Health has established uniform statewide standards. The new law is also intended to reduce costs to producers and users of recycled water by streamlining the permitting process for using recycled water for landscape irrigation.

Department of Public Health

The California Department of Public Health (formerly Department of Health Services) is responsible for establishing criteria to protect pubic health in association with recycled water use. The criteria issued by the California Department of Public Health (DPH) are found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, entitled Water Recycling Criteria. Commonly referred to as Title 22 Criteria, the criteria contain treatment and effluent quality requirements that vary based on the proposed type of water reuse. Title 22 sets bacteriological water quality standards on the basis of the expected degree of public contact with recycled water. For water reuse applications with a high potential for the public to come into contact with the reclaimed water, Title 22 requires disinfected tertiary treatment. For applications with a lower potential for public contact, Title 22 requires three levels of secondary treatment, basically differing by the amount of disinfectant required (City of San Jose 2009).

Title 22 also specifies the reliability and redundancy for each recycled water treatment and use operation. Treatment plant design must allow for efficiency and convenience in operation and maintenance and provide the highest possible degree of treatment under varying

circumstances. For recycled water piping, the DPH has requirements for preventing backflow of recycled water into the public water system and for avoiding cross-connection between the recycled and potable water systems (City of San Jose 2009).

The DPH does not have enforcement authority for the Title 22 criteria; instead the RWQCBs enforce them through enforcement of their permits containing the applicable criteria.

Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region

The Central Valley RWQCB provides planning, monitoring, and enforcement techniques for surface and groundwater quality in the Central Valley region, including the Planning Area. The primary duty of the Regional Board is to protect the quality of the waters in the region for all beneficial uses. This duty is implemented by formulating and adopting water quality plans for specific groundwater or surface water basins and by prescribing and enforcing requirements on all agricultural, domestic, and industrial waste discharges (SWRCB 2009).

Water Reuse Requirements (Permits)

The Central Valley RWQCB issues water reuse requirements (permits) for projects that reuse treated wastewater. These permits include water quality protections as well as public health protections by incorporating criteria established by the DPH in Title 22. The Central Valley RWQCB may also incorporate requirements into the permit in addition to those specified in Title 22. These typically include periodic inspection of recycled water systems, periodic cross-connection testing, periodic training of personnel that operate recycled water systems, maintaining a database and/or permitting individual use sites, periodic monitoring of recycled water and groundwater quality, and periodic reporting.

Waste Discharge Requirements

The Central Valley RWQCB typically requires a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit for any facility or person discharging or proposing to discharge waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the State, other than into a community sewer system. Those discharging pollutants (or proposing to discharge pollutants) into surface waters must obtain an NPDES permit from the Central Valley RWQCB. The NPDES permit serves as the WDR permit. For other types of discharges, such as those affecting groundwater or in a diffused manner (e.g., erosion from soil disturbance or waste discharges to land) a Report of Waste Discharge must be filed with the Central Valley RWQCB in order to obtain a WDR permit. For specific situations, the Central Valley RWQCB may waive the requirement to obtain a WDR permit for discharges to land or may determine that a proposed discharge can be permitted more effectively through enrollment in a general NPDES permit or general WDR permit (SWRCB 2009).

4.13.1.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G thresholds of significance. A wastewater service impact is considered significant if implementation of the project would:

1. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

2. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

3. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand, in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential wastewater service impacts was based on information from the SPMUD and the SPWA. In particular, technical information regarding the wastewater treatment plants in Roseville was gathered from the *South Placer Regional Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems Evaluation* (RMC 2007). This material was then compared to the proposed General Plan Update's specific wastewater service-related impacts.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Increased Demand for Wastewater Treatment

Impact 4.13.1.1 Implementation of the proposed project would increase wastewater flows and could require construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities to accommodate anticipated demand. This construction or expansion could cause significant environmental effects. However, the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this impact is considered to be **less than significant**.

Implementation of the General Plan Update is expected to result in a total of 29,283 housing units and a population of 76,136 in the Planning Area within the 2030 planning horizon. This future development would increase wastewater flows to the Pleasant Grove WWTP and the Dry Creek WWTP, which have permitted discharge capacities of 12 million gallons per day (mgd) and 18 mgd respectively. The Pleasant Grove WWTP has a current inflow of 7.0 mgd. Rocklin's portion of Pleasant Grove WWTP's current inflow is 2.0 mgd. The Dry Creek WWTP has a current inflow of 10.3 mgd, with Rocklin's portion being 2.4 mgd (Stein 2009).

The 1996 Roseville Regional Wastewater Treatment Service Area Master Plan EIR was certified by the City of Roseville in November 1996 and identifies wastewater flow projections for wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities. The SPWA's 2007 *South Placer Regional Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems Evaluation* identifies changes in average dry weather flow projections (within the 1996 Master Plan EIR Service Area) since the completion of the 1996 Wastewater Master Plan. Based on the updated flow and loading projections, the systems evaluation proposed treatment system expansions, improvements, and upgrades to meet anticipated wastewater treatment requirements at buildout of the service area. At buildout, the Pleasant Grove WWTP will have capacity for an average dry weather flow (ADWF) of 24.63 mgd, and the Dry Creek WWTP will have capacity for an ADWF of 21.06 mgd.

The Systems Evaluation considered flows associated with planned intensifications that allow for a denser urban footprint to be analyzed for future land use planning considerations. Once intensified, these parcels will generate higher wastewater flows. Redevelopment, in the form of intensified and/or rezoned parcels and land use categories, was identified for Downtown

Rocklin. The intensification would result in an incremental ADWF of 0.25 mgd to the Dry Creek WWTP inside of SPMUD's service area (RMC 2009, pg. ES-15).

