

19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This chapter provides an evaluation of the potential environmental effects to utilities and service systems, including water supply, treatment and distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, and solid waste collection and disposal with implementation of the proposed City of Folsom 2035 General Plan (2035 General Plan). As established in the Notice of Preparation for the proposed 2035 General Plan (see Appendix A, *Notice of Preparation*), urban development, infrastructure construction and operation, and other activities subject to the plan may result in strains on existing service systems, and potential environmental degradation of the lands, waters, and communities that supply and receive waste products and discharges. Stormwater drainage capacity is discussed and evaluated in Chapter 14, *Hydrology and Water Resources*, of this Draft PEIR.

The following environmental assessment includes a review of the capacity and capabilities of the existing water, wastewater, and solid waste utility systems potentially affected by the implementation of the 2035 General Plan, including existing utilities and service systems serving the City of Folsom. This analysis includes a review of applicable regulations, requirements, plans, and policies.

The existing condition of utilities and service systems for the City of Folsom was determined by a review of City, special district, and state planning and management documents, and by survey and photographic record. Potential impacts related to the environment related to the utilization and expansion of utility and service systems to meet demands were determined by comparing potential activities to the existing environment, based on CEQA assessment criteria, and by considering the policies, regulations, and guidelines adopted by the City of Folsom and by federal and state resource agencies.

19.1 SETTING

The environmental and regulatory setting of the City of Folsom with respect to utilities and service systems is described below for both the physical environment and the body of federal, state, and local policies and regulations that govern such resources.

19.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

FOLSOM CITY SERVICES - UTILITY MANAGEMENT DIVISIONS

Folsom residents play an important role in ensuring utility services are in tune with the public's interests and preferences. The City of Folsom Utility Commission is a seven member group appointed by the Folsom City Council. The Utility Commission meets monthly to review budgets, discuss operations of all city utilities (solid waste, sewer, and water), and ensure that City of Folsom staff are aware of resident concerns.

The Environmental and Water Resources Department provides water and wastewater services to residents and businesses in the City of Folsom. The Department also plans, manages, and implements water and wastewater Capital Improvement Projects and provides water conservation support to all City of Folsom water customers. The Environmental and Water Resources Department consists of water treatment, water quality, water meters, water conservation, utility maintenance, wastewater collection, and engineering and administration staff. The various Divisions operating within the Environmental and Water Resources Department are described below.

The Engineering and Administration Division manages the department's water and wastewater capital improvement program, oversees water and wastewater rate and impact fee studies, provides staff support to the City's Utility Commission, updates the water and wastewater infrastructure mapping and asset management system, and provides engineering support related to water and wastewater operations and maintenance.

The Water Conservation Division implements the City's water management program and offers a variety of water efficiency services and information to the City's water customers. These services include water wise house calls, commercial water audits, large landscape water audits, rebate programs, community presentations, and water waste enforcement. The water conservation division also supports the City's public outreach and education related to drought conditions and long-term water conservation strategies.

The Water Quality Division ensures that the quality of drinking water produced by the Water Treatment Division is maintained through water quality monitoring and testing during delivery in the City of Folsom's 308 miles of water mains to the approximately 20,100 water service connections served. The water quality division is also responsible for the operation and maintenance of the City's 12 water storage tanks, seven booster pump stations, and approximately 3,000 fire hydrants. To ensure proper water quality within the City's water distribution system, the Water Quality Division performs water main flushing and maintains the cross-connection control program.

The Water Treatment Division produces and delivers high quality drinking water to the City of Folsom residents and businesses and is responsible for the operations and maintenance of the facilities at the City's water treatment plant, which has a capacity to treat and deliver up to 50 million gallons per day. The Water Treatment Division treats drinking water to meet all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State of California drinking water standards.

The Water Meter Division ensures that all water customers have a water meter to meet State of California water metering requirements. The Water Meter Division also inspects, tests, and replaces water meters within the City's water distribution system. In addition to maintaining the water meters within the city, the Water Meter Division is responsible for the operations and maintenance of the City's automated water meter reading system that provides accurate and reliable water meter data to the utility billing division (part of the City's Finance Department). The Water Meter Division installs, maintains, and repairs, approximately 20,100 residential and commercial meters.

The Wastewater Collection Division inspects, cleans, repairs, and maintains the 275 miles of pipeline and nine lift stations in the City of Folsom. The City of Folsom is responsible for managing and maintaining the City's wastewater collection system, which ultimately discharges into the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District interceptor sewer system and is treated at the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District Wastewater Treatment Plant in Elk Grove.

The Utility Maintenance Division repairs water and wastewater infrastructure owned and operated by the City of Folsom. The Utility Maintenance Division is also responsible for water leak and loss detection, underground service alert markings, customer service calls for broken or leaking infrastructure, and the installation of new water or wastewater connections. (Folsom 2018)

WASTEWATER SYSTEM

Wastewater treatment and disposal is provided to the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area by the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (Regional San or SRCSD) at the SRCSD's Wastewater Treatment Plant (SRWTP) in Elk Grove. The SRWTP currently provides secondary treatment using an activated sludge process. The SRWTP has a permitted dry-weather flow design capacity of 181 million gallons per day (mgd), which it is expected to exceed after 2030. The SRWTP's 2020 Master Plan provides for the expansion of the SRWTP capacity to 218 mgd as necessary.

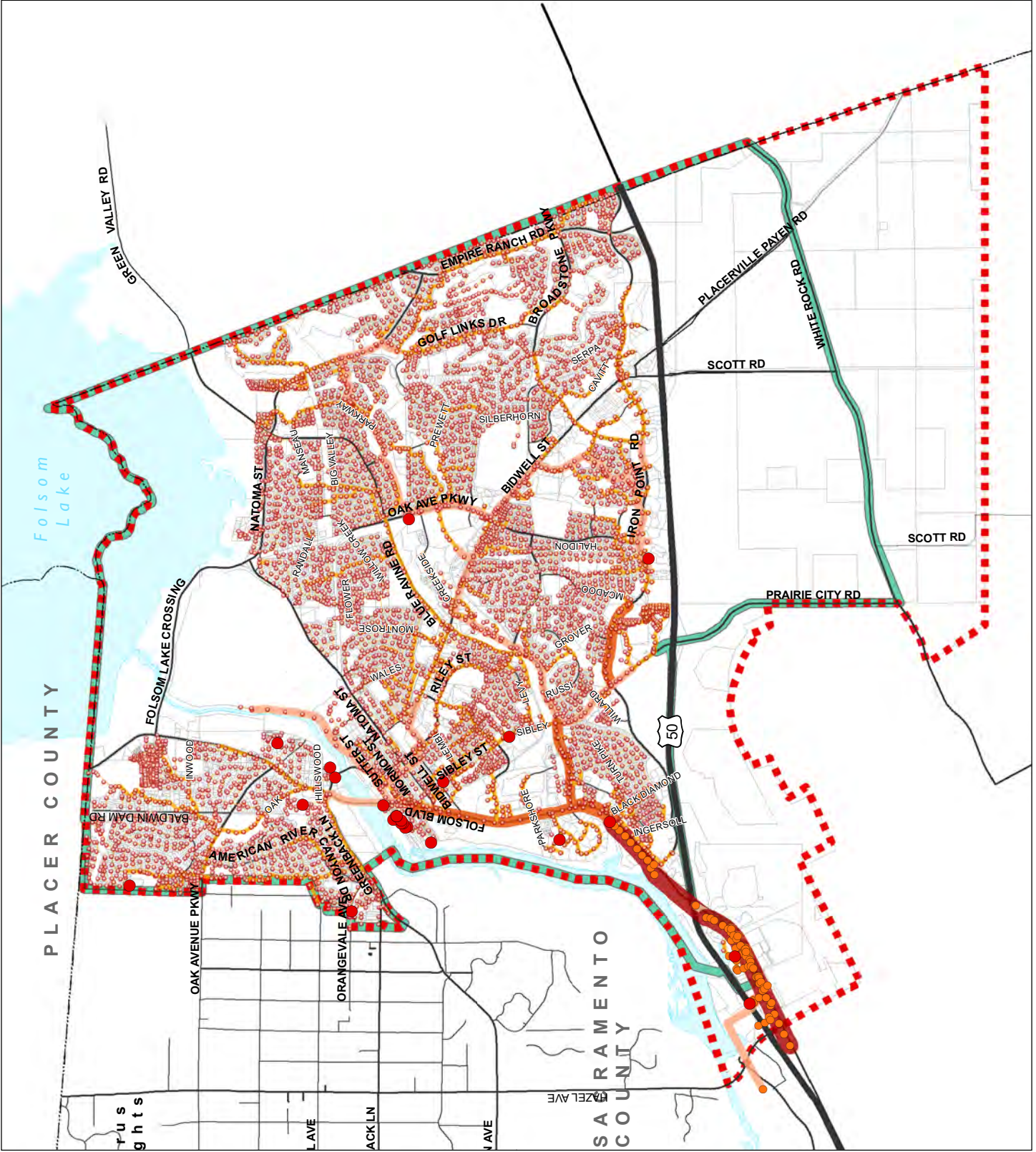
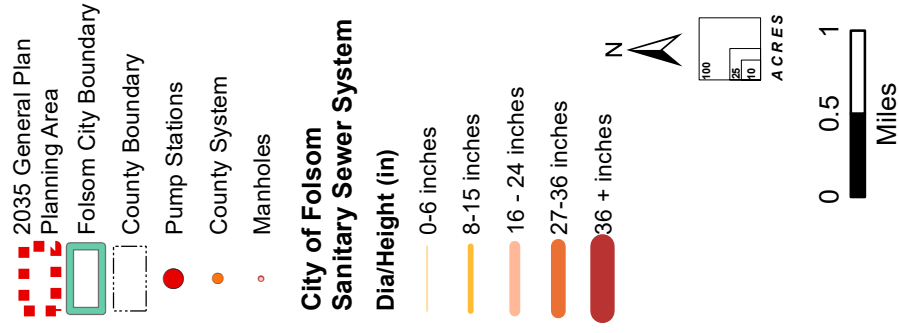
In 2010, Regional San was issued stringent new treatment requirements from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB or Regional Board) that require significant upgrades to the wastewater treatment plant since its original construction. Termed the "EchoWater Project", this new system, which must be in place by 2021-2023, will produce cleaner water for discharge to the Sacramento River, as well as for potential reuse as recycled water (e.g., for landscape and agricultural irrigation). A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Discharge Permit (Order R5-2016-0020) was issued to SRCSD by the CVRWQCB in April 2016. In adopting the Discharge Permit, the Regional Board required SRCSD to meet more restrictive treatment levels for ammonia and nitrate by May 2021 and for pathogens by May 2023.

The wastewater flows to be generated by development in the area of the city south of Highway 50 were planned for in the SRCSD's 2000 Master Plan, which estimated that at buildout the area would generate an average dry-weather flow of 6.82 mgd and a peak wet-weather flow of 14.48 mgd. The Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for the FPASP estimates an average dry-weather flow of 5.58 mgd and peak wet-weather flow of 11.99 mgd to SRCSD, less than the SRCSD estimated. As noted above, the wastewater treatment plant is expected to exceed its capacity after 2030, but the SRCSD has a plan for expanding this capacity beyond projected inflows, ensuring that wastewater from the area of Folsom south of Highway 50 can be treated. The EIR/EIS for the FPASP also imposes mitigation requiring verification of adequate capacity at the SRWTP before the City can approve a phase of development.

The City of Folsom Environmental and Water Resources Department is responsible for managing and maintaining the City's wastewater collection system. The City does not own or operate the facilities that treat wastewater, however. The City of Folsom collects sewage within the city limits, including Folsom Prison, for ultimate discharge to the SRCSD interceptor sewer system. The Sacramento Area Sewer District (SASD) provides local wastewater collection for a small portion of the city located near the Folsom Auto Mall. The local collection systems route sewer flows through SRCSD interceptors for treatment at the SRWTP. SRCSD only treats Folsom's wastewater; stormwater is handled by the City.

Folsom's sewer collection system consists of over 275 miles of pipeline and nine pump stations north of Highway 50 (see Figure 19-1). The City's sewer system provides approximately 22,700 residential and commercial service connections, with a daily average of 8,000,000 gallons. The maximum daily pump station capacity is approximately 35,000,000 gallons per day. Peak usage of the sewer lines occurs early in the morning as residents prepare for the workday, and again in the evening, when residents return home.

Figure 19-1
City of Folsom
Wastewater
Collection
System North of
Highway 50



Created by
 Planning Partners 2018.
 Additional Source:
 Dyett & Bhatia, 2009.

The City Wastewater Collection Division routinely maintains the sanitary sewer mains to keep them flowing freely. Maintenance issues that can slow the system include grease, and large debris such as rocks and cans that enter the pipeline system. In 2015, the City passed the Fats, Oils, and Grease Ordinance as codified in Folsom Municipal Code Chapter 13.03 to provide City of Folsom residents and businesses with the tools and knowledge to prevent sanitary sewer pipe blockages that cause backups and sanitary sewer overflows.

The State Water Resources Control Board adopted Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements in May 2006; they are generally referred to as a “General Order.” The purpose of the General Order is to ensure that wastewater collection systems are properly operated and maintained by the municipalities that are in charge of their operations. The General Order requires that each agency prepare a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP), and that all Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO) are reported to the SWRCB’s online SSO database.

The General Order also requires that the SSMP must be updated every five years to include any significant program changes, and reapproved by the governing board upon completion of the update. The SSMP was initially approved by the Council on July 28th, 2009 through Resolution No. 8526. The updated 2014 SSMP was approved by the Council on August 26th, 2014 through Resolution No. 9419.

The General Order defines SSOs within categories 1 – 3, with Category 1 being the most serious. Category 1 spills are defined as: Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater of any volume resulting from an enrollee’s sanitary sewer system failure or flow condition that: A) Reach surface water and/or reach a drainage channel tributary to a surface water; or B) Reach a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System and are not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system or not otherwise captured and disposed of properly. During the period from February 11, 2013 to February 11, 2018, the City of Folsom responded to five SSOs classified as Category 1. These spills ranged in size from 1 to 3,000 gallons. The rate of reported SSOs for the City’s wastewater collection system has been substantially better than the average rates of regional and statewide wastewater agencies.

The Folsom Plan Area Specific Plan (FPASP) calls for the majority of the area to have a wastewater system similar to that north of Highway 50, with collectors and mains conveying wastewater to the SRCSD system for treatment. Due to the topography of the area, wastewater would generally flow from east to west through gravity mains. This proposed system, shown in Figure 19-2, would include a pumping station in the northwest section of the area. SRCSD designed the existing Folsom East Interceptor to serve the area at buildout.

