RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

15160 JACKSON ROAD
RANCHO MURIETA, CA 95683
916-354-3700
FAX – 916-354-2082

AGENDA

"Your Independent Local Government Agency Providing
Water, Wastewater, Drainage, Security, and Solid Waste Services"

REGULAR BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS ARE HELD
3rd Wednesday of Each Month

REGULAR BOARD MEETING
June 18, 2014
Closed Session 4:00 p.m. * Open Session 5:00 p.m.
RMCSD Administration Building – Board Room
15160 Jackson Road
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

BOARD MEMBERS

Gerald Pasek	President
Roberta Belton	Vice President
Betty Ferraro	Director
Paul Gumbinger	Director
Michael Martel	Director

STAFF

Edward R. Crouse	General Manager
Darlene Gillum	Assistant General Manager
Greg Remson	Security Chief
Paul Siebensohn	Director of Field Operations
Suzanne Lindenfeld	District Secretary

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

REGULAR BOARD MEETING

June 18, 2014

Closed Session 4:00 p.m. - Open Session 5:00 p.m.

All persons present at District meetings will place their cellular devices in silent and/or vibrate mode (no ringing of any kind). During meetings, these devices will be used only for emergency purposes and, if used, the party called/calling will exit the meeting room for conversation. Other electronic and internet enabled devices are to be used in the "silent" mode. Under no circumstances will recording devices or problems associated with them be permitted to interrupt or delay District meetings.

AGENDA

RUNNING TIME

1. CALL TO ORDER - Determination of Quorum - President Pasek **(Roll Call)** 4:00

2. CLOSED SESSION 4:05

Under Government Code 54957: Public Employee Employment: Title: General Manager.

3. OPEN SESSION 5:00

The Board will discuss items on this agenda, and may take action on those items, including informational items and continued items. The Board may also discuss other items that do not appear on this agenda, but will not act on those items unless action is urgent, and a motion is passed by a two-thirds (2/3) vote declaring that the need for action arose after posting of this agenda.

The running times listed on this agenda are only estimates and may be discussed earlier or later than shown. At the discretion of the Board, an item may be moved on the agenda and or taken out of order. ***TIMED ITEMS*** *as specifically noted, such as Hearings or Formal Presentations of community-wide interest, will not be taken up earlier than listed.*

4. REPORT ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION 5:05

5. COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC 5:10

Members of the public may comment on any item of interest within the subject matter jurisdiction of the District and any item specifically agendized. Members of the public wishing to address a specific agendized item are encouraged to offer their public comment during consideration of that item.

With certain exceptions, the Board may not discuss or take action on items that are not on the agenda.

If you wish to address the Board at this time or at the time of an agendized item, as a courtesy, please state your name and address, and limit your comments to no more than 3 minutes so that others may be allowed to speak.

6. **ADOPT AGENDA** (Motion) *(5 min.)* 5:15

7. **SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES** *(5 min.)* 5:20

8. **CONSENT CALENDAR** (Motion) **(Roll Call Vote)** *(5 min.)* 5:25

All the following items in Agenda Item 8 will be approved as one item if they are not excluded from the motion adopting the consent calendar.

a. **Approval of Board Meeting Minutes**
1. May 21, 2014 Regular Board Meeting
2. June 7, 2014 Special Board Meeting - Budget Workshop

b. **Committee Meeting Minutes** (Receive and File)
1. June 4, 2014 Personnel
2. June 6, 2014 Security
3. June 10, 2014 Improvements

c. **Approval of Bills Paid Listing**

9. **STAFF REPORTS** (Receive and File) (*5 min.)* 5:30
a. General Manager's Report
b. Administration/Financial Report
c. Security Report
d. Water/Wastewater/Drainage Report

10. **CORRESPONDENCE** *(5 min.)* 5:35
a. Email from Betsy Guzzetta, June 11, 2014

11. **ADOPT RESOLUTION 2014-11, IN HONOR OF EDWARD R. CROUSE, GENERAL MANAGER, RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT** 5:40
(Discussion/Action) (Motion) **(Roll Call Vote)** *(5 min.)*

12. **ADOPT RESOLUTION 2014-12, IN HONOR OF DARLENE GILLUM, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER, RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT** 5:45
(Discussion/Action) (Motion) **(Roll Call Vote)** *(5 min.)*

13. **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF REVISED GENERAL MANAGER JOB DESCRIPTION** 5:50
(Discussion/Action) (Motion) **(Roll Call Vote)** *(5 min.)*

14. **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF GENERAL MANAGER EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT** 5:55
(Discussion/Action) (Motion) **(Roll Call Vote)** *(5 min.)*

15. **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS** 6:00
(Discussion/Action) (Motion) **(Roll Call Vote)** *(15 min.)*
a. Joe Blake as District Finance Officer
b. Joe Blake as Regional Water Authority Board Member Representative
c. Paul Siebensohn as Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority Board Member

16. **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF CALIFORNIA WASTE RECOVERY SYSTEMS CONTRACT NINTH AMENDMENT** (Discussion/Action) (Motion) **(Roll Call Vote)** *(5 min.)* 6:15

17. **CONSIDER ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 2014-08, APPROVING THE PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014-2015, INCLUDING CAPITAL PROJECTS** (Discussion/Action) (Motion) **(Roll Call Vote)** *(5 min.)* 6:20

18. **CONSIDER ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE 2014-01, THE PROPOSED SERVICE CHARGE INCREASES AND SPECIAL TAX ADJUSTMENTS** (Discussion/Action) (Motion) **(Roll Call Vote)** *(5 min.)* 6:25

19. **TIMED ITEM - PUBLIC HEARING – TO CONSIDER ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 2014-13, A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM EXPANSION PROJECT** *(10 min.)* 6:30

(Time is approximate but will not be conducted before 5:30 p.m.)

a. Presentation by Staff.

b. The Board President will open a public hearing for public comment on Resolution 2014-13, adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Recycled Water System Expansion Project.

c. The Board President will close the public hearing on Resolution 2014-13, adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Recycled Water System Expansion Project.

d. Board to consider adoption of Resolution 2014-13, adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Recycled Water System Expansion Project. (Discussion/Action) (Motion) **(Roll Call Vote)**

20. **CONSIDER ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 2014-09, AMERICAN RIVER BASIN INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN** (Discussion/Action) (Motion) **(Roll Call Vote)** *(5 min.)* 6:40

21. **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF PAYMENT OF INVOICE FOR ADDITIONAL COSTS FOR WATER LINE VALVE PROJECT** (Discussion/Action) (Motion) *(5 min.)* 6:45

22. **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF TITLE 22 ENGINEERING REPORT AND REPORT OF WASTE DISCHARGE PROJECT AMENDMENT NO. 2** (Discussion/Action) (Motion) *(5 min.)* 6:50

23. **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF RECYCLED WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MODEL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT** (Discussion/Action) (Motion) *(5 min.)* 6:55

24. **RECEIVE WATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION PROJECT UPDATE** (Discussion/Action) *(5 min.)* 7:00

25. **RECEIVE WATER CONSERVATION UPDATE** (Discussion/Action) *(5 min.)* 7:05

26. **ELECTION OF CALIFORNIA SPECIAL DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS, DIVISION 2, SEAT C** (Discussion/Action) (Motion) *(5 min.)* 7:10

27. **REVIEW AND SELECT CONFERENCE/EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES** *(5 min.)* 7:15

28. **REVIEW MEETING DATES/TIMES FOR THE FOLLOWING:** *(5 min.)* 7:20

Next Regular Board Meeting: July 16, 2014

Committee Meeting Schedule:

Finance	June 24, 2014 at 1:30 p.m.
Personnel	July 2, 2014 at 9:00 a.m.
Improvements	July 3, 2014 at 8:30 a.m.
Communications	July 11, 2014 at 9:00 a.m.
Security	July 11, 2014 at 9:30 a.m.
Joint Security	T.B.A.
Parks -	T.B.A.
Security Ad Hoc	T.B.A.

29. **COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS – BOARD MEMBERS AND STAFF** 7:25

In accordance with Government Code 54954.2(a), Directors and staff may make brief announcements or brief reports of their own activities. They may ask questions for clarification, make a referral to staff or take action to have staff place a matter of business on a future agenda.

30. **ADJOURNMENT** (Motion) 7:30

"In accordance with California Government Code Section 54957.5, any writing or document that is a public record, relates to an open session agenda item and is distributed less than 72 hours prior to a regular meeting, will be made available for public inspection in the District offices during normal business hours. If, however, the document is not distributed until the regular meeting to which it relates, then the document or writing will be made available to the public at the location of the meeting."

Note: This agenda is posted pursuant to the provisions of the Government Code commencing at Section 54950. The date of this posting is June 13, 2014. Posting locations are: 1) District Office; 2) Plaza Foods; 3) Rancho Murieta Association; 4) Murieta Village Association.

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Board of Directors Meeting
MINUTES
May 21, 2014
4:00 p.m. Closed Session * 5:00 p.m. Open Session

1. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

President Gerald Pasek called the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Rancho Murieta Community Services District to order at 4:00 p.m. in the District meeting room, 15160 Jackson Road, Rancho Murieta. Directors present were Gerald Pasek, Roberta Belton, Betty Ferraro, and Paul Gumbinger. Also present were Edward R. Crouse, General Manager; Darlene Gillum, Assistant General Manager; Greg Remson, Security Chief; Paul Siebensohn, Director of Field Operations; and Suzanne Lindenfeld, District Secretary. Director Martel was absent.

2. BOARD ADJOURNED TO CLOSED SESSION AT 4:03 P.M. TO DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

Conference with Legal Counsel – Anticipated Litigation involving significant exposure to litigation in one (1) potential case, an April 29, 2014 property damage claim filed by R. Weaver. (Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(2)).

Under Government Code 54957: Public Employee Employment: Title: General Manager.

Director Martel arrived at 4:03 p.m.

3/4. BOARD RECONVENED TO OPEN SESSION AT 5:03 P.M. AND REPORTED THE FOLLOWING:

Conference with Legal Counsel – Anticipated Litigation involving significant exposure to litigation in one (1) potential case, an April 29, 2014 property damage claim filed by R. Weaver. (Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(2)). Nothing to report back.

Under Government Code 54957: Public Employee Employment: Title: General Manager. President Pasek stated once contract negotiations are completed, an announcement will be made.

5. COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC

Ted Hart commented on Stonehouse Park being watered more than 3 days a week.

Phil Neff commented on Lake Guadalupe being filled, body contact, and why boats are allowed. Director Martel commented that the District needs to formally address Mr. Neff's concerns and get Rancho Murieta Association to have this matter addressed at one of their Board meetings. President Pasek suggested staff re-visit body contact rules in the lakes.

6. ADOPT AGENDA

Motion/Gumbinger to adopt the agenda. **Second/Belton. Ayes: Pasek, Belton, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: None.**

7. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

None.

8. CONSENT CALENDAR

Under Agenda Item 8b1, Director Martel gave a brief summary of the goal of the Security Ad Hoc Committee. The Committee is looking at surveillance cameras being placed throughout the community. The cameras will not deter but will help convict suspects and help Security Patrol Officers.

Motion/Belton to adopt the consent calendar. **Second/Gumbinger. Roll Call Vote: Ayes: Pasek, Belton, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: None.**

9. STAFF REPORTS

Under Agenda Item 9d, Director Ferraro asked about the status of the Utilities Supervisor position. Paul Siebensohn stated that about 20 applications were received. The first round of interviews have been conducted. A second round will be scheduled.

Director Martel stated that he heard someone ran over a dog. Chief Remson stated that there has not been any report of such an incident.

10. CORRESPONDENCE

None.

11. RECEIVE 2013 DIVERSION REPORT - Presentation by Jack Fiori, California Waste Recovery Systems

Jack Fiori, California Waste Recovery Systems (CWRS), gave a presentation regarding the 2013 Diversion Report for Rancho Murieta. The items covered in the report included the consolidated tons collected in Rancho Murieta: 1,963 tons of solid waste, 1,085 tons of green-waste and 601 tons of recycled materials for a total of 3,649 tons. A question and answer period followed.

12. PUBLIC HEARING - TO ADOPT RESOLUTION 2014-07, A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR GROUNDWATER WELL AUGMENTATION PROJECT AND APPROVING THE PROJECT

Paul Siebensohn gave a summary of the recommendation to adopt Resolution 2014-07, a resolution adopting a mitigated negative Declaration for the Groundwater Well Augmentation Project and approving the project.

President Pasek opened the hearing at 6:04 p.m.

There were no comments.

President Pasek closed the hearing at 6:05 p.m.

Motion Gumbinger to adopt Resolution 2014-07, a Resolution Adopting the Groundwater Augmentation Well Environmental Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration, authorize the filing of a Notice of Determination under the California Environmental Quality Act

(CEQA), and approve the Project. **Second/Martel. Roll Call Vote: Ayes: Pasek, Belton, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: None.**

13. APPROVE AUGMENTATION WELL CEQA COSTS

Paul Siebensohn gave a brief summary of the recommendation to approve payment to Atkins for Groundwater Augmentation Well Project CEQA Completion and CVFPB Permit Application and approve the proposal from Atkins for Groundwater Augmentation Well Project - Out of Scope Task 1 - Cost Estimate.

Motion/Belton to approve payment to Atkins for Groundwater Augmentation Well Project CEQA Completion and CVFPB Permit Application, in an amount not to exceed $10,971.22. Funding to come from Water Supply Augmentation Reserves.

Approve proposal from Atkins for Groundwater Augmentation Well Project - Out of Scope Task 1 - Cost Estimate, in an amount not to exceed $9,540.00. Funding to come from Water Supply Augmentation Reserves. **Second/Ferraro. Ayes: Pasek, Belton, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: None.**

14. REVIEW OF THE PROPOSED 2014/2015 BUDGET AND CAPITAL PROJECTS

Darlene Gillum gave a brief summary of the 2014/2015 budget and Capital Project. Darlene stated that she will give a more detailed presentation at the Budget Workshop on June 7, 2014.

Motion/Gumbinger to Introduce Resolution 2014-08, waive the first reading and continue to the June 18, 2014 Board meeting for adoption. **Second/Pasek. Roll Call: Ayes: Pasek, Belton, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: None.**

15. PUBLIC HEARING - CONSIDER APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSED SERVICE CHARGE INCREASES AND SPECIAL TAX ADJUSTMENTS

Darlene Gillum gave a brief overview of the proposed rate increase for water, sewer, drainage, solid waste, and security, followed by a question and answer period. With the Board's decision to go to a Stage 1- Water Alert, tiered pricing rates have been removed from the budget.

President Pasek opened the public hearing at 6:33 p.m. and asked for public comments.

No public comments.

President Pasek closed the public hearing at 6:34 p.m.

Motion/Belton to introduce Ordinance 2014-01, waive the first reading and continue to the June 18, 2014 Board meeting for adoption. **Second/Ferraro. Roll Call: Ayes: Pasek, Belton, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: None.**

16. RECEIVE DROUGHT UPDATE

Paul Siebensohn gave a brief update on the drought. On April 25, 2014, Governor Jerry Brown issued an executive order to reaffirm the Stat's need to continue to conserve water. The Order is a

recommendation not a mandate. Director Ferraro stated that the Order also states that homeowner associations cannot fine residents for having brown grass.

17. RECEIVE WATER TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION PROJECT UPDATE

a. Review, Consider, and Possible Approval of Financing and Services Agreement with Various Landowners Concerning Funding for Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project and Related Matters.

Darlene Gillum gave a brief summary of the recommendation to approve the Financing and Services Agreement with Cosumnes River Land, Rancho Murieta Properties, Murieta Industrial Park, Murieta Lakeside Properties, and Murieta Highlands. There has only been a few clean up changes to the language since the last review by the Board.

Director Belton commented on her concerns with the having such little time to review the agreement.

Motion/Gumbinger to Approve the Financing and Services Agreement with Cosumnes River Land, Rancho Murieta Properties, Murieta Industrial Park, Murieta Lakeside Properties, and Murieta Highlands in substantially the form as presented at this meeting and authorize the Board President to approve and sign the final Agreement together with any minor additions or changes deemed necessary or advisable by the Board President in consultation with the Agency General Manager and General Counsel. **Second/Ferraro. ROLL CALL VOTE: Ayes: Pasek, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: Belton.**

Director Gumbinger commended Darlene for all her work on getting this Financing and Services Agreement completed. Directors Ferraro and Belton agreed.

b. Authorize General Manager to Award Bids and Enter Into Contracts with Contractors for the Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project and Authorize General Manager to Assign Contracts to Roebbelen

Darlene Gillum gave a brief summary of the recommendation to authorize the General Manager to award bids and enter into contact with contractors for the Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project.

Motion/Gumbinger to authorize the General Manager to award construction bids for the Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project as listed in the Agenda, approve and sign the construction contracts, and assign those contracts to Roebbelen Construction Management Services, Inc., under the terms of the Professional Services Agreement dated September 18, 2013, but only after (1) the Financing and Services Agreement has been finalized and signed, and 2) the District has received from the Financing and Services Agreement owners the $4 million Letter of Credit and an additional cash deposit of $178,245. **Second/Ferraro. ROLL CALL VOTE: Ayes: Pasek, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: Belton.**

c. Consider Adoption of Resolution Approving Inter-Fund Borrowing to Finance Portion of District's Share of Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project

Darlene Gillum gave a brief summary of the recommendation to approve Resolution 2014-10, approving inter-fund borrowing to finance the District's share of the Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project.