The Systems Evaluation identified that redevelopment in the City of Rocklin would result in an additional 0.333 mgd of ADWF. Per the Systems Evaluation, the increased system flows due to intensification and rezoning have no adverse effects (above and beyond previously identified deficiencies) on the trunk sewer collection system, and no changes are needed to the treatment plant expansion requirements as a result of intensification and rezoning (RMC 2009). Therefore, the anticipated increase in ADWF resulting from the General Plan Update does not significantly exceed the SPWA's redevelopment projections, and wastewater flows associated with the General Plan Update are consistent with anticipated flows for wastewater treatment plants that have already been analyzed and approved. In addition, the proposed General Plan Update would not trigger the need for wastewater treatment facility upgrades not already anticipated.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The following proposed General Plan policies would assist in avoiding or minimizing impacts associated with increased demand for wastewater treatment:

Policy PF-1 *Provide for adequate lead time in the planning of needed expansions of public services and facilities.*

Policy PF-2 *Require a study of infrastructure needs, public facility needs and a financing plan for newly annexing areas.*

Policy PF-3 *Require that any development that generates the need for public services and facilities, including equipment, pay its proportional share of providing those services and facilities. Participation may include, but is not limited to, the formation of assessment districts, special taxes, payment of fees, payment of the City's Construction Tax, purchase of equipment, and/or the construction and dedication of facilities.*

Policy PF-5 *Require that construction of private development projects be coordinated with the construction of public facilities and services that are needed to serve the project.*

Implementation of the above General Plan Update policies would ensure that the City would plan for the provision of wastewater treatment consistent with the city's needs, that sewage conveyance and treatment capacity would be available in time to meet the demand created by new development, and that new development would fund its fair share of such infrastructure. As discussed above, the General Plan Update is not expected to result in the need for expansion of the existing WWTP plants beyond their planned capacities. The 1996 Roseville Regional Wastewater Treatment Service Area Master Plan EIR was certified by the City of Roseville in November 1996 and identifies wastewater flow projections for wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities. The anticipated increase in ADWF resulting from the General Plan Update does not significantly exceed the SPWA's redevelopment projections, and wastewater flows associated with the General Plan Update are consistent with anticipated flows for WWTPs that have already been analyzed and approved. Therefore, impacts associated with wastewater conveyance infrastructure would be **less than significant**.

As part of the proposed project, the City plans to amend the Redevelopment Plan to increase tax increment limitations, increase the limit on the principal amount of bonded indebtedness secured by tax increment revenue, and extend the time limit for the commencement of eminent domain proceedings to acquire non-residential property. These amendments are intended to provide the City's Redevelopment Agency with the financial and administrative resources necessary to continue assisting projects that implement its program of blight elimination within the Redevelopment Project Area. While the extended time and financial limits authorized by the Sixth Amendment may foster and encourage new development that might not occur without the Sixth Amendment, or may occur faster than had the Sixth Amendment not been adopted, all development would be consistent with the City's General Plan and with the development assumptions analyzed throughout this DEIR. Any future development resulting from amending the Redevelopment Plan would occur in areas designated for such development by the General Plan as the land uses permitted by the Redevelopment Plan are the allowable uses under the City's General Plan. Therefore, the proposed Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan would not result in increased demand for wastewater treatment beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

In addition to the activities identified above, the project includes a Climate Action Plan (CAP) to address climate change and identify greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction measures. The City of Rocklin CAP augments the objectives, goals, policies, and actions of the City of Rocklin General Plan Update related to the reduction of GHG emissions; however, the CAP is intended to be updated on a more frequent basis than the General Plan, ensuring that implementation of City efforts to reduce GHG emissions is in compliance with current regulation. The CAP determines whether implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would be consistent with the state's ability to attain the goals identified in Assembly Bill (AB) 32, identifies GHG emission reduction measures, and provides monitoring of the effectiveness of GHG emission reduction measures. The CAP would not result increased demand for wastewater treatment beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Increased Demand for Wastewater Collection/Conveyance

Impact 4.13.1.2 Implementation of the proposed project would increase wastewater flows and could require construction of additional collection infrastructure to accommodate anticipated demand. The construction of this infrastructure could result in a physical effect on the environment. These impacts are considered **less than significant**.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update is expected to result in a total of 29,283 housing units and a population of 76,136 in the Planning Area within the 2030 planning horizon. This represents an increase of 8,247 housing units and 22,293 persons over baseline (2008) conditions in the Planning Area. In addition, more commercial uses including retail and office and more industrial uses are proposed as part of buildout of the Planning Area. These uses would also generate wastewater flows in addition to residential flows. Moreover, wastewater flow per acre of commercial (850 gallons per day (gpd) per acre) and industrial uses (850 gpd per acre) is substantially higher than flows generated by residential development (190 gpd per acre) (RMC 2009, pg. 3-4).

Future development proposed under the General Plan Update would receive wastewater collection and conveyance service from the South Placer Municipal Utility District. Pipeline transmission capacity is calculated based on a peaking factor that allows the pipe capacity to be designed to handle peak flows. Development consistent with land uses proposed in the General Plan Update could result in the need for a pipeline transmission capacity of approximately 15.6 mgd based on SPMUD pipeline transmission capacity rates for collection systems during an ADWF (see **Table 4.13.1-3** below). It should be noted that the rates shown below are used for overall planning purposes and are not intended to represent exact wastewater flows resulting from implementation of the General Plan Update.

TABLE 4.13.1-3
PIPELINE TRANSMISSION CAPACITY
AT GENERAL PLAN UPDATE BUILDOUT

Land Use	Proposed General Plan Update	Anticipated Pipeline Transmission Capacity Rate (gpd)[1]	Pipeline Transmission Capacity at Buildout of General Plan Update (mgd)
Residential Units	29,283	400 per dwelling unit	11.7
Commercial Acreage[2]	1,451.7	1,600 per acre	2.3
Industrial Acreage[3]	638.42	2,500 per acre	1.6
		Total	**15.6 mgd**

[1] *Pipeline Transmission Capacity rates provided by Richard Stein, Engineering Manager, SPMUD, on March 6, 2009.*
[2] *Includes Retail Commercial, Service Commercial, Business Professional, Business Professional/Commercial, and Business Professional/Commercial/Light Industrial acreage.*
[3] *Includes Light Industrial and Heavy Industrial acreage.*

The SPMUD has indicated that no additional SPMUD staff or equipment would be required as a result of implementation of the General Plan Update. Furthermore, the increase in wastewater flows resulting from implementation of the General Plan Update would not result in the SPMUD exceeding its ability to maintain an acceptable level of service (Stein 2009).