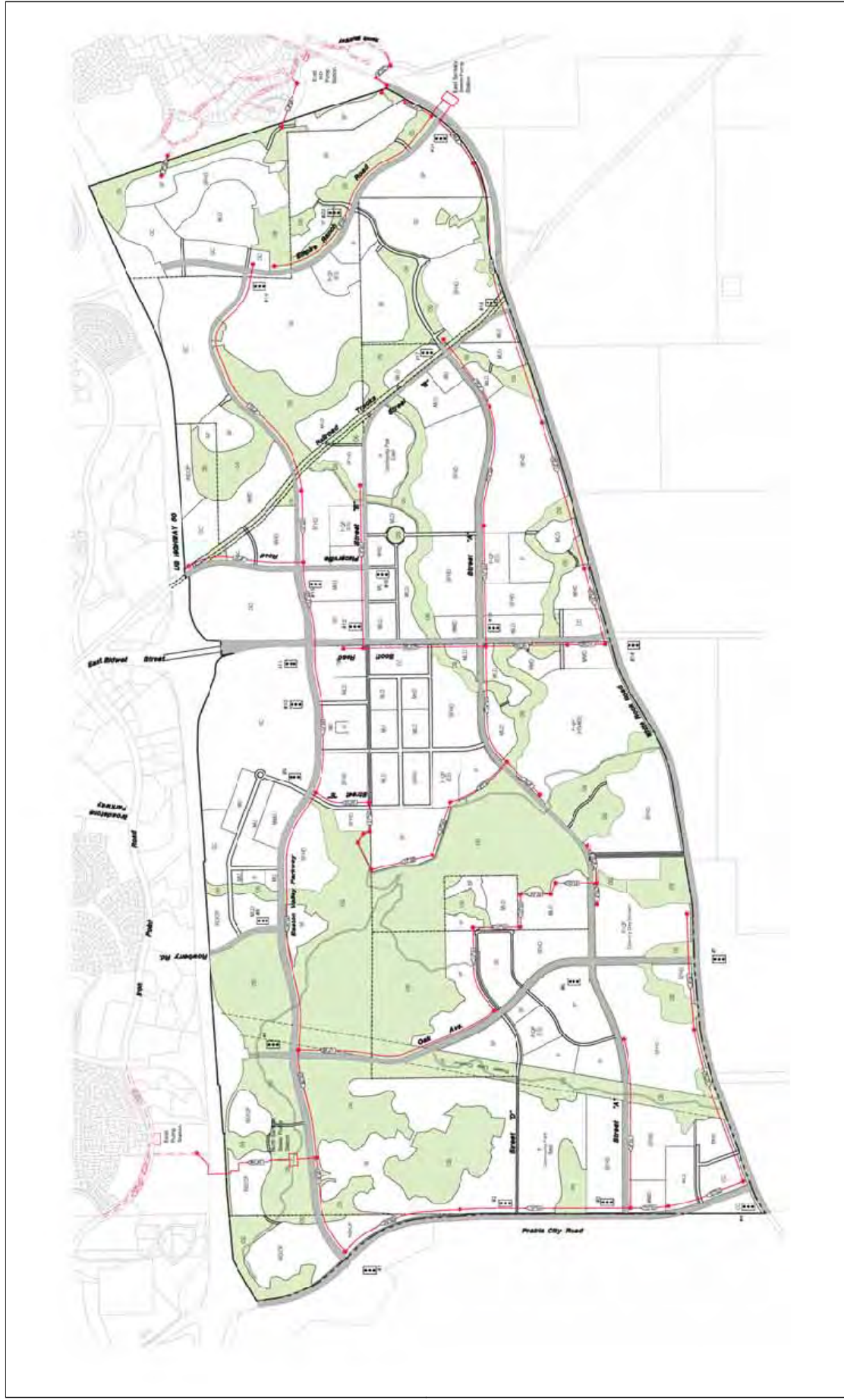


Figure 19-2
City of Folsom
Proposed Wastewater
System for Folsom
Specific Plan Area

Created by
 Planning Partners 2018.

Additional Source:
 Dyett & Bhatia, 2009.



Approximately 190 acres in the northeast corner and eastern edge of the FPASP area lies within the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) service area, which will handle wastewater collection and conveyance for those properties. The existing EID wastewater conveyance system may need to be expanded to handle flows from this area; the project EIR/EIS requires proof from EID that adequate wastewater conveyance is in place or ensured before the can approve a phase of development. The EIR/EIS for the FPASP estimates that the area of Folsom south of Highway 50 will contribute a 0.28 mgd average dry-weather flow and 0.70 mgd peak wet-weather flow to the EID system. This wastewater would be conveyed from the EID service area and ultimately to the El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), which was expanded in 2010 to a capacity of 4.0 mgd average dry-weather flow. To accommodate future urban development in the collection system, the EID plans to expand its dry-weather capacity to 5.4 mgd by 2025. As of December 2016, EID had sufficient wastewater treatment capacity to serve that portion of the FPASP area within EID (EID 2016).

LAFCo has approved the annexation of the area of Folsom south of Highway 50 into the SRCSD service area, except the area within EID.

STORMWATER DRAINAGE FACILITIES

The City of Folsom Public Works Department handles all stormwater management issues for the City. The Public Works Department manages the design and construction of the storm drain system, and activities to prevent urban runoff pollution. The Streets Division of the Public Works Department operates and maintains the extensive storm drainage system, including about 200 miles of pipe, 23 miles of natural drainage channels/creeks, 60 flood control and/or water quality detention basins, and over 200 outfalls to creeks/rivers. The storm drain system is operated and maintained by the Public Works Streets Division and is shown in Figure 19-3.

This system serves the portion of the city north of Highway 50, and discharges to local streams and the American River. Some stormwater discharges are treated by on-site treatment controls (e.g., water quality swales or proprietary treatment devices), and other discharges are either untreated or discharged to a regional water quality/detention basin before discharging to a local stream.

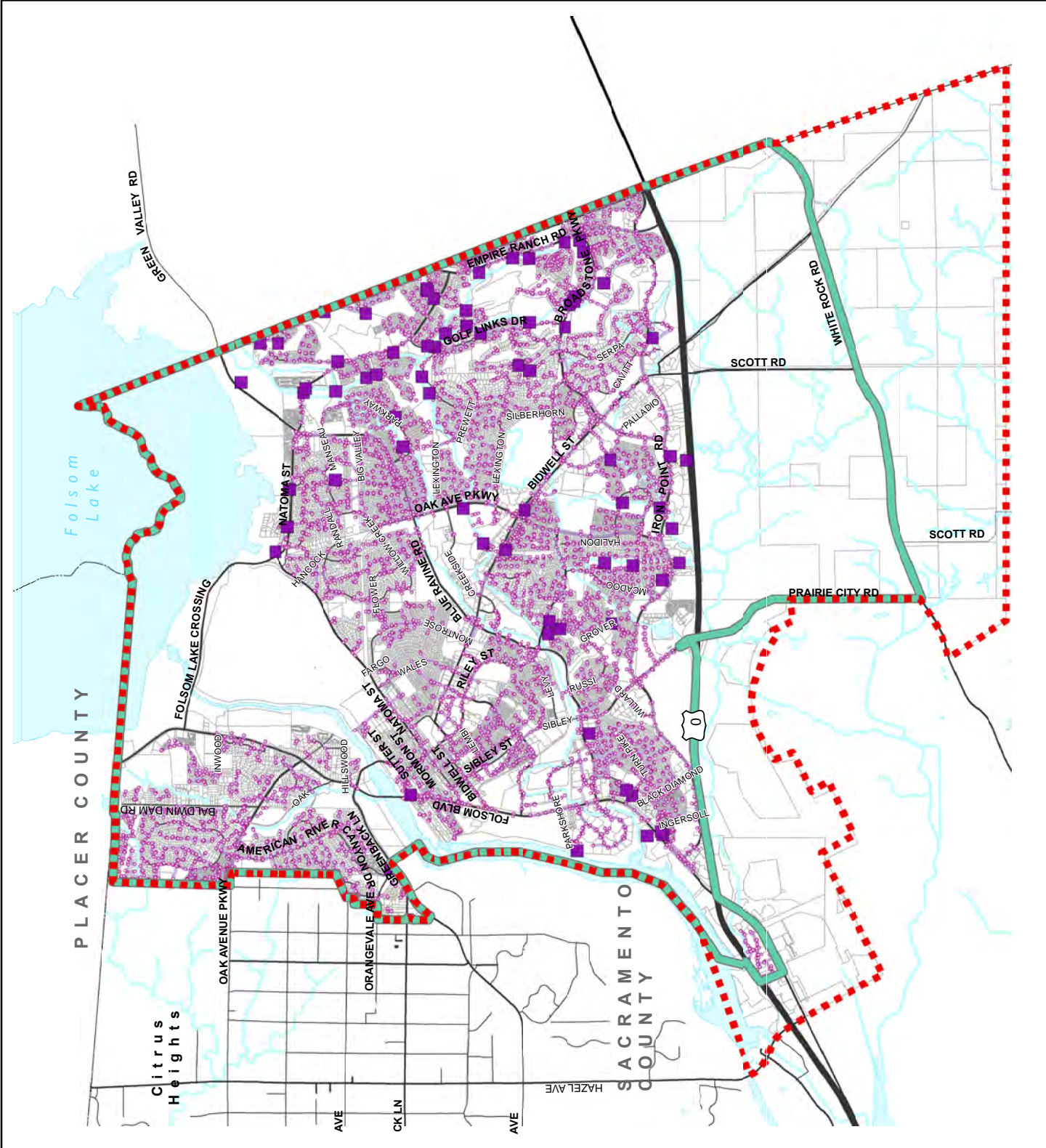
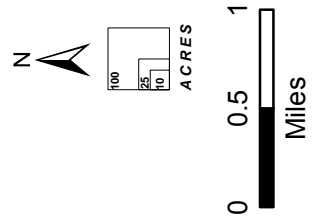
Infrastructure for a stormwater system to serve the FPASP area is currently under construction. See Figure 19-4 for a depiction of the proposed FPASP stormwater system. The FPASP system will utilize a Low Impact Development (LID) approach to stormwater management that integrates conservation of natural site features with small-scale engineered landscape elements. These elements will mimic the natural ecosystem of the drainage shed to reduce water flows and increase water quality. After passing through the LID elements, the runoff will enter a typical underground stormwater system.

The City of Folsom is taking steps to combat urban runoff pollution to keep waterways clean. Since 1990, the City has participated in with the County of Sacramento and the Cities of Sacramento, Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Galt and Rancho Cordova in the Sacramento Stormwater Quality Partnership (SSQP). The SSQP is implementing a comprehensive program involving public outreach and education, construction and industrial controls, regional water quality monitoring, and other activities designed to protect the health of our creeks and rivers.

Figure 19-3
City of Folsom

Stormdrain System North of Highway 50

- 2035 General Plan Planning Area
- Folsom City Boundary
- County Boundary
- Storm Structure Storm
- Detention Basin Storm
- Conduit Ponds and Lakes Streams and Rivers



Created by
Planning Partners 2018.
Additional Source:
DKS Associates, 2018.

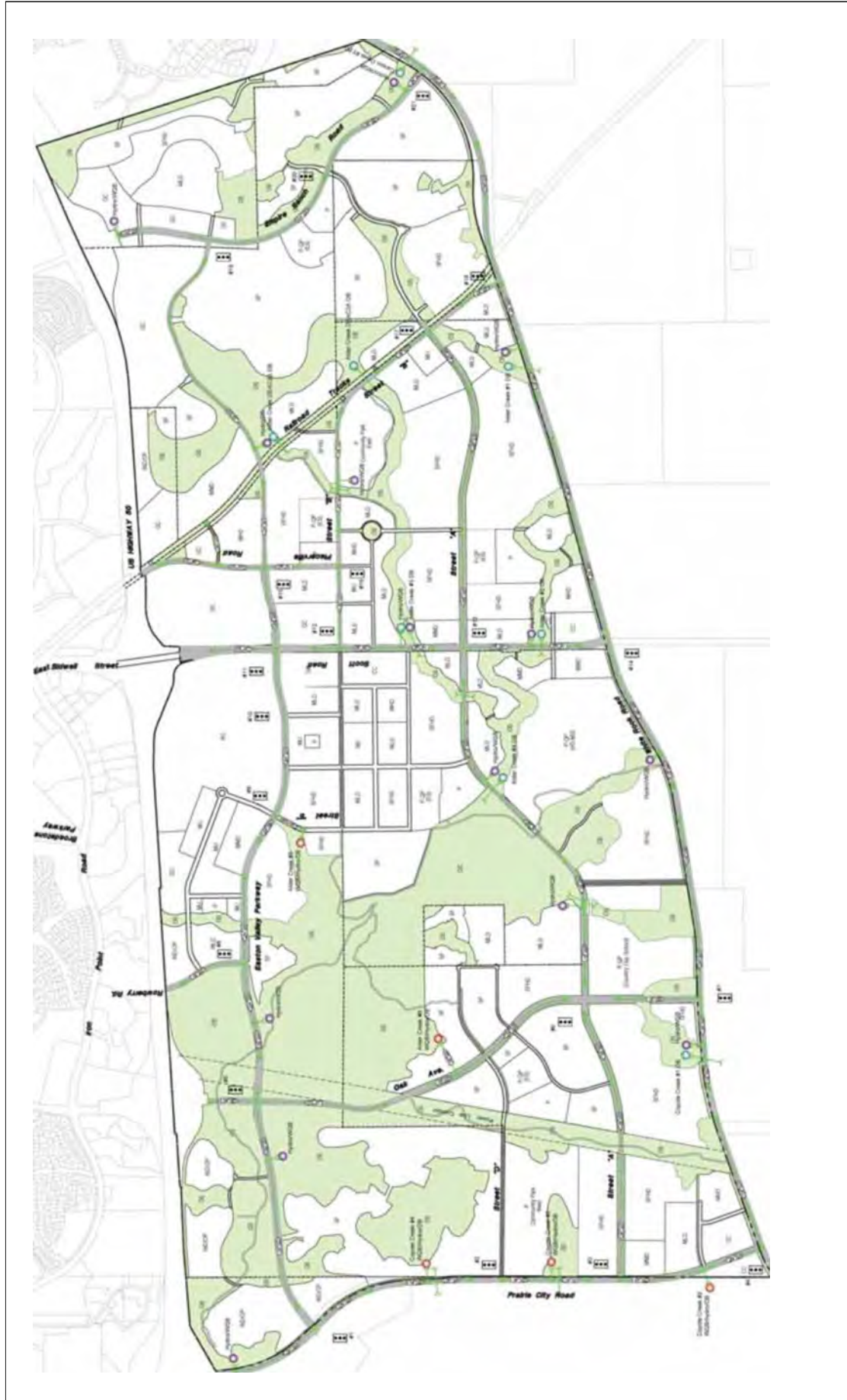


Figure 19-4
City of Folsom
Proposed Stormdrain
System for Folsom
Specific Plan Area

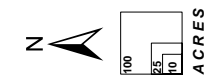
INFRASTRUCTURE ABBREVIATIONS

- WEP Water Treatment Plant
- PRP Public Right of Way
- PSL Private Sewer Line
- SP Street
- SW Stormwater
- SWP Stormwater Pond
- SWD Stormwater Detention Pond
- WWS Water Treatment Plant
- CS Combined Sewer
- CSO Combined Sewer Overflow
- MSL Mainline Sewer
- MSL Mainline Stormwater
- MSL Mainline Sewer/Gas
- MSL Mainline Sewer/Water
- MSL Mainline Sewer/Water/Gas
- MSL Mainline Sewer/Water/Gas/Stormwater

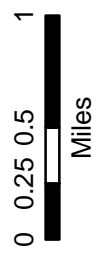
INFRASTRUCTURE LEGEND

- RAWDRAIN RAW DRAIN
- SEWER SANITARY SEWER
- STORMWATER STORMWATER
- COMBINED COMBINED SEWER
- WATER WATER
- WATER/SEWER WATER/SEWER
- WATER/SEWER/GAS WATER/SEWER/GAS
- WATER/SEWER/GAS/STORMWATER WATER/SEWER/GAS/STORMWATER
- WATER/SEWER/GAS/STORMWATER/STORMWATER WATER/SEWER/GAS/STORMWATER/STORMWATER

NOTE
 Utilities alignments are shown outside of right-of-way for clarity. Utilities will be built within the right-of-way and easements.