Motion/Gumbinger Adopt Resolution 2014-10, a resolution approving inter-fund borrowing to finance portion of District's share of Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project. **Second/Martel. ROLL CALL VOTE: Ayes: Pasek, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: Belton.**

18. ADOPT REVISED UTILITIES SUPERVISOR JOB DESCRIPTION

Paul Siebensohn gave a brief summary of the recommended changes to the Utilities Supervisor job description.

Motion/Gumbinger to adopt the revised Utilities Supervisor job description. **Second/Belton. ROLL CALL VOTE: Ayes: Pasek, Belton, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: None.**

President Pasek suggested all job descriptions include a requirement to be able to speak English.

19. ADOPT REVISED DIRECTOR OF FIELD OPERATIONS JOB DESCRIPTION

Paul Siebensohn gave a brief summary of the recommended changes to the Director of Field Operations job description.

Motion/Gumbinger to adopt the revised Director of Field Operations job description. **Second/Ferraro. ROLL CALL VOTE: Ayes: Pasek, Belton, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: None.**

2O. APPROVE FINANCIAL RESERVE STUDY PROPOSAL

Darlene Gillum gave a brief summary of the recommendation to approve the proposal from Association reserves to conduct a financial reserve study for the District. President Pasek requested that the Finance Committee meet with them for a kick-off meeting.

Motion/Martel to approve the proposal from Association Reserves to conduct a financial reserve study of the District, in an amount not to exceed $12,900. Funding to come from Water, Sewer, Drainage and Security Operating Budgets. **Second/Gumbinger. Ayes: Pasek, Belton, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: None.**

21. REVIEW AND SELECT CONFERENCE/EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

No discussion.

22. REVIEW MEETING DATES/TIMES

No discussion.

23. COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS-BOARD MEMBERS AND STAFF

Director Martel stated that the ad hoc Security Committee should have a report to the Board in September 2014.

Paul Siebensohn gave a brief summary of the California Rural Water Association 2014 Expo he attended in Lake Tahoe.

Director Gumbinger commented on what a good job David Herrmann and Travis Bohannan did on the water presentation to the Kiwanis club.

Director Ferraro commented on the need for banners regarding the watering schedule. Director Ferraro also commented on what a fine job James Colas did on replacing her meter.

Ed Crouse thanked Darlene for all the hard work she has been doing regarding the Financing and Services Agreement, the budget and all other projects she has been working on.

Director Martel commented on his concern with the airport not complying with what was agreed to with the District.

24. ADJOURNMENT

Motion/Belton to adjourn at 8:04 p.m. **Second/Ferraro. Ayes: Pasek, Belton, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: None.**

Respectfully submitted,

Suzanne Lindenfeld
District Secretary

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Board of Directors Meeting
MINUTES
June 7, 2014
9:00 a.m. Open Session

1. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

President Gerald Pasek called the special meeting of the Board of Directors of Rancho Murieta Community Services District to order at 9:00 a.m. in the District meeting room, 15160 Jackson Road, Rancho Murieta. Directors present were Gerald Pasek, Roberta Belton, Betty Ferraro, Paul Gumbinger, and Michael Martel. Also present were Edward R. Crouse, General Manager; Darlene Gillum, Assistant General Manager; Greg Remson, Security Chief; Paul Siebensohn, Director of Field Operations; and Suzanne Lindenfeld, District Secretary.

2. ADOPT AGENDA

Motion/Belton to adopt the agenda. **Second/Gumbinger. Ayes: Pasek, Belton, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: None.**

3. COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC

None.

4. APPROVE DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION RECRUITMENT PROPOSAL

Ed Crouse gave a brief summary of the proposal from Peckham & McKenney to assist the District in recruiting and filling the Director of Administration position. After a discussion, by consensus, the Board agreed to not move forward with a recruiter and carry this item over to the Regular June 18, 2014 Board meeting for input from the new General Manager.

5. REVIEW 2014-2015 PROPOSED BUDGET

Darlene Gillum gave a summary of the proposed 2014-2015 budget and answered questions the Board had submitted in writing. A discussion followed. By consensus, the Board agreed to remove the $3.15 a month collected for the Van Vleck spray field, the $1.92 a month collected for the Cease and Desist Order reimbursement, and the $23,000 for the Director of Administration recruitment. Darlene will look into reducing the conservation budget and legal fees.

The Board agreed to hold future budget workshops in February of each year.

Director Belton left at 10:30 a.m.

6. COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS-BOARD MEMBERS AND STAFF

Director Martel suggested that the District meet with Rancho Murieta Association (RMA) regarding the cable and lighting of the new North Gate.

Director Gumbinger commented on the shared benefit of the cameras at the new North Gate and suggested that RMA be responsible for replacing the equipment in the future.

Director Gumbinger commented that he felt the workshop was beneficial and would be better earlier in the process. Director Ferraro agreed and thanked staff for coming in on a Saturday.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Motion/Ferraro to adjourn at 11:34 a.m. **Second/Gumbinger. Ayes: Pasek, Ferraro, Gumbinger, Martel. Noes: None. Absent: Belton.**

Respectfully submitted,

Suzanne Lindenfeld
District Secretary

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 6, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Personnel Committee Staff

Subject: June 6, 2014 Personnel Committee Meeting

Director Ferraro called the meeting to order at 9:02 a.m. Present were Directors Ferraro and Gumbinger. Present from District staff was Edward R. Crouse, General Manager; Darlene Gillum, Assistant General Manager; Greg Remson, Security Chief, and Suzanne Lindenfeld, District Secretary.

2. COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC
None.

3. GENERAL MANAGER RECRUITMENT UPDATE
Darlene Gillum stated that President Pasek is working to see if the new General Manager can begin work on June 16, 2014 instead of June 23, 2014.

4. REVIEW GENERAL MANAGER JOB DESCRIPTION
The Committee reviewed the job description and suggested some changes. **This item will be on the June 18, 2014 Board of Directors meeting agenda.**

5. DIRECTORS' & STAFF COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS
Director Ferraro commented on the construction alert and asked about the policy on notifying residents who have reported water leaks and suggested Paul Siebensohn write an article for the River Valley Times and Ranchomurieta.com regarding the policy. David Herrmann stated that District policy was followed by posting the construction alert to the website. Ed Crouse stated that if the reporting party would like a follow up call, they need to leave their contact information. Ed also stated that Directors should be referring residents to call the office or one of the gates regarding any water issues to handle. Staff will discuss posting notices at the locations.

Director Ferraro commented on her calling James Colas, who is acting Utilities Supervisor, being overtime pay for him. Darlene stated yes, any work he does over his regular 40 hours is considered overtime.

Director Gumbinger commented on Rancho Murieta Association (RMA) staff working with District staff on Camino Del Lago.

Director Gumbinger commented on his neighbor's pool overflowing into his yard and that the neighbor stated he had called the gate and asked that the Security Patrol Officer turn off his water. The Patrol Officer must have turned off the wrong valve.

Director Ferraro asked about the hiring of a new Utilities Supervisor. Ed stated that Paul will be making an offer in the next few days.

6. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 9:45 a.m.

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 6, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Security Committee Staff

Subject: June 6, 2014 Security Committee Meeting

---

1. CALL TO ORDER

Director Belton called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m. Present were Directors Belton and Martel. Present from District staff were Edward R. Crouse, General Manager; Darlene Gillum, Assistant General Manager; Greg Remson, Security Chief; and Suzanne Lindenfeld, District Secretary.

2. COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC

None.

3. MONTHLY UPDATES

Operations

The Department is fully staffed and gearing up for summer. Patrol Officers responded to 16 snake calls in April and 18 in May. Be careful and watch your surroundings. As a reminder in the summer months, make sure to keep your vehicle doors locked and do not leave any valuables in sight.

Incidents of Note

Chief Remson gave a brief overview of the incidents of note for the month of May 2014.

Karen Muldoon, Ranchomurieta.com, asked about the reverse 911 call that went out to residents this morning. Chief Remson stated he did not know anything about it but would check.

RMA Citations/Admonishments

Chief Remson reported on the following Rancho Murieta Association (RMA) rule violation citations for the month of May, which included 29 driveway parking, 12 overnight street parking, and 10 speeding. RMA rule violation admonishments and/or complaints for the month of May included 36 open garage doors, 35 loose/off leash dogs, 20 barking dogs, and 10 back area without resident.

Rancho Murieta Association Compliance/Grievance/Safety Committee Meeting

The meeting was held on May 5, 2014 at the Rancho Murieta Association (RMA) office. There was one appearance regarding allowing a dog to run off leash and letters submitted regarding chickens, guest ban, and a children at play sign. The next meeting is scheduled for June 2, 2014.

4. NEW NORTH GATE

Chief Remson gave a brief update on the New North Gate. A question and answer period followed.

Director Belton stated that the South Gate should also have license plate reader cameras.

Director Martel suggested Darlene Gillum contact Greg Vorster, Rancho Murieta Association, General Manager, to discuss the cable needs and lighting needs for the new North Gate.

Director Belton requested that Chief Remson give this update presentation to the Board at the June 17, 2014 Board meeting and include a list of vendors that the Request for Proposal will be sent to.

5. SECURITY AD HOC COMMITTEE
Director Martel stated that a meeting will be scheduled in the next week or so.

6. DIRECTOR & STAFF COMMENTS
None.

7. ADJOURNMENT
The meeting adjourned at 10:36 a.m.

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 10, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Improvements Committee Staff

Subject: June 10, 2014 Committee Meeting Minutes

---

1. CALL TO ORDER

Director Pasek called the meeting to order at 8:31 a.m. Present were Directors Pasek and Gumbinger. Present from District staff were Edward Crouse, General Manager; Darlene Gillum, Assistant General Manager; Greg Remson, Security Chief; Paul Siebensohn, Director of Field Operations; and Suzanne Lindenfeld, District Secretary.

2. COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC

None.

3. UPDATES

Main Lift North Rehabilitation Project

Paul Siebensohn gave a brief update. The Main Lift North Rehabilitation Project's final punch list items have been completed and costs reconciled, which resulted in a nominal negative change order back to the District. This project is has been completed.

Augmentation Well

Paul Siebensohn gave a brief summery. The drilling specification will be revised to simplify it as well as finalize the specification for well site equipping. Re-bidding the project will take place most likely in the winter with the project work to occur in Spring-Summer of 2015.

The IS/MND was adopted and submitted to the State Clearinghouse and County Recorder's office.

The right-of-entry (ROE) access agreements have been obtained for the well project from the landowners. Final easements are pending as the well/s must first be drilled and developed so see if we want the well site/s depending on water production and water quality.

Master Reclamation Permit

The CEQA documentation for the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) report for the future use of recycled water in the District has been posted and delivered to the State Clearinghouse and the Notice of Completion (NOC) received.

Staff received the Recycled Water Expansion Project Draft Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for review. Comments are due back to AECOM next week. The MMRP documents the mitigation measures in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND), including when they are to be implemented and who is responsible for monitoring and reporting their implementation.

Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project
With the financing now in place, the project is commencing. A conference call and a site meeting at the Water Plant with Roebbelen's construction management team were held. We anticipate receiving an updated project schedule soon. Discussion included (1) that the drying bed extension and sodium hydroxide pad can begin as soon as possible; (2) the District's concerns regarding when tie-ins for power and raw water lines will occur, and possibly increasing mandatory water conservation in late September should expected drops in water plant demands not occur as Plant #1 needs to be shut down.

Staff contacted SMUD's design engineer, Aaron Cager, and informed him that the project is proceeding.

4. CONSERVATION UPDATE
Paul Siebensohn stated that staff is continuing to tag residents. Paul stated he would like to change the conservation watering schedule to odd/even to level out the daily water demands.

5. RESOLUTION 2014-09, AMERICAN RIVER BASIN INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
Ed Crouse gave a brief summary of the recommendation to adopt Resolution 2014-09, adopting the American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. The Proposition 84 funding agreement that the District executed in August, 2012, includes a provision (Section 13(e) of the agreement) that local project sponsors adopt the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) within two (2) years of execution of the funding agreement. This resolution satisfies that provision. **This item will be on the June 18, 2014 Regular Board meeting agenda.**

6. ADDITIONAL COST FOR WATER LINE VALVE PROJECT
Paul Siebensohn gave a brief summary of the recommendation to approve the payment of the invoice from Groeniger/Ferguson Water Works, Inc., for additional costs for the Water Line Valve Project. At the April 2014 Board meeting, the Board approved the proposal from Groeniger/Ferguson for the Valve Replacement Project. Staff discovered an additional gasket needed to be replaced. **This item will be on the June 18, 2014 Regular Board meeting agenda.**

7. TITLE 22 ENGINEERING REPORT AND REPORT OF WASTE DISCHARGE PROJECT CONTRACT AMENDMENT, NO. 2
Paul Siebensohn gave a brief summary of the recommendation to approve the Title 22 Engineering Report and Report of Waste Discharge Project Contract Amendment No. 2, for future permit negotiations and public outreach. **This item will be on the June 18, 2014 Regular Board meeting agenda.**

8. RECYCLED WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MODEL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
Paul Siebensohn gave a brief summary of the recommendation to approve the proposal from AECOM to develop a hydraulic model of the District's proposed recycled water distribution system to be used to help refine the recycled water distribution components including previously estimated pipe lengths and head losses, booster pump station requirements, and storage tank locations; recycled water irrigation demands; and peak month supplemental water requirements

in terms of acre-feet per day or gallons per day for three specific periods of time. The Scope of Work includes project management and meetings, collect and review existing data, site visits, model development, model calibration and verification, expanded system modeling and assessment, updating the Recycled Water Program opinion of probable costs, and reporting. **This item will be on the June 18, 2014 Regular Board meeting agenda.**

9. DIRECTORS' & STAFF COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS

Paul Siebensohn commented on changing the drought plan watering schedule for Stage 1 to an odd/even schedule. Director Pasek suggested updating the Code at the same time to include the water capacity of who gets what.

Paul stated that he is working with RMA and the Ranchers regarding Laguna Joaquin watering schedules.

Ed Crouse stated that he is working with Regional Water Authority on including Rancho Murieta Country Club irrigation upgrade in the District's grant.

Ed stated he spoke with GE and everything is on schedule.

Paul Siebensohn stated he is looking into a grant for the Calero Project through the Regional Water Authority.

10. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 a.m.

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 13, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Darlene Gillum, Assistant General Manager
Tracey Hays, Temp Controller

Subject: Bills Paid Listing

Enclosed is the Bills Paid Listing Report for **May 2014**. Please feel free to call me before the Board meeting regarding any questions you may have relating to this report. This information is provided to the Board to assist in answering possible questions regarding large expenditures.

The following major expense items (excluding payroll related items) are listed ***in order as they appear*** on the Bills Paid Listing Report:

Vendor	Project/Purpose	Amount	Funding
California Waste Recovery Systems	Solid Waste Contract	$45,453.99	Operating Expense
County of Sacramento	Quarterly Waste Disposal	$8,663.56	Operating Expense
State of California	Annual Dam Fees	$33,339.00	Operating Expense
T&T Valve and Instrument, Inc.	Chesbro Drain Valve	$8,046.00	Reserve Expenditure
USA Blue Book	Maintenance/Repair Supplies	$5,337.23	Operating Expense
AECOM Technical Services, Inc.	Title 22 Engineering Report Master Reclamation Permit Update Construction Specs	$7,523.55 $81,047.68 $20,031.41 $108,602.64	Reserve Expenditure Reserve Expenditure Operating Expense
Bartkiewicz, Kronick & Shanahan	Legal Services	$13,517.48	Operating Expense
Golden State Flow Measurement.	Meter & Boxes – Equine Center	$6,323.83	Operating Expense

