3.17 Utilities and Service Systems

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):		*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
17.	**UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS—Would the project:**				
a)	Conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b)	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c)	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d)	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e)	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f)	Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g)	Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.17.1 Environmental Setting

Water Services

El Dorado County

The El Dorado Irrigation District provides potable and recycled water and wastewater services within portions of El Dorado County in the Project area, including the communities of Cameron Park, El Dorado Hills, and Shingle Springs (El Dorado Irrigation District, 2010). The El Dorado Irrigation District has three primary sources of water including Jenkinson Lake, South Fork American River, and the Folsom Reservoir. The District serves approximately 100,000 customers and maintains 1,250 miles of water pipelines, 50 miles of canals and ditches, 5 water treatment plants, 36 storage tanks/reservoirs, 38 pump stations, 560 miles of wastewater pipeline and force mains, 4 wastewater treatment plants, and 64 lift stations (El Dorado Irrigation District, 2014a). The District also provides recycled water from two of its wastewater treatment plants, producing more than 1 billion gallons of recycled water each year for almost 4,000 customers and businesses in the El Dorado Hills community (El Dorado Irrigation District, 2014b).

City of Folsom

The City of Folsom Environmental and Water Resources Department provides water services to most of the City of Folsom, drawing all water from nearby Folsom Lake through a combination of appropriative surface water rights for American River water and contract water rights with the Central Valley Project and San Juan Water District (City of Folsom, 2011).

Wastewater Services

El Dorado County

Wastewater services in unincorporated El Dorado County in the Project area are provided by El Dorado Irrigation District, as described above.

City of Folsom

Within the City of Folsom, the City's Wastewater Division manages and maintains the wastewater collection system. This wastewater collection system includes 267 miles of pipeline and nine lift stations. The City of Folsom's wastewater collection system discharges into the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District's sewer system, and is ultimately treated at the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant in the City of Elk Grove (City of Folsom, 2014a).

Solid Waste and Recycling Services

El Dorado County

Within the Project area, solid waste collection, transfer, disposal, and recycling services are provided by El Dorado Disposal for unincorporated El Dorado County including the communities of Cameron Park and El Dorado Hills (El Dorado Disposal, 2014). Waste collected by El Dorado Disposal is taken to Kiefer Landfill, located in Sloughhouse, approximately 10 miles south of the Project. The Kiefer Landfill is permitted to receive 10,815 tons of waste per day; it has a remaining capacity of approximately 112,900,000 cubic yards and is expected to reach its permitted capacity in 2064 (CalRecycle, 2014).

City of Folsom

The City of Folsom Solid Waste Division collects and disposes of refuse, recyclables, and green waste within the city limits (City of Folsom, 2014b). Waste collected in the City of Folsom is taken to the Kiefer Landfill, described above.

3.17.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

No federal regulations pertaining to Utilities and Service Systems apply to the Project.

State

California Integrated Waste Management Act

The Integrated Waste Management Act was enacted in 1989 as Assembly Bill (AB) 939 and codified in Public Resources Code Section 40050 et seq. The Act required cities and unincorporated portions of counties throughout California to divert a minimum of 25 percent of solid waste from landfills by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000. Diversion includes waste prevention, reuse, and recycling. The Act resulted in the creation of the California Integrated Waste Management Board, which now is known as CalRecycle. Under the Act, jurisdictions also have to submit solid waste planning documentation to CalRecycle. The Act also set into place a comprehensive statewide system of permitting, inspections, and maintenance for solid waste facilities, and authorized local jurisdictions to impose fees based on the types and amounts of waste generated.

22 California Code of Regulations Division 4.5

Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations discusses an array of requirements with respect to the disposal and recycling of hazardous and universal wastes. Specific standards and requirements are included for the identification, collection, transport, disposal, and recycling of hazardous wastes. Additional standards are included for the collection, transport, disposal and recycling of universal wastes, where universal wastes are defined as those wastes identified in Section 66273.9 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, including batteries, electronic devices, mercury containing equipment, lamps, cathode ray tubes, and aerosol cans. Requirements include recycling, recovery, returning spent items to the manufacturer, or disposal at an appropriately permitted facility. Division 4.5 of Title 22 also provides restrictions and standards relevant to waste destination facilities, and provides authorization requirements for various waste handlers. Note that Title 22 includes California's Universal Waste Rule, as well as other additional waste handling and disposal requirements.