Created by
 Planning Partners 2018.
 Additional Source: Dyett
 & Bhatia, 2009.



The existing stormwater system operates under the City of Folsom's NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) Permit (Amended R5-2016-0040-006), issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. It was first issued in 1990, and has been renewed most recently in 2016. The existing permit requires the City to work with the other permittees in the SSQP to develop a Hydromodification Management Plan¹ and to establish amended development standards related to LID. The SSQP participants must also update the Stormwater Quality Design Manual for Sacramento and South Placer Regions to provide guidance related to hydromodification and LID. The SSQP's objectives are to control the volume, rate, and duration of runoff to avoid downstream habitat degeneration, and to utilize stormwater quality treatments that address the quality of runoff and reduce pollution.

The City's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit includes provisions which require the City of Folsom to establish, implement, and enforce requirements to control the quality and quantity of runoff discharged from new and redevelopment projects to protect water quality. The permit also includes specific actions the City must take when updating its General Plan, requiring it to include:

- A framework and a process to incorporate watershed protection/storm water quality management principles into the General Plan process, environmental review process, and development permit approval process.
- Water quality and watershed protection principles and policies applicable to land use decisions.
- Consistent water quality protection measures for development projects, paying special attention to water quality protection from urban runoff and storm water pollution.
- Watershed and storm water quality and quantity management considerations and policies.

The City must also review and modify development goals and policies, open space goals and policies (including preservation or integration with natural features), and when defined the need for specific urban runoff and storm water pollution protection policies (i.e., low impact development policies, hydromodification management plans) if they are determined deficient. The City must also keep the Regional Water Board informed of its amendments to these policy areas.

WATER SUPPLY

As indicated in Figure 19-5, potable water within the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area is provided by three water purveyors:

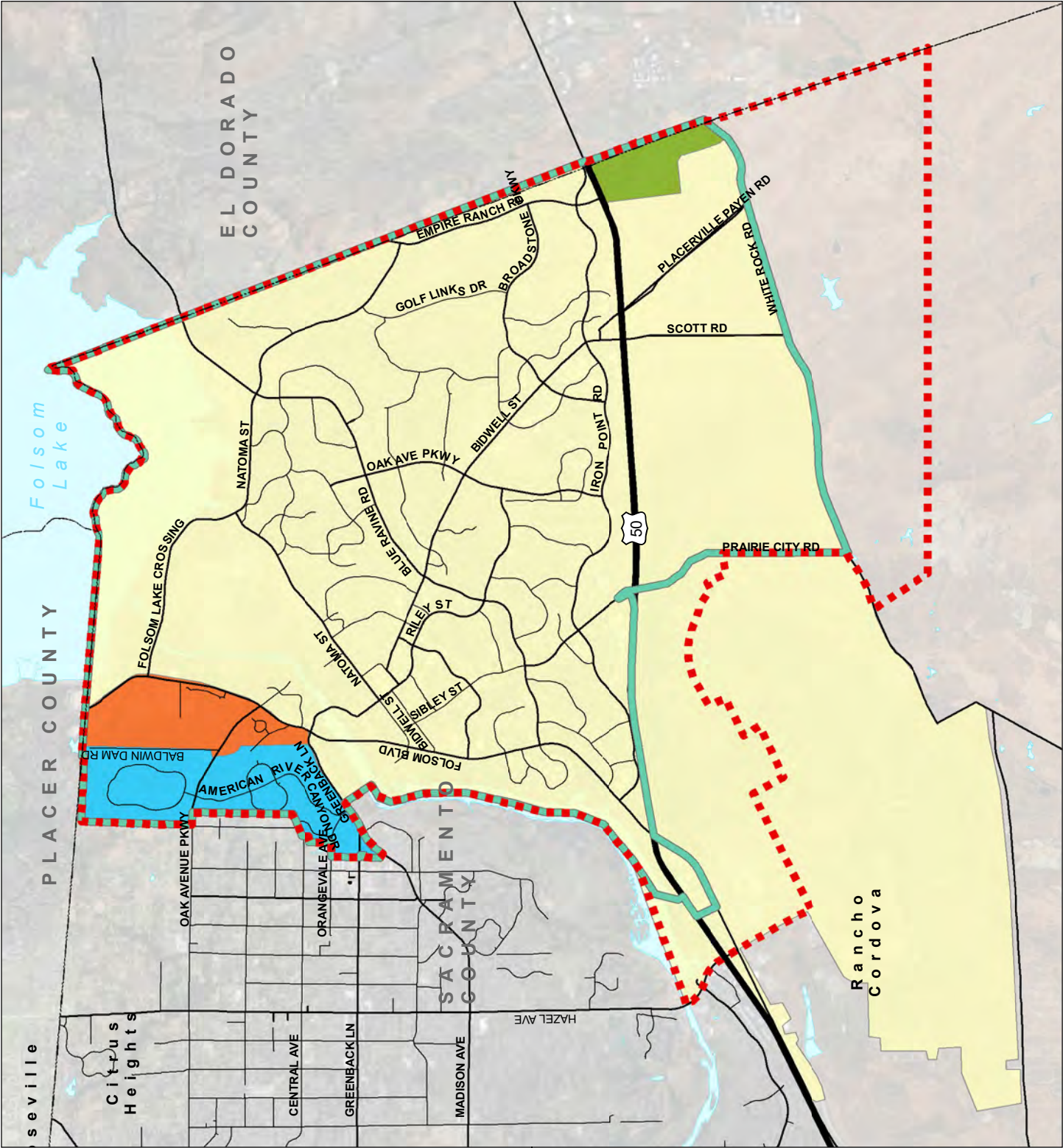
- The City of Folsom (also provides water to certain users outside of the city limits)
- The San Juan Water District (SJWD) to City of Folsom residents north of the American River. Some water is provided directly to users via SJWD infrastructure. Additionally, the SJWD wholesales water to the City of Folsom, which in turn distributes the water to users via City infrastructure.
- The El Dorado Irrigation District (to 190 acres within the FPASP area in the southeast corner of the city)

¹ Hydromodification is defined as the change in runoff characteristics from a watershed caused by factors such as urbanization of the land.



Figure 19-5
City of Folsom

Water Purveyors Providing Service to the Folsom Area


-  2035 General Plan Planning Area
-  Folsom City Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  City of Folsom Service Area
-  El Dorado Irrigation District
-  San Juan Water District
-  San Juan Water District / Folsom Ashland Service Area
-  Folsom Ashland Service Area



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Created by
Planning Partners 2018.

Additional Sources: City of Folsom, 2018;
Folsom South of U.S. Highway 50
Specific Plan DEIR/DEIS, 2011;
San Juan Water District, 2018.

Specific information for each of these purveyors is described below.

Much of the following information is adapted from the Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) prepared by each of the three water providers. As required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act, (California Water Code, Section 10610 et seq) each large water provider must prepare and adopt an UWMP every five years, and submit the plan for review by the State Department of Water Resources (DWR). The California Water Code requires that each UWMP assess the reliability of its water sources over a 20-year planning horizon, and report its progress on 20 percent reduction in per-capita urban water consumption by the year 2020, as required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. (DWR 2018, 2018a). The required content of UWMPs includes:

- Descriptive information regarding the water system
- Characteristics of surface water and groundwater supplies (including supply constraints and reliability)
- Calculations of water demand (both existing and projected future demands)
- Water demand management measures
- Contingency plans for water shortages
- A comparison of water supply and demand (forecast constrained supplies and future demand under normal, single dry-year, and multiple dry-year conditions)

Due to their importance to the evaluation of water supply the UWMP for each of the three water providers is formally incorporated by reference into this Draft PEIR as though fully set forth herein pursuant to Section 15150 of the State CEQA Guidelines². The conclusions of each UWMP are summarized for each provider in the following sections.

City of Folsom

Treatment and distribution information for the City of Folsom water system is derived from the Folsom 2017 Water Master Plan Update (Folsom 2017). Information regarding water supply and demand is summarized from the City's 2015 Urban Water Master Plan (Folsom 2016).

The City of Folsom is the primary provider of potable water to the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area, and, within its water service area, provides potable water directly to its residential and business customers. The City's water service boundaries are not coterminous with the city limits. Both Aerojet General Corporation and the Easton/Glenborough development are located in the unincorporated area of Sacramento County. Both areas are within the City's water service area. See Figure 19-5. Although Folsom State Prison is located within the City's service area, the Prison has its own onsite 3.5 million gallons per day (mgd) water treatment plant. The Prison may receive treated water from the City during emergencies through a temporary inter-tie. The City cannot receive water from the Prison through this intertie.

² City of Folsom 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, June 2016

2016 Folsom Water Master Plan Update, August 2017

El Dorado Irrigation District 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, June 2016

2015 Urban Water Management Plan for San Juan Water District, June 2016

Each of these documents is available for review at the City of Folsom, Community Development Department, 50 Natoma Street, Folsom, California; Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., or by appointment from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Water Diversion and Treatment

The City obtains its surface water supply at two diversion points. The first draws water directly from Folsom Reservoir. The second diversion point is on the Folsom South Canal. The City, through its water service contracts, has the ability to develop an intake facility at the Folsom South Canal but has not yet done so. The City does not pump groundwater as part of the City's public water supply.

The Empire Ranch Golf Course and Intel Corporation use groundwater within City boundaries, but not through the City. The golf course uses groundwater in the spring and early summer months as a primary source of irrigation water. Intel uses groundwater as an emergency source, having established two emergency backup wells. Although analyses indicate good water quality in both wells, the wells are not constructed for potable use.

For areas south of the American River, the City takes deliveries from the Natoma Pipeline that originates at Folsom Dam. The Natoma Pipeline splits into two separate lines: one line to the Folsom Prison water treatment plant, and one line to the Folsom Water Treatment Plant (Folsom WTP). At the inlet to the Folsom WTP, the raw water line splits again. A portion of the raw water is delivered to the Willow Hill Reservoir, and the rest of the raw water is delivered to the Folsom WTP for treatment. The portion of the raw water delivered to the Willow Hill Reservoir serves non-potable industrial uses on the Aerojet industrial property. At the time of preparation of the Folsom 2015 UWMP, the private Groundwater Extraction and Treatment (GET) A and B facilities on Aerojet property outside city boundaries were being used to serve a majority of Aerojet's needs.

Water treated at the Folsom WTP for potable use is stored and pumped through a system of reservoirs and pumping stations to seven pressure zones within the city, and a small pressure zone in Southwest Folsom (the Nimbus Zone) that extends slightly beyond the city limits.

For the Ashland Area, north of the American River, water is diverted from the Folsom Reservoir and piped to the Sydney N. Peterson Water Treatment Plant, which is owned and operated by the SJWD. After treatment, water is stored in Hinkle Reservoir until SJWD releases it and pumps or delivers it by gravity flow to the Ashland Area. While SJWD provides water supplies to the Ashland Area and the American River Canyon area, the City physically serves the SJWD water to customers in the Ashland service area.

Water Distribution

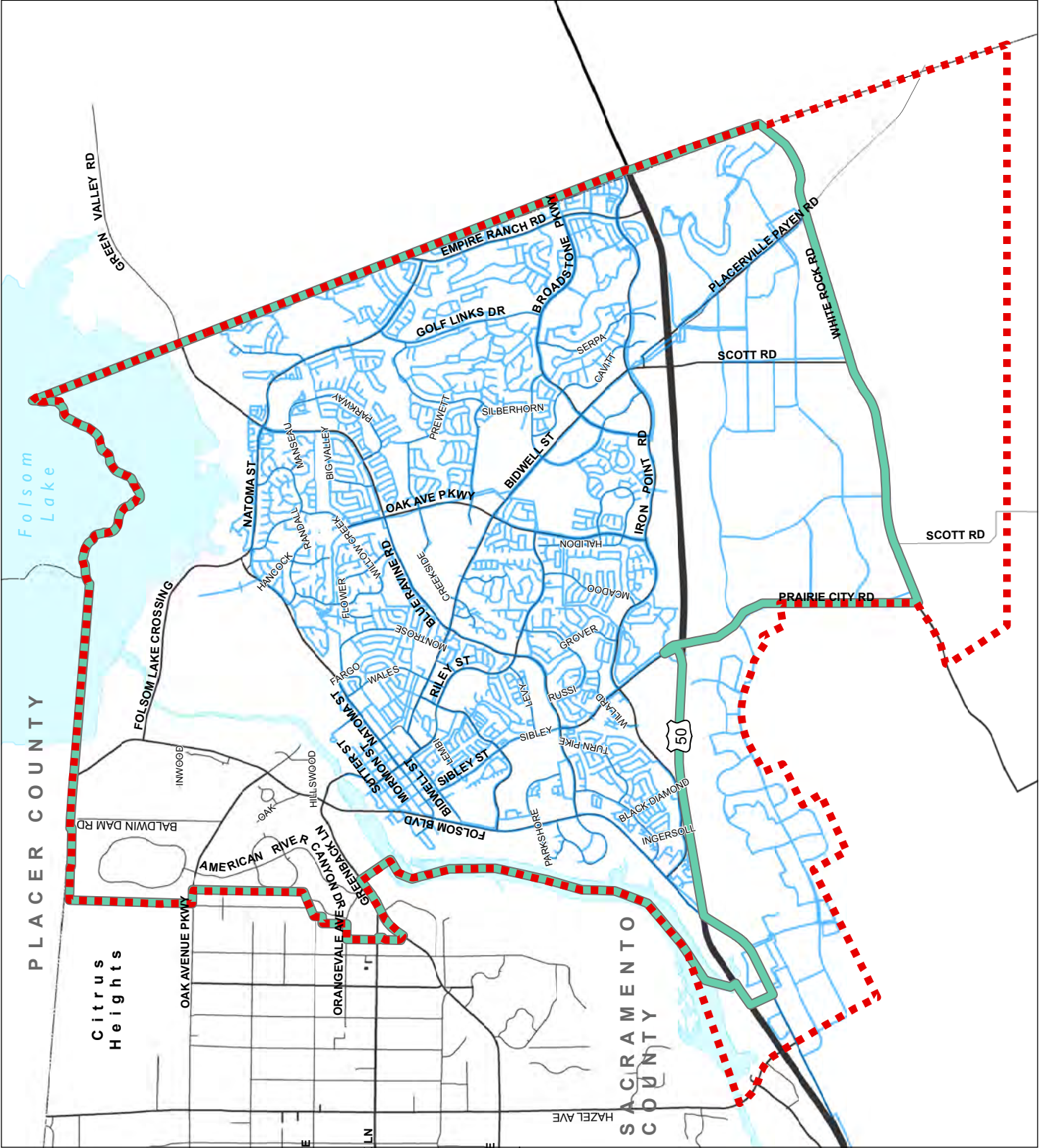
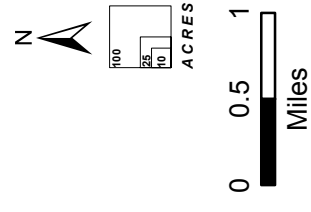
The City utilizes pump stations, reservoirs, pressure reducing valves, flow control valves and pipelines in its distribution system. Storage tanks are located throughout the City's service area to meet operational demands, fire flow requirements, and to meet demands during emergency and power outage conditions. The City has 10 storage tanks/reservoirs located throughout the distribution system and two at the water treatment plant. The existing water distribution system south of the American River includes approximately 280 miles of pipelines that range in size from 4-inches to 30-inches in diameter (not including the raw water pipelines). An additional 28 miles of pipe is included in the Ashland area north of the American River. See Figure 19-6.