Rancho Murieta Community Services District
Bills Paid Listing for May 2014

Ck Number	Date	Vendor	Amount	Purpose
CM28080	5/1/2014	California Public Employees' Retirement Sys	$32,401.80	Payroll
CM28081	5/1/2014	County of Sacramento	$57.00	670 Memorandum
CM28082	5/1/2014	Guardian Life Insurance	$4,659.60	Payroll
CM28083	5/1/2014	Vision Service Plan (CA)	$466.80	Payroll
CM28084	5/9/2014	A Leap Ahead IT	$3,585.07	Monthly IT Support
CM28085	5/9/2014	American Express	$3,332.80	Monthly Bill
CM28086	5/9/2014	Apple One Employment Services	$862.80	Admin Temp Services
CM28087	5/9/2014	Aramark Uniform & Career Apparel, LLC	$249.08	Uniform Service - Water
CM28088	5/9/2014	Brian Bibby	$100.00	Hot Water Pump -Rebate
CM28089	5/9/2014	Marjorie Bullock	$100.00	Water Pressure Reducing Rebate
CM28090	5/9/2014	California Waste Recovery Systems	$45,453.99	Solid Waste Monthly Contract
CM28091	5/9/2014	Carrillo Enterprises	$3,797.50	Water/Sewer Repair
CM28092	5/9/2014	CVCWA	$100.00	CVCWA Annual Conference
CM28093	5/9/2014	James Coffman	$100.00	Hot Water Pump -Rebate
CM28094	5/9/2014	Capital One Commercial	$1,768.52	Monthly Supplies
CM28095	5/9/2014	County of Sacramento	$8,663.56	Qtr Waste Disposal
CM28096	5/9/2014	Diane Davey	$300.00	Toilet Rebate
CM28097	5/9/2014	Express Office Products, Inc.	$281.35	Office Supplies
CM28098	5/9/2014	FedEx Office and Print Services	$384.54	Stage 1 Water Alert Banners
CM28099	5/9/2014	Gallery & Barton	$82.00	Legal Consulting
CM28100	5/9/2014	Goodwin Cole Co.,Inc.	$259.34	American/CA Flags
CM28101	5/9/2014	Morrison Graf	$200.00	Toilet Rebate
CM28102	5/9/2014	Groeniger & Company	$2,196.72	Meter Boxes
CM28103	5/9/2014	Hach Company	$869.84	Maintenance Supplies
CM28104	5/9/2014	Hall, Jane	$100.00	Hot Water Pump -Rebate
CM28105	5/9/2014	Chester Keil	$300.00	Toilet Rebate
CM28106	5/9/2014	Kjeldsen, Sinnock & Neudeck, Inc.	$4,900.00	Field Survey/Report
CM28107	5/9/2014	David Kjome	$100.00	Hot Water Pump -Rebate
CM28108	5/9/2014	Thomas Maun	$100.00	Hot Water Pump -Rebate
CM28109	5/9/2014	William Ossolinski	$100.00	Toilet Rebate
CM28110	5/9/2014	Pitney Bowes	$54.15	EZ Seal
CM28111	5/9/2014	Prodigy Electric	$2,300.00	Install CIA ditch meter
CM28112	5/9/2014	Rancho Murieta Ace Hardware	$683.25	Monthly Supplies
CM28113	5/9/2014	Rancho Murieta Country Club	$400.00	Toilet Rebate
CM28114	5/9/2014	Roto Rooter Service & Plumbing	$825.00	Harbon Jetting
CM28115	5/9/2014	Cindy Shamrock	$400.00	Toilet Rebate
CM28116	5/9/2014	Pamela Shephard	$100.00	Water Pressure Reducing Rebate
CM28117	5/9/2014	Sprint	$669.47	Monthly Cell Phone Bill
CM28118	5/9/2014	State of California	$33,339.00	Annual Dam Fees
CM28119	5/9/2014	T&T Valve and Instrument, Inc.	$8,046.00	Drain Valve
CM28120	5/9/2014	TelePacific Communications	$515.80	Monthly Phone Bill

Rancho Murieta Community Services District
Bills Paid Listing for May 2014

Ck Number	Date	Vendor	Amount	Purpose
CM28121	5/9/2014	Lorriane Thompson	$100.00	Hot Water Pump -Rebate
CM28122	5/9/2014	U.S. Bank Corp. Payment System	$4,664.29	Monthly Gasoline Bill
CM28123	5/9/2014	USA Blue Book	$5,337.23	Maintenance Supplies
CM28124	5/9/2014	W.W. Grainger Inc.	$1,900.02	Maintenance Supplies
CM28125	5/9/2014	George Williamson	$100.00	Hot Water Pump -Rebate
CM28126	5/9/2014	Zep Sales & Service	$3,938.28	Maintenance Supplies
CM28127	5/9/2014	American Family Life Assurance Co.	$540.25	Payroll
CM28128	5/9/2014	Employment Development Department	$2,962.18	Payroll
CM28129	5/9/2014	Franchise Tax Board	$125.00	Payroll
CM28130	5/9/2014	Legal Shield	$103.90	Payroll
CM28131	5/9/2014	Nationwide Retirement Solution	$1,745.23	Payroll
CM28132	5/9/2014	Operating Engineers Local Union No. 3	$542.88	Payroll
CM28133	5/9/2014	P. E. R. S.	$13,063.50	Payroll
CM28134	5/9/2014	PERS Long Term Care Program	$53.12	Payroll
CM28135	5/9/2014	TASC	$111.15	Payroll
CM28136	5/9/2014	Koff & Associates, Inc.	$1,620.00	Compensation Data
CM28138	5/23/2014	B.S.I.S.	$98.00	Firearms Card Renewal
CM28139	5/23/2014	B.S.I.S.	$35.00	Guard Card Renewal
CM28140	5/23/2014	Action Cleaning Systems	$1,172.00	Montly Cleaning Service
CM28141	5/23/2014	AECOM Technical Services, Inc.	$108,602.64	Title 22 Rep/Construction Updates
CM28142	5/23/2014	All Electric Motors, Inc.	$2,065.01	Electric Motor
CM28143	5/23/2014	American Family Life Assurance Co.	$540.25	Payroll
CM28144	5/23/2014	Apple One Employment Services	$1,908.94	Admin Temp Services
CM28145	5/23/2014	Applications By Design, Inc.	$125.00	Security Data Backup
CM28146	5/23/2014	Aramark Uniform & Career Apparel, LLC	$196.14	Uniform Service - Water
CM28147	5/23/2014	AT&T	$931.78	Monthly Phone Bill
CM28148	5/23/2014	Bartkiewicz, Kronick & Shanahan	$13,517.48	Legal Services
CM28149	5/23/2014	Borges & Mahoney	$1,562.61	Maintenance Supplies
CM28150	5/23/2014	California Laboratory Services	$1,659.14	Monthly Lab Tests
CM28151	5/23/2014	Caltronics Business Systems	$2,407.57	Copier Leases
CM28152	5/23/2014	County of Sacramento	$81.00	Live Scan
CM28153	5/23/2014	Cummins Pacific LLC	$900.61	Service generator
CM28154	5/23/2014	Daily Journal Corporation	$63.87	Public Hearing
CM28155	5/23/2014	Employment Development Department	$2,559.44	Payroll
CM28156	5/23/2014	Eurofins Eaton Analytical, Inc.	$250.00	MIB & Geosmin analysis
CM28157	5/23/2014	Express Office Products, Inc.	$265.82	Office Supplies
CM28158	5/23/2014	Folsom Lake Fleet Services	$82.28	Service #214
CM28159	5/23/2014	Ford Motor Credit Company LLC	$234.78	Lease Payment
CM28160	5/23/2014	Franchise Tax Board	$125.00	Payroll
CM28161	5/23/2014	Golden State Flow Measurement	$6,323.83	Meter Boxes
CM28162	5/23/2014	Groeniger & Company	$780.84	Maintenance Supplies

Rancho Murieta Community Services District
Bills Paid Listing for May 2014

Ck Number	Date	Vendor	Amount	Purpose
CM28163	5/23/2014	Hach Company	$2,320.39	Maintenance Supplies
CM28164	5/23/2014	Hunt & Sons, Inc	$2,913.88	Clear Diesel Fuel
CM28165	5/23/2014	J B Bostick Company	$3,900.00	Paving:Puerto/Camino De Lago
CM28166	5/23/2014	Legal Shield	$103.90	Payroll
CM28167	5/23/2014	Les Schwab Tires	$519.43	2 Tires - Vactor
CM28168	5/23/2014	McMaster-Carr Supply Co.	$1,469.45	Maintenance Supplies
CM28169	5/23/2014	Metal Samples Company	$65.83	Clean & Analyze
CM28170	5/23/2014	Nationwide Retirement Solution	$1,745.23	Payroll
CM28171	5/23/2014	Operating Engineers Local Union No. 3	$542.88	Payroll
CM28172	5/23/2014	P. E. R. S.	$12,510.02	Payroll
CM28173	5/23/2014	PERS Long Term Care Program	$53.12	Payroll
CM28174	5/23/2014	Plaza Foods Supermarket	$9.93	Supplies
CM28175	5/23/2014	Public Agency Retirement Services	$300.00	Trust Admin Fees
CM28176	5/23/2014	Rancho Murieta Assocation	$292.47	Landscaping/Cable Internet
CM28177	5/23/2014	Sacramento Bee	$535.98	AD:Utility Supervisor
CM28178	5/23/2014	Sensus Metering Systems	$1,524.60	Annual Support
CM28179	5/23/2014	Sierra Chemical Co.	$4,915.74	Chemicals & Container Deposit
CM28180	5/23/2014	Sierra Office Supplies	$163.08	Saturation Envelopes
CM28181	5/23/2014	State of California	$96.00	Finger Printing
CM28182	5/23/2014	State of California	$170.00	Carp Stocking Permit
CM28183	5/23/2014	State of California	$1,455.00	ELAP Certificate Renewal
CM28184	5/23/2014	State of California	$100.00	Right of Way Lease
CM28185	5/23/2014	TASC	$62.50	Payroll
CM28186	5/23/2014	TASC	$111.15	Payroll
CM28187	5/23/2014	The Westmark Group, Inc.	$3,622.50	2014 Groundwater Monitoring
CM28188	5/23/2014	U.S. HealthWorks Medical Group, PC	$525.00	Pre-employment Tests
CM28189	5/23/2014	Vision Autoglass	$240.40	Windshield Replacement
CM28190	5/23/2014	W.W. Grainger Inc.	$1,047.88	Maintenance Supplies
CM28191	5/23/2014	Waterwise Consulting, INC	$280.00	Waterwise House Calls
CM28192	5/23/2014	Western Exterminator Co.	$502.50	Monthly Service & Rodent Control
CM28193	5/28/2014	County of Sacramento	$72.00	Recording Fee/FSA
		TOTAL	**$351,454.36**	

Rancho Murieta Community Services District
Bills Paid Listing for May 2014

Ck Number	Date	Vendor	Amount	Purpose
		CFD#1 Bank of America Checking		
CM2721	5/9/2014	Bank of America	$34.19	CFD#1 Admin Fees
CM2722	5/23/2014	Corelogic Solutions, LLC	$165.00	CFD#1 Admin Fees
		TOTAL	**$199.19**	
		EL DORADO PAYROLL		
Payroll (El Dorado)				
Checks: # CM11177 to CM11186		and Direct Deposits: DD07193 to DD07252	$ 108,393.55	Payroll
EFT	5/31/2014	National Payment Corp	$205.51	Payroll
		TOTAL	**$108,599.06**	

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 12, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Edward R. Crouse, General Manager

Subject: General Manager's Report

The following are highlights since our last Board Meeting.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Following selection of Joe Blake as the new general Manager, President Pasek negotiated the proposed agreement. Approval of the Agreement is an item on this Board meeting agenda.

Recruitment for the Director of Administration is on hold until the new General Manager begins.

Darlene and Debby are interviewing for the vacant Accounting Assistant position although a final decision will not be made until Joe weighs in on the selection.

Paul has made his selection for the Utilities Supervisor and an offer letter is being sent today.

FINANCE/IT

A Special Board meeting/budget workshop was held on Saturday, June 7, 2014. After discussion, the Board agreed to remove the Van Vleck spray field fee, the monthly fee collected for the Cease and Desist Order reimbursement, and the $23,000 for the Director of Administration recruitment. This will lower the rate increase. Staff is still looking at other ways to get the overall rate increase to about $4.00.

SECURITY

Chief Remson reports a full staffing with the new gate officer. That is good news with summer around the corner for vacation coverage. Off-duty Sacramento County Sheriff (SSD) Deputies will be used to round out weekend coverage as well as to augment during holidays.

WATER

Water production is up to 2.1 mgd likely due to the recent hot spells. All is well as staff is monitoring demand swings resulting from North/South irrigation schedules.

WASTEWATER

Wastewater flows inched up to .41 mgd, still below normal for the year. Rancho Murieta Country Club (RMCC) is still diverting from the river to extend recycled water deliveries later this fall.

The draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Recycled Water System Expansion Project is scheduled to be approved at this Board meeting.

DRAINAGE

Owing to the lower water usage resulting from our call for conservation, irrigation runoff is way down this year. As a result, flow in the ditches has been low which in turn has reduced weed growth and reduced staff time to cut the weeds. A win-win.

SOLID WASTE

Nothing new to report on the collection side. California Waste Recovery Systems (CWRS) ninth contract amendment is scheduled for approval at this month's Board meeting.

ENGINEERING

Augmentation Well

Paul Siebensohn will be revising the drilling specifications as well as finalizing the specification for well site equipping. Re-bidding will take place in the winter.

Hotel Water Service Agreement

Agreement has been reached and the Financing and Services Agreement has been signed. The Memorandum of Financing and Services Agreement has been signed and filed with the County Clerk Recorder's Office. CRL/RMP Letter of Credit and the cash deposit were received.

670 Financing and Services Agreement

We received the Van Vleck Ranch easement assignment, but one signature from the Retreats was lacking. We are tracking it down. It will be on the July 16, 2014 Board meeting agenda for approval and acceptance.

Murieta Gardens Hotel Site and Street Improvement Plans

Nothing new to report on the plans review.

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 13, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Darlene Gillum, Assistant General Manager

Subject: Administration/Financial Reports

Enclosed is a combined financial summary report for **May 2014**. Following are highlights from various internal financial reports. Please feel free to call me before the Board meeting regarding any questions you may have relating to these reports.

This information is provided to the Board to assist in answering possible questions regarding under or over-budget items. In addition, other informational items of interest are included.

Water Consumption - Listed below are year-to-date water consumption numbers using weighted averages:

	12 month rolling % increase	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Residences	0.0	2,513	2,513	2,513	2,513	2,513	2,513	2,513	2,513	2,513	2,513	2,513	
	Weighted average	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**
Cubic Feet	1670	3074	2996	2932	2114	1633	942	1011	706	627	948	1389	
Gallons per day	416	766	747	731	527	407	235	252	176	156	236	346	
Planning Usage GPD	**583**												

Lock-Offs - For the month of May, there were 15 lock-offs.

Aging Report **–** Delinquent accounts total $52,167 which is 10.4% of the total accounts receivable balance of $500,309. Past due receivables, as a percent of total receivables, have remained stable since April.

Summary of Reserve Accounts as of May 31, 2014 **–** The District's reserve accounts have increased $1,124,495, year to date, since July 1, 2013. The increase is due to the reserve amounts collected in the Water and Sewer base rates, approved fund balance transfers, Letter of Credit reimbursement and interest earned. The District has expended $1,270,019 of reserves since the beginning of the fiscal year, which started July 1, 2013. The total amount of reserves held by the District as of May 31, 2014 is $8,634,408. Please see the Reserve Fund Balances table below for information by specific reserve account.

Reserve Fund Balances

Reserve Descriptions	*Fiscal Yr Beg Balance July 1, 2013*	*YTD Collected & Interest Earned*	*YTD Spent*	*Period End Balance May 31, 2014*
Water Capital Replacement (200-2505)	**2,682,621**	**483,963**	**(347,183)**	**2,819,401**
Sewer Capital Replacement (250-2505)	**2,869,146**	**266,372**	**(716,567)**	**2,418,951**
Drainage Capital Replacement (260-2505)	**26,834**	**50,064**	**(18,922)**	**57,976**
Security Capital Replacement (500-2505)	**51,315**	**50,134**	**(0)**	**101,449**
Admin Capital Replacement (xxx-2505-99)	**0**	**38,382**	**0**	**38,382**
Sewer Capital Improvement Connection (250-2500)	**4,008**	**7**	**(0)**	**4,015**
Capital Improvement (xxx-2510)	**392,601**	**809**	**(0)**	**393,410**
Water Supply Augmentation (200-2511)	**2,448,725**	**4,414**	**(187,347)**	**2,265,792**
Water Debt Service Reserves (200-2512)	**139,260**	**134,777**	**(0)**	**274,037**
Sewer Debt Service Reserves (250-2512)	**163,116**	**95,568**	**(0)**	**258,684**
Rate Stabilization (200/250/500-2515)	**2,306**	**5**	**(0)**	**2,311**
Total Reserves	***8,779,932***	***1,124,495***	***(1,270,019)***	***8,634,408***

PARS GASB 45 Trust **-** The PARS GASB 45 Trust, which is the investment trust established to fund Other Post Employment Benefits, had the following returns:

Period ended April 30, 2014		
1-Month	3-Months	1-Year
.46%	3.88%	9.87%

Financial Summary Report (year to date through May 31, 2014)

Revenues:

Water Charges, year-to-date, are **above budget $18,354 or 1.2%**
Sewer Charges, year-to-date, are **below budget $51 or (0.0%)**
Drainage Charges, year-to-date, are **below budget $435 or (0.3%)**
Security Charges, year-to-date, are **above budget $80 or 0.0%**
Solid Waste Charges, year-to-date, are **above budget $365 or 0.1%**

Total Revenues, which includes other income, property taxes and interest income year-to-date, are **above** budget **$43,007 or 0.8%** (due to $23,107 of late charges, project reimbursements, reconnect and transfer fees, and $18,354 in Water Charges exceeding budget projections). Year to date residential Water usage has exceeded budget projections by 3.2% and year to date commercial Water usage is has under-run budget projections by (.45%). The month of May

usage was under budget projections for both residential and commercial users by (23%), which accounts for a $19,000 reduction in Water Charges overrun for the year.

Expenses: **Year-to-date total operating expenses are below budget $28,613 or (0.6) %. Year-to-date operational reserve expenditures total $33,706.** Operational reserve expenditures cover projects funded from reserves which are also recorded as operational expenses through the income statement as required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Water Expenses, year-to-date, are **above budget $97,734 or 7.2%, prior to reserve expenditures.** Wages are over budget due to the combined effect of the open Utility Worker position, which is now filled, and the actual allocation variance between Water, Sewer and Drainage. Employer Costs are over budget due to the combination of the open Utility Worker position, Medical Opt Out contingency under-run and the variance between the actual allocation of labor charges between Water, Sewer and Drainage and the projected budget allocations. Power is over budget $50,463 due to running of the 500 hp pumps to divert the maximum amount of water from the river during periods of sufficient river flow and the first hit of the demand surcharge. The demand surcharge will be about $6,500 per month for twelve (12) months. Maintenance and Repair, Equipment Rental, Training/Safety, and Other Direct Costs (due primarily to Consulting costs) are also running over budget. Chemicals, Taste & Oder Chemicals, Water Meters, Lab Test, and Permits are the largest areas running below budget. Year-to-date $14,784 of expenses have been incurred from reserves expenditures.

