

14.1 Introduction

This section describes the existing environment in the project area and the project's consistency with relevant regulations and policies. This section also identifies potential impacts on public services and utilities associated with the project and identifies mitigation measures to reduce significant impacts.

The following sources of information were reviewed to prepare this chapter.

- Environmental Screening Analysis Final Technical Report (URS Corporation 2006)
- Sacramento County General Plan (Sacramento County 1993)
- El Dorado County General Plan (El Dorado County 2004)
- Elk Grove General Plan (City of Elk Grove 2009)
- Folsom General Plan (City of Folsom 1993)
- Rancho Cordova General Plan (City of Rancho Cordova 2006a)
- Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005)

14.2 Environmental Setting

For the purposes of this analysis, the study area for public services and utilities is defined as 400 feet from the centerline in either direction, for a corridor of 800 feet total. This section provides a regional overview of existing public services and utilities within the project vicinity, as well as within the study area.

14.2.1 Existing Conditions

14.2.1.1 Fire Protection

Fire suppression is the responsibility of various fire districts, which often employ paramedics for emergency medical services. The varied topographic features, environmental settings, and demographics of the study area require fire protection personnel to respond to various types of emergencies in rural, suburban, and urban settings. The wide diversity of emergency incidents require firefighters to be proficient in wildland firefighting, structural firefighting, crash fire rescue, technical rescue, swift water rescue, hazardous material mitigation, and paramedic medical services. Local fire protection districts/departments throughout the study area are discussed below. Figure 14-1 shows locations of fire stations along the Capital Southeast Connector.

Elk Grove

Fire protection services in Elk Grove are provided by a separate agency, the Elk Grove Community Services District. The district maintains an extensive system of fire stations throughout Elk Grove and a portion of the planning area outside the city limits.

Rancho Cordova and Unincorporated Sacramento County

The Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District provides fire protection services and medical services to Rancho Cordova as well as the unincorporated portions of southern Sacramento County. The district has 42 fire stations with approximately 673 paid personnel on its staff.

El Dorado Hills

The El Dorado Hills Fire Department serves the easternmost part of the study area. Operating under the El Dorado County Water District board, the department has 66 paid personnel, 38 volunteers, and operates four stations including emergency medical services.

Folsom

The Folsom Fire Department consists of four fire stations. The department has 82 employees and a service area of 24 square miles. Each of the four stations also provides paramedic/advanced life support services. The emergency medical services division participates in a countywide resource deployment plan that ensures the closest available emergency crew responds to the scene of emergencies, regardless of geopolitical boundaries.

14.2.1.2 Police Protection

Sacramento and El Dorado Counties within the study area are serviced by county sheriff's departments, which are responsible for providing police protection within the unincorporated areas of counties, as well as those incorporated cities that contract with a county sheriff to protect their city (e.g., the City of Rancho Cordova contracts with the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department). The county sheriff serves their citizens by offering an established police force to protect the jurisdictions and the surrounding communities as they grow. Both the Cities of Elk Grove and Folsom have their own police departments. Police station locations are shown in Figure 14-1.