Figure 19-6

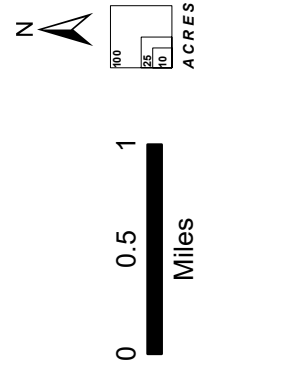
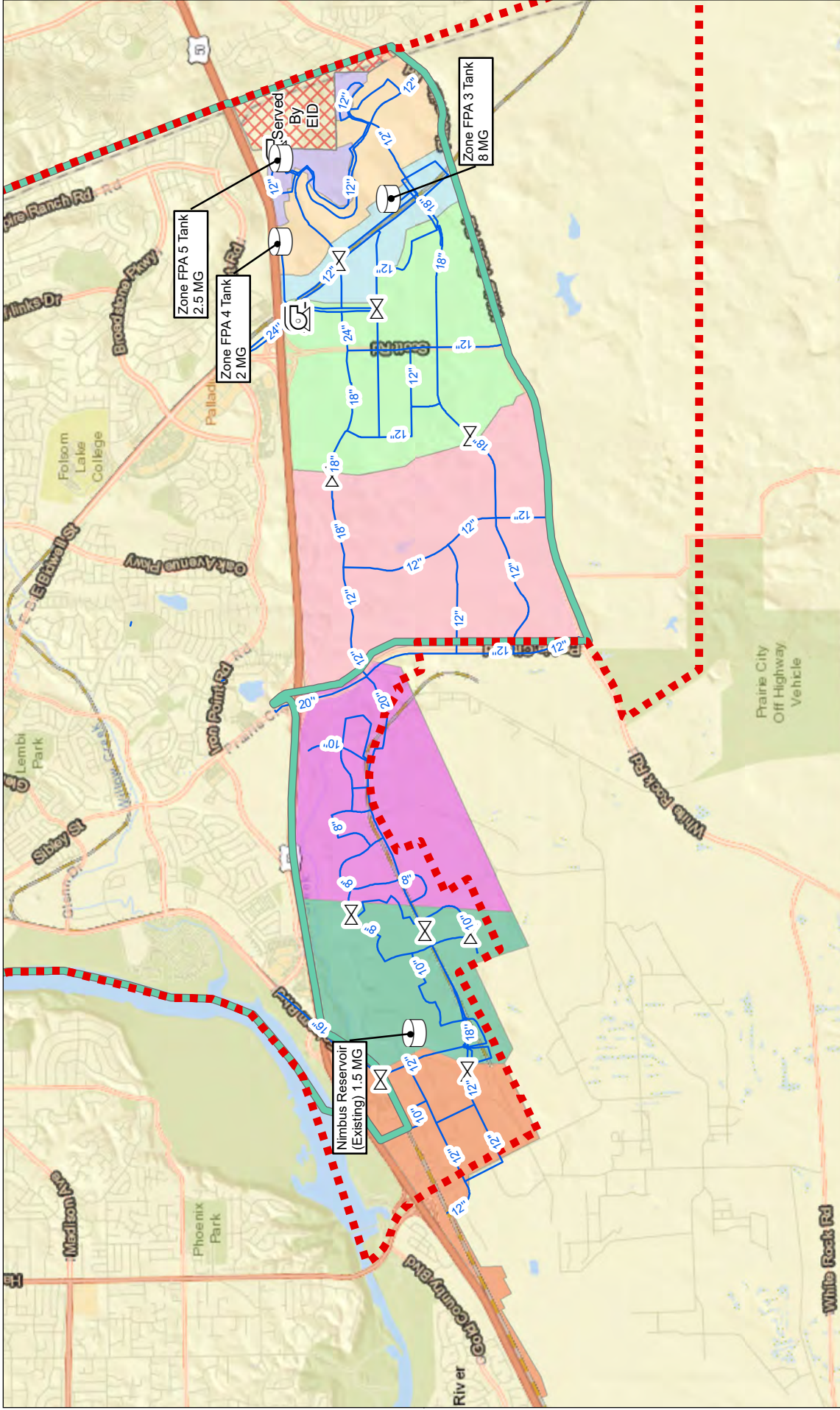
City of Folsom

Water Distribution System North of Highway 50

- 2035 General Plan Planning Area
- Folsom City Boundary
- County Boundary
- Pipe Network



Created by
Planning Partners 2018.
Additional Source:
Dyett & Bhatia, 2009.



Created by
 Planning Partners 2018.
 Additional Source:
 Peterson Brustad, Inc., 2018.

- 2035 General Plan Planning Area
- Folsom City Boundary
- Storage Tank
- Pressure Reducing Valve
- Pipe
- Pump
- Easton Zone 1A
- Glenborough Zone 1
- Glenborough Zone 2
- Zone FPA2
- Zone FPA3
- Zone FPA4
- Zone FPA5
- Zone FPA6

Figure 19-7
 City of Folsom
Proposed Water Distribution System for Folsom Specific Plan Area

The City is preparing for continuing urban development, particularly in the areas south of Highway 50. The major planned developments south of Highway 50 include the Easton/Glenborough project and the Folsom Plan Area (FPA). The infrastructure for both these area is shown in Figure 19-7 and has been incorporated into the City’s 2016 Water Master Plan Update (Folsom 2017).

The Easton/Glenborough project consists of an approximately 1,100-acre residential and commercial development, scheduled to be completed in multiple phases. It is located within the Nimbus water service area just south of Highway 50 and west of Prairie City Road. Previous water master planning studies have identified the backbone infrastructure needed to serve the Easton project as shown in Figure 19-7.

For the FPA, the conceptual backbone system consists of pipelines that are 12-inch and larger in diameter as well as the other infrastructure improvements such as pressure reducing valves, storage tanks, and booster pump stations (see Figure 19-7). The location of the infrastructure is based on the future backbone of roads and utility easements.

Water Supplies

The majority of the City’s water supplies are derived from surface water rights based upon its pre-1914 appropriative right filings and a contract with the Bureau of Reclamation. The surface water supplies for Folsom Service Area are summarized in Table 19-1. (For detailed information regarding each right, please refer to the Folsom 2015 UWMP.) The City’s surface water supplies have additional limitations that may impact where and when each source can be used.

Water Right	Supply (acre-feet)	Diversion Point	Place of Use	Transferable
Pre-1914 Appropriative Right	22,000	Folsom Reservoir Folsom South Canal	Folsom Service Area	Yes
GSWC Contract	5,000	Folsom Reservoir Folsom South Canal	Folsom Service Area	Yes
CVP Fazio Contract	7,000	Folsom Reservoir	Folsom East Area	Yes
Ashland Area Contract	1,540	Folsom Reservoir	Ashland Area	No
GET A and GET B Supply	3,250	Direct Application Folsom South Canal	Folsom Service Area	Yes
Total Supply	38,970			

Source: City of Folsom UWMP 2016.

All of the City’s water supplies are subject to reduction under certain conditions. These conditions may manifest through (a) hydrological circumstances, like a drought; (b) the City’s contractual relationships, like the Water Forum Agreement; and (c) legal and regulatory constraints, like species protection in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta. The water supply reductions impact the availability of each water asset in a different way that implicates the City’s operations and long-term planning.

As required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act, the City through its UWMP has compared future demand with constrained water supplies available to the City in a normal year, a single dry year, and multiple dry years as shown in Tables 19-2 to 19-4.

Table 19-2 City of Folsom Supply and Demand Comparison (Normal Year)

	(Acre-feet/Year)					
	Current	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supplies	38,790	38,790	38,790	38,790	38,790	38,790
Demands	17,869	25,575	27,685	28,527	29,283	29,921
Difference	20,921	13,215	11,105	10,263	9,507	8,869

Source: City of Folsom 2016.

Table 19-3 City of Folsom Supply and Demand Comparison (Single Driest Year)

	(Acre-feet/Year)					
	Current	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supplies	--	37,040	37,040	37,040	37,040	37,040
Demands	--	26,853	29,070	29,668	30,162	30,819
Difference	--	10,187	7,970	7,372	6,878	6,221

Source: City of Folsom 2016.

Table 19-4 City of Folsom Supply and Demand Comparison (Multiple Dry Years)

	(Acre-feet/Year)					
	Current	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
DRY YEAR 1						
Supplies	--	37,040	37,040	37,040	37,040	37,040
Demands	--	26,853	29,070	29,668	30,162	30,819
Difference	--	10,187	7,970	7,372	6,878	6,221
DRY YEAR 2						
Supplies	--	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500
Demands	--	24,168	26,163	26,701	27,146	27,737
Difference	--	12,332	10,338	9,799	9,355	8,763
DRY YEAR 3						
Supplies	--	34,750	34,750	34,750	34,750	34,750
Demands	--	21,483	23,256	23,734	24,130	24,655
Difference	--	13,268	11,495	11,016	10,621	10,095

City of Folsom 2016.

The City’s UWMP additionally calculates supply relative to demand at buildout of the 2035 General Plan as shown in Table 19-5.

Table 19-5 City of Folsom Supply and Demand Comparison at Buildout

	(Acre-feet/Year)				
	Normal	Single Dry	Multi-Dry 1	Multi-Dry 2	Multi-Dry 3
Supplies	38,790	37,040	37,040	36,500	34,750
Demands	31,852	32,808	32,808	28,667	25,482
Difference	6,938	4,232	4,232	7,833	9,269

City of Folsom 2016.

San Juan Water District

The City has a contract with the SJWD for water use on city lands on the north side of the American River. There are two areas located here: the Ashland Area and the American River Canyon Area. In the Ashland Area, the City controls the water conveyance facilities but the water provided to those facilities is delivered by San Juan Water District. In the American River Canyon Area, SJWD provides all water services. Water service to these two areas is subject to the San Juan Water District and City of Folsom Wholesale Water Supply Agreement (Agreement) that was signed on September 26, 2007 and the subsequent Amendment dated January 1, 2011. The Agreement covers water service to the Ashland Area as well as the American River Canyon Area. (Folsom 2016)

The SJWD is a water utility agency providing water service to retail customers and wholesale customer agencies in northeastern Sacramento and southern Placer Counties. The wholesale portion of the SJWD is forty-five square miles comprised of the following wholesale customer agencies: Citrus Heights Water District, Fair Oaks Water District, Orange Vale Water Company³, and the City of Folsom. (SJWD 2016) For the Ashland Area of the City of Folsom, the City is a wholesale customer of the SJWD.

The SJWD's retail service area is seventeen square miles, mostly rural in character with large parcel sizes, and maintains the identity as a rural/residential community located just east of Roseville and west of Folsom Lake. The Placer County portion of SJWD's retail service area is approximately 75 percent of the SJWD's retail service area. According to the revised Placer County 2012 Granite Bay Community Plan, population, housing and employment in the Granite Bay area will continue to grow at a minimal rate. (SJWD 2016) Similarly, little additional urban development in the area of the City of Folsom served by the SJWD is forecast by the Folsom 2035 General Plan. For additional information regarding urban development in this area of the city, see Chapter 5, *Introduction to the Analysis*, of this Draft PEIR.

The SJWD provides treated surface water to both its retail service area and wholesale customer agencies. The SJWD's water supply right and contracts total 82,200 acre-feet/year (AFY) of surface water from the American River.

The water supply for the District is provided by surface water from Folsom Lake, which is fed from the North and South Forks of the American River. The SJWD currently obtains its water supply from Folsom Lake through its U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Central Valley Project (CVP) Contract, Water Rights, and its contract with Placer County Water Agency. In 2015, the SJWD's total available supply was 43,796 AFY.

Water is delivered from Folsom Lake to the Sidney N. Peterson Water Treatment Plant, which has a treatment capacity of 150 mgd. The treated water is sent to Hinkle Reservoir, which has a capacity of 62 million gallons (190 acre-feet [AF]). The reservoir provides capacity for peaking and emergencies in excess of treatment plant production.

As required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act, the SJWD through its UWMP has compared future demand with constrained water supplies available to the SJWD in a normal year, a single dry year, and multiple dry years as shown in Tables 19-6 to 19-8.

³ The community is called Orangevale, but utility is named the Orange Vale Water Company.

Table 19-6 SJWD Wholesale and Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	Acre-feet/Year				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply Totals	82,200	82,200	82,200	82,200	82,200
Demand Totals	58,490	64,441	70,314	76,246	82,200
Difference	23,710	17,759	11,886	5,954	0

Notes:

1. Supply and demand volumes are in AFY.
2. Average year assumes 100 percent availability of Water Right supply and contract supplies (based on Water Forum definition of a normal year for Folsom Reservoir inflow projected above 950,000 AF).
3. Demands are the total retail and wholesale service area demands as projected in SJWD UWMP Chapter 4, Tables 4-2a and 4-3a, and include future conjunctive use programs.

Source: SJWD 2016.