According to the SPMUD, most of the wastewater conveyance infrastructure that would be needed to serve buildout of the General Plan Update is currently in place or is planned and sized to adequately serve the city. However, some of the sewer lines serving the downtown core area would not be adequate to serve buildout and would need to be upsized or replaced. The design and construction of all wastewater conveyance infrastructure that may be required to serve future development consistent with the General Plan Update would be the responsibility of those proposing development and would be subject to subsequent project environmental review under CEQA. Potential environmental effects associated with additional wastewater collection/conveyance infrastructure include, but are not limited to, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise, traffic, visual resources, waste management, water and soil resources, and health hazards. The environmental effects of construction of such facilities have been programmatically evaluated in the technical analyses of this DEIR as part of overall development of the Planning Area.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan Update policies listed under Impact 4.13.1.1 above would address increased demand for wastewater conveyance/collection.

Implementation of these policies and their associated action steps would ensure that sewage conveyance capacity would be in place and connected to the sewage disposal system prior to development and would reduce impacts associated with increased demand for collection/conveyance infrastructure. Furthermore, the SPMUD has indicated that no additional staff or equipment would be necessary to serve implementation of the General Plan Update and that acceptable levels of service would be maintained. Any expansion of conveyance infrastructure would be subject to additional subsequent project environmental review under CEQA. Therefore, impacts associated with increased demand for wastewater conveyance infrastructure would be reduced to a **less than significant** level.

In addition, as discussed in Section 3.0, Project Description, and under Impact 4.13.1.1 above, the project includes the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan and the CAP, both of which would be consistent with the proposed General Plan Update and with the development assumptions analyzed throughout this DEIR. As these project components would not result in land use activities or population growth beyond what is identified in the General Plan Update, they would not result in impacts associated with increased demand for wastewater conveyance infrastructure beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13.1.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting includes all existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development within SPMUD and SPWA service areas. The SPMUD's 29-square-mile service area consists of the entire City of Rocklin, the Town of Loomis, and certain unincorporated areas in southern Placer County that include the communities of Penryn and Rodgersdale.

The SPWA's cumulative service area comprises the 2005 Regional Service Area and the eleven Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) considered in the South Placer Regional Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems Evaluation (RMC 2007). The UGAs consist of planning areas adjacent to the SPWA's Regional Service Area (namely those with the most or best available planning information) that were included in the Systems Evaluation. **Table 4.0-1** and associated assumptions in Section 4.0 of this Draft EIR contain a list of regional development projects that would be included in the cumulative setting.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Demand for Wastewater Conveyance and Treatment

Impact 4.13.1.3 Implementation of the proposed project, along with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in the SPMUD and SPWA service areas, would result in increased demand for wastewater conveyance and treatment. In order to meet the increased demand, construction of new or expansion of existing wastewater treatment facilities may be necessary. However, the proposed Rocklin General Plan

Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to this impact is considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components, along with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development, would result in increased wastewater flows within the SPMUD and SPWA service areas. As noted under Impacts 4.13.1.1 and 4.13.1.2, the contribution of growth under the proposed General Plan Update would not trigger the need for new regional wastewater conveyance and treatment expansion planning beyond what has already been planned for by the SPMUD and SPWA.

The SPMUD, which provides wastewater conveyance to the City of Rocklin, most of Loomis, and certain unincorporated areas in southern Placer County, indicated that the proposed General Plan Update, in combination with other projects in the area, would not have a significant cumulative impact on wastewater conveyance. Regional wastewater conveyance and treatment was planned for in the SPWA's Systems Evaluation, which considered buildout development within the 2005 Regional Service Area boundary based on the city and county general plans and specific plans as of June 2004, plus UGAs outside of the 2005 Regional Service Area boundary. The Systems Evaluation also included approved or near certain changes in zoning or development intensity for major planned development projects within Roseville, plus intensification in designated redevelopment areas in Roseville, Loomis, and Rocklin. Therefore, regional conveyance and treatment facilities for buildout of the SPWA service area, including likely land use intensifications, have been planned for in the systems evaluation.

The physical environmental effects of constructing any site-specific wastewater conveyance improvements would be analyzed under separate environmental documents at such time as projects are proposed. Potential environmental effects associated with additional wastewater collection and conveyance infrastructure include, but are not limited to, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise, traffic, visual resources, waste management, water and soil resources, and health hazards.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increased demand for wastewater conveyance and treatment beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan policies listed under Impact 4.13.1.1 would reduce the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts associated with increased demand for wastewater conveyance and treatment.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13.2 SOLID WASTE

4.13.2.1 EXISTING SETTING

Solid Waste Services and Facilities

Recology Auburn Placer

Recology Auburn Placer (RAP) provides residential and commercial garbage pickup service, debris box service, and recycling to residents and businesses in the City of Rocklin, as well as in the City of Auburn, the Town of Loomis, and the unincorporated areas of Placer County. RAP also offers spring cleanup day for residents and provides commercial cardboard recycling and newspaper drop-off. RAP currently provides service to approximately 15,200 residential customers and 586 commercial customers and processes more than 100,000 tons of garbage and recyclable material annually (APDS 2008, 2009).

Western Placer Waste Management Authority

The Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) provides waste disposal and recycling services to the City of Rocklin, as well as to the cities of Lincoln, Roseville, Auburn, Colfax, the Town of Loomis, and Placer County. The WPWMA is a regional agency that was established in 1978 through a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement between the County of Placer and the cities of Roseville, Rocklin, and Lincoln in order to acquire, own, operate, and maintain a sanitary landfill site and all related improvements (WPWMA 2008b). A majority of the waste picked up in western Placer County goes to the WPWMA's Materials Recovery Facility. Several waste haulers are responsible for transporting waste to the Materials Recovery Facility, including Recology Auburn Placer, the City of Lincoln, and the City of Roseville. Recology Auburn Placer is the agency that provides waste transport services in Rocklin. The WPWMA also operates the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill and a Household Hazardous Waste Facility.

The WPWMA's only source of funding, with the exception of approximately $80,000 per year in used oil grant monies from the State, is from tipping fees charged at WPWMA facilities (Oddo 2008).