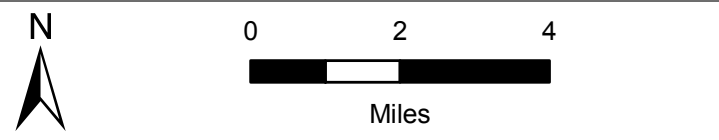
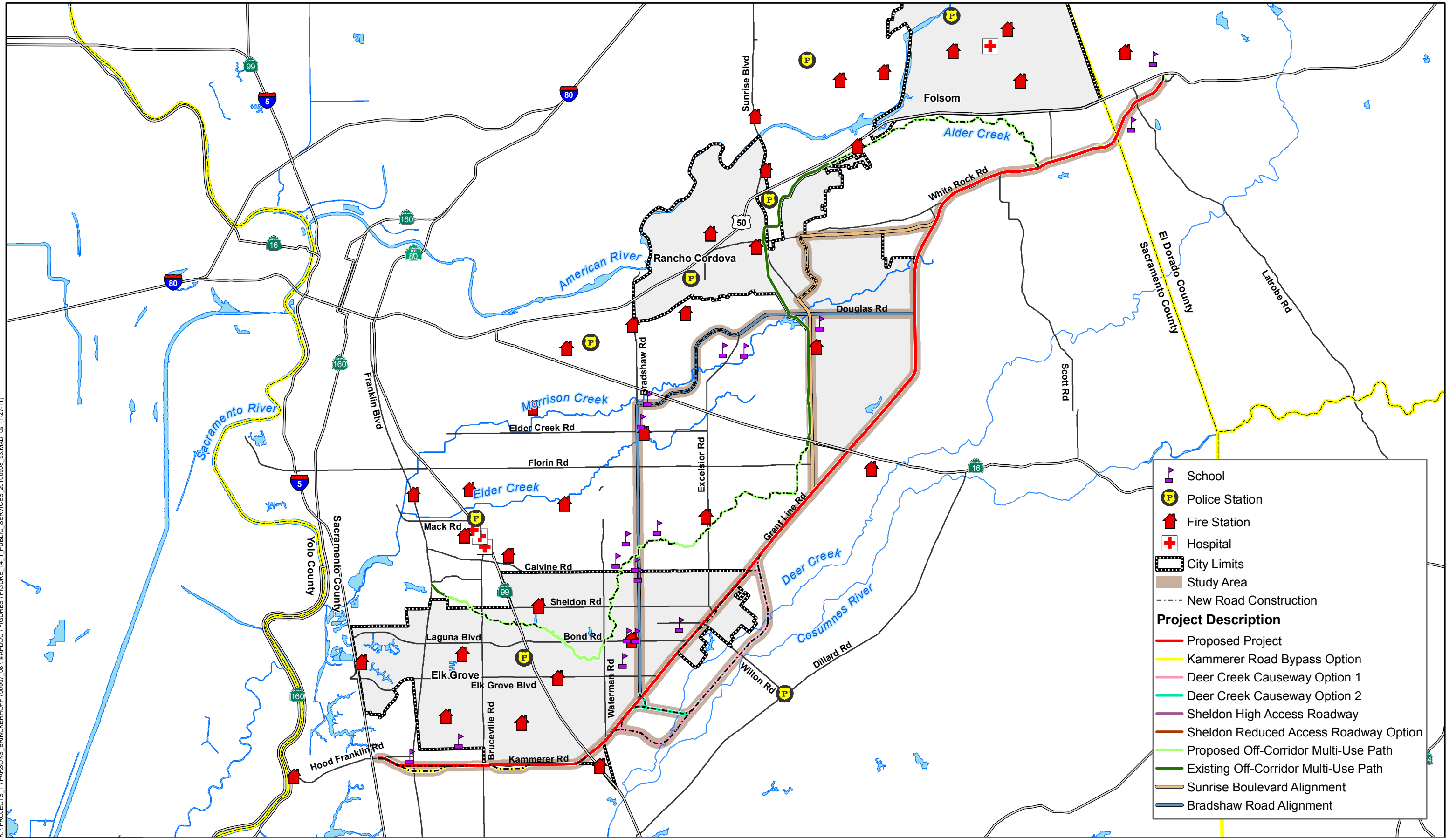
14.2.1.3 Public Schools

Each of the jurisdictions within the study area provide public education facilities and services to its citizens including elementary, middle, and secondary schools, postsecondary, and colleges/universities, as well as special education and adult schools. There are more than 256 elementary, middle, and secondary schools; postsecondary schools and colleges/universities; and special education and adult schools within the study area, as shown in Figure 14-1.

14.2.1.4 Water Supply Systems

In Sacramento County, there are at least 28 public and private water purveyors that are coordinated by the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA). In El Dorado County, the responsibility for water supply rests with the El Dorado Irrigation District. See Figure 14-2 for the locations of water district and agencies in the project area.

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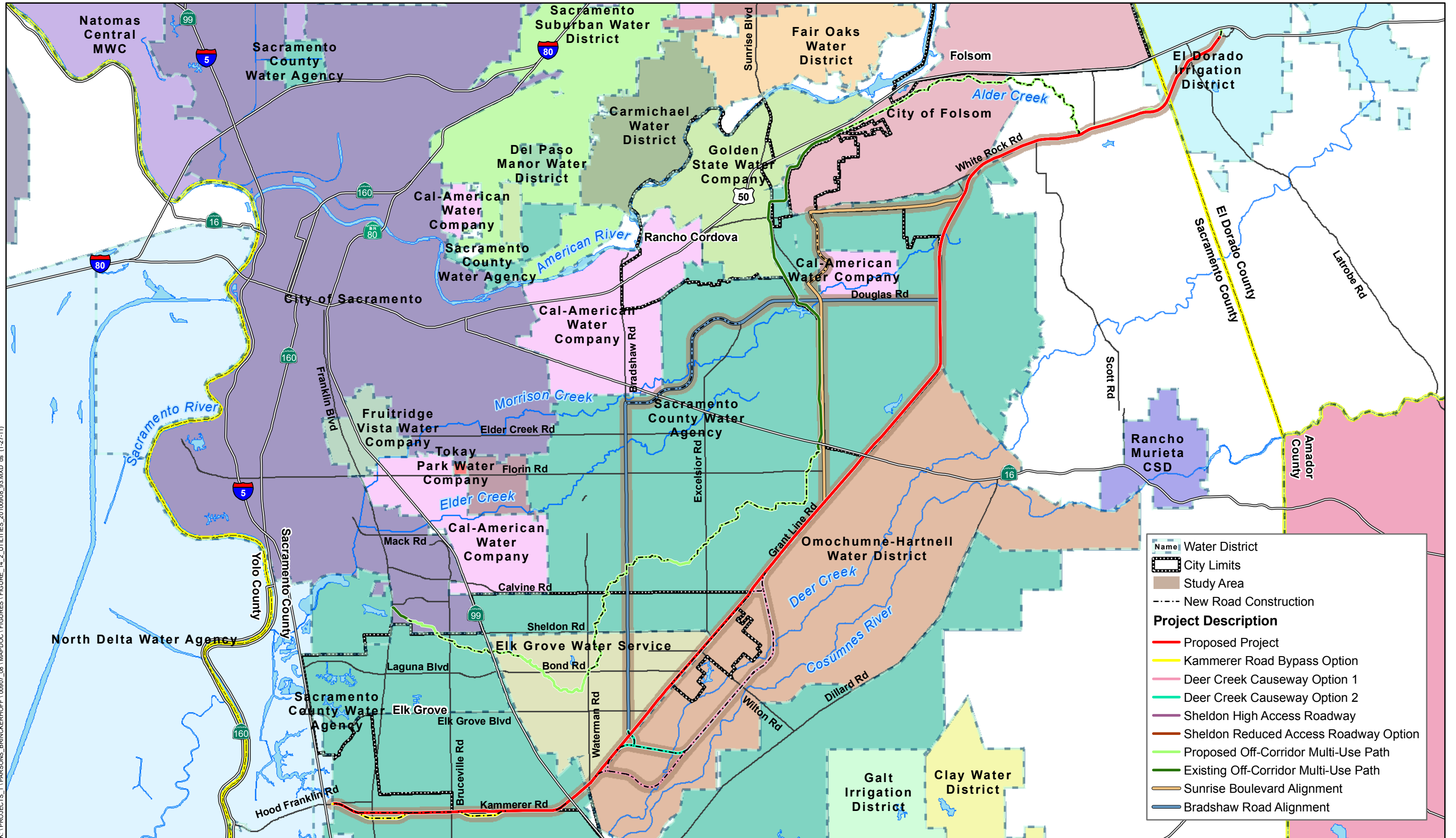