Regional

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

The mission of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) is to protect water quality by regulating potentially polluting practices and enforcing state and federal laws and policies. The CVRWQCB has jurisdiction over nearly 60,000 square miles of the state. It includes all or part of 38 counties and nearly 80 percent of the state's irrigated agricultural land. The CVRWQCB is responsible for: preparing new or revised policies to address region-wide water quality concerns; adopting, monitoring compliance with, and enforcing waste discharge requirements and NPDES permits; providing recommendations to the State Board on financial assistance programs, proposals for water diversion, budget development, and other statewide programs and policies; coordinating with other public agencies which are concerned with water quality control; and informing and involving the public on water quality issues.

Local

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

El Dorado County's Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) was prepared in accordance with the Integrated Waste Management Act, described above, to demonstrate the County's compliance with the Act's solid waste planning requirements. The Summary Plan element of the CIWMP contains goals and policies, as well as a summary of integrated waste management issues faced by El Dorado County and its cities (El Dorado County, 1995a). It summarizes the steps needed to meet and maintain the 50 percent diversion mandates. The Countywide siting element is required to demonstrate that there are at least 15 years of remaining disposal capacity available to serve all jurisdictions within the County (El Dorado County, 1995b). If the County's annual report to CalRecycle indicates that there is no longer at least 15 years of remaining disposal capacity, the Countywide siting element must be updated to describe and identify the new or expanded solid waste disposal and transformation facilities necessary to provide a minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity (14 Cal. Code Regs. §18755). As described above, the Kiefer Landfill is anticipated to have remaining permitted capacity through 2064.

El Dorado County

City of Folsom

The *City of Folsom General Plan* contains the following policy regarding solid waste disposal (City of Folsom, 1998):

> ***Policy 28.6*:** The City shall encourage community wide recycling in an effort to conserve natural resources and reduce solid waste disposal. This may be established through the development of recycling programs promoted and sponsored by the City with non-profit groups. These programs could include but not be limited to curbside recycling programs, siting of a recycling center or drop off collection centers.

3.17.3 Applicant Proposed Measures

The Project includes no APMs designed by PG&E specifically to address utilities and service systems.

3.17.4 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

a) Whether the Project would exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board: *NO IMPACT*.

The Project would not exceed any wastewater treatment requirements of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. Portable washing stations would be established at various locations throughout the Project alignment to minimize time between the concrete pour and truck clean out. These stations would include dike walls and tarping. Alternatively, self-washing concrete trucks with mobile containment may be used or equipment would be washed and contained in accordance with local encroachment permits. Washed materials are typically allowed to dry before transport and disposal. During construction, portable toilets would be provided for

crews. Construction activities would be temporary, lasting approximately 24 months, and peak construction would employ 45 workers per day. Accordingly, wastewater generated during construction would be limited and handled by a licensed provider in accordance with all applicable requirements. Because the Project would not result in additional staffing at the substation or along the proposed power line alignments after construction is completed, no additional wastewater would be generated during operation or maintenance of the Project. Accordingly, the Project would have no impact with respect to exceeding applicable wastewater treatment requirements. See also, e) below.

b) Whether the Project would 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: *NO IMPACT*.

The Project would not require or result in the construction or expansion of water or wastewater treatment facilities. No such facilities would be developed as part of the Project and no construction-, operation-, or maintenance-related activity is expected to displace or destroy existing water wells, pipelines, or other facilities that provided water or wastewater services in the Project area.

The Project would require water use during construction, primarily as a dust control measure. However, this water use would be temporary in nature and would not generate wastewater that would require treatment or disposal, because it would be ground-applied during dry weather and would be absorbed into the ground or would evaporate, creating no runoff. As described in a), wastewater generated during construction would be limited and handled by a licensed provider with available capacity for the Project's wastewater needs. The Project would not require or result in the construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment plant facilities; therefore, no impact would occur. See also, d) and e) below.

c) Whether the Project would 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: *NO IMPACT*.