Materials Recovery Facility

As a result of the California Integrated Waste Management Act (IWMA) of 1989 (AB 939), which requires cities and counties to divert 50 percent of their waste stream from landfill disposal, WPWMA built a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to divert solid waste from being disposed at the landfill. A majority of the solid wastes received at the WPWMA's facility are first directed to the MRF for processing. The MRF is designed to sort through wastes to recover recyclable materials such as paper, cardboard, wood and green waste, glass, plastics, metals, electronic wastes, and inert materials such as concrete, and is a key element of the WPWMA program to help Placer County communities meet the requirements of AB 939. The MRF is also capable of accepting and processing source-separated recyclables from other recycling programs in the community. The MRF is currently permitted to accept 1,750 tons per day but is designed to accommodate approximately 2,200 tons per day. Most of the residential and commercial waste generated in western Placer County goes to the MRF for processing. Materials that cannot be recycled are taken to the landfill. Currently, the MRF diverts approximately 50 percent of the material received from going to the landfill (Oddo 2009).

To continue meeting diversion goals as mandated by AB 939, the MRF recently completed an expansion process that began in 2006. This expansion, which included modernized equipment and eight additional sorting lines, doubled processing capacity to over 2,000 tons of garbage per day and increased the amount of recyclable materials recovered from the waste stream by approximately 20 percent. The expansion is expected to accommodate Placer County's projected population growth for the next 10 to 15 years (WPWMA 2008a).

Western Regional Sanitary Landfill

The WPWMA operates the 320-acre Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL), located near State Route 65 between Roseville and Lincoln. The Western Regional Sanitary Landfill has a total permitted capacity of 36,350,000 cubic yards, and the maximum permitted disposal at the landfill is 1,900 tons per day. The landfill has a total capacity of approximately 38 million cubic yards, and a remaining capacity of approximately 27 million cubic yards. The current space available, together with recovery efforts by the MRF, will enable the landfill to accept waste until approximately 2042 (Oddo 2008). An additional 465 acres of land for landfill expansion is located to the west of the current landfill site, although it is not yet permitted for landfill use. In addition, the WPWMA has contracted with Energy 2001 to use methane gas produced by decomposing waste at the landfill to generate electricity, which is eventually sold to PG&E (WPWMA 2008b).

Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Facility

The WPWMA Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Facility (HHWF) accepts household hazardous waste from Placer County residents free of charge (WPWMA 2008b). However, there is a maximum of 15 gallons or 125 pounds per visit. Examples of hazardous waste accepted at the HHWF include, but are not limited to, used motor oil, oil filters, vehicle batteries, household batteries, latex paint, antifreeze, pesticides, and herbicides.

DISPOSAL AND DIVERSION RATES

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (now known as CalRecycle) tracks disposal and diversion rates for all California jurisdictions, including the City of Rocklin. AB 939 requires cities and counties to divert 50 percent of their waste stream from landfill disposal through source reduction, recycling, composting, and transformation programs. **Table 4.13.2-1** shows waste diversion data from CalRecycle for the City of Rocklin.

TABLE 4.13.2-1
CITY OF ROCKLIN DIVERSION RATES

Year	Percentage of Waste Diverted
1996	32%
1997	37%
1998	32%
1999	36%
2000	39%
2001	39%
2002	52%

Year	Percentage of Waste Diverted
2003	48%
2004	65%
2005	58%
2006	58%

Source: CalRecycle 2010

4.13.2.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

FEDERAL

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), an amendment to the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, was enacted in 1976 to address the huge volumes of municipal and industrial solid waste generated nationwide. The RCRA gives the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to control hazardous waste from "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. The RCRA also sets forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes. The federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HWSA) are the 1984 amendments to the RCRA that focused on waste minimization and phasing out land disposal of hazardous waste as well as corrective action for releases. Some of the other mandates of this law include increased enforcement authority for the EPA, more stringent hazardous waste management standards, and a comprehensive underground storage tank program. Amendments to the RCRA in 1986 enabled the EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances (EPA 2008)

STATE

California Integrated Waste Management Act

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

The California Integrated Waste Management Act requires each California city and county to prepare, adopt, and submit to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB; now CalRecycle) a source reduction and recycling element (SRRE) that demonstrates how the jurisdiction will meet the Integrated Waste Management Act's mandated diversion goals. Each jurisdiction's SRRE must include specific components, as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 41003 and 41303. In addition, the SRRE must include a program for management of solid waste generated within the jurisdiction that is consistent with the following hierarchy: (1) source reduction, (2) recycling and composting, and (3) environmentally safe transformation and land disposal. Included in this hierarchy is the requirement to emphasize and maximize the use of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting options in order to reduce the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of by transformation and land disposal (Public Resources Code Sections 40051, 41002, and 41302).

California Integrated Waste Management Board Model Ordinance

Subsequent to the Integrated Waste Management Act, additional legislation was passed to assist local jurisdictions in accomplishing the goals of AB 939. The California Solid Waste Re-use and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (Section 42900–42911 of the Public Resources Code) required the CIWMB to approve a model ordinance for adoption by any local government for the transfer, receipt, storage, and loading of recyclable materials in development projects by March 1, 1993. The act also required local agencies to adopt a local ordinance by September 1, 1993, or to allow the model ordinance to take effect.

LOCAL

City of Rocklin Municipal Code

Chapter 13.08 of the City of Rocklin Municipal Code regulates solid waste and construction refuse collection in the city. Specifically, the code requires that each person and establishment pay a minimum monthly service charge for solid waste collection whether or not the service is actually used. The City imposes a mandatory scheme of solid waste collection whereby the owner of a single-family dwelling, multiple-family dwelling, or business establishment is liable for the minimum collection service charge applicable to the collection of one container per week, whether or not the collection service is used. If a homeowner opts not use the service, the homeowner assumes the responsibility of disposing of all solid waste no less often than if the waste were collected. In addition, any person engaged in the building or demolition of a building or structure and who produces construction refuse is required to provide for the containerization and collection of the refuse either by subscribing to the collection service provided by the City or by personally disposing of the construction refuse no less often than if the construction refuse were collected. The code also specifies how often waste should be collected and describes acceptable containers for waste.

4.13.2.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The impact analysis provided below is based on the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. A solid waste impact is considered significant if implementation of the proposed project would:

1. Be served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.

2. Fail to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential solid waste service impacts was based on information from the California Integrated Waste Management Board (now CalRecycle), as well as information provided by Recology Auburn Placer and the Western Placer Waste Management Authority. This material was then compared to the proposed General Plan Update's specific solid waste service-related impacts. A detailed list of reference material used can be found at the end of this section.

PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Increased Demand for Solid Waste Services

Impact 4.13.2.1 Implementation of the proposed project would result in increased demand for solid waste services within the Planning Area. A substantial environmental impact could occur if there is insufficient capacity in available landfills for disposal of solid waste to meet the increased demand. However, the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this would be a **less than significant** impact.

Increased development, particularly residential, commercial, and industrial development, would generate additional solid waste, which would require collection and disposal. In addition, construction and demolition activities would generate waste requiring disposal.

Recology Auburn Placer would provide residential and commercial garbage pickup service to new development within the Planning Area. Solid waste collection fees are set by the City of Rocklin and reviewed periodically to fully cover the costs of waste collection and disposal.

The solid waste generated as a result of the proposed General Plan Update is expected to continue to be sent to the MRF and then the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill. Based on solid waste generation rates provided by the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (**Table 4.13.2-2**), total solid waste generated at buildout of the General Plan Update would be approximately 1,003,782.8 pounds per day, or 502 tons per day (1,003,782.8 pounds per day/2,000 pounds). Therefore, waste generated at buildout of the General Plan Update would not exceed the landfill's maximum permitted disposal of 1,900 tons per day, nor would it exceed the MRF's processing capacity of 2,200 tons per day.

TABLE 4.13.2-2
SOLID WASTE GENERATION GENERAL PLAN UPDATE BUILDOUT

Land Use	Proposed General Plan Update Buildout	Generation Rate	Solid Waste Generated at General Plan Update Buildout
Residential	76,136 persons	7 lbs/person/day	532,952 lbs per day
Commercial	15,937,000 sq. ft.	2.5 lbs/100 square feet/day	398,425 lbs per day
Industrial	5,099,000 sq. ft.	1.42 lbs/100 square feet/day	72,405.8 lbs per day
Total Solid Waste Generated at Buildout			1,003,782.8 lbs per day

Source: Hanson 2009

The expansion of the MRF is only expected to accommodate Placer County's projected population growth for the next 10 to 15 years. Therefore, future expansion of the MRF or a new MRF would be required to serve buildout of the proposed General Plan Update as well as regional growth expected in western Placer County. The MRF is located at the same site as the landfill and there is substantial land available for expansion of the MRF. The WPWMA operates both facilities. Any expansion of the MRF, or the construction of a new MRF, would be subject to CEQA review. Potential environmental effects of an expanded or additional MRFs include, but are not limited to, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources (depending on location),

hazardous materials, land use, noise and vibration (during construction), traffic, visual resources, water, and soil resources.

In addition, implementation of the proposed project would result in increased trips to the landfill to dispose of the waste, which would result in additional air quality and traffic impacts. Traffic, air quality, and noise effects of the proposed General Plan Update, including construction and operation of subsequent development, are programmatically addressed by the impact analyses in the appropriate technical sections of this Draft EIR.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The following proposed General Plan policies would assist in avoiding or minimizing impacts associated with increased demand for solid waste services:

Policy PF-1 *Provide for adequate lead time in the planning of needed expansions of public services and facilities.*

Policy PF-2 *Require a study of infrastructure needs, public facility needs and a financing plan for newly annexing areas.*

Policy PF-3 *Require that any development that generates the need for public services and facilities, including equipment, pay its proportional share of providing those services and facilities. Participation may include, but is not limited to, the formation of assessment districts, special taxes, payment of fees, payment of the City's Construction Tax, purchase of equipment, and/or the construction and dedication of facilities.*

Policy PF-29 *Require solid waste collection services to ensure the maintenance of health standards.*

Implementation of the above policies would reduce the General Plan Update's impacts to solid waste services by requiring solid waste collection services and encouraging public participation in recycling efforts. Furthermore, waste generated at buildout of the General Plan Update would not exceed the landfill's capacity since the landfill has adequate capacity to accept waste from the entirety of its service area, including the City of Rocklin, until 2042 (Oddo 2008). Therefore, impacts are considered **less than significant**.

In addition, as discussed in Section 3.0, Project Description, and under Impact 4.13.1.1 above, the project includes the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan and the CAP, both of which would be consistent with the proposed General Plan Update and with the development assumptions analyzed throughout this DEIR. As these project components would not result in land use activities or population growth beyond what is identified in the General Plan Update, they would not result in impacts associated with increased demand for solid waste services beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. CAP waste reduction measures 28 and 29 would assist in further reductions of waste sent to the landfill. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13.2.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for solid waste services consists of the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) service area, including Rocklin, Lincoln, Roseville, Loomis, Auburn, and unincorporated Placer County. Future development in the unincorporated county and these cities would further increase the amount of waste processed at the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and disposed of at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill. The cumulative setting includes all existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in these areas.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Increased Demand for Solid Waste Services

Impact 4.13.2.2 Implementation of the proposed project, along with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development within the WPWMA service area, would result in increased demand for solid waste services. A substantial environmental impact could occur if there is insufficient capacity in available landfills for disposal of solid waste to meet the increased demand. However, the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and associated action steps will ensure the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this impact is **less than cumulatively considerable**.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update, in combination with other existing, approved, proposed, or reasonably foreseeable development, would increase the amount of residential, commercial, and industrial development in the WPWMA service area. This development would generate solid waste that would need to be processed at the existing MRF and ultimately disposed of at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill. The landfill has capacity to accept waste from the entirety of its service area, including the City of Rocklin, until 2042 (Oddo 2008). While the expansion of the MRF is only expected to accommodate cumulative population growth for the next 10 to 15 years, future expansion of the MRF, or a new MRF, would be subject to CEQA review. Potential environmental effects of an expanded or additional MRFs include, but are not limited to, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise and vibration (during construction), traffic, visual resources, water, and soil resources. Impacts associated with an increased demand for solid waste services would be addressed through the proposed General Plan Update's mitigating policies and action steps. Therefore, cumulative increased demand for solid waste services would be considered **less than cumulatively considerable**.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increased demand for solid waste services beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan policies listed under Impact 4.13.2.1 would reduce the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts associated with increased demand for solid waste services.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13.3 ENERGY AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES

4.13.3.1 EXISTING SETTING

ELECTRIC AND NATURAL GAS SERVICES

Electrical and natural gas services in the City of Rocklin are provided by Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E). Pacific Gas and Electric Company provides natural gas and electric service to approximately 15 million people throughout a 70,000-square-mile service area in northern and central California (PG&E 2008).