Data Layers Provided by Sacramento County GIS Department, Sacramento County Planning Department, SACOG, El Dorado County, El Dorado County Planning Department, The US Fish and Wildlife Service, and USGS

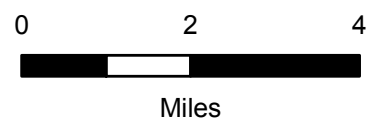


Public Services

Figure 14-1
Plot Date
January 27, 2011



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Data Layers Provided by Sacramento County GIS Department, Sacramento County Planning Department, SACOG, El Dorado County, El Dorado County Planning Department, The US Fish and Wildlife Service, and USGS



Water Districts

Figure 14-2
Plot Date
January 27, 2011

14.2.1.5 Stormwater and Sewage Systems

Within urbanized areas of the region, stormwater is collected in municipal systems and conveyed to the rivers, in accordance with state water quality regulations. Within the study area, several entities provide stormwater management systems. The Sacramento Stormwater Quality Partnership covers the Sacramento County area, including the Cities of Sacramento, Elk Grove, Folsom, and Rancho Cordova.

Within the study area, secondary or advanced sewage disposal and treatment is the responsibility of the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD). The SRCSD serves most of Sacramento County residents. The SRCSD is responsible for operating the wastewater treatment plant, located in Freeport. This county-wide facility is capable of processing up to 300 million gallons of sewage daily. The plant is designed as a secondary treatment plant at this time. In addition to running this plant, the SRCSD is responsible for maintaining large interceptors conveying wastewater from collection points within the cities and urbanized portions of the county and constructing new interceptors as needed.

In El Dorado County, the El Dorado Irrigation District operates and maintains a total of five wastewater systems. The El Dorado Hills treatment plant serves the portion of the project area in El Dorado County.

Portions of Sacramento and El Dorado County not served by the districts are unsewered, with individual homes using onsite septic systems.

14.2.1.6 Solid Waste

For purposes of this analysis, solid waste from project-related construction activities is assumed to be disposed of locally. Sacramento County has nine active solid waste facilities, including three transfer stations and two landfills. El Dorado County owns the Union Mine Disposal Site and leases the operation of the facility to El Dorado Landfill Inc.

14.2.1.7 Electricity and Natural Gas

The Sacramento Municipal Utilities District (SMUD) supplies electric service to Sacramento County. SMUD is the sixth-largest publicly owned utility in the United States, based on the number of customers served. SMUD generates approximately 50% of the power demand of its customers and purchases the remainder.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) is one of the largest combination natural gas and electric utilities in the United States. The company, a subsidiary of PG&E Corporation, serves approximately 15 million people in northern and central California. Within the study area, PG&E provides electric service to El Dorado County. PG&E also provides gas service to the entire Sacramento metropolitan area.

14.2.1.8 Telecommunication Services

Local phone service is provided primarily by AT&T, Inc. (AT&T), although a number of independent telephone companies operate in the metropolitan area as well, including Citizens Telecommunications of California and SureWest Communications. Long distance telephone service is provided by several carriers, including AT&T, and Sprint, among others. AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile, and Verizon Wireless are among the multiple cellular telephone providers to the Sacramento

metropolitan area. Cable television is primarily provided by Comcast Cable, AT&T, and SureWest Communications.