Table 19-7 SJWD Wholesale and Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	Acre-feet/Year				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply Totals	54,200	54,200	54,200	54,200	54,200
Demand Totals	41,497	42,942	44,305	45,727	47,166
Difference	12,703	11,268	9,895	8,473	7,034

Notes:

1. Supply and demand volumes are in AFY.
2. Assumes Folsom Reservoir projected inflows to be between 400,000 and 950,000 AFY (non-Conference Years); the Water Forum Agreement reduces SJWD Folsom Lake diversions in proportion to lake levels to a minimum of 54,000 AF. Reduction will be met by a combination of reductions of PCWA and USBR CVP supply, both contractually and at the SJWD's discretion.
3. Demands are the total retail and wholesale service area demands as projected in SJWD UWMP Chapter 4, Tables 4-2a and 4-3a, and include water use reductions to meet SBX7-7, and implementation of WSCPs. Demand does not include conjunctive use.
4. Supply shortfall is expected to be met by supplemental groundwater pumping by SJWD wholesale customer agencies with pumping capability and SSWD groundwater via the Antelope Pump-Back Booster Station.
5. Based on DWR Table 7-3.

Source: SJWD 2016.

Table 19-8 SJWD Wholesale and Retail: Multiple Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	Acre-feet/Year				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
DRY YEAR 1					
Supply Totals	54,200	54,200	54,200	54,200	54,200
Demand Totals	41,497	42,942	44,305	45,727	47,166
Difference	12,703	11,268	9,895	8,473	7,034
DRY YEAR 2					
Supply Totals	54,200	54,200	54,200	54,200	54,200
Demand Totals	41,497	42,942	44,305	45,727	47,166
Difference	12,703	11,268	9,895	8,473	7,034
DRY YEAR 3					
Supply Totals	54,200	54,200	54,200	54,200	54,200
Demand Totals	41,497	42,942	44,305	45,727	47,166
Difference	12,703	11,268	9,895	8,473	7,034

Notes:

1. Supply and demand volumes are in AFY.
2. Assumes Folsom Reservoir projected inflows to be between 400,000 and 950,000 AFY (non-Conference Years); the Water Forum Agreement reduces SJWD Folsom Lake diversions in proportion to lake levels to a minimum of 54,000 AF. Reduction will be met by a combination of reductions of PCWA and USBR CVP supply, both contractually and at the SJWD’s discretion.
3. Demands are the total retail and wholesale service area demands as projected in SJWD UWMP Chapter 4, Tables 4-2a and 4-3a, and include water use reductions to meet SB X7-7, and implementation of WSCPs. Demand does not include conjunctive use.
4. Supply shortfall is expected to be met by supplemental groundwater pumping by SJWD wholesale customer agencies with pumping capability and SSWD groundwater via the Antelope Pump-Back Booster Station.
5. Based on DWR Table 7-4.

Source: SJWD 2016.

El Dorado Irrigation District

The El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) will provide water to 190 acres of the Folsom Plan Area south of Highway 50 along the Sacramento County/El Dorado County border.

EID, organized in 1925 under the Irrigation Act (Water Code §§20500, et seq.) and authorizing statues (Water Code §§22975, et seq.) has a long history of providing water for irrigation, municipal, and commercial purposes. Originally formed to supply irrigation water for farming, over EID’s service area has become more urbanized requiring ever expanding services to meet the needs of a growing population. EID’s service area extends over approximately 220 square miles, resulting in municipal and agricultural water services to 110,000 people. Since 1925, EID has grown from serving 31,500 acres of agricultural lands to serving nearly 150,000 acres of agricultural needs, urban communities, and rural residences.

EID’s primary water supply is derived from the natural rainfall and snowpack that falls upon the upper elevations of the Sierra Nevada mountains. EID does not use groundwater as a supply, but does capture and treat wastewater from many of the local communities, producing recycled water to supplement its primary supplies.

EID's service area is located on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada and covers a geographic region with climate variation due to changes in elevation, topography, and associated weather characteristics. The district is divided into two main service zones: The El Dorado Hills system and the Western/Eastern system. The El Dorado Hills system and the lower portion of the Western/Eastern system are located just above the California Central Valley floor, ranging in elevation from about 500 to 3,000 feet.

The District's water supply system draws the majority of its water from Jenkinson Lake, Folsom Lake, and Forebay Reservoir, each of which is supplied with various EID water assets. These sources feed three primary potable water treatment plants and related delivery systems. Combined, the water treatment systems have over 1,200 miles of pipeline, 27 miles of ditches, five treatment plants, 34 storage reservoirs with a combined capacity of over 100 million gallons, and 38 pump stations.

EID maintains two primary interconnected potable water systems in its contiguous service area: The El Dorado Hills system and the Western/Eastern system. EID also has a separate recycled water system. The El Dorado Hills system obtains its primary supplies under rights and entitlements from Folsom Reservoir. The recycled water system delivers treated wastewater from the El Dorado Hills wastewater treatment plant and the Deer Creek wastewater treatment plant.

The water assets can be further categorized by the service area they primarily serve and the treatment plant from where they are produced. Water derived from Folsom Reservoir is delivered to the El Dorado Hills water treatment plant and serves the El Dorado Hills area. Water derived from upstream American River watershed diversions and storage reservoirs generally use the Reservoir 1 Water Treatment Plant to serve the Western/Eastern area while the Cosumnes River diversions use Reservoir A Water Treatment Plant to serve the same area. Water assets from these upstream diversions can be delivered by gravity feed to the El Dorado Hills area, but assets from Folsom Reservoir are not delivered outside the El Dorado Hills area due to infrastructure limitations.

The District's treated water supplies are derived from a number of water rights and entitlements as detailed in Table 19-9. The "maximum water assets available" column in Table 19-9 does not account for other hydrological, technical, regulatory, and contractual limitations that apply to the water assets for normal year and dry year deliveries. These issues are addressed in the other two columns in the table. The District's water assets available for its uses include water rights and entitlements that the District currently has in its possession, and planned water rights and entitlements that it will control in the future.

Table 19-9 EID Water Rights, Entitlements, and Supply Availability

Water Right or Entitlement	Maximum Water Assets Available Acre-feet/Year	Average Year Planned Supply Availability Acre-feet/Year	Dry-Year Planned Supply Availability Acre-feet/Year
Existing Supplies			
License 2184 and Pre-1914 Water Rights	4,560	4,560	3,000
Licenses 11835 and 11836	33,400	23,000	20,920 ¹
CVP Contract 14-06-200-1375A-LTR1	7,550	7,550	3,775 ⁶
Project 184	15,080	15,080	15,080
Permit 21112	17,000	17,000	17,000
Subtotal Existing	77,590	67,190	59,775
Planned Supplies			
CVP Fazio water entitlement (PL 101-514 (1990) Fazio) ⁴	7,500	7,500	7,500
Applications 5645X12, 5644X02 and partial assignment of Applications 5645, 5644 with El Dorado-SMUD Cooperation Agreement ⁵	40,000	30,000 ²	5,000 ³
Subtotal Planned	47,500	37,500	8,750
Recycled Water	3,500	3,500	3,500
Total	128,590	108,190	72,025

Notes:

- ¹ This is the modeled yield of this water right during a single dry-year. For planning purposes, the second and third dry years of a three-year dry period are assumed to be 17,000 acre-feet, and 15,500 acre-feet, respectfully
- ² Section 5.1.1 of the El-Dorado SMUD Cooperation Agreement indicates that 40,000 acre-feet of SMUD water will be available after 2025. For conservative Normal Year planning purposes, the District uses 30,000 acre-feet of available supply.
- ³ Available supply is 15,000 acre-feet in a single dry year but in preparing for multiple dry years the District anticipates using only 5,000 acre-feet per year for a three-year period.
- ⁴ Negotiations led by EDCWA and anticipate supply is available by 2020
- ⁵ Negotiations led by EDWPA and anticipate supply is available starting in 2025
- ⁶ The District anticipates that during future years these supplies would be cut to Health and Safety levels under CVP M&I Shortage Policy in the dry years.

Source: EID 2016.

As required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act, EID through its UWMP has compared future demand with constrained water supplies available to the EID in a normal year, a single dry year, and multiple dry years as shown in Tables 19-10 to 19-12.

Table 19-10 EID Supply and Demand Comparison (Average Year)

	(Acre feet/Year)					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supplies	77,490	107,690	107,790	107,990	108,190	108,190
Demand	43,477	46,833	50,696	53,128	56,068	58,815
Difference	34,013	60,857	57,094	54,862	52,122	49,375

Source: EID 2016.

Table 19-11 EID Supply and Demand Comparison (Single Driest Year)

	(Acre feet/Year)					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supplies	66,325	71,525	71,625	71,825	72,025	72,025
Demand	45,651	49,275	53,231	55,784	58,871	61,756
Difference	20,674	22,350	18,394	16,041	13,154	10,269

Source: EID 2016.

Table 19-12 EID Supply and Demand Comparison (Multiple Dry Years)

	(Acre feet/Year)					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
DRY YEAR 1						
Supplies	66,325	71,525	71,625	71,825	72,025	72,025
Demand	45,651	49,275	53,231	55,784	58,871	61,756
Difference	20,674	22,350	18,394	16,041	13,154	10,269
DRY YEAR 2						
Supplies	62,405	67,605	67,605	67,605	68,105	68,105
Demand	43,369	46,716	50,569	52,995	55m928	58,668
Difference	19,036	20,889	17,136	14,910	12,177	9,437
DRY YEAR 3						
Supplies	57,143	62,343	62,443	62,643	62,843	62,843
Demand	41,086	44,258	47,908	50,206	52,984	55,5800
Difference	16,056	18,085	14,535	12,437	9,858	7,262

Source: EID 2016.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION, RECYCLING, AND DISPOSAL

Solid waste from Folsom is collected by the Solid Waste Division of the City's Public Works Department and diverted into refuse, recycling, and greenwaste.

Refuse

Most refuse collected within Folsom is transported to Keifer Landfill, a Class III (Non-hazardous Solid Waste) landfill located at 12701 Kiefer Boulevard in Sloughhouse, about 10 miles south of Highway 50. The landfill's location relative to Folsom is shown on Figure 19-8. The facility sits on 1,084 acres near the intersection of Kiefer Boulevard and Grant Line Road, and is surrounded by more than 3,000 acres of open space. A Gas-to-Energy Plant opened in 1999, and removes gases from decaying garbage. Gas generated at the landfill powers 8,900 homes in the Sacramento area.

Kiefer Landfill is the primary solid waste disposal facility in Sacramento County, and is operated by the County. It operates seven days a week, and is permitted to accept household waste from the public, businesses, and private waste haulers. The landfill also accepts recyclable material and hard to handle wastes. There is a Special Waste Facility Drop-Off Center on site that accepts common household hazardous waste. The landfill is permitted to receive a maximum of 10,815 tons per day. As of September 12, 2005 it had a remaining capacity of 112,900,000 cubic yards, with an estimated closure date of 2064. (Nelson pers. comm. 2017)

As of the fourth quarter of 2016, Folsom’s residents and businesses generated approximately 160 tons of waste per day, much of which is recycled. The Solid Waste Division provides waste collection and recycling services to residential and commercial users within the city.

The Solid Waste Division also offers a Neighborhood Cleanup Program in order to reduce potentially adverse effects related to the improper disposal of hazardous waste. The program offers single-family households the opportunity to receive up to three pickups per year of bulky waste. The City also offers one of the only door-to-door programs in the state for the collection of household hazardous and electronic waste. Additional programs include education classes for residents to learn about composting; a rent-a-dumpster plan for construction and demolition debris, and a Sharps program in partnership with local pharmacies to recycle hypodermic needles.

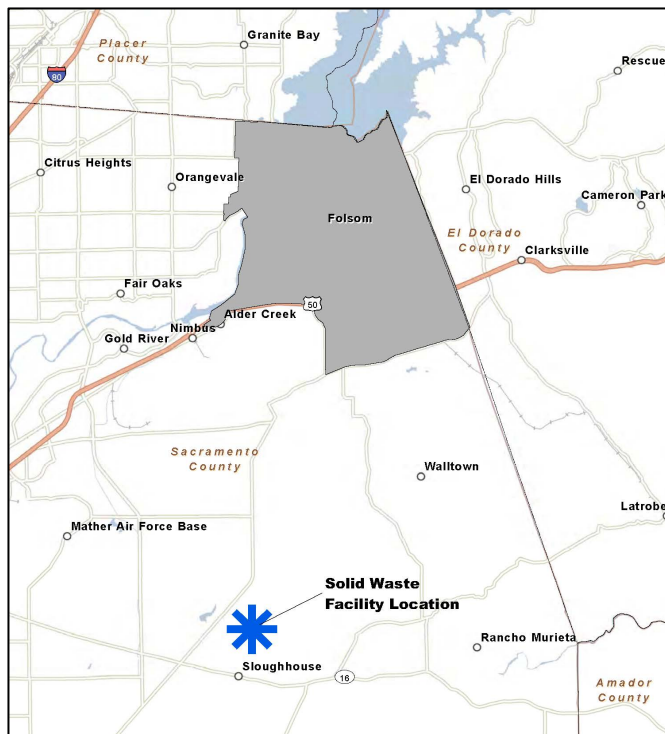


Figure 19-8: Solid Waste Facility Location

The City of Folsom has established retail take back sites throughout the city where residents, and in some cases, businesses can drop off these hazardous wastes for proper disposal. This includes PaintCare, which has established paint recycling sites at four retailers in Folsom. Fluorescent lamps, household batteries, home generated sharps, and used motor oil and filters can also be taken back at various retail drop-off sites in the city.

Diversion, Recycling, and Greenwaste

Through the Integrated Waste Management Act (IWMA) of 1989 (AB 939), the State of California mandated a diversion of 50 percent of solid waste from landfills by 2000. In response, the City of Folsom created the SmartCart bi-weekly curbside recycling program for residential consumers. Color-coded containers are provided for curbside collection of household waste that has been separated into recyclables, greenwaste, and residential garbage. The Folsom SmartBiz Program provides recycling solutions to businesses at reduced cost, and small volume business customers can take their recyclables to one of the City’s 24-hour drop-off locations at no cost.

In addition to the SmartCart and SmartBiz recycling services, Folsom also provides containers at a variety of locations within the city for the drop-off of pre-sorted recyclable materials. The City also operates a Multi-Family Recycling Program in compliance with AB 341, California’s Business and Multi-Family Recycling Law. Residents living in the city’s multi-family communities have the opportunity to dispose of recyclable materials in designated white dumpsters.

The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) oversees and provides assistance to local governments as they develop and implement plans to meet the mandates of the IWMA and subsequent legislation. In 2007, the diversion rate was transformed into a per capita refuse disposal figure, measured as pounds per person per day (PPD). Different disposal rates are applied to residents and businesses.

Folsom is meeting and exceeding the diversion rates required by the IWMA. CalRecycle's most recent data shows that for Review Year 2015, the City disposed of 53,375 tons of recyclable materials. The Folsom residential rate of 3.9 PPD is well below the target rate of 7.0 PPD. Folsom businesses achieved a rate of 8.1 PPD, well below the target rate of 13.1 PPD. (CalRecycle 2017)

19.1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

The following regulations of federal, state, and local agencies govern various aspects of utilities and service systems.

FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (4 USC Section 201 et seq.), administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in coordination with the State Department of Health Services (DHS), is the main federal law that ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water. In California the DHS has been reorganized into the California Department of Public Health, with drinking water regulations mandated under its Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management. Under the SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

The CWA (33 USC Section 1251 et seq.) is the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in the United States. The statute employs a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. Section 303 of the CWA requires states to adopt water quality standards for all surface water of the United States. In 1972, the CWA was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. The 1987 amendments to the CWA added Section 402(p), which establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial stormwater discharges, including discharges associated with construction activities, under the NPDES program. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) are responsible for ensuring implementation and compliance with the provisions of the federal CWA.

CALIFORNIA LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

California's primary water law is the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter Cologne). The water quality control programs, plans, and policies that affect the operations of wastewater treatment facilities include the NPDES program, regional water quality control plans, storm water protection plans, and the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program.

California Water Code

The California Water Code establishes the governing law pertaining to all aspects of water management in California.

Title 22 of California Code of Regulations

Title 22 regulates the use of reclaimed wastewater and its allowable application on edible and/or food crops, orchards, vineyards, parks, playgrounds, and landscaping. Regulation of reclaimed water is governed by the nine RWQCBs and the California Department of Public Health.

Title 27 of California Code of Regulations

In accordance with the California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 27, Sections 21600 through 21900, solid and hazardous waste transfer and disposal facilities in the city are regulated jointly by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and the CalRecycle (formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board). Compost facilities are also jointly regulated under CCR Title 14, Sections 17850 to 17869. Permit requests and Reports of Waste Discharge and Disposal Site Information are submitted to the RWQCB and CalRecycle, respectively, and are used by the two agencies to review, permit, and monitor these facilities.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

In 1983, the California Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Water Code Sections 10610 – 10656, updated 2010). The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires the Department of Water Resources to submit a report to the legislature summarizing the status of submitted UWMPs. UWMPs are prepared by California’s urban water suppliers to support their long-term resource planning, and ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands.

Water Conservation Act of 2009

The Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (SBX7-7) is one of four policy bills enacted as part of the November 2009 Comprehensive Water Package (Special Session Policy Bills and Bond Summary). The Water Conservation Bill of 2009 provides the regulatory framework to support the statewide reduction in urban per capita water use described in the *20 x 2020 Water Conservation Plan*. Consistent with SBX7-7, each water supplier must determine and report its existing baseline water consumption and establish water use targets in gallons per capita per day, and compare actual water use against the target; reporting began with the 2010 UWMP. In the 2015 UWMP, retail water agencies must demonstrate compliance with the interim target established for 2015 and demonstrate that the agency is on track to achieve its 2020 target.

Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (CCR Title 23, Chapter 2.7)

The *Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance* sets water use standards and requirements for the development and maintenance of outdoor landscaping throughout the state. Requires local agencies to review proposed landscaping for compliance with the Model Ordinance.

General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems

The State Water Resources Control Board adopted waste discharge requirements in May 2006; they are generally referred to as the “General Order.” The goal of the General Order is to minimize sanitary sewer overflows, and the General Order requires that each agency prepare a SSMP, and that all SSOS are reported to the SWRCB’s online SSO database.

California Integrated Waste Management Act

The IWMA of 1989 (AB 939) mandated that by the year 2000, 50 percent of solid waste would be diverted away from landfills, to recycling and greenwaste programs. CalRecycle oversees and provides assistance to local governments as they develop and implement plans to meet the mandates of the IWMA and subsequent legislation.

Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Governmental Reorganization Act of 2000

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Governmental Reorganization Act of 2000 (Government Code Sections 56000 et seq.) requires California LAFCOs to conduct municipal service reviews for cities and independent special districts under their jurisdiction in order to evaluate the agency’s ability to provide adequate public services.

LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The City of Folsom has adopted ordinances and standard conditions to protect utilities and service systems during the construction and operation of urban development. These requirements are found in the Folsom Municipal Code (FMC) and in the City’s Standard Construction Specifications.

Collection, Recycling, and Disposal of Waste Generated from Construction, Demolition, and Renovation Projects (FMC Chapter 8.30)

This chapter of Folsom’s Municipal Code regulates the collection of solid waste and recycling from construction projects within the city that exceed a cost threshold specified in the chapter.

Garbage Collection (FMC Chapter 8.32)

This chapter of Folsom’s Municipal Code regulates the collection of solid waste and requirements for recycling.

Stormwater Management and Discharge Control (FMC Chapter 8.70)

The Stormwater Ordinance was established to protect the quality of water in the storm drain system. It is illegal to discharge many kinds of pollutants into our local storm drains, detention basins, creeks and rivers. It requires preparation and implementation of SWPPPs

Discharge of Fat, Oil and Grease (FMC Chapter 13.03)

This chapter of the FMC includes regulations to prohibit and control the discharge of fat, oil, and grease into the sanitary sewer collection system.

Municipal Sewer System (FMC Chapter 13.08)

This chapter of the FMC includes regulations regarding connections to the City’s sanitary sewers, screening requirements, and backflow prevention provisions, among other specifications.

Green Building Standards Code (FMC Chapter 14.20)

Chapter 4, Section 4.3 of the Green Building Standards Code requires for residences the use of water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings, and requires that outdoor space devoted to landscaping be consistent with water conservation measures.

NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit

The NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit includes provisions which require the City to establish, implement, and enforce requirements to control the quality and quantity of runoff discharged from new and redevelopment projects to protect water quality.

Sacramento County Integrated Waste Management Plan

The Sacramento County Integrated Waste Management Plan was adopted by Sacramento County in March 1996. It includes county-based Siting Element and Summary Plan, and three elements based by City, County, or Regional Agency: Source Reduction and Recycling Elements, Household Hazardous Waste Elements, and Non-disposal Facility Elements.

Standard Construction Specifications

Requirements of the City's Standard Construction Specifications and Details, General Provisions related to utilities and service systems include:

- Section 4, Domestic Water Supply System Construction
- Section 6, Sanitary Sewer System Construction, pages 6-1 through 6-42
- Section 7, Storm Water Drainage, pages 7-1 through 7-30
- Section 8, Storm Water Quality, pages 8-1 through 8-3

Folsom Plan Area/Russell Ranch Adopted Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures adopted by the City during its approval of the FPASP and the Russell Ranch project related to utilities and service systems include:

Folsom Plan Area Specific Plan EIR/EIS

- Mitigation Measure 3A.16-1: Submit Proof of Adequate On- and Off-Site Wastewater Conveyance Facilities and Implement On- and Off-Site Infrastructure Service Systems or Ensure That Adequate Financing Is Secured.
- Mitigation Measure 3A.16-3: Demonstrate Adequate SRWTP Wastewater Treatment Capacity.
- Mitigation Measure 3A.16-4: Submit Proof of Adequate EID Off-Site Wastewater Conveyance Facilities and Implement EID Off-Site Infrastructure Service Systems or Ensure That Adequate Financing Is Secured.
- Mitigation Measure 3A.16-5: Demonstrate Adequate El Dorado Hills Wastewater Treatment Plant Capacity
- Mitigation Measure 3A.18-1: Submit Proof of Surface Water Supply Availability
- Mitigation Measure 3A.18-2a: Submit Proof of Adequate Off-Site Water Conveyance Facilities and Implement Off-Site Infrastructure Service System or Ensure That Adequate Financing Is Secured.
- Mitigation Measure 3A.18-2b: Demonstrate Adequate Off-Site Water Treatment Capacity (if the Off-Site Water Treatment Plant Option is Selected)

Russell Ranch Project EIR

- Mitigation Measure 3A.16-1 (FPASP EIR/EIS): Submit Proof of Adequate On- and Off-Site Wastewater Conveyance Facilities and Implement On- and Off-Site Infrastructure Service Systems or Ensure That Adequate Financing Is Secured.
- Mitigation Measure 3A.16-3 (FPASP EIR/EIS): Demonstrate Adequate SRWTP Wastewater Treatment Capacity.
- Mitigation Measure 3A.18-1 (FPASP EIR/EIS): Submit Proof of Surface Water Supply Availability.

Judgment Validating Water Supply Agreement

On October 16, 2013, the Superior Court of Sacramento County made the following ruling with respect to the adequacy of the water supply to be provided by the City of Folsom to land uses within the Folsom Plan Area and the Water Supply Agreement between the FPA landowners and the City.

All proceedings leading up to, and including, Folsom's authorization and execution of the Agreement have been taken and performed in all respects, substantive and procedural, as required by law. The Court hereby approves, confirms and validates each, and all of said proceedings are hereby approved, confirmed and validated. The Court further adjudges that the Water Supply Agreement has been validly executed, that each and all of its provisions are consistent with all applicable laws and obligations, including (a) the Measure W Water Supply Requirement, (b) Resolution No. 8457 protecting water conserved from Folsom's pre-1914 water rights water supplies; and (c) Folsom's commitments in the Water Forum Agreement, and that Water Supply Agreement is lawful, valid, and enforceable. In accordance with the foregoing, the Court hereby makes and enters its order, judgment and decree approving, confirming and declaring valid and forever binding and conclusive upon Folsom and all defendants each and all provisions of the Water Supply Agreement and all proceedings leading to its approval and execution.

19.1.3 PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN POLICIES

The following policies from the proposed 2035 General Plan address utilities and service systems.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

Goal PFS 3.1: Maintain the City's water system to meet the needs of existing and future development while improving water system efficiency.

Policy PFS 3.1.1: Water Master Plan. Maintain and implement the Water Master Plan to ensure water facilities are adequate to meet existing customer needs and construct facilities to meet future needs.

Policy PFS 3.1.2: Urban Water Management Plan. Maintain and implement the Urban Water Management Plan to ensure the supply of water meets current and future customer demand as required by State law.

Policy PFS 3.1.3: Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. Continue to require water efficient landscaping consistent with the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

Policy PFS 3.1.4: New Technologies. Support efforts to encourage the use of new technologies to meet the goals in the Urban Water Management Plan and Water Master Plan.

Policy PFS 3.1.5: Agency Coordination. Coordinate with regional and sub-regional agencies to ensure the reliability of an adequate water supply.

Policy PFS 3.1.6: Water Quality. Ensure the provision of healthy, safe water for all users in Folsom through facilities, policies, programs, and regulations.

Policy PFS 3.1.7: Water Supply. Provide an adequate supply of water for all users in Folsom now and in the future.

Policy PFS 3.1.8: Water Resources. Require water resources be developed in coordination with local flood management, water conservation, and groundwater agencies.

Policy PFS 3.1.9: Water Conservation Programs. Promote water conservation through a variety of water conservation programs that include education and enforcement.

Policy PFS 3.1.10: Water Conservation Standards. Achieve a 20 percent reduction in per-capita water use by 2020 consistent with the State’s 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan, Senate Bill SB X7-7 2009, and the City of Folsom Urban Water Management Plan.

Policy PFS 3.1.11: Resilient System. Ensure a resilient water storage and distribution system that can rapidly recover to provide water in the event of a disaster.

Policy PFS 3.1.12: Non-Potable Water. Endeavor to provide non-potable water by ensuring new development south of Highway 50 is served by a non-potable water distribution system and seek sources of non-potable water for landscaping and other appropriate uses citywide.

Goal PFS 4.1: Maintain an adequate wastewater system to meet the needs of the community.

Policy PFS 4.1.1: Wastewater System. Ensure the local wastewater network is built and maintained to provide cost-effective wastewater service.

Policy PFS 4.1.2: Regional Cooperation. Coordinate with the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District and Sacramento Area Sanitation District to ensure the efficient and environmentally-sound treatment of Folsom’s wastewater.

Goal PFS 5.1: Ensure adequate flood control and stormwater drainage.

Policy PFS 5.1.1: Maintain Adequate Storm Drainage. Develop and maintain an adequate storm drainage system.

Policy PFS 5.1.2: FEMA Flood Maps. Seek funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to keep all Flood Hazard maps current.

Policy PFS 5.1.3: Urban Runoff. Strive to reduce the amount of urban runoff and seek to capture and treat runoff before it enters streams, lakes, and rivers, applicable only to new development.

Policy PFS 5.1.4: Green Stormwater Infrastructure. Encourage “green infrastructure” design and Low Impact Development (LID) techniques for stormwater facilities (i.e., using vegetation and soil to manage stormwater) to preserve and create open space and improve runoff water quality.

Goal PFS 8.1: Provide for the energy and telecommunications needs of Folsom and decrease dependence on nonrenewable energy sources through energy conservation, efficiency, and renewable resource strategies now and in the future.

Policy PFS 8.1.1: Provision of Utilities. Coordinate with public, quasi-public, and private utility providers to ensure adequate service to City residents.

Policy PFS 8.1.2: Telecommunication Technologies. Support the implementation of new telecommunication technologies (e.g., fiber optic broadband internet) to attract new businesses and serve residential customers.

Policy PFS 8.1.3: Renewable Energy. Promote efforts to increase the use of renewable energy resources such as wind, solar, hydropower, and biomass both in the community and in City operations, where feasible.

Policy PFS 8.1.4: Regional Energy Conservation. Partner with neighboring jurisdictions and local energy utilities (e.g., SMUD and PG&E) to develop, maintain, and implement energy conservation programs.

Policy PFS 8.1.5: PACE Program. Assist in implementing the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing programs to provide residential and commercial property owners with energy efficiency and renewable energy financing opportunities.

Policy PFS 8.1.6: Energy-Efficient Lighting. Reduce the energy required to light Folsom's parks and public facilities by employing energy-efficient lighting technology.

Policy PFS 8.1.7: Energy Conservation in City Operations. Strive to achieve an overall 20 percent reduction in City facility energy usage by continuing to install energy efficiency upgrades in City facilities (buildings, parks, and infrastructure) and implementing programs to measure and track energy usage in City facilities.

Policy PFS 8.1.8: City Fleet Fuel Efficiency. Strive to reduce consumption of carbon-intensive fuels related to business travel and fleet vehicles through the purchase of more efficient or alternative-fuel vehicles when buying new or replacement vehicles.

Goal PFS 9.1: Reduce the amount of waste entering regional landfills through an effective waste management program.

Policy PFS 9.1.1: Collection. Endeavor to make available timely, convenient, and cost-effective collection of solid waste for residents and businesses.

Policy PFS 9.1.2: Waste Reduction. Support efforts to reduce the amount of waste disposed of in landfills through reusing, reducing, and recycling solid waste; and using conversion technology if appropriate.

Policy PFS 9.1.3: Recycling Target. Support efforts to recycle at least 75 percent of solid waste by 2020.

Policy PFS 9.1.4: Composting. Provide green waste collection and offer compost education to divert organic material from local landfills.