Electricity and Natural Gas Consumption

Table 4.13.3-1 below shows 2008 community-wide aggregated energy use data for electricity and natural gas consumption by land use for PG&E's Rocklin service area.

TABLE 4.13.3-1
ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION FOR PGE'S ROCKLIN SERVICE AREA

	Electricity	Natural Gas
Residential	193,637,604 kilowatt hours per year	9,159,404 therms per year
Commercial	196,948,269 kilowatt hours per year	5,688,385 therms per year
Total	390,585,873 kilowatt hours per year	14,847,789therms per year

Source: Bohman 2010

Electricity and Natural Gas Infrastructure

The location of the city's electricity and natural gas transmission lines are shown in **Figure 4.13-2**. Rocklin is currently served by three electric distribution substations. The Pleasant Grove Substation, located along Industrial Boulevard north of Sunset Boulevard, serves the Whitney Ranch, Stanford Ranch, and Sunset West portions of the city. The Rocklin Substation, located on South Grove Street south of Rocklin Road, serves the areas along Pacific Street from Midas Avenue to the Roseville city limits. The Del Mar Substation, located on Sierra Meadows Drive south of Pacific Street, serves the remaining portions of the city.

The Pleasant Grove Substation is connected to 60-kilovolt (kV) transmission lines that extend from the Atlantic Substation in Roseville north to the Smartsville Substation in Yuba County. The Rocklin and Del Mar substations are connected to 60-kV transmission lines that extend from the Atlantic Substation in Roseville east to the Placer Substation in Auburn. Electricity is delivered from these substations to residents of the City of Rocklin through a citywide system of 21-kV and 12-kV overhead and underground distribution lines (Metzker 2008).

Electric and Natural Gas Infrastructure Funding

Funding for the installation of natural gas and electric facilities is in accordance with the Electric & Gas Tariff currently on file with the California Public Utilities Commission. New development is required to ensure a clear and acceptable route is provided to PG&E for the installation of these facilities (i.e., rights-of-way, adequate tree clearances, clear of any environmental issues) (Metzker 2008).

TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Telephone Services

AT&T

AT&T is one of two providers of telephone service in the Planning Area. AT&T serves customers nationwide with a range of wireless voice and data services (AT&T 2008). AT&T also provides wireless services.

SureWest Telephone

SureWest provides digital cable TV, fiber optics, DSL, high-speed Internet access, data transport, and local and long distance telephone service. SureWest serves 110,000 access lines to homes and businesses, offering communications products and services within an 83-square-mile service territory that includes the City of Rocklin. In addition, SureWest is capable of providing DSL service to 100 percent of its service area (SureWest 2008).

Wireless Telephone Services

Several providers, including Nextel, Cingular Wireless, Sprint PCS, and Verizon Wireless, provide wireless telecommunications services in the Planning Area.

Cable TV – Wave Broadband

Cable TV services in the City of Rocklin are provided by Wave Broadband. Wave Division Holdings LLC is a cable, Internet, and phone services company currently serving over 275,000 customers in Washington, Oregon, and California. Wave Broadband, a retail division of Wave Division Holdings, serves communities surrounding Sacramento, including Rocklin, Auburn, Lincoln, Loomis, and West Sacramento (Wave Broadband 2008).