14.2.2 Regulatory Setting

14.2.2.1 Federal Regulations

Clean Water Act

Enacted in 1972, this federal legislation completely revised the pre-existing Water Pollution Control Act. Section 304 of the CWA established primary drinking water standards. States are required to ensure that potable water retailed to the public meets these standards. State primary and secondary drinking water standards are promulgated in 22 CCR 64431–64501. Secondary drinking water standards incorporate nonhealth risk factors including taste, odor, and appearance. The NPDES regulates the discharge of drainage to surface waters. Federal NPDES regulations are administered by the SWRCB and through the RWQCBs. Municipal storm drainage is required to meet board standards under waste discharge regulations/NPDES permits.

14.2.2.2 State Regulations

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Section 13000 et seq.)

The Porter-Cologne Act directs the SWRCB and RWQCBs to prepare Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans), establishing water quality objectives and beneficial uses for each body of water within the regional boundaries including groundwater basins. The Porter-Cologne Act empowers the SWRCB and RWQCBs to protect the beneficial use of California waters. Thereby, it provides broader authority than offered by the CWA alone. The SWRCB and RWQCBs adopt regulations to protect surface water quality.

Under General Construction Permit (Order 2009-0009-DWQ), as discussed in Chapter 8, “Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources,” linear construction projects are required to prepare a NOI and a SWPPP and implement and maintain BMPs to avoid adverse effects on receiving water quality as a result of construction activities. The SWPPP must contain a visual monitoring program; a chemical monitoring program for "non-visible" pollutants to be implemented if there is a failure of BMPs; and a sediment monitoring plan if the site discharges directly to a water body listed on the Section 303(d) list for sediment. The issue of water quality is also addressed in Chapter 10, “Hydrology and Water Quality.”

14.2.2.3 Local Regulations

General Plans

Cities and counties have stated goals, objectives, and policies in their respective general plans related to public services and utilities. The proposed project must comply with the goals, objectives and policies stated in applicable city and county general plans to the extent that those policies are protective of the environment. Table 14-1 lists the specific general plan elements/sections that apply to public services and utilities.

Table 14-1. Applicable Local General Plans

Jurisdiction	Document	Section
El Dorado County	General Plan (2004)	Public Services and Utilities Element
Sacramento County	General Plan (1993)	Public Facilities Element
City of Elk Grove	General Plan (2009)	Public Facilities & Finance, Conservation & Air Quality, and Safety Elements
City of Folsom	General Plan (1993)	Public Facilities Element
City of Rancho Cordova	General Plan (2006a)	Infrastructure, Services & Finance and Safety Elements

Sources: City and county general plans as noted.

14.3 Impacts and Mitigation Discussion

14.3.1 Thresholds of Significance

14.3.1.1 Public Services

The following indicators of potential significant impacts on public services are identified in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines:

- result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities; or
- the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response time or other performance objective for any of the following public services:
 - fire protection,
 - police protection, and
 - schools.

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines is a sample checklist. As such, its suggested impact indicators do not necessarily apply to every project. In this case, the proposed project is a new and expanded road that will not require governmental facilities, and it will not create a demand for any of the above public services. Therefore, none of these checklist items applies to this project and no further analysis is necessary.

14.3.1.2 Utilities

According to Appendix G the State CEQA Guidelines, the following are indicators of potential significant impacts on utilities and service systems:

- exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB;
- 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;

- require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements;
- result in a determination by a wastewater treatment provider that there is not adequate capacity to serve a project's projected demand;
- be served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or
- not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

In the case of this project, not all of the suggested impact indicators apply. Construction and operation of the project would not require additional water or wastewater treatment facilities. The project, as a public project, will be required to comply with all solid waste statutes and regulations; therefore, that indicator does not apply.

Significant impacts to public services would occur if the project would:

- not have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements; or
- be served by a landfill without sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.

14.3.2 Approach and Methods

This section describes potential public services and utilities impacts that could result from implementation of the proposed project and project options. This evaluation of impacts is at a program level. Components of the proposed project and project options may require further project-level environmental review at a later time.

14.3.3 Impacts of the Proposed Project

This section describes the possible impacts on public services and utilities that could result from construction and implementation of the proposed project and project options. Mitigation measures are also discussed, where applicable.

Impact PS-1: Require or Result in the Construction of New Stormwater Drainage Facilities or Expansion of Existing Facilities, the Construction of Which Could Cause Significant Environmental Effects

Implementation of the proposed project will require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities to accommodate drainage from the road. The project will comply with all storm drainage water requirements of the Central Valley RWQCB and the USACE (if applicable), as discussed above, to avoid releasing sediment and other pollutants to surface waters during construction.

Design of the project segments will include project-level environmental review to determine whether expansion of existing or construction of new stormwater drainage facilities is required and will determine significant impacts on the environment and mitigation measures, where applicable.