19.2 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

19.2.1 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

As set forth in Appendix G, Questions XVIII of the State CEQA Guidelines, the following criteria have been established to quantify the level of significance of an adverse effect to utilities and service systems evaluated pursuant to CEQA. An impact would exceed an impact threshold under these circumstances:

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

19.2.2 ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential water supply and treatment, wastewater collection and treatment, and solid waste disposal impacts associated with implementation of the proposed 2035 General Plan were based on a review of applicable federal, state, and regional laws, regulations, codes, and guidelines; and water supply reports and water and wastewater municipal service reviews for the City and other service providers. The evaluation also considered whether the goals and policies in the 2035 General Plan promote adequate planning and oversight of the new facilities that are needed as development occurs to help ensure that existing users and the environment would not be negatively impacted.

Potential impacts related to stormwater conveyance and drainage system capacity are evaluated in Impact HWQ-4 of Chapter 14, *Hydrology and Water Resources*, of this Draft PEIR.

19.2.3 LESS-THAN-SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

There are no impacts of this type for this issue area.

19.2.4 POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following discussion examines the potential impacts of the proposed project based on the impact threshold criteria described above.

Impact USS-1 Exceed Wastewater Treatment Requirements of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board	
Applicable Regulations	Clean Water Act, Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Title 22 of California Code of Regulations, General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, FMC Chapters 13.03 and 13.08.
Adopted Mitigation Measures	None applicable.
Proposed GP Policies that Reduce Impacts	Policies PFS 4.1.1 - 4.1.2.
Significance after Implementation of GP Policies	Less than significant; no mitigation required.

Implementation of the 2035 General Plan would require upgrades to wastewater treatment infrastructure; however, the upgrades would not exceed any wastewater treatment requirements of either the CVRWQCB or the State Water Resources Control Board. This impact would be less than significant.

In 2010, SRCSD was issued stringent new treatment requirements from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board that require significant upgrades to the wastewater treatment plant since its original construction. Termed the “EchoWater Project”, this new system, which must be in place by 2021-2023, will produce cleaner water for discharge to the Sacramento River, as well as for potential reuse as recycled water (e.g., for landscape and agricultural irrigation). A NPDES Discharge Permit (Order R5-2016-0020) was issued to SRCSD by the Water Board in April 2016. In adopting the Discharge Permit, the Water Board required SRCSD to meet treatment levels and effluent limitations by 2023. Currently, the permit requirements state that the average dry weather discharge flow shall not exceed 181 mgd.

Table 19-13 includes existing state and City regulations, in addition to policies from the 2035 General Plan and mitigation measures for development of the FPASP area that ensure safe and efficient wastewater collection and treatment. The table also sets forth how each cited regulation acts to protect these resources.

Table 19-13 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Wastewater Collection and Treatment Requirements	
Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
FEDERAL REGULATIONS	
<i>Clean Water Act</i>	Regulates discharges of pollutants from municipal and industrial wastewater treatment plants, sewer collection systems, and stormwater discharges from industrial facilities and municipalities.
STATE REGULATIONS	
<i>Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act</i>	Regulates wastewater discharges through issuance of NPDES permits.
<i>Title 22 of California Code of Regulations</i>	Regulates the use of reclaimed wastewater and its allowable application on edible and/or food crops, orchards, vineyards, parks, playgrounds, and landscaping.
<i>General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems</i>	Requires a Sewer System Management Plan in efforts to minimize sanitary sewer overflows.

Table 19-13 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Wastewater Collection and Treatment Requirements

Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
CITY REQUIREMENTS	
<i>FMC Chapter 13.03</i>	Includes regulations to prohibit and control the discharge of fat, oil, and grease into the sanitary sewer collection system.
<i>FMC Chapter 13.08</i>	Includes regulations regarding connections to the City’s sanitary sewers, screening requirements, and backflow prevention provisions.
<i>Standard Construction Specifications Section 6, Sanitary Sewer System Construction</i>	Includes construction specifications for sanitary sewer system components.
FOLSOM PLAN AREA SPECIFIC PLAN EIR/EIS	
<i>None applicable</i>	--
RUSSELL RANCH PROJECT EIR	
<i>None applicable</i>	--
2035 GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES	
<i>Goal PFS 4.1</i>	Seeks to maintain an adequate wastewater system to meet city residents’ needs.
<i>Policy PFS 4.1.1: Wastewater System</i>	Requires the City to ensure the wastewater network is built and maintained to provide cost-effective services.
<i>Policy PFS 4.1.2: Regional Cooperation</i>	Requires coordination with the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District and Sacramento Area Sanitation District to ensure the efficient and environmentally-sound treatment of Folsom’s wastewater.

Source: Planning Partners 2018.

The Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant currently meets CVRWQCB interim treatment requirements as set forth in the NPDES WDRs for the facility, and is working toward meeting required treatment levels and effluent limitations by 2021 and 2023. Existing regulations along with 2035 General Plan policy require efficient treatment of wastewater and compliance with water quality standards. There are no land uses anticipated by the 2035 Draft General Plan that would be expected to generate wastewater of such poor quality and concentration or in such amounts that future treatment systems would not be able to adequately treat according to applicable water quality standards. This impact would be considered to be less than significant.

Significance of Impact: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

Impact USS-2 Require the construction of new or expanded stormwater drainage facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects	
Applicable Regulations	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, California Water Code, FMC Chapter 8.70.
Adopted Mitigation Measures	None available.
Proposed GP Policies that Reduce Impacts	Policies PFS 5.1.1 – 5.1.4.
Significance after Implementation of GP Policies	Less than significant; no mitigation required.

Implementation of the 2035 General Plan would result in an increase in the amount of impervious surfaces in the city, which would increase demand for stormwater drainage facilities. Because the 2035 General Plan includes policies that would ensure stormwater facilities and services would be constructed as needed to serve new development associated with the 2035 General Plan, and the programmatic environmental effects of constructing and operating such uses are set forth in Chapters 4 through 21 of this Draft PEIR, this would be a less-than-significant impact.

The existing stormwater facilities in the city (see Figure 19-3) meet current demand, but would be unable to service future urban development without expanding or building new stormwater collection facilities. Development anticipated under the 2035 General Plan would result in urban uses, 2,218 acres of which would be located within the FPASP area south of Highway 50, and 441 acres of urban uses would occur north of Highway 50 within the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area. This development would result in an increase in the amount of impervious surfaces, such as sidewalks, streets, rooftops, and parking lots, which would result in additional stormwater runoff in areas of the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area during rain events. The increased stormwater would result in the need for new stormwater infrastructure to convey stormwater flows into the American River Drainage Basin.

Infrastructure for a stormwater system to serve the FPASP area is currently under construction. See Figure 19-4 for a depiction of the proposed FPASP stormwater system. The impacts of construction and operation of these facilities is included in the programmatic analysis in this Draft PEIR. Direct and indirect adverse effects are analyzed at a program level in each of the individual subject area sections of this Draft PEIR.

Table 19-14 includes existing state and City regulations, in addition to policies from the 2035 General Plan and mitigation measures for development of the FPASP area that provide for adequate stormwater infrastructure. The table also sets forth how each cited regulation acts to protect the City from flooding and water quality issues.

Table 19-14 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Stormwater Facilities

Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
FEDERAL REGULATIONS	
<i>None applicable</i>	--
STATE REGULATIONS	
<i>Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act</i>	Sets standards and permitting requirements for the discharge of stormwater to water bodies; requires no degradation of receiving waters; establishes basin plans protecting beneficial uses of water.
<i>California Water Code</i>	Establishes the governing law pertaining to all aspects of water management in California.
CITY REQUIREMENTS	
<i>FMC Chapter 8.70</i>	Requires measures to protect the quality of water in the storm drain system.
<i>NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit</i>	Includes provisions which require the City to establish, implement, and enforce requirements to control the quality and quantity of runoff discharged from new and redevelopment projects to protect water quality.
<i>Standard Construction Specifications and Details – Section 7, Storm Water Drainage and Section 8, Storm Water Quality</i>	Includes construction specifications for stormwater drainage and construction measures to maintain stormwater quality.
FOLSOM PLAN AREA SPECIFIC PLAN EIR/EIS	
<i>None available</i>	--
RUSSELL RANCH PROJECT EIR	
<i>None available</i>	--
2035 GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES	
<i>Goal PFS 5.1</i>	Seeks to ensure adequate flood control and stormwater drainage.
<i>Policy PFS 5.1.1: Maintain Adequate Storm Drainage</i>	Requires the development and maintenance of an adequate stormwater drainage system.
<i>Policy PFS 5.1.2: FEMA Flood Maps</i>	Requires the City to seek funding from FEMA to keep Flood Hazard maps current, which would affect determination of storm drainage capacity.
<i>Policy PFS 5.1.3: Urban Runoff</i>	Encourages the City to strive to reduce the amount of urban runoff and seek to capture and treat runoff before it enters streams, lakes, and rivers, applicable only to new development.
<i>Policy PFS 5.1.4: Green Stormwater Infrastructure</i>	Encourages green and low impact techniques for stormwater facilities (i.e., using vegetation and soil to manage stormwater) to preserve and create open space and improve runoff water quality.

Source: Planning Partners 2018.

State requirements, City regulations, and 2035 General Plan policies would act throughout the city to protect natural drainage systems and provide for stormwater drainage facilities as development occurs during the life of the 2035 General Plan. Further, 2035 General Plan policies would minimize the physical environmental impacts that could result from construction of the improvements to existing stormwater drainage infrastructure and to new stormwater drainage infrastructure. Chapters 4 through 21 of this Draft PEIR evaluate at a program-level the effects of construction and operation of these facilities relative to specific environmental issue areas. The construction of

stormwater infrastructure to support future land uses consistent with the 2035 Draft General Plan would contribute to impacts identified in other impact areas. Future facilities construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation.

Implementation of the state requirements, City regulations, and 2035 General Plan policies would ensure that stormwater facilities would be funded and constructed as needed to serve new development. This Draft PEIR includes mitigation measures, where necessary, that would reduce or avoid impacts from development of stormwater facilities through buildout of the 2035 General Plan. No additional significant impacts related to construction of these facilities are anticipated beyond what has been previously analyzed in this Draft PEIR. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant, and no additional mitigation is required.

Significance of Impact: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

Impact USS-3 Increase the generation of wastewater, requiring new or expanded wastewater collection or conveyance facilities	
Applicable Regulations	General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, FMC Chapters 13.03 and 13.08.
Adopted Mitigation Measures	FPASP Mitigation Measures 3A.16-1, 3A.16-3 -3A.16-5, Russell Ranch Mitigation Measures 3A.16-1, 3A.16-3.
Proposed GP Policies that Reduce Impacts	Policies PFS 4.1.1 - 4.1.2.
Significance after Implementation of GP Policies	Less than significant; no mitigation required.

Implementation of the 2035 General Plan would result in an increase in population in the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area, which would increase the demand for wastewater collection and conveyance, facilities, thereby requiring additional and/or expanded facilities. The existing and planned collection and conveyance facilities of the City of Folsom, the SRCSD, and EID would have the capacity to accommodate flows from 2035 Plan Evaluation Area. This impact would be less-than-significant.

Development anticipated under the 2035 General Plan would result in the construction and occupancy of new urban uses, 2,218 acres of which would be located within the FPASP area south of Highway 50, with 441 acres of urban uses occurring north of Highway 50. This development would result in an increase in the amount of wastewater generated, and the increased wastewater would result in the need for new wastewater infrastructure to collect and treat future flows. Existing wastewater collection and transmission infrastructure in the area north of Highway 50 (see Figure 19-1) meets current demand, and would be able to service future urban development.

Within the FPASP area, approved new wastewater collection and conveyance facilities. The FPASP is currently not served by municipal wastewater collection and treatment systems, and therefore the implementation of the 2035 General Plan in this area requires the construction of on-site wastewater collection and conveyance facilities and an off-site force main (see Figure 19-2 for the proposed FPASP system).

Table 19-15 includes existing state and City regulations, in addition to policies from the 2035 General Plan and mitigation measures for development of the FPASP area that provide for adequate wastewater infrastructure. The table also sets forth how each cited regulation acts to protect these resources.

Table 19-15 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Wastewater Collection and Treatment Capacity	
Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
FEDERAL REGULATIONS	
<i>Clean Water Act</i>	Sets standards and permitting requirements for the discharge of wastewater to water bodies.
STATE REGULATIONS	
<i>General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems</i>	Requires a Sewer System Management Plan that includes a system evaluation and capacity assurance plan in efforts to minimize sanitary sewer overflows.
<i>Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act</i>	Sets standards and permitting requirements for the discharge of wastewater to water bodies; requires no degradation of receiving waters; establishes basin plans protecting beneficial uses of water.
CITY REQUIREMENTS	
<i>FMC Chapter 13.03</i>	Includes regulations to prohibit and control the discharge of fat, oil, and grease into the sanitary sewer collection system, the discharge of which reduces conveyance capacity.
<i>FMC Chapter 13.08</i>	Prohibits flows exceeding the capacity of conveyance facilities.
FOLSOM PLAN AREA SPECIFIC PLAN EIR/EIS	
<i>Mitigation Measure 3.A.16-1</i>	Requires proof that an adequate wastewater conveyance system has been completed for the FPASP area.
<i>Mitigation Measure 3.A.16-3</i>	Requires demonstration that there is adequate capacity at the SRWTP for new wastewater flows generated by the FPASP area.
<i>Mitigation Measure 3.A.16-4</i>	Requires proof from EID that an adequate wastewater conveyance system has been constructed for the FPASP area.
<i>Mitigation Measure 3.A.16-5</i>	Requires demonstration at there is adequate capacity at the El Dorado Hills WWTP for new wastewater flows generated by the FPASP area.
RUSSELL RANCH PROJECT EIR	
<i>Mitigation Measure 3.A.16-1 (FPASP EIR/EIS)</i>	Requires proof that an adequate wastewater conveyance system has been completed for the Russell Ranch area.
<i>Mitigation Measure 3.A.16-3 (FPASP EIR/EIS)</i>	Requires demonstration at there is adequate capacity at the SRWTP for new wastewater flows generated by the Russell Ranch area.
2035 GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES	
<i>Goal PFS 4.1</i>	Seeks to maintain an adequate wastewater system to meet city residents' needs.
<i>Policy PFS 4.1.1: Wastewater System</i>	Requires the City to ensure the wastewater network is built and maintained to provide cost-effective services.
<i>Policy PFS 4.1.2: Regional Cooperation</i>	Requires coordination with the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District and Sacramento Area Sanitation District to ensure the efficient and environmentally-sound treatment of Folsom's wastewater.

Source: Planning Partners 2018.

The wastewater flows generated by the FPASP have been planned for in the SRCSD Master Plan 2020 and the Interceptor Sequencing Study (SRCSD 2013). The master plan estimates that buildout of the FPASP would generate an average dry-weather flow of 6.82 mgd and a peak wet-weather flow of 14.48 mgd. Because 189 acres of the FPASP would be served by EID, the FPASP-related average-dry weather flow would be 1.24 mgd and peak-wet weather flow would be 2.59 mgd less than those identified in the SRCSD Master Plan 2000 (Folsom 2011). For the 189-acre portion of the FPASP that would be served by EID, the District has confirmed that sufficient transmission and treatment capacity would be available (EID 2016).