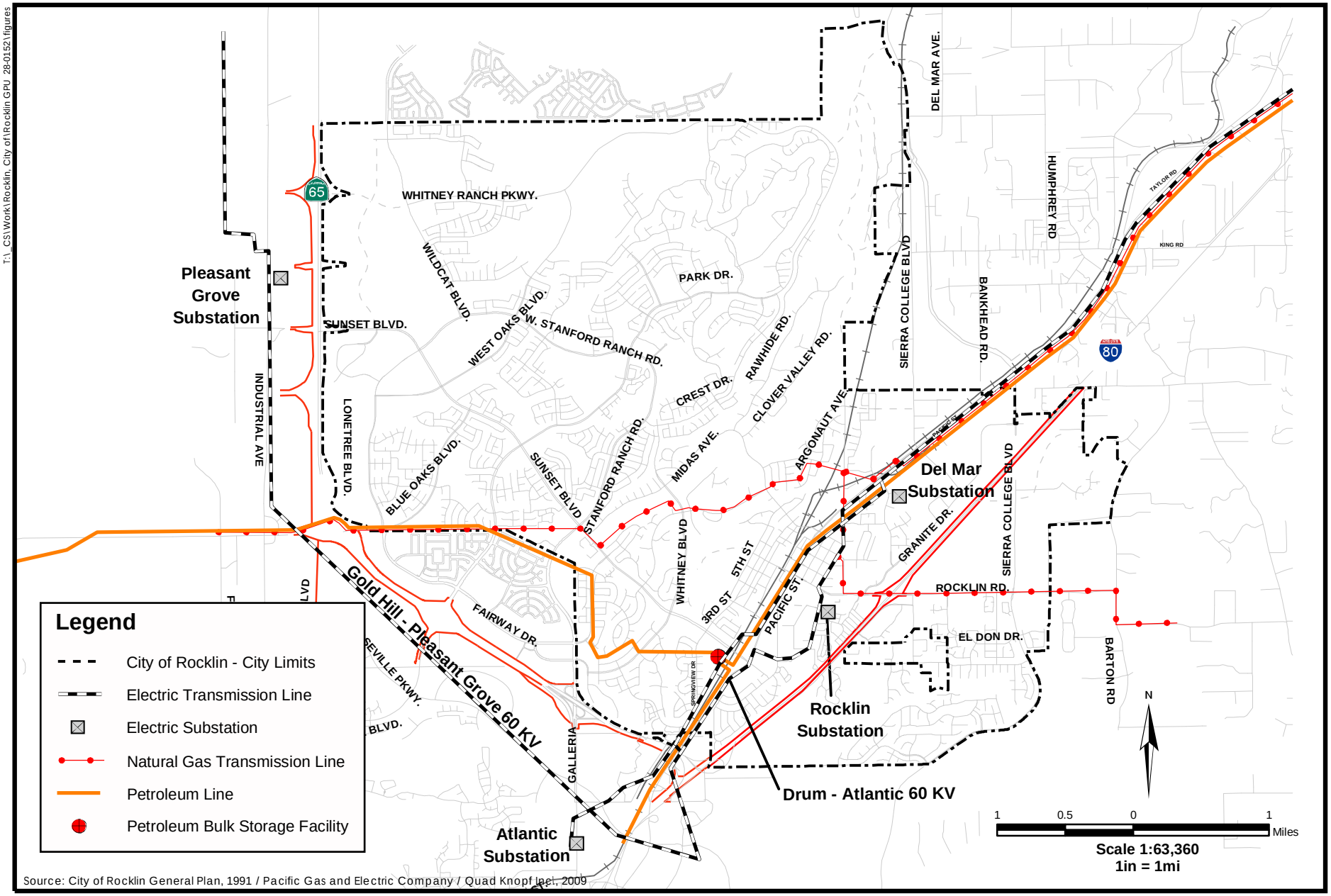

Figure 4.13-2

Electricity and Natural Gas Transmission Lines

4.13.3.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

STATE

California Public Utilities Commission

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is the state agency that regulates privately owned electric, natural gas, telecommunications, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies, in addition to authorizing video franchises. The CPUC grants operating authority, regulates service standards, sets rates, and monitors utility operations for safety, environmental stewardship, and public interest (CPUC 2007, pg. 10).

Traditionally, general rate cases have been the major form of regulatory proceeding for the CPUC. General rate case applications may be filed every three years, and take about a year to complete. The utility bases its revenue request on its estimated operating costs and revenue needs for a particular future year. Customer rates will be based on the CPUC's determination of how much revenue the utility reasonably requires to operate (CPUC 2007, pg. 10).

California Building Energy Efficiency Standards

Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations, known as the Building Energy Efficiency Standards, was established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption. The standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. The California Energy Commission adopted the 2008 standards on April 23, 2008, and the California Building Standards Commission approved them for publication on September 11, 2008. The new standards went in to effect on July 1, 2009 (California Energy Commission 2008).

LOCAL

City of Rocklin Municipal Code

Chapter 13.04 of the City of Rocklin Municipal Code provides for underground utility districts in which utility poles, overhead wires, and associated overhead structures are prohibited. The chapter states that the City Council may call public hearings to ascertain whether the public necessity, health, safety, or welfare requires the removal of poles, overhead wires, and associated overhead structures within designated areas of the city and the underground installation of wires and facilities for supplying electric, communication, or similar or associated service.

In addition, Chapter 16.28, Section 280 of the Rocklin Municipal Code (utility line undergroundings) requires utility lines, including electrical, natural gas, telephone, cable television, and street lighting service lines, to be placed underground.

4.13.3.3 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The impact analysis provided below is based on the CEQA Guidelines Appendices F and G. A utilities impact is considered significant if implementation of the project would:

1. Result in the need for new systems or supplies or a substantial expansion or alteration to electricity, natural gas, or telecommunication systems that results in a physical impact on the environment.

2. Result in inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential electricity, natural gas, or telecommunication impacts was based on information from the California Energy Commission, the California Public Utilities Commission, and consultation with the service providers. A detailed list of reference material used can be found at this end of this section. This material was then compared to the proposed General Plan Update's specific electricity, natural gas, or telecommunication impacts. The impact analysis below focuses on whether or not the physical environment would be significantly affected. Given that development would be required to meet California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24), the proposed General Plan Update is not expected to result in inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. The reader is referred to Section 4.15, Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases, regarding the environmental effects of energy use on greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Increased Demand for Electrical, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications Services

Impact 4.13.3.1 Implementation of the proposed project would require additional electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services, which could result in the need for new systems or supplies or a substantial expansion or alteration to electrical, natural gas, or telecommunications systems that results in a physical impact on the environment. However, the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps, and the requirement that subsequent development under the General Plan comply with energy efficiency standards in Title 24 of the California Code, ensure that the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this is considered to be a **less than significant** impact.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update would result in an increase of 8,247 housing units and 22,293 persons over baseline (2008) conditions in the Planning Area as well as considerable non-residential development. Thus, there will be a greater demand for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services and associated infrastructure.

PG&E would provide electrical and natural gas services to future development resulting from implementation of the General Plan Update and is required by the California Public Utilities Commission to update the systems to meet any additional demand. PG&E builds infrastructure on an as-needed basis and provides underground electric service in all new subdivisions and non-residential development. As new development occurs, construction or reconstruction of existing overhead distribution facilities is required to supply underground circuits in new developments. PG&E requires the City or the developer to pay the costs of reconstruction or replacement of overhead transmission facilities if needed to serve new development. Upgrades to infrastructure within existing easements (such as roadway right-of-way) are not anticipated to result in environmental impacts. Existing rights-of-way are typically paved or otherwise modified from their original natural condition and would not contain sensitive environmental resources

such as habitat for endangered species. New infrastructure, if required in previously undisturbed areas, would be subject to separate environmental review.

All electrical and natural gas distribution lines, substations, transmission, delivery facilities, and easements required to serve the Planning Area are subject to CEQA review. However, it is expected that much of the distribution infrastructure would be co-located with other utilities underground within existing public utility rights-of-way including roadways that would minimize the extent of environmental effects. Potential environmental effects of obtaining more power through the development of power plants include, but are not limited to, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise and vibration, traffic, visual resources, waste management, water and soil resources, and health hazards. Potential environmental effects for the construction of electrical infrastructure such as transmission lines include, but are not limited to, air quality (during construction), biological resources (depending on location), cultural resources (depending on location), hazardous materials, land use, noise and vibration (during construction), traffic, visual resources, and health hazards.

It is expected that telecommunications services in the Planning Area would continue to be provided by AT&T, SureWest, Wave Broadband, and various wireless providers. Infrastructure for telephone and cable service is typically installed at the point of initial development and in accordance with service demand. Wireless infrastructure is market driven and is installed following initial buildout. The potential environmental effects of increased telecommunications infrastructure would be similar to the effects of increased electrical and natural gas infrastructure as described above, with the exception of cellular phone facilities on private property where in most cases the design and location is specifically addressed through a use permit processed though the City.