Operational impacts will be avoided by design, and implementing Mitigation Measures PS-1, PS-2, and PS-3 would ensure impacts on stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure PS-1: Implement Low-Impact Development Techniques for Control of Surface Drainage

The JPA or local jurisdiction will ensure that the project design will employ low-intensity development (LID) techniques and features to maintain the site's predevelopment runoff rates and volumes to the extent feasible. The objective of the LID design is to mimic the site's predevelopment hydrology by including project features and techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain stormwater runoff close to the source. LID design features and techniques can incorporate (but are not limited to) minimizing impermeable surfaces where practical; inclusion of bioretention facilities or *rain gardens*; preserving natural drainages, vegetation, and buffer zones; inclusion of grass swales and channels to direct storm drainage; construction of cisterns to collect water for later use in irrigation; inclusion of vegetated filter strips; and use of permeable pavements.

Mitigation Measure PS-2: Use Drought-Resistant Plants and Irrigation in Project Landscaping

The JPA or local jurisdiction will ensure that the design of the project will include a landscaping and irrigation plan that is based on the use of drought-resistant landscaping materials. This includes the use of suitable drought-resistant native plants, where feasible, and nonnative plants that are suitable to the site, such as grasses. Suitable plants are those matched to the climate, soils, and Sacramento region. No invasive, nonnative plants (as inventoried by the California Invasive Plant Council) nor noxious weeds (as listed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture) will be used in the landscaping plan. The irrigation system design will rely on recycled water or nonpotable water (including water from LID cisterns) whenever available, consistent with quality and health standards. The irrigation system design will include the use of *smart* irrigation controllers to minimize the amount of supplemental water required to maintain the landscaping.

Mitigation Measure PS-3: Construction and Demolition Debris Produced by Implementation of the Proposed Project Will be Recycled and Properly Disposed

The JPA or local jurisdiction will require that the contractor will employ one of the following options for recycling construction and demolition debris:

1. If there is room at the construction site for multiple sorting bins, construction and demolition debris will be sorted and dropped off at recycling facilities. Currently, the following facilities accept sorted construction and demolition waste:
 - Kiefer Landfill
 - Crete Crush, LLC, which accepts brick, gravel, sand, asphalt, concrete, and soil
 - Elder Creek Recovery & Transfer Station BFI
 - EBI Aggregates, which accepts concrete and asphalt
 - Vulcan Materials, which accepts concrete and asphalt
 - Sims Metal Management

- Granite Construction Company, which accepts only clean, separated concrete and asphalt
 - Bell Marine Company, Inc., which accepts concrete and asphalt
 - L and D Landfill Company
 - Sacramento Recycling & Transfer Station
 - Sacramento Habitat for Humanity, which accepts tax deductible donations of clean wood and various building materials
 - Second Cycle, Inc.
2. If the construction site is crowded, or mixed recycling is preferable for another reason, the Sacramento Regional Solid Waste Authority provides a list of certified construction and demolition debris sorting facilities.
- Allied Waste/Elder Creek Transfer and Recovery
 - L and D Landfill Company
 - Waste Management/K&M Recycle America

If a waste type produced by project construction is a type not accepted by regional landfills, the project engineer(s) will ensure that the waste is disposed of in accordance with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Impact PS-2: Not Have Sufficient Water Supplies Available to Serve the Project From Existing Entitlements and Resources, or Require New or Expanded Entitlements

Projects constructed as a result of implementation of the proposed project would not require a substantial supply of water because the projects would be roadway projects only, and the only water use would be for the irrigation of landscaping. As described above, implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-2 would reduce this impact to less than significant.

Impact PS-3: Be Served By a Landfill Without Sufficient Permitted Capacity to Accommodate the Project's Solid Waste Disposal Needs

During the construction phase, the proposed project will generate solid waste due to demolition, grading, excavation, and other construction activities. Design information, specific construction waste generation volumes, and locations of probable disposal facilities are not available at this time. These details will be determined for each individual project at the time of specific project design. As a result, attempting to estimate the volume of solid waste generated by construction and its effects on any specific disposal facility's capacity would be speculative.

An assessment of landfills in the El Dorado and Sacramento Counties was conducted to determine the likelihood of sufficient capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. Although the Union Mine Disposal Site in El Dorado County is listed in the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's Solid Waste Information System as a permitted, active landfill, staff at the Local Enforcement Agency confirmed the landfill has reached maximum capacity and is now closed (Estolas pers. comm.). Therefore, there are no active landfills in El Dorado County. The largest landfill in Sacramento County, Kiefer Landfill, is 660 acres in size, and the maximum permitted throughput for the landfill is 10,815 tons of solid waste per day (California Department of

Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005). As of June 30, 2009, the Kiefer Landfill was using 29% of its capacity, and the estimated remaining life of the landfill was 64 years (Sacramento County 2009). The L and D Landfill is also located in Sacramento County, and the maximum permitted throughput for the landfill is 2,540 tons of solid waste per day. The disposal area of the L and D Landfill is 157 acres in size (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005). As of June 30, 2010, the L and D Landfill was using 87.3% of capacity, and the estimated remaining life of the landfill was 3 years (Mills pers. comm.). Because of the availability of capacity in the Kiefer Landfill facility, this is expected to be a less-than-significant impact. As described above, implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-3 would reduce impacts on regional landfills to less than significant.