The SRCSD 2020 Master Plan provides for expansion of the SRWTP to 218 mgd based on growth expected to be achieved in the Sacramento County region by 2020. This projected capacity specifically includes FPASP-related wastewater flows through 2020. Note that this total does not represent a buildout population total for SRCSD; rather, it represents the amount of growth expected within the SRCSD service area based on projections. The SRCSD has determined that growth within the district is less than what was projected in the 2020 master plan and the SRWTP can provide capacity to future development beyond what was originally anticipated. If substantial population growth or new development occurs before 2020, the SRCSD will reevaluate expansion needs and phase treatment plant expansion to provide for sufficient long-term capacity. (Folsom 2011)

By adhering to 2035 General Plan policies and implementation of adopted mitigation measures, the City would ensure that the wastewater infrastructure necessary to serve its projected population through buildout would be available as demand increases. Implementation of FPASP mitigation measures would ensure demonstration of adequate wastewater conveyance and treatment capacity would be provided for development in the FPASP area and would reduce significant impacts associated with increased demand for on-site wastewater collection facilities. Because there would be sufficient wastewater collection, transmission, and treatment capacity, this would be a less-than-significant impact.

Significance of Impact: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measure USS-3: None required.

Impact USS-4 Have sufficient water supplies available to serve development identified by the 2035 General Plan from existing water entitlements and resources	
Applicable Regulations	Safe Drinking Water Act; Urban Water Management Planning Act; Water Conservation Act of 2009; Sacramento County Superior Court Judgment Case No. 34-2013-00138798; FMC Chapter 13.26.
Adopted Mitigation Measures	FPASP 3A.18-1.
Proposed GP Policies that Reduce Impacts	Goal 3.1; Policies 3.1.1 - 3.1.12.
Significance after Implementation of GP Policies	Less than significant; no mitigation required.

Implementation of the 2035 General Plan would not exceed the water supplies available to the three water purveyors serving the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area. This impact would be less than significant.

As indicated in Figure 19-5, potable water within the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area is provided by three water purveyors:

- The City of Folsom (also provides water to users outside of the city limits)
- The SJWD to City residents north of the American River. Some water is provided directly to users via SJWD infrastructure. For other users in the city, the SJWD wholesales water to the City of Folsom, which in turn distributes the water to users via City infrastructure.
- The El Dorado Irrigation District (to 190 acres within the FPASP area in the southeast corner of the city)

As required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act, (California Water Code, Section 10610 et seq) each of these large water purveyors must prepare and adopt an UWMP every five years, and submit the plan for review by DWR. The California Water Code requires that each UWMP assess the reliability of its water sources over a 20-year planning horizon, and report its progress on 20 percent reduction in per-capita urban water consumption by the year 2020, as required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. A UWMP must also include a comparison of water supply and demand (using forecasts of constrained supplies and future demand under normal, single dry-year, and multiple dry-year conditions).

For the three water purveyors serving Folsom, these comparisons of demand and supply are presented in Tables 19-2 to 19-4, 19-6 to 19-8, and 19-10 to 19-12, respectively. The City of Folsom’s UWMP additionally evaluated demand and supply at buildout of the 2035 General Plan (see Table 19-5). In each case, the evaluation concluded that sufficient water supplies would be available to serve all urban uses within each agency’s service area under normal, single dry year, and multiple dry year conditions.

Table 19-16 includes existing federal, state, and City regulations, in addition to policies from the 2035 General Plan and mitigation measures for development of the FPASP area that would ensure that adequate water supplies would be available to serve existing and future land uses identified in the 2035 General Plan. The table also sets forth how each cited regulation or policy acts to protect these resources.

Table 19-16 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Water Supply

Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
FEDERAL REGULATIONS	
<i>Safe Drinking Water Act</i>	Ensures the quality of Americans' drinking water.
STATE REGULATIONS	
<i>Urban Water Management Planning Act</i>	Requires large water purveyors to demonstrate adequate water supplies under various conditions, and document progress toward state water conservation requirements.
<i>Water Conservation Act of 2009</i>	Establishes required goals for the conservation of water throughout the state.
<i>Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act</i>	Sets standards and permitting requirements for the use of water; requires no degradation of waters; establishes basin plans to protect beneficial uses of water.
<i>CCR Title 23, Chapter 2.7 Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance</i>	Sets water use standards and requirements for the development and maintenance of outdoor landscaping throughout the state.
REGIONAL/CITY REQUIREMENTS	
<i>Sacramento County Superior Court Judgment Case No. 34-2013-00138798</i>	Affirmed the adequacy of the water supply to be provided by the City of Folsom to land uses within the Folsom Plan Area and the Water Supply Agreement between the FPA landowners and the City.
<i>Standard Construction Specifications and Details, General Provisions, Section 4, Domestic Water Supply System Construction</i>	Establishes standards for the design and construction of water infrastructure within the city.
<i>Folsom Municipal Code Chapter 14.20</i>	Establishes the City's adoption of the Green Building Standards Code that requires both indoor and outdoor water conservation measures in residential construction
FOLSOM PLAN AREA SPECIFIC PLAN EIR/EIS	
<i>Mitigation Measure 3A.18-1</i>	Requires the identification and securing of a water supply prior to the approval of land uses within the FPASP area.
RUSSELL RANCH PROJECT EIR	
<i>None applicable</i>	--
2035 GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES	
<i>Goal PFS 3.1</i>	Directs the City to maintain a water system to meet the needs of both existing and future residents.
<i>Policy PFS 3.1.1: Water Master Plan</i>	Requires that the City's Water Master Plan be kept up to date to ensure adequate water facilities.
<i>Policy PFS 3.1.2: Urban Water Management Plan</i>	Requires the City to continue to prepare an UWMP to ensure adequate water supplies and implementation of water efficiency measures.
<i>Policy PFS 3.1.3: Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance</i>	Requires City to continue to require water efficient landscaping.
<i>Policy PFS 3.1.4: New Technologies</i>	Establishes City support to meet the goals of the UWMP and the Water Master Plan.
<i>Policy PFS 3.1.5: Agency Coordination</i>	Establishes City support to coordinate with regional and sub-regional agencies to ensure adequate water supplies.
<i>Policy PFS 3.1.6: Water Quality</i>	Establishes City policy to provide high quality water to customers.
<i>Policy PFS 3.1.7: Water Supply</i>	Establishes City policy to provide adequate water supplies.

Table 19-16 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Water Supply

Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
<i>Policy PFS 3.1.8: Water Resources</i>	Requires the City to coordinate with other agency stakeholders in the development of water resources.
<i>Policy PFS 3.1.9: Water Conservation Programs</i>	Establishes City policy to promote water use efficiency.
<i>Policy PFS 3.1.10: Water Conservation Standards</i>	Requires the City to comply with state water conservation goals.
<i>Policy PFS 3.1.11: Resilient System</i>	Works to ensure a water storage and distribution system that can rapidly recover from system failures.
<i>Policy PFS 3.1.12: Non-Potable Water</i>	Establishes City’s commitment to plumb the FPASP area to be able to receive and use non-potable water for landscaping, and to use non-potable water citywide where appropriate.

Source: Planning Partners 2018.

The regulations, goals, and policies cited in Table 19-16 would act to ensure that the City maintains adequate water supplies by reducing per capita water demands via conservation measures as required by the Folsom Municipal Code and state law and as set forth in the 2035 General Plan, and by replacing the use of potable water with non-potable water where appropriate. Because water use efficiency measures would reduce the per capita use of water over the long term, stresses on existing water supplies would be reduced. The combination of adequate existing supplies to meet future needs coupled with reduced future per capita demands would result in adequate water supplies to meet the needs of land uses developed consistent with the 2035 General Plan. No new supplies beyond those identified in each agency’s UWMP would be needed. This impact would be considered to be less than significant.

Significance of Impact: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

Impact USS-5 Increase the generation of solid waste, resulting in a demand for additional landfill capacity	
Applicable Regulations	Title 27 of California Code of Regulations, California Integrated Waste Management Act, FMC Chapters 8.30 and 8.32.
Adopted Mitigation Measures	None applicable.
Proposed GP Policies that Reduce Impacts	Policies PFS 9.1.1 - 9.1.4.
Significance after Implementation of GP Policies	Less than significant; no mitigation necessary.

Implementation of the 2035 General Plan would allow for the development of new residential and commercial uses within the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area, which would result in an increase in the amount of solid waste sent to landfills. Because 2035 General Plan policies would ensure diversion of solid waste for recycling and greenwaste, and there is adequate landfill capacity, this impact would be less than significant.

Solid waste from Folsom is collected by the City’s Solid Waste Division and diverted into refuse, recycling, and greenwaste. Most refuse from Folsom is sent to Keifer Landfill. Folsom is meeting and exceeding the diversion rates required by the IWMA. As of September 12, 2005, the landfill had a remaining capacity of 112,900,000 cubic yards, with an estimated closure date of 2064. With this much capacity available to serve many jurisdictions in addition to the City of Folsom, it is not likely that additional solid waste from the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area would result in a substantial reduction in the landfill’s available capacity or substantially shorten its lifespan.

Table 19-17 includes existing state and City regulations, in addition to policies from the 2035 General Plan that ensure that adequate facilities for disposal and recycling are in place, and public safety and the environment are protected. The table also sets forth how each cited regulation acts to protect these resources.

Table 19-17 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Solid Waste	
Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
FEDERAL REGULATIONS	
<i>None applicable</i>	--
STATE REGULATIONS	
<i>Title 27 of California Code of Regulations</i>	Establishes minimum standards for the handling and disposal of solid wastes at disposal sites intended to protect the health and safety of the people of the State of California.
<i>California Integrated Waste Management Act</i>	Regulates solid waste, and required that by the year 2000, 50 percent of solid waste would be diverted away from landfills, to recycling and greenwaste programs.
REGIONAL/CITY REQUIREMENTS	
<i>FMC Chapter 8.30</i>	Regulates the collection of solid waste and recycling from construction projects within the city that exceed a cost threshold specified in the chapter.
<i>FMC Chapter 8.32</i>	Regulates the collection of solid waste and requirements for recycling.

Table 19-17 Regulatory Requirements and Proposed 2035 General Plan Goals/Policies Related to Solid Waste	
Measure Identification	How the Regulation or Policy Avoids or Reduces Impact
FOLSOM PLAN AREA SPECIFIC PLAN EIR/EIS	
<i>None applicable</i>	--
RUSSELL RANCH PROJECT EIR	
<i>None applicable</i>	--
2035 GENERAL PLAN GOALS AND POLICIES	
<i>Goal PFS 9.1</i>	Identifies an effective waste management program to reduce the amount of waste entering landfills.
<i>Policy PFS 9.1.1: Collection</i>	Seeks to provide effective and timely collection of residential and commercial solid waste.
<i>Policy PFS 9.1.2: Waste Reduction</i>	Directs the City to support efforts to reduce the amount of waste disposed of in landfills through reusing, reducing, and recycling solid waste; and using conversion technology if appropriate.
<i>Policy PFS 9.1.3: Recycling Target</i>	Directs the City to support efforts to recycle at least 75 percent of solid waste by 2020.
<i>Policy PFS 9.1.4: Composting</i>	Provide greenwaste collection and offer compost education to divert organic material from local landfills provide greenwaste collection and offer compost education to divert organic material from local landfills.

Source: Planning Partners 2018.

Even though urban land uses developed consistent with the 2035 General Plan would increase local generation of solid waste, 2035 General Plan policies and existing regulations related to waste reduction, recycling, and composting would reduce the amount of solid waste generated and sent to the Kiefer Landfill. Further, the 2035 General Plan does not include any components that would violate any applicable state or local solid waste regulations. In fact, Policy PFS 9.1.3 seeks to recycle 75 percent of the City’s solid waste by 2020, which exceeds the CIWMB required 50 percent solid waste diversion rate.

Since it appears that there will be sufficient capacity at Kiefer Landfill to meet the City’s needs, and because of the City’s aggressive programs for diversion, recycling, and greenwaste would minimize the City’s contribution to waste streams at Kiefer Landfill, the City does not anticipate the need for new landfills or to expand existing landfills. The impact would be less than significant.

Significance of Impact: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

Impact USS-6 Increased demand for private utility services	
Applicable Regulations	None applicable.
Adopted Mitigation Measures	None applicable.
Proposed GP Policies that Reduce Impacts	Goal 8.1, Policies 8.1.1 - 8.1.8.
Significance after Implementation of GP Policies	Less than significant; no mitigation required.

Implementation of the 2035 General Plan would allow for the development of new residential and commercial uses within the 2035 Plan Evaluation Area, which would increase local demand for electricity, natural gas, and telecommunication services. The extension of these private utility services could potentially result in the need for the development of new or expanded facilities, the construction of which could possibly result in adverse impacts on the physical environment. Because the programmatic environmental effects of constructing and operating such uses are set forth in Chapters 4 through 21 of this Draft PEIR, this would be a less-than-significant impact.

Future land uses consistent with the 2035 General Plan would result in increases in demand for private utility services that are provided by private service providers. This includes the provision of electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications (phone service and internet) services. In order to provide these services to residents and businesses, additional utility infrastructure would need to be built in order to accommodate the increase in demand in the Folsom FPASP area. North of Highway 50, existing and planned infrastructure is generally capable of serving the 453 vacant parcels scattered throughout the city. In this area of the city, existing private utilities are generally adequate, and would require only minor modification or maintenance to serve projected land uses consistent with the 2035 General Plan.

For future land uses within the FPASP, the following summarizes service providers and anticipated infrastructure for 2035 General Plan buildout:

- The Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) would provide electrical service. All electrical lines under 69 kilovolts (kV) would be routed underground within the rights-of-way of streets in the FPASP. SMUD has indicated that backbone electrical improvements necessary to support the FPASP area would include construction of three electric substations, at undefined locations (Folsom 2011).
- Natural gas service would be provided by Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E), and would be routed underground within the rights-of-way of streets in the FPASP. One or more transmission pipelines and two natural gas regulator stations would be constructed in the FPASP area to serve buildout.
- AT&T has existing underground and overhead telephone service in the vicinity of the FPASP area. AT&T would extend lines and construct facilities to serve the FPASP area concurrently with development phases.

Construction of these facilities could result in adverse environmental impacts. Chapters 4 through 21 of this Draft PEIR evaluate at a program-level the effects of construction and operation of these facilities relative to specific environmental issue areas. The construction of utility infrastructure to support future land uses consistent with the 2035 Draft General Plan would contribute to impacts identified in other impact areas. Future facilities construction plans would be subject to project-level CEQA analysis and mitigation. There is no additional significant impact beyond that considered

comprehensively throughout this Draft PEIR. Therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

Significance of Impact: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measure: None required.