While the environmental effects of necessary infrastructure to serve development accommodated by the proposed project are addressed programmatically in this DEIR, the specific environmental impacts resulting from the provision of electrical, natural gas, telephone, and cable television services would be identified by project-level environmental review in conjunction with individual development projects. A project-level CEQA document, prepared by the City in association with a development project or potentially by the utility service provider itself, would analyze the potential environmental impacts of a project involving additional infrastructure at a more specific level and would identify mitigation measures more specific to those impacts.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The following proposed General Plan policies would assist in avoiding or minimizing impacts associated with demand for additional electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services:

Policy PF-33 *Require undergrounding of utility lines in new development, except where infeasible for financial and/or operational reasons.*

Policy PF-35 *Minimize the need to trench City streets by requiring the installation of telecommunications conduit in new development and major street reconstructions.*

Policy PF-37 *Ensure that the City is properly compensated, to the extent allowed by law, by utility and telecommunications companies for the use of City rights-of-way.*

Policy PF-38 Coordinate roadway maintenance and construction projects with utility companies and private developers to minimize pavement cuts in new or resurfaced streets.

Policy PF-39 Inform utility companies when major new developments and new street projects will occur so that planning for utility extensions can be coordinated.

Policy PF-40 Coordinate with public and private utility providers to ensure that their facility and service plans meet City needs.

Policy OCR-8 Encourage public utility companies and agencies to consult with the City prior to undertaking projects that may affect open space and natural resource areas to minimize impacts to these areas.

Policy OCR-56 Encourage energy conservation in new developments.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies listed above would ensure that electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services would be adequately planned for and that environmental impacts of such infrastructure would be minimized. In addition, subsequent development would be required to comply with energy efficiency standards in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations intended to minimize impacts to peak energy usage periods and to reduce impacts on overall state energy needs. Therefore, impacts would be considered **less than significant.**

In addition, as discussed in Section 3.0, Project Description, and under Impact 4.13.1.1 above, the project includes the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan and the CAP, both of which would be consistent with the proposed General Plan Update and with the development assumptions analyzed throughout this DEIR. As these project components would not result in land use activities or population growth beyond what is identified in the General Plan Update, they would not result in impacts associated with electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. CAP energy use and renewable energy reduction measures 1 through 10 would further reduce energy demands of the city. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Energy Consumption Impacts

Impact 4.13.3.2 Development that would occur in association with the proposed project would be required to meet California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24). As a result, the proposed project would not result in inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. This impact is considered **less than significant**.

New development that would be constructed in the Planning Area would be required to meet Title 24 energy efficiency standards. In complying with these standards, impacts to peak energy usage periods would be minimized and impacts on overall state energy needs would be reduced. Therefore, impacts associated with inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy are considered **less than significant**.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The following proposed General Plan policies address energy conservation:

Policy OCR-56 Encourage energy conservation in new developments.

Policy OCR-57 Encourage urban design and form that conserves land and other resources.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update policies listed above would ensure that energy conservation would be encouraged in new developments. Therefore, impacts would be considered **less than significant.**

In addition, as discussed in Section 3.0, Project Description, and under Impact 4.13.1.1 above, the project includes the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan and the CAP, both of which would be consistent with the proposed General Plan Update and with the development assumptions analyzed throughout this DEIR. As these project components would not result in land use activities or population growth beyond what is identified in the General Plan Update, they would not result in impacts associated with electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above. CAP energy use and renewable energy reduction measures 1 through 10 would further reduce energy consumption levels of the city. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13.3.4 CUMULATIVE SETTING, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CUMULATIVE SETTING

The cumulative setting for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services encompasses the service areas of the each particular service provider (i.e., PG&E, AT&T, SureWest, etc.). The cumulative setting includes all existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development within these providers' service areas that currently places demand on these services or is expected to place demand on them in the future.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative Demand for Electrical, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications Services

Impact 4.13.3.3 Implementation of the proposed project, along with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development, would contribute to the cumulative demand for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services, which could result in the need for new systems of supplies or a substantial expansion or alteration to electrical, natural gas, or telecommunications systems that result in a physical impact on the environment or would result in inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. However, the proposed Rocklin General Plan Update's mitigating policies and their associated action steps, and the requirement that subsequent development under the General Plan comply

with energy efficiency standards in Title 24 of the California Code, ensure that the impact will be less than significant. Therefore, this is considered a **less than cumulatively considerable** impact.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan Update and its associated project components, along with other existing, planned, proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable development in areas served by PG&E, AT&T, SureWest, Wave Broadband, and various wireless providers, would result in a cumulative increase in demand for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services and associated infrastructure and could result in increased infrastructure extensions to serve future development. As discussed under Impact 4.13.3.1, the environmental effects of specific infrastructure projects needed to accommodate future growth would be evaluated in further detail for each specific utility-related project. Implementation of the proposed project's contribution to cumulative environmental impacts resulting from the construction of such facilities have been considered in the technical analyses of this DEIR as part of overall development of the Planning Area. In addition, subsequent development under the proposed General Plan Update, as well as other future development in the service area of each service provider, would be required to comply with energy efficiency standards in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations intended to minimize impacts to peak energy usage periods and to reduce impacts on overall state energy needs.

As previously discussed, neither the Sixth Amendment to the Redevelopment Plan nor the CAP would result in impacts associated with increased demand for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services beyond what is analyzed for the General Plan Update above.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies That Provide Mitigation

The proposed General Plan policies identified under Impact 4.13.3.1 would reduce the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts associated with increased demand for electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services.

Implementation of the proposed General Plan policies would ensure that the provision and expansion of electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services and infrastructure to serve development consistent with the General Plan Update would be adequately planned and that environmental impacts would be minimized. In addition, future specific utility-related projects would require a CEQA analysis and would be reviewed for project-level environmental impacts. Therefore, the proposed project's contributions to the continued provision of electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications services and infrastructure in the cumulative setting would be considered **less than cumulatively considerable.**

Mitigation Measures

None required.

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