14.3.4 Impacts of the Off-Corridor Multi-Use Path Alternative

Impact PS-1: Require or Result in the Construction of New Stormwater Drainage Facilities or Expansion of Existing Facilities, the Construction of Which Could Cause Significant Environmental Effects

Implementation of the Off-Corridor Multi-Use Path Alternative could require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities to accommodate drainage from the paved path. The project will comply with all storm drainage water requirements of the Central Valley RWQCB and the USACE (if applicable), as discussed above, to avoid releasing sediment and other pollutants to surface waters during construction.

Design of this alternative will include project-level environmental review to determine whether expansion of existing or construction of new stormwater drainage facilities is required and will determine significant impacts on the environment and mitigation measures, where applicable. Operational impacts will be avoided by design, and implementing Mitigation Measures PS-1, PS-2, and PS-3, as previously described, would ensure impacts on stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant.

Impact PS-2: Not Have Sufficient Water Supplies Available to Serve the Project From Existing Entitlements and Resources, or Require New or Expanded Entitlements

Implementation of the Off-Corridor Multi-Use Path Alternative would not require water entitlements because it would involve expansion and improvement of the existing off-corridor multi-use path only. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Impact PS-3: Be Served by a Landfill Without Sufficient Permitted Capacity to Accommodate the Project's Solid Waste Disposal Needs

Construction of the Off-Corridor Multi-Use Path Alternative would generate solid waste due to demolition, grading, excavation, and other construction activities. Design information, specific construction waste generation volumes, and locations of probable disposal facilities are not available at this time. These details will be determined at the time of design. As a result, attempting to estimate the volume of solid waste generated by construction and its effects on any specific disposal facility's capacity would be speculative.

An assessment of landfills in the El Dorado and Sacramento Counties was conducted to determine the likelihood of sufficient capacity to accommodate solid waste disposal needs. Although the Union Mine Disposal Site in El Dorado County is listed in the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's Solid Waste Information System as a permitted, active landfill, staff at the Local

Enforcement Agency confirmed the landfill has reached maximum capacity and is now closed (Estolas pers. comm.). Therefore, there are no active landfills in El Dorado County. The largest landfill in Sacramento County, Kiefer Landfill, is 660 acres in size, and the maximum permitted throughput for the landfill is 10,815 tons of solid waste per day (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005). As of June 30, 2009, the Kiefer Landfill was using 29% of its capacity, and the estimated remaining life of the landfill was 64 years (Sacramento County 2009). The L and D Landfill is also located in Sacramento County, and the maximum permitted throughput for the landfill is 2,540 tons of solid waste per day. The disposal area of the L and D Landfill is 157 acres in size (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005). As of June 30, 2010, the L and D Landfill was using 87.3% of capacity, and the estimated remaining life of the landfill was 3 years (Mills pers. comm.). Because of the availability of capacity in the Kiefer Landfill facility, this is expected to be a less-than-significant impact. As described above, implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-3 would ensure impacts on regional landfills would be less than significant.

14.3.5 Impacts of the Project Options

14.3.5.1 Kammerer Road Bypass Option

Impact PS-1: Require or Result in the Construction of New Stormwater Drainage Facilities or Expansion of Existing Facilities, the Construction of Which Could Cause Significant Environmental Effects

Implementation of the Kammerer Road Bypass Option could require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities to accommodate drainage from the road. The project will comply with all storm drainage water requirements of the Central Valley RWQCB and the USACE (if applicable), as discussed above, to avoid releasing sediment and other pollutants to surface waters during construction.

Design of the option will include project-level environmental review to determine whether expansion of existing or construction of new stormwater drainage facilities is required and will determine significant impacts on the environment and mitigation measures, where applicable. Operational impacts will be avoided by design, and implementing Mitigation Measures PS-1, PS-2, and PS-3, as previously described, would ensure impacts on stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant.

Impact PS-2: Not Have Sufficient Water Supplies Available to Serve the Project From Existing Entitlements and Resources, or Require New or Expanded Entitlements

Implementation of the Kammerer Road Bypass Option would not require a substantial supply of water because it is a roadway project only, and the only water use would be for the irrigation of landscaping, if any. As described above, Mitigation Measure PS-2 would ensure this impact would be less than significant.

Impact PS-3: Be Served by a Landfill Without Sufficient Permitted Capacity to Accommodate the Project's Solid Waste Disposal Needs

Construction of the Kammerer Road Bypass Option would generate solid waste due to demolition, grading, excavation, and other construction activities. Design information, specific construction waste generation volumes, and locations of probable disposal facilities are not available at this time.

These details will be determined at the time of design. As a result, attempting to estimate the volume of solid waste generated by construction and its effects on any specific disposal facility's capacity would be speculative.