Sewer Expenses, year-to-date, are **below budget by $104,092 or (11.6%), prior to reserve expenditures.** Wages are under budget due to the combined effect of the open Utility Worker position, which is now filled, and the actual allocation variance between Water, Sewer and Drainage. Employer Costs are under budget due to the combination of the open Utility Worker position, Medical Opt Out contingency under-run and the variance between the actual allocation of labor charges between Water, Sewer and Drainage and the projected budget allocations. Other areas running below budget are Power, Chemicals, Lab Tests, Equipment Rental and Other Direct Costs (which includes Hazardous Waste Removal, Vehicle Maintenance, Legal and Consulting). Areas running over budget are Permits and Training/Safety. Year-to-date $0 of expenses have been incurred from reserves expenditures.

Drainage Expenses, year-to-date, are **below budget by $34,383 or (27.2%)**. All areas are running below budget with Wages, Power, Equipment Rental and Other Direct Costs (which includes Consulting and Drainage Flood Work) being the largest areas of under-run. Year-to-date $18,922 of expenses have been incurred from reserves expenditures.

Security Expenses, year-to-date, are **below budget by $42,539 or (4.3%).** Areas running over budget are Equipment Repairs and Vehicle Maintenance. Wages and Employer Costs are running under budget due to the open Patrol Officer position, which is now filled, and a Patrol Officer who was out on a Workers' Comp injury. Areas running below budget are Vehicle Fuel and Other (which includes Telephones, Barcodes, and Vehicle Lease).

Solid Waste Expenses, year-to-date, are **below budget by $10,241 or (1.9%)**. The under-run is related to the Household Hazardous Waste Event budget of 50% of the bi-annual collection event. The budget is planned to collect 50% of the cost of the event every year while the event is planned to be held bi-annually.

General Expenses, year-to-date, are **above budget by $64,907 or 6.4%.** The largest areas running over budget are Insurance (due to the increase in our appraised property value), Legal Consulting, Office Supplies (related to the purchase of the new billing statement stock), IT Systems Maintenance, Community Communications (related to website updates/upgrades) and Other (which includes Director Expense Reimbursement, Temp Clerical, Copy Machine Maintenance, and Consulting (related to the 360 Degree Evaluation Survey and GM Recruitment)). Areas running below budget are Wages and Employer Costs (which are due to the vacant Accounting Assistant position) and Director Meetings.

Net Income: Year-to-date unadjusted net income, before depreciation, is $196,293. Net income/(Loss) adjusted for estimated depreciation expense of $1,011,102 is ($814,809).

The YTD expected net operating income before depreciation, per the 2013-2014 budget, is $158,379 (which is related to a timing issue between receipt of income and planned expenditure; the year-end expected net operating income is ($128)). The actual net operating income is $71,620 higher than the budget expectation due to revenue running $43,007 over budget and total operating expenses running under budget $28,613.

Rancho Murieta Community Services District

Summary Budget Performance Report

YTD THROUGH MAY 2014

	% of Total	Annual Budget	% of Total	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	% of Total	YTD VARIANCE Amount	%
REVENUES								
Water Charges	31.7%	$1,775,230	31.1%	$1,581,655	$1,600,009	31.2%	$18,354	1.2%
Sewer Charges	22.1%	1,237,740	22.3%	1,134,631	1,134,580	22.1%	(51)	0.0%
Drainage Charges	3.2%	180,430	3.3%	165,385	164,950	3.2%	(435)	(0.3%)
Security Charges	21.2%	1,185,510	21.4%	1,086,712	1,086,792	21.2%	80	0.0%
Solid Waste Charges	11.1%	621,072	11.2%	569,316	569,681	11.1%	365	0.1%
Other Income	1.7%	92,550	1.6%	83,241	107,275	2.1%	24,034	28.9%
Interest Earrnings	0.0%	1,140	0.0%	886	1,546	0.0%	660	74.5%
Property Taxes	9.0%	502,800	9.1%	460,900	460,900	9.0%		0.0%
Total Revenues	***100.0%***	***5,596,472***	***100.0%***	***5,082,726***	***5,125,733***	***100.0%***	***43,007***	***0.8%***
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Water/Sewer/Drainage								
Wages	14.5%	809,730	14.6%	717,000	693,955	14.2%	(23,045)	(3.2%)
Employer Costs	6.9%	385,450	7.1%	347,552	335,622	6.9%	(11,930)	(3.4%)
Power	5.8%	325,510	5.6%	276,671	320,724	6.6%	44,053	15.9%
Chemicals	4.3%	240,200	4.0%	196,730	131,293	2.7%	(65,437)	(33.3%)
Maint & Repair	6.2%	345,470	6.0%	293,520	327,444	6.7%	33,924	11.6%
Meters/Boxes	1.0%	54,000	1.0%	48,500	44,930	0.9%	(3,570)	(7.4%)
Lab Tests	1.3%	74,250	1.3%	61,750	51,246	1.0%	(10,504)	(17.0%)
Permits	1.1%	64,300	1.2%	59,800	52,991	1.1%	(6,809)	(11.4%)
Training/Safety	0.4%	21,700	0.3%	17,030	22,316	0.5%	5,286	31.0%
Equipment Rental	0.8%	43,500	0.8%	39,700	48,660	1.0%	8,960	22.6%
Other	7.0%	394,010	6.5%	320,203	308,535	6.3%	(11,668)	(3.6%)
Subtotal Water/Sewer/Drainage	**49.3%**	**2,758,120**	**48.3%**	**2,378,456**	**2,337,716**	**47.8%**	**(40,740)**	**(1.7%)**
Security								
Wages	11.2%	625,100	11.3%	555,000	543,439	11.1%	(11,561)	(2.1%)
Employer Costs	6.7%	374,700	6.9%	339,250	302,046	6.2%	(37,204)	(11.0%)
Off Duty Sheriff Patrol	0.1%	6,000	0.1%	5,500	3,762	0.1%	(1,738)	(31.6%)
Other	1.7%	94,700	1.7%	84,140	92,104	1.9%	7,964	9.5%
Subtotal Security	**19.7%**	**1,100,500**	**20.0%**	**983,890**	**941,351**	**19.2%**	**(42,539)**	**(4.3%)**
Solid Waste								
CWRS Contract	9.7%	543,000	10.1%	497,750	499,532	10.2%	1,782	0.4%
Sacramento County Admin Fee	0.6%	34,680	0.6%	31,790	31,767	0.6%	(23)	(0.1%)
HHW Event	0.2%	12,000	0.2%	12,000		0.0%	(12,000)	(100.0%)
Subtotal Solid Waste	**10.5%**	**589,680**	**11.0%**	**541,540**	**531,299**	**10.9%**	**(10,241)**	**(1.9%)**
General / Admin								
Wages	9.5%	534,200	9.6%	473,702	452,573	9.2%	(21,129)	(4.5%)
Employer Costs	5.2%	292,300	5.4%	263,951	235,742	4.8%	(28,209)	(10.7%)
Insurance	0.8%	45,000	0.8%	41,261	59,226	1.2%	17,965	43.5%
Legal	0.4%	25,000	0.4%	22,000	26,230	0.5%	4,230	19.2%
Office Supplies	0.3%	19,200	0.4%	17,600	27,316	0.6%	9,716	55.2%
Director Meetings	0.3%	18,000	0.3%	16,522	12,100	0.2%	(4,422)	(26.8%)
Telephones	0.1%	4,620	0.1%	4,224	4,321	0.1%	97	2.3%
Information Systems	1.4%	79,000	1.4%	70,306	75,986	1.6%	5,680	8.1%
Community Communications	0.1%	5,900	0.1%	5,500	8,150	0.2%	2,650	48.2%
Postage	0.4%	21,780	0.4%	19,965	20,089	0.4%	124	0.6%
Janitorial/Landscape Maint	0.3%	16,800	0.3%	15,400	15,369	0.3%	(31)	(0.2%)
Other	1.5%	86,500	1.4%	70,030	148,266	3.0%	78,236	111.7%
Subtotal General / Admin	**20.5%**	**1,148,300**	**20.7%**	**1,020,461**	**1,085,368**	**22.2%**	**64,907**	**6.4%**
Total Operating Expenses	***100.0%***	***5,596,600***	***100.0%***	***4,924,347***	***4,895,734***	***100.0%***	***(28,613)***	***(0.6%)***
Operating Income (Loss)	***100.0%***	***(128)***	***100.0%***	***158,379***	***229,999***	***100.0%***	***71,620***	***45.2%***
Non-Operating Expenses								
Water Reserve Expenditure	0.0%		0.0%		14,784	43.9%	14,784	0.0%
Drainage Reserve Expenditure	0.0%		0.0%		18,922	56.1%	18,922	0.0%
Total Non-Operating Expenses	***0.0%***		***0.0%***		***33,706***	***100.0%***	***33,706***	***0.0%***
Net Income (Loss)	***100.0%***	***(128)***	***100.0%***	***158,379***	***196,293***	***100.0%***	***37,914***	***23.9%***

Rancho Murieta Community Services District

Budget Performance Report by FUND

YTD THROUGH MAY 2014

	% of Total	Annual Budget	% of Total	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	% of Total	YTD VARIANCE Amount	YTD VARIANCE %
WATER								
REVENUES								
Water Charges	98.7%	$1,775,230	98.6%	$1,581,655	$1,600,009	98.3%	$18,354	1.2%
Interest Earnings	0.0%	80	0.0%	70	235	0.0%	165	235.7%
Other Income	1.3%	23,830	1.4%	21,846	26,792	1.6%	4,946	22.6%
Total Water Revenues	**100.0%**	**1,799,140**	**100.0%**	**1,603,571**	**1,627,036**	**100.0%**	**23,465**	**1.5%**
EXPENSES (excluding depreciation)								
Wages	28.2%	437,250	28.5%	387,180	425,402	29.2%	38,222	9.9%
Employer Costs	13.4%	208,130	13.8%	187,678	204,497	14.1%	16,819	9.0%
Power	10.7%	166,050	10.4%	141,701	192,164	13.2%	50,463	35.6%
Chemicals	8.0%	124,500	8.4%	114,180	83,234	5.7%	(30,946)	(27.1%)
T&O - Chemicals/Treatment	3.3%	51,000	2.4%	32,900	11,936	0.8%	(20,964)	(63.7%)
Maint & Repair	10.4%	161,070	10.3%	140,270	179,207	12.3%	38,937	27.8%
Meters/Boxes	3.5%	54,000	3.6%	48,500	44,930	3.1%	(3,570)	(7.4%)
Lab Tests	2.3%	36,000	2.0%	27,500	19,890	1.4%	(7,610)	(27.7%)
Permits	2.1%	32,000	2.0%	27,500	18,081	1.2%	(9,419)	(34.3%)
Training/Safety	0.5%	7,500	0.5%	6,800	10,947	0.8%	4,147	61.0%
Equipment Rental	1.5%	23,000	1.5%	20,000	34,532	2.4%	14,532	72.7%
Other Direct Costs	16.2%	251,070	16.4%	222,522	229,645	15.8%	7,123	3.2%
Operational Expenses	**100.0%**	**1,551,570**	**100.0%**	**1,356,731**	**1,454,465**	**100.0%**	**97,734**	**7.2%**
Water Income (Loss)	**16.0%**	**247,570**	**18.2%**	**246,840**	**172,571**	**11.9%**	**(74,269)**	**(30.1%)**
38.9% Net Admin Alloc	**16.0%**	**247,570**	**15.8%**	**215,031**	**234,964**	**16.2%**	**19,933**	**9.3%**
Reserve Expenditures	**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**14,784**	**1.0%**	**14,784**	**0.0%**
Total Net Income (Loss)	***0.0%***		***2.3%***	***31,809***	***(77,177)***	***-5.3%***	***(108,986)***	***(342.6%)***
SEWER								
REVENUES								
Sewer Charges	98.7%	1,237,740	98.7%	1,134,631	1,134,580	98.5%	(51)	0.0%
Interest Earnings	0.0%	140	0.0%	117	390	0.0%	273	233.3%
Other Income	1.3%	15,990	1.3%	14,652	16,317	1.4%	1,665	11.4%
Total Sewer Revenues	**100.0%**	**1,253,870**	**100.0%**	**1,149,400**	**1,151,287**	**100.0%**	**1,887**	**0.2%**
EXPENSES (excluding depreciation)								
Wages	29.7%	315,800	31.2%	279,630	227,927	28.8%	(51,703)	(18.5%)
Employer Costs	14.1%	150,330	15.1%	135,545	111,698	14.1%	(23,847)	(17.6%)
Power	13.5%	143,960	13.6%	121,560	119,551	15.1%	(2,009)	(1.7%)
Chemicals	6.6%	70,300	5.7%	51,200	45,533	5.8%	(5,667)	(11.1%)
Maint & Repair	16.2%	172,500	15.9%	142,250	142,598	18.0%	348	0.2%
Lab Tests	3.6%	38,250	3.8%	34,250	31,356	4.0%	(2,894)	(8.4%)
Permits	2.6%	27,300	3.0%	27,300	30,046	3.8%	2,746	10.1%
Training/Safety	1.3%	14,200	1.1%	10,230	11,369	1.4%	1,139	11.1%
Equipment Rental	1.5%	16,000	1.7%	15,200	12,717	1.6%	(2,483)	(16.3%)
Other Direct Costs	10.9%	116,240	8.7%	78,081	58,359	7.4%	(19,722)	(25.3%)
Operational Expenses	**100.0%**	**1,064,880**	**100.0%**	**895,246**	**791,154**	**100.0%**	**(104,092)**	**(11.6%)**
Sewer Income (Loss)	**17.7%**	**188,990**	**28.4%**	**254,154**	**360,133**	**45.5%**	**105,979**	**41.7%**
29.7% Net Admin Alloc	**17.8%**	**189,020**	**18.4%**	**164,309**	**182,500**	**23.1%**	**18,191**	**11.1%**
Total Net Income (Loss)	***0.0%***	***(30)***	***10.0%***	***89,845***	***177,633***	***22.5%***	***87,788***	***97.7%***
DRAINAGE								
REVENUES								
Drainage Charges	100.0%	180,430	100.0%	165,385	164,950	100.0%	(435)	(0.3%)
Interest Earnings	0.0%	30	0.0%	23	61	0.0%	38	165.2%
Total Drainage Revenues	**100.0%**	**180,460**	**100.0%**	**165,408**	**165,011**	**100.0%**	**(397)**	**(0.2%)**
EXPENSES (excluding depreciation)								
Wages	40.0%	56,680	39.7%	50,190	40,626	44.1%	(9,564)	(19.1%)
Employer Costs	19.1%	26,990	19.2%	24,329	19,427	21.1%	(4,902)	(20.1%)
Power	10.9%	15,500	10.6%	13,410	9,009	9.8%	(4,401)	(32.8%)
Chemicals	3.8%	5,400	3.9%	4,950	1,418	1.5%	(3,532)	(71.4%)
Maint & Repair	8.4%	11,900	8.7%	11,000	5,639	6.1%	(5,361)	(48.7%)
Permits	3.5%	5,000	4.0%	5,000	4,864	5.3%	(136)	(2.7%)
Equipment Rental	3.2%	4,500	3.6%	4,500	1,411	1.5%	(3,089)	(68.6%)
Other Direct Costs	11.1%	15,700	10.4%	13,100	9,702	10.5%	(3,398)	(25.9%)
Operational Expenses	**100.0%**	**141,670**	**100.0%**	**126,479**	**92,096**	**100.0%**	**(34,383)**	**(27.2%)**
Drainage Income (Loss)	**27.4%**	**38,790**	**30.8%**	**38,929**	**72,915**	**79.2%**	**33,986**	**87.3%**
6.1% Net Admin Alloc	**27.4%**	**38,820**	**26.6%**	**33,703**	**36,871**	**40.0%**	**3,168**	**9.4%**
Reserve Expenditures	**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**18,922**	**20.5%**	**18,922**	**0.0%**
Total Net Income (Loss)	***0.0%***	***(30)***	***4.1%***	***5,226***	***17,122***	***18.6%***	***11,896***	***227.6%***
SECURITY								
REVENUES								
Security Charges	96.4%	1,185,510	96.4%	1,086,712	1,086,792	95.8%	80	0.0%
Interest Earnings	0.0%	410	0.0%	316	419	0.0%	103	32.6%
Other Income	3.6%	43,730	3.6%	40,121	47,043	4.1%	6,922	17.3%