The Project would replace existing conductor and poles, and modify existing lattice steel towers. For the towers and poles that would be removed, holes would be filled and compacted, and the area would be smoothed to match the surrounding grade. New unpaved permanent access roads would be smoothed and graded, not increasing the amount of impervious surfaces. Furthermore, minor modifications made to the existing substations are not anticipated to expand the existing facilities.

Since the Project would not substantially increase the amount of impervious surfaces, it would not create a substantial amount of additional runoff water. Therefore, the Project would not require or result in the construction or expansion of storm drainage facilities, and no impact would occur.

d) Whether sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, or whether new or expanded entitlements would be needed: *NO IMPACT*.

Water use during the construction period would be available from existing sources and would not require local water providers to obtain additional water entitlements. The primary use of water during Project construction would be for dust control measures; small amounts of water would also be available for fire suppression. Water would be trucked in from municipal providers (e.g., the El Dorado Irrigation District and/or City of Folsom Environmental and Water Resources Department). As noted in Section 3.9.4, item b), the Project could require about 5.76 million gallons of water during the construction period. This estimate assumes that a 4,000 gallon water truck would be filled four times per day over the duration of Project construction. As noted in APM AQ-1, reclaimed water sources for dust suppression should be used whenever possible. No new or expanded water entitlements would be needed. Project operation and maintenance water use would be similar to existing conditions. Accordingly, the Project would have no impact associated with water supplies.

e) Whether the Project would result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that would serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments: *NO IMPACT*.

As described above in b) and d), the primary use of water during Project construction would be for dust control. This water would evaporate or be absorbed into the ground, and would not require treatment as wastewater. In addition, construction would generate small volumes of sanitary wastewater for a limited time that would be disposed of by a licensed provider with available capacity to serve Project needs. The Project would not result in a determination by a wastewater treatment provider that it has inadequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to its existing commitments; therefore, no impact would occur.

f) Whether the Project would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs: *LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT*.

Project construction would generate various waste materials, in the form of utility poles, utility line cables, scrap metal from the replacement of existing towers and substation modifications, soil, and vegetation.

The Project would require the removal and disposal of approximately 61 tubular steel poles and 80 wood poles and associated hardware, concrete foundations, and conductor. Removed poles would be recycled or disposed of in an appropriate landfill with sufficient capacity to accept the material. Any treated wood poles removed that cannot be recycled would be disposed of in an appropriate disposal facility in accordance with applicable regulations as described in Section 2.7.1.3. As indicated in Section 2.7.1.5, removed conductor would be collected for salvage. Other miscellaneous non-hazardous construction materials that cannot be reused or recycled would be disposed of at the Kiefer Landfill.

Soil and vegetative matter from excavations and clearing for the replacement foundation and poles would be stored at the Project sites and then reused to backfill the holes left by removal of the existing TSPs and wood poles. As described in Section 2.7.1.8, approximately 3,050 cubic yards of soil would be excavated for installation of new poles, and only 2,700 cubic yards of concrete or soil would be needed to backfill holes for new poles. Thus, at least 350 cubic yards of excavated soils would need to be reused, recycled, or disposed of during construction. Some of the excavated soils would be feathered around the work area.

Project operation and maintenance would result in very minimal solid waste generation, similar to the existing facilities.

As described in Section 3.17.1, the Kiefer Landfill is permitted to receive 10,815 tons of waste per day and has a remaining capacity of approximately 112,900,000 cubic yards (CalRecycle, 2014c). Because the majority of waste resulting from the removal of existing structures and materials would be salvageable, the remaining construction waste would be minor and would be accommodated by Kiefer Landfill's daily and total permitted capacity. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

g) Whether the Project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste: *NO IMPACT*.

As discussed above, the Project would generate waste during construction and minimal waste during operation and maintenance. Construction waste would include disposal of a limited amount of materials that would not be recycled or reused. The construction waste generated would be minimal and would be disposed of at the Kiefer Landfill As discussed above, this landfill has sufficient capacity to accept anticipated Project waste.

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