An assessment of landfills in the El Dorado and Sacramento Counties was conducted to determine the likelihood of sufficient capacity to accommodate solid waste disposal needs. Although the Union Mine Disposal Site in El Dorado County is listed in the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's Solid Waste Information System as a permitted, active landfill, staff at the Local Enforcement Agency confirmed the landfill has reached maximum capacity and is now closed (Estolas pers. comm.). Therefore, there are no active landfills in El Dorado County. The largest landfill in Sacramento County, Kiefer Landfill, is 660 acres in size, and the maximum permitted throughput for the landfill is 10,815 tons of solid waste per day (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005). As of June 30, 2009, the Kiefer Landfill was using 29% of its capacity, and the estimated remaining life of the landfill was 64 years (Sacramento County 2009). The L and D Landfill is also located in Sacramento County, and the maximum permitted throughput for the landfill is 2,540 tons of solid waste per day. The disposal area of the L and D Landfill is 157 acres in size (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005). As of June 30, 2010, the L and D Landfill was using 87.3% of capacity, and the estimated remaining life of the landfill was 3 years (Mills pers. comm.). Because of the availability of capacity in the Kiefer Landfill facility, this is expected to be a less-than-significant impact. As described above, implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-3 would ensure impacts on regional landfills would be less than significant.

14.3.5.2 Deer Creek Causeway Option 1 and 2

Impact PS-1: Require or Result in the Construction of New Stormwater Drainage Facilities or Expansion of Existing Facilities, the Construction of Which Could Cause Significant Environmental Effects

Implementation of either Deer Creek Causeway Option could require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities to accommodate drainage from the road. The project will comply with all storm drainage water requirements of the Central Valley RWQCB and the USACE (if applicable), as discussed above, to avoid releasing sediment and other pollutants to surface waters during construction.

Design of either option will include project-level environmental review to determine whether expansion of existing or construction of new stormwater drainage facilities is required and will determine significant impacts on the environment and mitigation measures, where applicable. Operational impacts will be avoided by design, and implementing Mitigation Measures PS-1, PS-2, and PS-3, as previously described, would ensure impacts on stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant.

Impact PS-2: Not Have Sufficient Water Supplies Available to Serve the Project From Existing Entitlements and Resources, or Require New or Expanded Entitlements

Implementation of either Deer Creek Causeway Option would not require water entitlements because it involves constructing a causeway only, and there would be no landscaping on the causeway. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Impact PS-3: Be Served by a Landfill Without Sufficient Permitted Capacity to Accommodate the Project's Solid Waste Disposal Needs

Construction of either Deer Creek Causeway Option would generate solid waste due to demolition, grading, excavation, and other construction activities. Design information, specific construction waste generation volumes, and locations of probable disposal facilities are not available at this time. These details will be determined at the time of design. As a result, attempting to estimate the volume of solid waste generated by construction and its effects on any specific disposal facility's capacity would be speculative.

An assessment of landfills in the El Dorado and Sacramento Counties was conducted to determine the likelihood of sufficient capacity to accommodate solid waste disposal needs. Although the Union Mine Disposal Site in El Dorado County is listed in the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's Solid Waste Information System as a permitted, active landfill, staff at the Local Enforcement Agency confirmed the landfill has reached maximum capacity and is now closed (Estolas pers. comm.). Therefore, there are no active landfills in El Dorado County. The largest landfill in Sacramento County, Kiefer Landfill, is 660 acres in size, and the maximum permitted throughput for the landfill is 10,815 tons of solid waste per day (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005). As of June 30, 2009, the Kiefer Landfill was using 29% of its capacity, and the estimated remaining life of the landfill was 64 years (Sacramento County 2009). The L and D Landfill is also located in Sacramento County, and the maximum permitted throughput for the landfill is 2,540 tons of solid waste per day. The disposal area of the L and D Landfill is 157 acres in size (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005). As of June 30, 2010, the L and D Landfill was using 87.3% of capacity, and the estimated remaining life of the landfill was 3 years (Mills pers. comm.). Because of the availability of capacity in the Kiefer Landfill facility, this is expected to be a less-than-significant impact. As described above, implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-3 would ensure impacts on regional landfills would be less than significant.

14.3.5.3 Sheldon Reduced Access Roadway Option**Impact PS-1: Require or Result in the Construction of New Stormwater Drainage Facilities or Expansion of Existing Facilities, the Construction of Which Could Cause Significant Environmental Effects**

Implementation of the Sheldon Reduced Access Roadway Option could require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities to accommodate drainage from the road. The project will comply with all storm drainage water requirements of the Central Valley RWQCB and the USACE (if applicable), as discussed above, to avoid releasing sediment and other pollutants to surface waters during construction.

Design of the option will include project-level environmental review to determine whether expansion of existing or construction of new stormwater drainage facilities is required and will determine significant impacts on the environment and mitigation measures, where applicable. Operational impacts will be avoided by design, and implementing Mitigation Measures PS-1, PS-2, and PS-3, as previously described, would ensure impacts on stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant.

Impact PS-2: Not Have Sufficient Water Supplies Available to Serve the Project From Existing Entitlements and Resources, or Require New or Expanded Entitlements

Implementation of the Sheldon Reduced Access Roadway Option would not require a substantial supply of water because it is a roadway project only, and the only water use would be for the irrigation of landscaping, if any. As described above, implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-2 would ensure this impact would be less than significant.