Rancho Murieta Community Services District

Budget Performance Report by FUND

YTD THROUGH MAY 2014

	% of Total	Annual Budget	% of Total	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	% of Total	YTD VARIANCE Amount	YTD VARIANCE %
Total Security Revenues	**100.0%**	**$1,229,650**	**100.0%**	**$1,127,149**	**$1,134,254**	**100.0%**	**$7,105**	**0.6%**
EXPENSES (excluding depreciation)								
Wages	56.8%	625,100	56.4%	555,000	543,439	57.7%	(11,561)	(2.1%)
Employer Costs	34.0%	374,700	34.5%	339,250	302,046	32.1%	(37,204)	(11.0%)
Equipment Repairs	0.4%	4,400	0.4%	4,033	16,394	1.7%	12,361	306.5%
Vehicle Maintenance	0.6%	6,700	0.6%	6,125	9,302	1.0%	3,177	51.9%
Vehicle Fuel	1.9%	20,560	2.0%	19,605	18,252	1.9%	(1,353)	(6.9%)
Off Duty Sheriff Patrol	0.5%	6,000	0.6%	5,500	3,762	0.4%	(1,738)	(31.6%)
Other	5.7%	63,040	5.5%	54,377	48,156	5.1%	(6,221)	(11.4%)
Operational Expenses	**100.0%**	**1,100,500**	**100.0%**	**983,890**	**941,351**	**100.0%**	**(42,539)**	**(4.3%)**
Security Income (Loss)	**11.7%**	**129,150**	**14.6%**	**143,259**	**192,903**	**20.5%**	**49,644**	**34.7%**
20.3% Net Admin Alloc	**11.7%**	**129,190**	**11.4%**	**112,186**	**122,652**	**13.0%**	**10,466**	**9.3%**
Total Net Income (Loss)	***0.0%***	***(40)***	***3.2%***	***31,073***	***70,251***	***7.5%***	***39,178***	***126.1%***
SOLID WASTE								
REVENUES								
Solid Waste Charges	99.9%	621,072	99.9%	569,316	569,681	100.0%	365	0.1%
Interest Earnings	0.1%	400	0.1%	300	284	0.0%	(16)	(5.3%)
Total Solid Waste Revenues	**100.0%**	**621,472**	**100.0%**	**569,616**	**569,965**	**100.0%**	**349**	**0.1%**
EXPENSES (excluding depreciation)								
CWRS Contract	92.1%	543,000	91.9%	497,750	499,532	94.0%	1,782	0.4%
Sacramento County Admin Fee	5.9%	34,680	5.9%	31,790	31,767	6.0%	(23)	(0.1%)
HHW Event	2.0%	12,000	2.2%	12,000		0.0%	(12,000)	(100.0%)
Operational Expenses	**100.0%**	**589,680**	**100.0%**	**541,540**	**531,299**	**100.0%**	**(10,241)**	**(1.9%)**
Solid Waste Income (Loss)	**5.4%**	**31,792**	**5.2%**	**28,076**	**38,666**	**7.3%**	**10,590**	**37.7%**
5.0% Net Admin Alloc	**5.4%**	**31,820**	**5.1%**	**27,650**	**30,201**	**5.7%**	**2,551**	**9.2%**
Total Net Income (Loss)	***0.0%***	***(28)***	***0.1%***	***426***	***8,465***	***1.6%***	***8,039***	***1,887.1%***
OVERALL NET INCOME(LOSS)	***100.0%***	***(128)***	***100.0%***	***158,379***	***196,294***	***100.0%***	***37,915***	***23.9%***

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

INVESTMENT REPORT

INSTITUTION		YIELD	BALANCE
	CASH BALANCE AS OF MAY 31, 2014		
CSD FUNDS			
EL DORADO SAVINGS BANK			
SAVINGS		0.03%	$ 343,802.81
CHECKING		0.02%	$ 26,882.79
PAYROLL		0.02%	$ 72,941.63
AMERICAN WEST BANK			
EFT		0.05%	$ 169,539.56
LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND (LAIF)			
UNRESTRICTED			$ -
RESTRICTED RESERVES		0.23%	$ 5,693,066.68
CALIFORNIA ASSET MGMT (CAMP)			
OPERATION ACCOUNT		0.06%	$ 3,597,075.09
UNION BANK			
PARS GASB45 TRUST	(balance as of 4/30/14)		$ 545,257.92
	TOTAL		**$ 10,448,566.48**
BOND FUNDS			
COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT NO. 1 (CFD)			
BANK OF AMERICA			
CHECKING		N/A	$ 262,978.73
CALIFORNIA ASSET MGMT (CAMP)			
SPECIAL TAX		0.05%	$ 8,303.34
US BANK			
SPECIAL TAX REFUND		0.00%	$ -
BOND RESERVE FUND/ SPECIAL TAX FUND		0.00%	$ -
	TOTAL		**$ 271,282.07**
	TOTAL ALL FUNDS		**$ 10,719,848.55**

The investments comply with the CSD adopted investment policy.

PREPARED BY: Darlene Gillum
Assistant General Manager

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 10, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Greg Remson, Security Chief

Subject: Security Report for the Month of May 2014

OPERATIONS

The Department is fully staffed and gearing up for summer. Patrol Officers responded to 16 snake calls in April and 18 in May. Be careful and watch your surroundings. As a reminder in the summer months, make sure to keep your vehicle doors locked and do not leave any valuables in sight.

INCIDENTS OF NOTE

May 10, Saturday, reported at 11:49 a.m. Theft on Puerto Drive. Lawn equipment was taken from a garden shed.

May 16, Friday, reported at 9:00 a.m. Assault with a deadly weapon. A golf cart driver was driving the wrong way on Murieta Parkway at the Villas. An adult and child were riding their bicycles on the correct side of the roadway. Words were exchanged between the cart driver and the adult bicycle rider regarding the unsafe cart driving. When the cart driver was leaving he hit the adult bicycle rider with his golf cart, causing a leg injury. The cart driver left the area but was later identified. California Highway Patrol (CHP) and Sacramento Metro Fire Department (SMFD) were notified and responded. The injured bicycle rider declined medical attention and CHP will follow up on the incident.

May 27, Tuesday, reported at 8:24 a.m. Hit and run. A golf cart was double parked talking to someone on Puerto Drive near Fuente De Paz. A passing vehicle hit the rear bumper and drove off. There was moderate damage to the golf cart but no injuries.

May 28, Wednesday, reported at 10:35 p.m. Single vehicle roll over accident on Jackson Road between the North and South Gates. Minor injuries.

May 30, Friday, reported at 4:54 p.m. Country Store. Reporting party said a vehicle struck his vehicle then left heading towards the airport. The victim obtained a partial license plate number. The area checked clear and the victim was referred to CHP for a report.

May 31, Saturday, reported at 8:23 am. Assault with a deadly weapon, resisting arrest with force or violence, threatening with a weapon. Carreta Lane. 27 year old son threatened neighbor and Sacramento Sheriff Department (SSD) deputy with a knife and locked himself in the house. SSD attempted to get him to come out, but he refused. Later his father went in the house and was hit in the head by the son with a golf club. SSD entered the house and took son into custody. Father was transported to the hospital by ambulance; son was transported to jail by SSD. Security Patrol

Officers and Gate Officers did an excellent job providing traffic control, support, and information to SSD during the event.

During the month of May, District Security Patrol Officers also responded to complaints of loud music, parties and disturbances.

RANCHO MURIETA ASSOCIATION COMPLIANCE/GRIEVANCE/SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING

The meeting was held on May 5, 2014 at the Rancho Murieta Association (RMA) office. There was one appearance regarding allowing a dog to run off leash and letters submitted regarding chickens, guest ban, and a children at play sign. The next meeting is scheduled for June 2, 2014.

NEW NORTH GATE

A design (?) team meeting was held on May 23, 2014. The discussion included finalizing the landscaping plan, interior colors, and roofing materials. I will be meeting with RMA and their architect, electrical contractor, and camera vendor within the next two (2) weeks to discuss conduit wiring and camera placement. Initial bids regarding cameras, gate operators, and barcode readers were presented to the Security Committee and will be forwarded to Greg Vorster and the RMA North Gate Committee for review. I will coordinate a follow-up meeting with RMA to discuss procurement and bidding of the camera and gate equipment.

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 10, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Paul Siebensohn, Director of Field Operations

Subject: Water/Wastewater/Drainage Report

The following is District Field Operations information and projects staff has worked on since the last Board meeting.

WATER

Current water production flow set points for Plant #1 are 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and Plant #2 at 1.1 MGD, operating an average of 19.1 hours per day for an average production flow of 1.66 MGD. Total potable water production for May 2014 was approximately 47.582 million gallons (MG) or 146 acre-feet (af), up from April's total of 27.211 million gallons (MG) or 83.5 af. This is 10% below the last 5 year's average production. Based off of production versus number of connections, the average usage per customer connection was 587 gallons per day (gpd) during May. This is 57 gpd or 8.8% lower than the past 5 year average of 644 gpd.

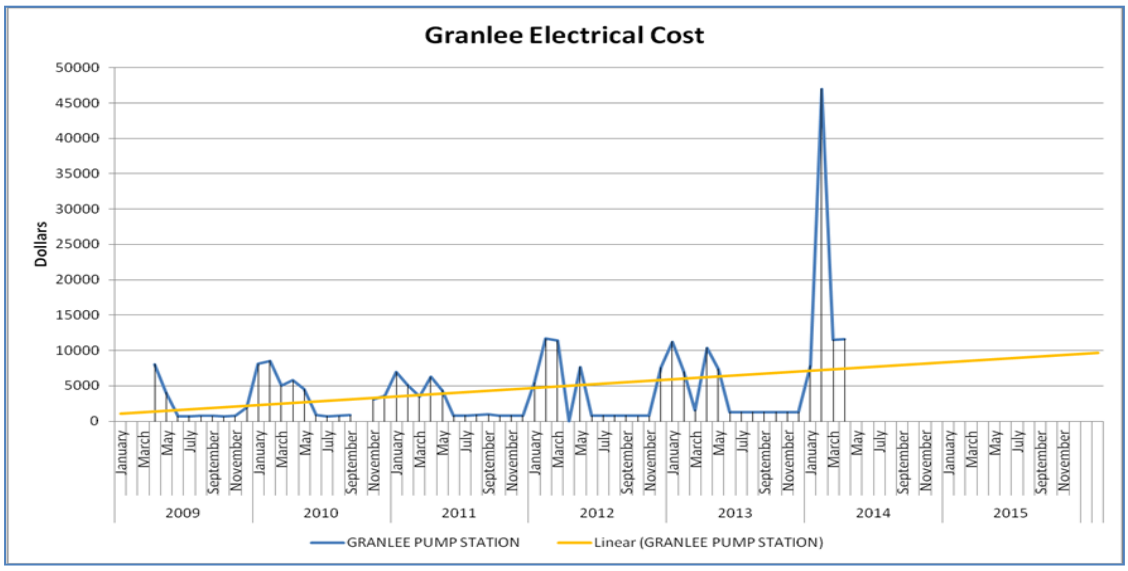
Maintenance included: installation of sound attenuating materials in our Rio Oso water booster station to comply with a neighbor's complaint of too much noise from the facility (*photo below*); removal of an non-necessary air release valve in preparation of the Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project; repair to Rio Oso booster pump air release valve piping; replacement of wiring for Plant #2 backwash decant pump; testing of Plant #2 effluent discharge #1 on VFD to determine if power savings can be achieved for discharge pumping vs. fixed speed pump; and annual calibrations of all water meters were completed last month.

WATER SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Only 0.17" of rain was received in May and evaporation was 7.11".

Calero spillway

On June 4, 2014, the combined raw water storage for Calero, Chesbro, and Clementia Reservoirs measured approximately 1,629.2 MG (5,000 acre-feet). For Calero and Chesbro alone, the storage measured 1,288 MG (3,953 acre-feet), vs 664.04 MG (2,038 af) on February 5, 2014. For reference, an average year's production has been 581 MG (1802 acre-feet). We began pumping from the river on February 9, 2014 and continued to pump as flows in the river allowed. The last day of pumping occurring on May 24, 2014 with all of our reservoirs topped off. At that point we had 1,664 MG (5,107 af) in storage. We pumped a total of 756.49 MG (2,321.74 af) to storage this diversion season.



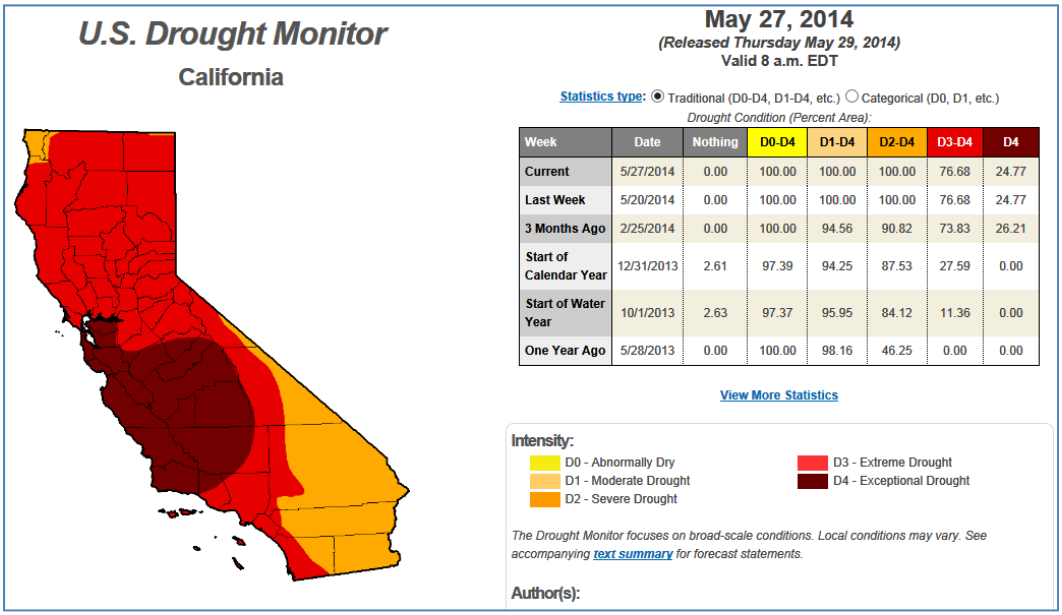
Due to utilization of our high capacity diversion pumps, higher than usual electrical costs were incurred with a demand surcharge that will carry over for the next twelve (12) months. The graph above puts it in perspective. As discussed during Finance Committee meeting and the Budget Workshop, this cost has been incorporated into next year's budget.

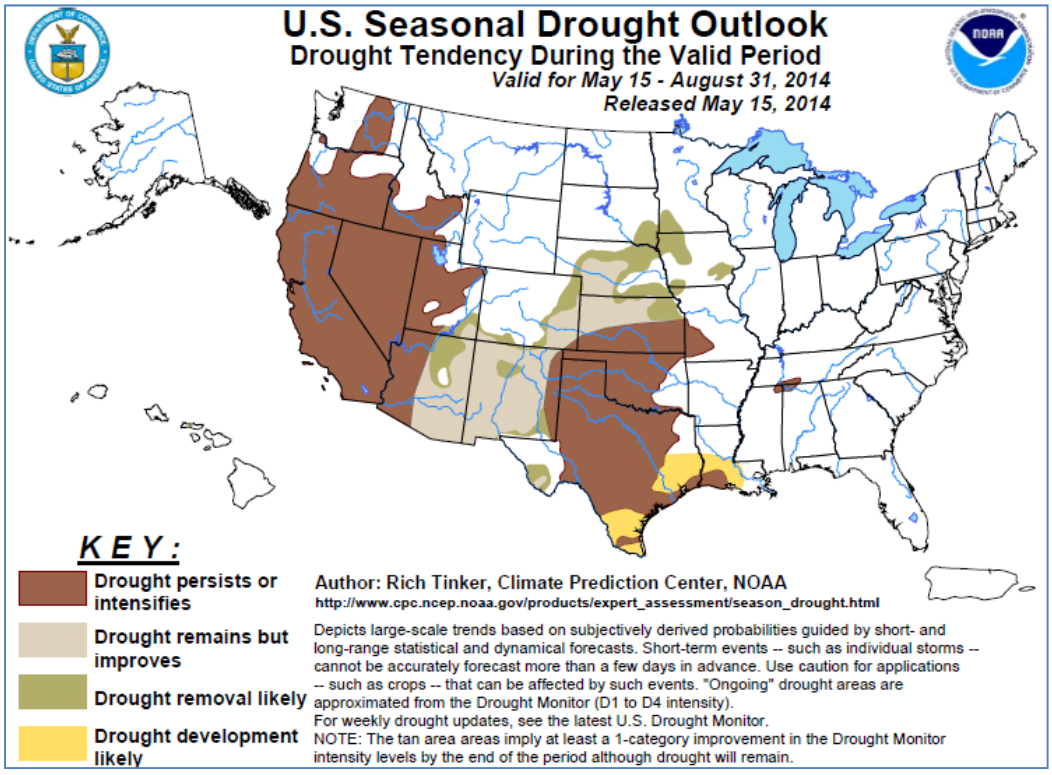
As flow in the Cosumnes River is dropping quickly, I am setting up a meeting this week to meet with the riparian users in our area to discuss shared water use from the river. This typically works out as a river use schedule is agreed upon and followed. It is quite possible that a use agreement may not matter after a point this year as the river may dry up completely.

The District just received a letter from the California Department of Water Resources for mandatory compliance to stop all water diversions, requiring a statement of compliance via an

online report within seven days of receipt of the letter. I complied by filling the compliance report for all of the water rights the District administers. This was also discussed with the local water users. This will affect the Laguna Joaquin as no water for irrigation purposes may be diverted into it from this point forward.

Below is the updated Drought Monitor screen shots for California below, continuing to show we will be in an extreme drought area.





WASTEWATER TREATMENT, COLLECTION AND RECLAMATION

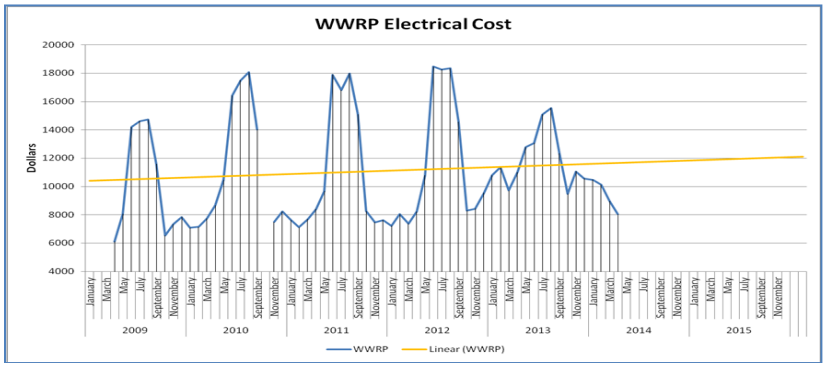
Influent wastewater flow averaged 0.41 million gallons a day, for a total of 11.32 MG, (34.74 af) for the month of May. Secondary storage measured 115.6 MG (354.9 acre-feet) on June 4, 2014.

As the Cosumnes River is drying up and the Rancho Murieta Country Club's (RMCC) river pump's intake screen is plugging up with algae not allowing them to keep up with their irrigation demands, they have requested that we begin delivering them recycled water. It was originally anticipated that we would begin deliveries to RMCC on June 16, 2014 to allow RMCC to meet their average year's irrigation demand. Current requested recycled water deliveries are at 0.8 MGD.

Collection system maintenance included raising two (2) sewer manholes to grade that had been buried, CCTVing sewer lines around Lindero and Lago Drives. From CCTVing three (3) sewer line separations were discovered. So far, one has been fixed and the other two (2) have been scheduled.

Maintenance at the sewer plant this past month included: replacement of the Pond #5 drain slide gate (*photo below*); removal of trees around secondary storage reservoirs; testing of chemical feed connections and alarm systems; replacement of wire and wire connections; installation of level sensors in the chemical feed tanks; and mowing fire breaks around the fence line.

Staff graphed SMUDs monthly charges as shown below. It is showing that despite staff working to make efficiencies, SUMD's costs are steadily increasing. As the graph shows, SMUD changed their rate structure in 2013 in an effort to smooth out the billings. Staff is working with SMUD to figure out ways for the District to conserve power and money.



DRAINAGE/CIA DITCH

Staff has begun cutting vegetation in drainage ditches and stormwater detention basins as well as having cleaned the cement lined ditch along the Chesbro reservoir. Laguna Joaquin was treated for midge flies today. Staff also continues to inspect before, during, and after rains and construction sites to ensure that Best Management Practices (BMPs) for stormwater pollution control are being implemented.

WATER METERING AND UTILITY STAFF WORK

Utility staff replaced 14 water meters and 16 MXU radio transponders in April. They also received five (5) calls for water leak investigations, and repaired three (3) that were District service line water leaks. The other two (2) were homeowner drainage problems. Also completed were (6) underground service alerts (USA), and (43) Utility Star service orders. Roadsides along the Wastewater Reclamation Plant and secondary storage reservoirs were treated with herbicide to keep the weeds down as well.

OTHER PROJECTS

Water Plant Phase 3

With the financing now in place, the project is commencing. We have had a conference call with GE, Roebbelen, and HDR to discuss necessary items for the project moving forward. We had a site meeting at the Water Plant with Roebbelen's Construction Management team of Jeff Dees and Dave Champion. We anticipate receiving an updated project schedule from Jeff Dees soon, as he is in contact with GE and the various contractors to complete this task. We conveyed that the drying bed extension and sodium hydroxide pad can begin as soon as possible. Our major concerns are when tie-ins for power and raw water lines occur, as well as possibly increasing mandatory water conservation in late September should expected drops in water plant demands not occur as Plant #1 needs to be shut down.

Murieta Gardens

Construction grading work has begun again and all Best Management Practices (BMPs) for stormwater pollution control continue to be in place and maintained. They do have a hydrant permit from the District for use of water, which complies with the District's Water Code. The contractor anticipates grading work being completed by June 15, 2014.

Well Project

I contacted various drillers as to why they did not bid our project. Only one responded saying that they were booked up through the end of this year.

At this point, I will be revising the drilling specification to simplify it as well as finalize the specification for well site equipping. Rebidding the project will take place when I can confirm from several well drillers that their schedule is open enough to review and consider bidding on our project, most likely next winter with the project work to occur in Spring-Summer of 2015.

The IS/MND was adopted and submitted to the State Clearinghouse and County Recorder's office.

The right-of-entry (ROE) access agreements have been obtained for the well project from the landowners. Final easements are pending as the well(s) must first be drilled and developed so the District can decide if they want to proceed with the final development of a potable water production well site(s) depending on water production and water quality.

Update of District Standard Construction Specifications

Plans are being reviewed for water, sewer, and drainage, with AECOM to update them for the District's new standards. We intend to mirror most of Sacramento County's standards, with minor modifications.

Master Reclamation permit (Recycled Water For Future Use)

The CEQA documentation for the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) report for the future use of recycled water in the District has been posted and delivered the State Clearinghouse and the Notice of Completion (NOC) received.

We received the Recycled Water Expansion Project Draft Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) and will be reviewing it and providing comments back to AECOM next week. The MMRP documents the mitigation measures in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND), including when they are to be implemented, and who is responsible for monitoring and reporting their implementation.

From:	Mike Guzzetta
To:	Directors
Cc:	Edward Crouse
Subject:	Water Conservation Measures
Date:	Wednesday, June 11, 2014 9:40:40 AM

Hi all – Am troubled that the residents of RM are being asked to conserve water and limit their watering to 3 days in the evening when:

1) Drove by Stonehouse Park at 2:30 p.m. yesterday (temp was 103+) to see the sprinklers working away.
2) The site work being done across from the plaza has a water truck following the dirt movers sprinkling away more water (I know this is a condition of their permit but whose water is it?? Is my lawn to die so they can build their hotel?)
3) See numerous incidents of water wastage in the community, Folks washing cars in the driveway, sprinkler water running down the gutters, folks watering on days/times supposedly not permitted.
4) The spray park – okay – it is a great thing for the community and is supposed to be recycling water – but has anyone heard of evaporation? It can't possibly recycle at 100%. It was just bad timing on this one.

Don't get me wrong – I'm all behind conserving and my family is doing their best. Somehow – everyone needs to get on the same page and that's not happening now. How will CSD handle these issues?

Betsy Guzzetta
6295 Rio Blanco

RESOLUTION 2014-11

IN HONOR OF EDWARD R. CROUSE

WHEREAS, *Edward R. Crouse began his public service with Rancho Murieta Community Services District on March 31, 1994 as District Engineer; and*

WHEREAS, *Ed promoted to General Manager on July 1, 1996; and*

WHEREAS, *Ed has been an important part of the community and the District by providing strong leadership and guidance to the staff and Board of Directors; and*

WHEREAS, *during his 20 years with the District, Ed has been an active member of a number of organizations including Regional Water Authority, Central Valley Clean Water Association, Sacramento Area Water Works Association, Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority, Regional Water Efficiency Program Advisory Committee, American Public Works Association, and WateReuse Association; and*

WHEREAS, *Ed will retire on June 30, 2014 after 20 years of superior service to the residents and employees of the Rancho Murieta Community Services District; and*

WHEREAS, *the community and residents will continue to benefit from Ed's service, long after his leaving the District.*

NOW THEREFORE BE IT PROCLAIMED, *this 18th Day of June in the year 2014, that the Board of Directors of the Rancho Murieta Community Services District, recognizes, appreciates and commends Edward R. Crouse for his twenty (20) years of service to the community and District, and wishes him well in his future endeavors.*

_____ _____

Gerald Pasek, Board President *Roberta Belton, Vice - President*

_____ _____

Betty Ferraro, Director *Paul Gumbinger, Director*

_____

Michael Martel, Director

RESOLUTION 2014-12

IN HONOR OF DARLENE GILLUM

***WHEREAS**, Darlene Gillum began her public service with Rancho Murieta Community Services District on July 19, 2008 as Director of Administration; and*

***WHEREAS,** Darlene promoted to Assistant General Manager on September 1, 2013; and*

***WHEREAS,** Darlene has been an important part of the community and the District by providing strong leadership and guidance to the staff and Board of Directors; and*

***WHEREAS,** Darlene's last day with the District will be June 20, 2014; and*

***WHEREAS,** the community and residents will continue to benefit from Darlene's sound financial acumen and strong financial management, long after her leaving the District.*

***NOW THEREFORE BE IT PROCLAIMED,** this 18th Day of June in the year 2014, that the Board of Directors of the Rancho Murieta Community Services District, recognizes, appreciates, and commends Darlene Gillum for her five (5) years of service to the community and District, and wishes her well in her future endeavors.*

_____ _____

Gerald Pasek, Board President *Roberta Belton, Vice - President*

_____ _____

Betty Ferraro, Director *Paul Gumbinger, Director*

_____

Michael Martel, Director

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 4, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Personnel Committee Staff

Subject: Approve Revised General Manager Job Description

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Approve the revised General Manager Job Description.

BACKGROUND

President Pasek requested the Personnel Committee review the General Manager job description prior to the new General Manager starting. Attached is the draft revised General Manager job description with the suggested changes in tracked change mode.

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

GENERAL MANAGER

DEPARTMENT: ADMINISTRATION

FLSA OVERTIME STATUS: EXEMPT
BARGAINING UNIT: N/A

APPROVED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS – ~~02/16/05~~

SUMMARY: In charge of the administrative, legal, engineering, operations, and financial activities of the District; represent the Board's policies and programs with employees, community organizations, and the general public; review budget requests and make recommendations to the Board on final expenditure levels; responsible for employer-employee relations; responsible for development, maintenance, and improvement of District facilities and services; and perform other related duties as required. Interacts with county/state agencies to achieve District objectives.

SUPERVISION: Under administrative direction of the Board of Directors. Direct supervision to department heads.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES include the following. Other duties may be assigned.

- Serves as chief executive officer for the District; sets vision and implements long range Board established goals for District;
- provides advice and consultation on the development and operation of District services, functions, and policies;
- oversees the preparation of the annual budget, making recommendations to the Board on final expenditure levels; reviews and approves purchase order and budget requests;
- coordinates the preparation of the agenda for Board of Directors' meetings.
- conducts a variety of special studies and surveys to determine effectiveness of District programs and services; maintains continuous awareness of administrative practices and recommends changes which increase the efficiency and economy of District operations and services;
- represents the Board's policies and programs with employees, community representatives, developers, and other government agencies;

- oversees the development and administration of capital improvement budgets and plans;

- directs personnel matters, including employment procedures, grievances, affirmative action, and employer-employee relations; oversees negotiations with bargaining groups;

- negotiates leases, agreements, and contracts; oversees and directs legal counsel;

- coordinates District engineering functions; confers with developers and contractors as necessary; serves as District representative with other public agencies.

- maintains media and public relations;

- Manage day to day operations of the District.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:
To perform this job successfully, an individual must be able to perform each essential duty satisfactorily. The requirements listed below are representative of the knowledge, skill, and/or ability required.

Ability to plan, organize, direct, communicate, coordinate, and supervise the functions and activities of the organization to achieve efficient operations and meet service goals. Exercise leadership, authority, and management tactfully and effectively. Prepare and administer District budgeting and fiscal control processes. Collect and analyze data on a variety of topics, including compensation and other utility billing rates. Effectively organize and carry out public and media relations. Coordinate the preparation of Board agendas. Administer personnel and employer-employee relations programs. Oversee the development and improvement of District facilities and services. Provide advice and consultation to the Board of Directors on the development of ordinances, regulations, policies, and programs. Prepare comprehensive technical reports and recommendations. Effectively represent and implement District policies, programs, and services with employees, contractors, representatives of other agencies, and the public. Establish and maintain cooperative working relationships.

EDUCATION AND/OR EXPERIENCE:
Minimum Education: Undergraduate degree from an accredited four year college or university with a major in Business Administration, Public Administration, ~~Civil~~ Engineering or a closely related field.

Five years of broad and extensive work experience in a management or administrative position in a private or public utility agency. Background should include responsibility for formulation and implementation of programs, budgets and administrative operations.

LICENSE AND/OR CERTIFICATES:
Possession of the category of California Driver's license required by the State Department of Motor Vehicles to perform the essential duties of the position. Continued maintenance of a valid driver's license, insurability, and compliance with established District vehicle operation standards are a condition of continuing employment.

Possession of or obtain within 12 months of hire, NIMS IS 100,200 and 700 training.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS:
The physical demands described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job.

While performing the duties of this job, the employee is regularly required to sit and talk or hear. The employee is occasionally required to stand, walk, stoop, kneel, or crouch.

Specific vision abilities required by this job include close vision, distance vision, peripheral vision, depth perception, and the ability to adjust focus.

WORK ENVIRONMENT:
The work environment characteristics described here are representative of those an employee encounters while performing the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions.

The noise level in the work environment is usually quiet.

COMMENTS:
Appointments to this position are made in accordance with California Government Code section 61240.

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 10, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Gerald Pasek, Board President

Subject: Consider Approval of General Manager Employment Agreement

---

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Approve the proposed General Manager Employment Agreement with Joseph Blake, effective June 16, 2014.

BACKGROUND

At the May 21, 2014 Regular Board meeting, the Board of Directors met in closed session and reached a tentative decision to hire Joseph Blake as the District's new General Manager and provided instructions to the Board President regarding negotiations of an employment agreement with the candidate. Consistent with that direction, the Board President and prospective General Manager have reached agreement on the terms of the agreement, all subject to approval by the Board. The proposed agreement is attached. The key provisions of the agreement are as follows:

- The General Manager's annual salary is $163,000 per year.
- Vacation accrual rate will start at 120 hours per year
- District will reimburse up to $5,000 for moving expenses
- District will make a one-time prospective bonus payment of $10,000 if construction of the Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project is completed by July 1, 2015 and within the May 2014 project budget.

Provided these terms are acceptable to the Board, it is recommended that the Board approve the General Manager's employment agreement in the form presented, and that the Board authorize the Board President to sign the contract on behalf of the District.

District Counsel has reviewed and approved the agreement as to form.

Joe started work on June 16, 2014 as a temporary employee hired by Edward Crouse, General Manager. The recommended agreement therefore is structured with an effective date of June 16, 2014 to reflect his full time status starting on that date.

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
GENERAL MANAGER EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into on June 18, 2014, by and between the Ranch Murieta Community Services District, a public agency ("District"), and Joseph Blake, an individual ("Employee"), who agree as follows:

1. Employment. District appoints and employs Employee as General Manager of the District and Employee accepts such employment on and subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

2. Term. This Agreement will take effect on June 16, 2014 and terminate on June 30, 2016, unless sooner terminated as provided in section 8. Employee serves at the pleasure of the District Board of Directors (see Government Code section 61050(d)) and the Board, therefore, may terminate Employee's employment as provided by Section 8.

3. Duties. Employee's duties under this Agreement will be those duties and responsibilities that are (a) assigned to the office of the General Manager in the Community Services District Law, (b) listed on the job description for the General Manager position as adopted and amended from time to time by the District's Board of Directors, (c) described in the District Code and District Ordinances, Resolutions and Policies, and (d) otherwise assigned or directed by the Board of Directors. The current job description is attached as Exhibit A. Employee will be the chief executive officer of District and work under the direction and control of the District's Board of Directors. Employee at all times will act in the best interests of the District and perform his duties in a competent and professional manner.

4. Hours. Employee acknowledges that his position is a full-time management position and he agrees to devote his full time, attention and energies to the job duties and be available to work at such times as appropriate to fully and competently perform the duties of the position, regardless of the number of hours or time of day or week involved. Employee acknowledges that the duties of the position may require an average of more than 40 hours per week and that some day-to-day hours may vary from well above eight hours (for example on a Board meeting day) to below eight hours. Employee will not be compensated for overtime hours worked or otherwise earn or be entitled to compensatory time off for hours worked in excess of eight hours per day or 40 hours per week. Employee will not engage in any conduct, other employment or business, commercial or professional pursuits, whether for compensation or otherwise, that would interfere with his responsibilities and duties to District or that would reflect unfavorably upon the interests of District. Any outside employment, consulting or business conducted by Employee during the term of this Agreement requires the prior approval of the District's Board of Directors.

5. Compensation. For all services to be rendered by Employee under this Agreement, District will provide to Employee the following salary and benefits:

a. Salary in the amount of $163,000 per year. Salary will be paid at the times and in the manner as provided by District's standard payroll practices. The District's Board of Directors may, at any time during the term of this Agreement, adjust General Manager's salary.

b. With prior Board of Directors approval, reimbursement of actual and reasonable fees and costs for publications, subscriptions, journals, membership in job-appropriate professional organizations, and attendance at job-appropriate professional and continuing education conferences.

c. Administrative leave of up to 40 hours per calendar year (20 hours for the balance of 2014).

d. Employee's vacation accrual rate will start at the 120 hours per year level (i.e., he will start at Year 5 on the District's vacation accrual rate table).

e. District will reimburse Employee up to $5,000 for his actual, direct, necessary, commercially reasonable, and substantiated (e.g., receipts, invoices) costs to pack and move his personal and family household furniture and other items to the area.

f. District will pay Employee additional salary of a one-time payment of $10,000 if construction of the District Water Treatment Expansion Project is completed by July 1, 2015 and within the May 2014 project budget. The date of completion will be determined based on the date of the permit to operate the expanded plant from the California Department of Public Health.

g. Other employee benefits (including vacation and sick leave; retirement system membership and employer and employee contributions; deferred compensation investment opportunities; employee and dependent coverage on health, dental and other group insurance programs) as provided for regular full-time District employees under the District Personnel Manual (as the same may be amended by District from time to time) and other applicable employment and benefit policies, but not including overtime or compensatory time off benefits.