Impact PS-3: Be Served by a Landfill Without Sufficient Permitted Capacity to Accommodate the Project's Solid Waste Disposal Needs

Construction of the Sheldon Reduced Access Roadway Option would generate solid waste due to demolition, grading, excavation, and other construction activities. Design information, specific construction waste generation volumes, and locations of probable disposal facilities are not available at this time. These details will be determined at the time of design. As a result, attempting to estimate the volume of solid waste generated by construction and its effects on any specific disposal facility's capacity would be speculative.

An assessment of landfills in the El Dorado and Sacramento Counties was conducted to determine the likelihood of sufficient capacity to accommodate solid waste disposal needs. Although the Union Mine Disposal Site in El Dorado County is listed in the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's Solid Waste Information System as a permitted, active landfill, staff at the Local Enforcement Agency confirmed the landfill has reached maximum capacity and is now closed (Estolas pers. comm.). Therefore, there are no active landfills in El Dorado County. The largest landfill in Sacramento County, Kiefer Landfill, is 660 acres in size, and the maximum permitted throughput for the landfill is 10,815 tons of solid waste per day (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005). As of June 30, 2009, the Kiefer Landfill was using 29% of its capacity, and the estimated remaining life of the landfill was 64 years (Sacramento County 2009). The L and D Landfill is also located in Sacramento County, and the maximum permitted throughput for the landfill is 2,540 tons of solid waste per day. The disposal area of the L and D Landfill is 157 acres in size (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005). As of June 30, 2010, the L and D Landfill was using 87.3% of capacity, and the estimated remaining life of the landfill was 3 years (Mills pers. comm.). Because of the availability of capacity in the Kiefer Landfill facility, this is expected to be a less-than-significant impact. As described above, implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-3 would ensure impacts on regional landfills would be less than significant.

14.3.5.4 Sheldon High Access Roadway Option**Impact PS-1: Require or Result in the Construction of New Stormwater Drainage Facilities or Expansion of Existing Facilities, the Construction of Which Could Cause Significant Environmental Effects**

Implementation of the Sheldon High Access Roadway Option could require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities to accommodate drainage from the road. The project will comply with all storm drainage water requirements of the Central Valley RWQCB and the USACE (if applicable), as discussed above, to avoid releasing sediment and other pollutants to surface waters during construction.

Design of the option will include project-level environmental review to determine whether expansion of existing or construction of new stormwater drainage facilities is required and will

determine significant impacts on the environment and mitigation measures, where applicable. Operational impacts will be avoided by design, and implementing Mitigation Measures PS-1, PS-2, and PS-3, as previously described, would ensure impacts on stormwater drainage facilities would be less than significant.

Impact PS-2: Not Have Sufficient Water Supplies Available to Serve the Project From Existing Entitlements and Resources, or Require New or Expanded Entitlements

Implementation of the Sheldon High Access Roadway Option would not require a substantial supply of water because it is a roadway project only, and the only water use would be for the irrigation of landscaping, if any. As described above, implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-2 would ensure this impact would be less than significant.

Impact PS-3: Be Served by a Landfill Without Sufficient Permitted Capacity to Accommodate the Project's Solid Waste Disposal Needs

As discussed in Chapter 2, *Project Description*, implementation of the Sheldon High Access Roadway Option Grant Line Road would be widened from four to six lanes under the Rural Road Improvement Standards (City of Elk Grove 2007) consistent with the Elk Grove General Plan. Construction of the Sheldon High Access Roadway Option would generate solid waste due to demolition, grading, excavation, and other construction activities. Design information, specific construction waste generation volumes, and locations of probable disposal facilities are not available at this time. These details will be determined at the time of design. As a result, attempting to estimate the volume of solid waste generated by construction and its effects on any specific disposal facility's capacity would be speculative.

An assessment of landfills in the El Dorado and Sacramento Counties was conducted to determine the likelihood of sufficient capacity to accommodate solid waste disposal needs. Although the Union Mine Disposal Site in El Dorado County is listed in the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's Solid Waste Information System as a permitted, active landfill, staff at the Local Enforcement Agency confirmed the landfill has reached maximum capacity and is now closed (Estolas pers. comm.). Therefore, there are no active landfills in El Dorado County. The largest landfill in Sacramento County, Kiefer Landfill, is 660 acres in size, and the maximum permitted throughput for the landfill is 10,815 tons of solid waste per day (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005). As of June 30, 2009, the Kiefer Landfill was using 29% of its capacity, and the estimated remaining life of the landfill was 64 years (Sacramento County 2009). The L and D Landfill is also located in Sacramento County, and the maximum permitted throughput for the landfill is 2,540 tons of solid waste per day. The disposal area of the L and D Landfill is 157 acres in size (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery 2005). As of June 30, 2010, the L and D Landfill was using 87.3% of capacity, and the estimated remaining life of the landfill was 3 years (Mills pers. comm.). Because of the availability of capacity in the Kiefer Landfill facility, this is expected to be a less-than-significant impact. As described above, implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-3 would ensure impacts on regional landfills would be less than significant.