6. Other Terms and Conditions of Employment. Employee's employment will be governed by the District Personnel Manual (as the same may be amended by District from time to time) and the parties will comply with all applicable provisions of the Personnel Manual. If any term or condition of this Agreement is inconsistent or in conflict with a term or condition of the Personnel Manual, the Agreement will govern. If any term or condition of this Agreement is inconsistent or in conflict with a federal or state law, the law will govern.

7. Ownership of Documents. Every document, report, study, spreadsheet, worksheet, plan, blueprint, specification, drawing, map, photograph, computer model, computer disk, magnetic tape, CAD data file, computer software and any other writing or thing prepared by Employee during the term of employment (the "Work") will be the property of District. District will have the right to use, modify, reuse, reproduce, publish, display, broadcast and distribute the Work and prepare derivative and additional documents or works based on the Work without further compensation to or permission from Employee.

8. Termination. This Agreement may be terminated prior to its expiration date in any one of the following ways:

a. By mutual agreement of the parties, expressed in writing.

b. By Employee, upon giving to District at least 60 days prior written notice of his election to resign from employment and terminate this Agreement.

c. By the death of Employee.

d. By Employee's service or disability retirement.

e. By Employee's inability to perform all or substantially all of the essential job duties due to illness or other disability for a period of three months and a determination by the District's Board of Directors that Employee is permanently disabled from performing all or substantially all of the essential duties of the position, with or without reasonable accommodation. The determination that Employee is permanently disabled will be made by the District's Board of Directors based on competent medical evidence and in accordance with applicable California and federal law pertaining to the protection of disabled individuals. If at any time it is determined by the District's Board of Directors that a question exists as to Employee's ability to competently or safely perform the functions of the position, District may require Employee to undergo a comprehensive fitness for duty medical examination (at District's expense).

f. By District, for cause, upon giving to Employee written notice of immediate termination. The written notice of termination will specify (1) the particular cause(s) and the facts and circumstances justifying the termination of the Agreement for cause, and (2) the opportunity of Employee to meet with the District's Board of Directors on the reasons for the termination. If Employee requests a meeting, the meeting will be held at the Board's earliest convenience in a closed session, unless Employee requests an open session. After the meeting, the District's Board of Directors may affirm, modify or reverse its decision to terminate for cause. For purposes of this Agreement, the following will justify termination for cause: willful breach of duty; habitual neglect of duty; gross insubordination; conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude; conduct that makes it impossible or impracticable to perform the duties under this Agreement or that seriously impedes District operations; conduct that tends to bring discredit to District; conduct unbecoming an employee in public service; mishandling of District funds; any intentional misrepresentation or fraud in connection with the performance of his/her duties; theft of District property; violation of law; any misrepresentation by Employee in connection with his/her application for employment, including representations made on Employee's resume that was provided to District; or, any violation of the District Personnel Manual.

g. By District, without cause, upon giving to Employee 90 days prior written notice of termination, or upon notice of immediate termination and payment of severance pay in an amount equal to Employee's then monthly salary multiplied by three months.

9. Suspension. The District's Board of Directors may suspend Employee with full pay and benefits at any time and for any reason during the term of this Agreement.

10. Entire Agreement. The parties intend this writing to be the sole, final, complete, exclusive and integrated expression and statement of the terms of their contract concerning the subject matter addressed in the Agreement. This Agreement supersedes all prior oral or written negotiations, representations, contracts or other documents that may be related to the subject matter of this Agreement, except those other documents that may be expressly referenced in this Agreement.

11. Notices. Any notice to be given to Employee will be sufficiently served if given to him personally or if deposited in the United States Mail, regular pre-paid mail, addressed to

Employee at his/her most recent residence address as shown on the District payroll records. Any notice to be given to District must be addressed to the District's Board of Directors and delivered or mailed to the District Secretary at the District offices.

12. Successors and Assigns. This Agreement is personal to Employee. He may not transfer or assign the Agreement or any part of it. Subject to this restriction on transfer and assignment, this Agreement will bind, and inure to the benefit of, the successors, assigns, heirs and legal representatives of the parties.

13. Amendments. This Agreement may be amended only by a subsequent writing approved and signed by both parties. Any amendment by District must be approved by the District's Board of Directors at a noticed public meeting. Individual Board members do not have the authority, express or implied, to amend, modify, waive, extend or in way alter this Agreement or the terms and conditions of Employee's employment.

14. Waiver. The waiver at any time by either party of its rights with respect to a default or other matter arising in connection with this Agreement will not be deemed a waiver with respect to any subsequent default or matter.

15. Construction and Interpretation. The parties agree and acknowledge that this Agreement has been arrived at through negotiation, and that each party has had a full and fair opportunity to revise the terms of this Agreement. Consequently, the normal rule of construction that any ambiguities are to be resolved against the drafting party will not apply in construing or interpreting this Agreement.

16. Governing Law and Venue. Except as otherwise required by law, this Agreement will be interpreted, governed by, and construed under the laws of the State of California. The County of Sacramento will be venue for any state court litigation and the Eastern District of California will be venue for any federal court litigation concerning the enforcement or construction of this Agreement.

EMPLOYER

Gerald Pasek, President

Attest:

Board Secretary

EMPLOYEE

Joseph Blake

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 12, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Edward R. Crouse, General Manager

Subject: Consider Approval of District Appointments

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Appoint Joseph Blake as District Finance Officer.

Appoint Joseph Blake as Regional Water Authority Board member representative.

Appoint Paul Siebensohn as Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority Board member representative.

BACKGROUND

Director of Finance

Government Code requires the appointment of a Finance Officer. Darlene Gillum has been acting as Finance Officer since August 15, 2008.

Various documents, including contracts and agreements, require the signature of the District Finance Officer.

Regional Water Authority Board Member Representative

Since Ed Crouse is retiring, the District needs to appoint Joseph Blake to replace Ed as the District's Board Representative on the Regional Water Authority Board.

Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority

Since Ed Crouse is retiring, the District needs to appoint Paul Siebensohn to replace Ed as the District's Board Representative on the Sacramento Central Groundwater Authority.

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 10, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Finance Committee Staff

Subject: Consider Approval of California Waste Recovery Systems Contract Amendment

---

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Approve the first (1st) contract amendment between Rancho Murieta Community Services District and California Waste Recovery Systems for solid waste collection and disposal.

BACKGROUND

California Waste Recovery Systems (CWRS) has been providing refuse services for Rancho Murieta since November 2005. The current contract amendment for fiscal year 2013-14 rates expires on June 30, 2014. The amended contract between Rancho Murieta Community Services District (District) and CWRS will be effective July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015.

The amended contract revises and updates the Contractor Collection Service Rates (Exhibit 1).

The costs for CWRS services will increase by approximately 1.3% or $6,800 for the 2014-15 fiscal year.

First Amendment to
Collection Services Contract for the Provision of Solid Waste, Recyclables Materials and Green Waste Collection Services
Between
The Rancho Murieta Community Services District
And
California Waste Recovery Systems, LLC

The First Amendment to the Contract titled above (Collection Services Contract for the provision of Solid Waste, Recyclables, Materials and Green Waste Collection Services), executed as of June 28, 2013 by the between the Rancho Murieta Community Services District (District) and California Waste Recovery Systems, LLC. (Contractor) is made and entered into by the District and the Contractor as of the latter date written below.

Pursuant to Section 40.01 of the contract, the District and the Contractor may change or amend the Agreement upon written agreement duly authorized and executed by both the District and the Contractor.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual promises, covenants, guaranties and conditions contained in this First Amendment, receipt of which is acknowledged, the District and the Contractor agree as follows:

1. Exhibit 1 (attached), the Contractor Collection Services Rates, effective July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, is substituted and amended in this First Amendment.

Authority to Execute: The District warrants that the officers listed below have been duly authorized by the District to execute this First Amendment on behalf of the District. The Contractor warrants that the individuals listed below have been duly authorized by the Contractor to execute this First Amendment on behalf of the Contractor.

In Witness, whereof, the Parties to this First Amendment have executed this First Amendment as of the latter date written below.

THE RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

_____	_____
Edward R. Crouse, General Manager	Gerald Pasek, Board President
_____	_____
Date	Date

CALIFORNIA WASTE RECOVERY SYSTEMS, LLC

_____	_____
Dave Vaccarezza Owner	Date

Exhibit 1

CONTRACTOR COLLECTION SERVICE RATES WITHOUT FRANCHISE FEE

EFFECTIVE 07/01/2014

A. COLLECTION SERVICES				
1	Garbage Cart Sizes (gallons)	**38**	**64**	**96**
2	Disposal Charge Per Ton – Solid Waste	**$30.00**		
3	Monthly Per Unit Solid Waste Generation Factor	0.03	0.08	0.2
4	Disposal Element	$1.02	$2.22	$5.23
5	Monthly Collection Element	$15.20	$15.62	$22.11
6	**TOTAL MONTHLY COLLECTION RATE (Lines A4 + A5)**	**$16.22**	**$17.84**	**$27.34**
B. ADDITIONAL CARTS				
1	Garbage Cart Sizes (gallons)	**38**	**64**	**96**
2	MONTHLY COST FOR EACH ADDITIONAL GARBAGE CART	**$7.98**	**$9.94**	**$21.12**
3	MONTHLY COST FOR EACH ADDITIONAL RECYCLING CART IN EXCESS OF ONE(1) RECYCLING CART	**N/A**	**$6.37**	**$6.37**
4	MONTHLY COST FOR EACH ADDITIONAL GREEN WASTE CART IN EXCESS OF TWO (2) GREEN WASTE CARTS	**N/A**	**$6.37**	**$6.37**
C. DISCOUNT FOR GREEN WASTE EXEMPTION				
1	Garbage Cart Sizes (gallons)	**38**	**64**	**96**
2	**MONTHLY DISCOUNT FOR GREEN WASTE EXEMPTION**	**$2.00**		

D. ADDITIONAL LARGE ITEM COLLECTION SERVICE RATE (ON-CALL)			
1	Additional Large Item Size	**1 Cu. Yd.**	
2	Disposal Charge Per Ton – Large Item	$30.00	
3	Per Unit Large Item Generation Factor	0.05	
4	Disposal Element (Line D2 multiplied by Line D3)	$1.50	
5	Collection Element	$35.98	
6	**TOTAL LARGE ITEM COLLECTION RATE (Lines D4 + D5)**	**$37.48**	

E. EXCESS CART EXCHANGE SERVICE RATE (Each occurrence)				
1	Garbage Cart Sizes (gallons)	**38**	**64**	**96**
2	**EXCESS CART DELIVERY SERVICE RATE**	**$17.29**		

F. EMERGENCY SERVICE RATES	
1 Laborer (per hour)	$43.25
2 Automated truck (Heil) with driver (per hour)	$111.21
3 Front loader truck (White) with driver (per hour)	$105.04
4 Roll off truck (White) with driver (per hour)	$105.04
5 Forman and pickup (GMC) (per hour)	$61.77
6 Transfer truck and trailer with driver (White/Wilkins) (per hour)	$111.21

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 13, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Darlene J. Gillum, Director of Administration

Subject: Consider Adoption of Resolution 2014-08, Approving the Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year 2014-2015, Including Capital Projects

---

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Adopt Resolution 2014-08, a Resolution adopting the proposed budget for fiscal year 2014-2015, including Capital Projects.

BACKGROUND

On June 7, 2014 a Budget Workshop was held to review the proposed 2014-15 budget. Questions that were submitted by the Board were answered by staff which aided in the understanding of the budget assumptions and resulting service rates. The Board directed staff to look into further budget reductions with the goal of reducing the overall rate increase to about $4.00 per month on the average residential bill (or less than 3%).

Budget Overview

Staff began the budget process in January 2014 for the fiscal year 2014-15 budget. It has been an iterative process up until the most recent draft budget presented at the Budget Workshop on June 7, 2014. Staff has continued to work on fine tuning the proposed 2014-15 budget in an effort to keep rate increases at a minimal level while still providing the quality of services expected by the Rancho Murieta community.

At the April 2014 Board Meeting, the Directors approved reducing the District's declaration of drought to a Stage 1 – Water Alert. As a result of that change, the level of water consumption conservation has been reduced to 8% from the previously assumed 15% conservation.

The following reductions in the proposed budget and rates have been implemented since the June 7th Budget Workshop:

	Description	Amount
1. Debt Service Prefunding for the Van Vleck Sprayfields	The Debt Service Prefunding for the Van Vleck Ranch (VVR) Permanent Irrigation Sprayfields is being removed from the Sewer base rate because the District is in the process of obtaining a Master Reclamation Permit (MRP), which will allow recycled water to be used for residential irrigation on future commercial and residential properties. This MRP	($3.15)

	will eliminate the need to convert the current temporary VVR Sprayfield infrastructure to a permanent infrastructure. The RWQCB decision on the MRP is expected by December 31, 2014. All indications are that the District will be approved for a MRP.	
2. VVR Permanent Sprayfield Replacement Reserve	The replacement reserve associated with the VVR Permanent Irrigation Sprayfields is being removed from the Sewer base rate.	($ .50)
3. CDO Reimbursement	The CDO Reimbursement was approved and implemented in July 2008 and was based on a 10 year payback period. With the expected receipt of the MRP the monies collected for the Debt Service Prefunding for the VVR Sprayfields is being applied to pay the remaining balance owed on the CDO Reimbursement (the CDO Reimbursement is for an internal borrowing across funds). This is a four year early payoff.	($1.92)
4. Water Conservation Efforts	The Water Conservation line item has been reduced to reflect that a Stage 1 Water Warning declaration (that has a goal of 10% conservation) will lower the related conservation expenditures anticipated for a Stage 2 Water Alert (which was the level of drought declaration in place at the time of the initial budget development). Reductions were made to the number of conservation fairs, the frequency of postcard mailers, the number of water wise audits, the amount of incentives/give aways, and number of banners.	($43,000)
5. Personnel Recruitment	The recruitment of the Director of Administration replacement has been changed to an internal recruitment process.	($20,500)
6. Legal Consulting	Legal consulting has been reduced by 5.5 hours per month. The proposed budget now estimates 8.5 hours per month of legal services	($20,000)

These budget revisions resulted in a rate increase of slightly over 1% on the average residential bill. Please refer to the attached Sample Bill and Budget Summary by fund for more information.

Capital Project Listing

The Capital Project Listing for FY14/15 is attached. In 2014-15, there are six (6) new projects and fourteen (14) carryover projects. Work on one (1) of the carryover projects is in process.

Sample Bill - Final

Rancho Murieta Community Services District

June 12, 2014

Average Monthly Customer Bill

Residential Metered Lot

Water

Average Usage in CF	1957	1800
	Current	**Proposed**
Residential Usage		
Usage Charge per CF	$ 0.0140	**$ 0.0153**
Debt Service Prefunding	$ 0.0012	**$ -**
Residential Base		
Residential Base		
Debt Service Prefunding		
Reserve Contribution		
Debt Service Prefunding		

	Current Monthly Rates July 1, 2013	Proposed Rates	Change	
Usage Charge per CF	$ 27.40	$ 27.55	$ 0.15	
Debt Service Prefunding	$ 2.35	$ -	$ (2.35)	
Residential Base			$ -	
Residential Base	$ 28.53	$ 31.38	$ 2.85	
Debt Service Prefunding	$ 2.25	$ -	$ (2.25)	
Reserve Contribution	$ 6.39	$ 6.39	$ -	
Debt Service Prefunding	$ -	$ 6.00	$ 6.00	
Water Total	**$ 66.92**	**$ 71.32**	$ 4.40	**6.58%**
Sewer				
Residential Base	$ 37.59	$ 39.01	$ 1.42	
Debt Service Prefunding - Perm Irrig Fields	$ 3.15	$ -	$ (3.15)	
Reserve Contribution	$ 6.81	$ 6.31	$ (0.50)	
CDO Reimbursement	$ 1.92	$ -	$ (1.92)	
Sewer Total	$ 49.47	$ 45.32	$ (4.15)	-8.38%
Solid Waste (avg. 64 Gallon Container)	**$ 20.30**	$ 20.65	$ 0.35	1.72%
Security Tax (Maximum Tax Ceiling $26.93)	**$ 25.93**	$ 26.93	$ 1.00	3.86%
Drainage Tax (Maximum Tax Ceiling $4.73)	**$ 4.64**	$ 4.73	$ 0.09	1.94%
	$ 167.26	**$ 168.95**	$ 1.70	**1.02%**

*** Assumptions**

- 8% conservation in water consumption

- Drought fiscal impacts included

Murieta Village Lot

Water

Average Usage in CF	518	477
	Current	**Proposed**
Residential Usage		
Usage Charge per CF	$ 0.0140	**$ 0.0153**
Debt Service Prefunding	$ 0.0012	**$ -**
Residential Base		
Residential Base		
Debt Service Prefunding		
Reserve Contribution		
Debt Service Prefunding		

	Current Monthly Rates July 1, 2013	Proposed Rates	Change	
Usage Charge per CF	$ 7.25	**$ 7.29**	$ 0.04	
Debt Service Prefunding	$ 0.62	**$ -**	$ (0.62)	
Residential Base				
Residential Base	$ 28.53	**$ 31.38**	$ 2.85	
Debt Service Prefunding	$ 2.25	**$ -**	$ (2.25)	
Reserve Contribution	$ 6.39	**$ 6.39**	$ -	
Debt Service Prefunding	$ -	**$ 6.00**	$ 6.00	
Water Total	**$ 45.04**	**$ 51.06**	$ 6.02	**13.37%**
Sewer				
Residential Base	$ 37.59	**$ 39.01**	$ 1.42	
Debt Service Prefunding - Perm Irrig Fields	$ 3.15	**$ -**	$ (3.15)	
Reserve Contribution	$ 6.81	**$ 6.31**	$ (0.50)	
CDO Reimbursement	$ 1.92	**$ -**	$ (1.92)	
Sewer Total	$ 49.47	$ 45.32	$ (4.15)	-8.38%
Solid Waste (avg. 64 Gallon Container)	**$ 20.30**	**$ 20.65**	$ 0.35	1.72%
Security Tax (Maximum Tax Ceiling $6.49)	**$ 6.24**	**$ 6.49**	$ 0.25	4.01%
Drainage Tax (Maximum Tax Ceiling $3.16)	**$ 3.10**	**$ 3.16**	$ 0.06	1.94%
	$ 124.15	**$ 126.69**	$ 2.54	**2.04%**

*** Assumptions**

- 8% conservation in water consumption

- Drought fiscal impacts included

Vacant or Unmetered Lot

	Current Monthly Rates July 1, 2013	Proposed Rates	Change	
Security Tax (Maximum Tax Ceiling $21.54)	20.34	21.54	1.20	5.9%
* **Water Standby** $10.00 PER YEAR	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.0%
* **Sewer Standby** $10.00 PER YEAR	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.0%
Drainage Tax (Maximum Tax Ceiling $4.73)	4.64	4.73	0.09	1.9%
	$26.64	$27.93	$1.29	**4.84%**

* This fee is billed annually at $10.00 and is shown as a monthly rate for comparison purposes only.

June 11, 2014

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

BUDGET SUMMARY - SECURITY FUND

	Actual 2012-13	Adopted Budget 2013-14	Projected 2013-14	% Variance 2013-14	Proposed Budget 2014-15	% Change Projected 2013-14	% Change Budget 2012-13
Revenues:							
Residential Special Taxes	1,001,675	**1,016,930**	1,016,971	0.0%	1,055,540	3.8%	3.8%
Commercial Special Taxes	165,900	**168,580**	168,580	0.0	175,490	4.1	4.1%
Late Charges	36,121	**27,480**	31,392	14.2	36,000	14.7	31.0%
Title Transfer Fees	6,200	**3,000**	5,500	83.3	5,100	-7.3	70.0%
Bar Code Income	7,880	**7,000**	7,507	7.2	7,800	3.9	11.4%
Fines, Enforcement	2,100	**2,100**	2,100	0.0	2,100	0.0	0.0%
Special Events Permits	0	**0**	0	0.0	0	0.0	0%
Interest Income	794	**410**	515	25.6	400	-22.3	-2.4%
Misc	1,652	**4,150**	4,349	4.8	4,160	-4.3	0.2%
Operating Revenues	**1,222,323**	**1,229,650**	**1,236,913**	**0.6%**	1,286,590	**4.0%**	**4.6%**
Expenditures:							
Security Gates	*12-13 Actual*	*13-14 Budget*	*Projected*	*Variance*	*14-15 Budget*	*Variance*	*Variance*
Wages	277,630	**284,700**	283,723	-0.3%	288,300	1.6%	1.3%
Employers Costs	163,998	**187,400**	189,541	1.1	183,200	-3.3	-2.2%
Information Systems Maint	4,457	**2,800**	2,135	-23.8	2,800	31.1	0.0%
Equipment Repairs	4,831	**3,300**	16,478	399.3	3,300	-80.0	0.0%
Bar Codes	5,777	**5,000**	5,450	9.0	5,000	-8.3	0.0%
Telephones	5,680	**5,000**	3,296	-34.1	3,100	-6.0	-38.0%
Building Maint	3,157	**3,200**	3,126	-2.3	3,250	4.0	1.6%
Power	2,408	**2,820**	2,319	-17.8	5,000	115.6	77.3%
Uniforms	1,795	**2,400**	2,363	-1.5	2,400	1.5	0.0%
Supplies	0	**200**	334	66.9	200	-40.1	0.0%
Training/Safety	0	**600**	100	-83.3	600	500.0	0.0%
Other	4,972	**3,200**	3,478	8.7	3,200	-8.0	0.0%
Subtotals	**474,705**	**500,620**	**512,344**	**2.3%**	500,350	**-2.3%**	**-0.1%**
Security Patrol	*12-13 Actual*	*13-14 Budget*	*Projected*	*Variance*	*14-15 Budget*	*Variance*	*Variance*
Wages	229,563	**253,100**	237,366	-6.2%	260,300	9.7%	2.8%
Employers Costs	123,134	**153,700**	131,916	-14.2	137,600	4.3	-10.5%
Vehicle Fuel	17,943	**20,560**	19,025	-7.5	20,550	8.0	0.0%
Off Duty Sheriff Patrol	8,689	**6,000**	4,762	-20.6	6,000	26.0	0.0%
Vehicle Maint.	9,450	**6,700**	10,371	54.8	6,700	-35.4	0.0%
Vehicle Lease	534	**5,970**	3,048	-49.0	5,970	95.9	0.0%
Information Systems Maint	143	**3,800**	7,692	102.4	5,000	-35.0	31.6%
Training/Safety	1,891	**1,500**	1,821	21.4	1,500	-17.6	0.0%
Safety Center	2,133	**2,400**	1,999	-16.7	1,920	-4.0	-20.0%
Uniforms	1,054	**2,400**	1,606	-33.1	2,400	49.4	0.0%
Telephones	3,461	**3,270**	2,174	-33.5	2,250	3.5	-31.2%
Equipment Repairs	135	**1,100**	609	-44.7	1,100	80.8	0.0%
Supplies	95	**300**	94	-68.7	300	219.1	0.0%
Other	1,268	**2,000**	583	-70.9	2,000	243.1	0.0%
Subtotals	**399,491**	**462,800**	**423,066**	**-8.6%**	453,590	**7.2%**	**-2.0%**

BUDGET SUMMARY - SECURITY FUND

	Actual 2012-13	Adopted Budget 2013-14	Projected 2013-14	% Variance 2013-14	Proposed Budget 2014-15	% Change Projected 2013-14	% Change Budget 2012-13
Security Administration	***12-13 Actual***	***13-14 Budget***	***Projected***	***Variance***	***14-15 Budget***	***Variance***	***Variance***
Wages	86,939	**87,300**	86,741	-0.6%	89,000	2.6%	1.9%
Employers Costs	34,075	**33,600**	32,743	-2.6	36,700	12.1	9.2%
Legal/Consulting	6,641	**3,500**	2,265	-35.3	3,500	54.6	0.0%
Supplies	7,354	**5,000**	5,630	12.6	5,000	-11.2	0.0%
Telephones	446	**480**	409	-14.8	430	5.2	-10.4%
Information System Maint	10,905	**3,000**	3,208	6.9	2,240	-30.2	-25.3%
Training/Safety	2,306	**1,200**	787	-34.5	1,200	52.6	0.0%
Travel/Meetings	276	**800**	2,213	176.7	800	-63.9	0.0%
Uniforms	0	**400**	436	9.1	400	-8.3	0.0%
Bad Debts	0	**600**	100	-83.3	600	499.8	0.0%
Equipment Maint	0	**600**	3,883	547.2	600	-84.5	0.0%
Other	2,199	**600**	2,652	342.0	600	-77.4	0.0%
Subtotals	**151,139**	**137,080**	**141,066**	**2.9%**	141,070	**0.0%**	**2.9%**
Operating Expenses	1,025,335	**1,100,500**	1,076,475	-2.2%	1,095,010	1.7%	-0.5%
General Fund Net Allocation	119,646	**129,190**	138,353	7.1	143,760	3.9	11.3%
Total Expenses	**1,144,981**	**1,229,690**	**1,214,828**	**-1.2%**	1,238,770	**2.0%**	**0.7%**
Initial Overage(Deficit)	77,342	**(40)**	22,084	-55031.4%	47,820	116.5%	-119043.5%
Security Reserves Collected ($3,985 per month)	0	**0**	0		47,820		
Transfer from Rate Stab Resr	0	**0**	0		0		
Net Income (Loss)	**77,342**	**(40)**	**22,084**	**-55031.4%**	(0)	**-100.0%**	**-99.0%**
Depreciation	37,562	**38,014**	33,379	-12.2%	33,468	0.3%	-12.0%

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

BUDGET SUMMARY - WATER FUND

June 11, 2014

	Actual 2012-13	Adopted Budget 2013-14	Projected 2013-14	% Variance 2013-14	Proposed Budget 2014-15	% Change Projected 2013-14	% Change Budget 2013-14
Revenues:							
Residential Sales	1,643,608	**1,589,840**	1,629,441	2.5%	**1,767,340**	8.5%	11.2%
Commercial Sales	183,167	**176,640**	174,054	-1.5	**186,950**	7.4	5.8%
Other Sales	13,430	**8,410**	8,651	2.9	**8,410**	-2.8	0.0%
Availability Fees	340	**340**	340	0.0	**340**	0.0	0.0%
Late Charges	18,061	**12,480**	15,486	24.1	**18,000**	16.2	44.2%
Telephone Line Contracts	5,370	**5,350**	5,453	1.9	**5,460**	0.1	2.1%
Meter Installation Fees	400	**0**	0	0.0	**0**	0.0	0.0%
Interest Income	304	**80**	250	211.9	**80**	-67.9	0.0%
Inspection Fees	127	**0**	0	0.0	**0**	0.0	0.0%
Project Reimbursement	0	**0**	0	0.0	**0**	0.0	0.0%
Other	11,529	**6,000**	8,002	33.4	**6,000**	-25.0	0.0%
Operating Revenues	**1,876,334**	**1,799,140**	**1,841,676**	**2.4%**	**1,992,580**	**8.2%**	**10.8%**

Expenditures:

Water Source of Supply	*12-13 Actual*	*13-14 Budget*	*Projected*	*Variance*	*14-15 Budget*	*Variance*	*Variance*
Wages	14,197	**10,530**	19,107	81.5%	**10,540**	-44.8%	0.1%
Employers Costs	7,939	**4,990**	11,064	121.7	**5,340**	-51.7	7.0%
Power	55,494	**47,000**	102,678	118.5	**128,500**	25.1	173.4%
Dam Inspection	35,856	**37,000**	35,328	-4.5	**38,150**	8.0	3.1%
Chemicals - Routine	3,947	**6,500**	3,059	-52.9	**6,500**	112.5	0.0%
Chemicals - Taste & Odor	6,304	**40,000**	39,708	-0.7	**40,000**	0.7	0.0%
Maint/Repairs	13,642	**10,000**	9,030	-9.7	**10,000**	10.7	0.0%
Equipment Rental	6,611	**3,000**	4,058	35.3	**3,000**	-26.1	0.0%
Supplies	592	**600**	341	-43.1	**600**	75.9	0.0%
Other	0	**250**	250	0.0	**250**	0.0	0.0%
Subtotals	**144,583**	**159,870**	**224,623**	**40.5%**	**242,880**	**8.1%**	**51.9%**

Water Treatment	*12-13 Actual*	*13-14 Budget*	*Projected*	*Variance*	*14-15 Budget*	*Variance*	*Variance*
Wages	113,794	**121,460**	162,805	34.0%	**121,560**	-25.3%	0.1%
Employers Costs	52,255	**57,590**	76,848	33.4	**61,590**	-19.9	6.9%
Power	82,592	**82,570**	79,212	-4.1	**85,500**	7.9	3.5%
Chemicals	101,163	**118,000**	96,478	-18.2	**118,000**	22.3	0.0%
Maint/Repairs	70,675	**45,070**	55,939	24.1	**45,070**	-19.4	0.0%
Lab Tests	12,629	**36,000**	29,896	-17.0	**36,000**	20.4	0.0%
Equipment Rental	3,905	**8,000**	8,099	1.2	**8,000**	-1.2	0.0%
Taste & Odor Treatment	11,000	**11,000**	15,579	41.6	**11,000**	-29.4	0.0%
Supplies	0	**500**	500	0.0	**500**	0.0	0.0%
Other	0	**500**	500	0.0	**500**	0.0	0.0%
Subtotals	**448,014**	**480,690**	**525,856**	**9.4%**	**487,720**	**-7.3%**	**1.5%**

Water Transmission & Distr	*12-13 Actual*	*13-14 Budget*	*Projected*	*Variance*	*14-15 Budget*	*Variance*	*Variance*
Wages	193,393	**194,330**	193,743	-0.3%	**194,500**	0.4%	0.1%
Employers Costs	87,944	**92,140**	96,008	4.2	**98,540**	2.6	6.9%
Maint/Repairs	53,741	**48,000**	40,078	-16.5	**48,000**	19.8	0.0%
Meters/Box/Valve	35,867	**54,000**	44,830	-17.0	**54,000**	20.5	0.0%
Power	41,629	**36,480**	41,461	13.7	**38,700**	-6.7	6.1%
Equipment Rental	20,363	**12,000**	23,255	93.8	**19,000**	-18.3	58.3%
Post Repair Road Paving	30,637	**24,000**	33,135	0.0	**24,000**	-27.6	0.0%
Supplies	6,229	**4,000**	4,198	5.0	**4,000**	-4.7	0.0%
Other	12,511	**8,200**	5,780	-29.5	**8,200**	41.9	0.0%
Subtotals	**482,315**	**473,150**	**482,489**	**2.0%**	**488,940**	**1.3%**	**3.3%**

BUDGET SUMMARY - WATER FUND

June 11, 2014

	Actual 2012-13	Adopted Budget 2013-14	Projected 2013-14	% Variance 2013-14	Proposed Budget 2014-15	% Change Projected 2013-14	% Change Budget 2013-14
Water Administration	***12-13 Actual***	***13-14 Budget***	***Projected***	***Variance***	***14-15 Budget***	***Variance***	***Variance***
Wages	102,748	**110,930**	102,939	-7.2%	**111,030**	7.9%	0.1%
Employers Costs	41,687	**53,410**	48,853	-8.5	**57,750**	18.2	8.1%
Permits	16,395	**32,000**	24,981	-21.9	**32,000**	28.1	0.0%
Equipment Maint	13,643	**8,000**	8,546	6.8	**8,000**	-6.4	0.0%
Legal/Consulting	42,816	**30,500**	42,677	39.9	**60,500**	41.8	98.4%
Vehicle Fuel	17,740	**18,860**	10,368	-45.0	**18,860**	81.9	0.0%
Training/Safety	9,123	**7,500**	11,298	50.6	**7,500**	-33.6	0.0%
Regional Water Authority	4,606	**11,410**	4,836	-57.6	**11,420**	136.1	0.1%
Central Ground Water Authority	3,000	**6,000**	3,000	-50.0	**6,000**	100.0	0.0%
South Area Water Council	3,000	**6,000**	3,000	-50.0	**6,000**	100.0	0.0%
Supplies	4,475	**5,500**	4,936	-10.3	**5,500**	11.4	0.0%
Telephones	8,228	**7,680**	7,079	-7.8	**7,080**	0.0	-7.8%
Information Systems Maint	6,915	**7,200**	4,361	-39.4	**6,660**	52.7	-7.5%
Vehicle Maint.	20,198	**21,300**	15,366	-27.9	**21,300**	38.6	0.0%
Tools	9,146	**4,000**	9,618	140.4	**4,000**	-58.4	0.0%
CIA Ditch Operations	265	**3,500**	575	-83.6	**3,500**	508.7	0.0%
Uniforms	3,115	**3,000**	4,239	41.3	**3,000**	-29.2	0.0%
Conservation	23,966	**38,000**	58,515	54.0	**65,000**	11.1	71.1%
Travel/Meetings	1,254	**2,500**	1,653	-33.9	**1,800**	8.9	-28.0%
Copier Maintenance	0	**0**	0	0.0	**300**	0.0	0.0%
Memberships	2,392	**2,390**	2,572	7.6	**2,390**	-7.1	0.0%
Bad Debts	0	**500**	500	0.0	**500**	0.0	0.0%
Building Maint	1,625	**1,680**	1,601	-4.7	**1,650**	3.1	-1.8%
Nonroutine Maint/Repair	38,133	**50,000**	84,433	68.9	**50,000**	-40.8	0.0%
Other	10,663	**6,000**	9,655	60.9	**6,000**	-37.9	0.0%
Subtotals	**385,133**	**437,860**	**465,602**	**6.3%**	**497,740**	**6.9%**	**13.7%**
Operating Expenses	1,460,044	**1,551,570**	1,698,570	**9.5%**	**1,717,280**	**1.1%**	10.7%
Reserve Expenditures	59,269	**0**	14,784		**0**		
General Fund Net Alloc	229,272	**247,570**	265,119	7.1	**275,490**	3.9	11.3%
Total Expenses	**1,748,584**	**1,799,140**	**1,978,473**	**10.0%**	**1,992,770**	**0.7%**	**10.8%**
Initial Overage(Deficit)	127,750	**(0)**	(136,797)	48855938.7%	**(190)**	-99.9%	67757.1%
Transfer from Fund Balance	0	**0**	0		**0**		
Transfer from Rate Stab Resr	0	**0**	0		**0**		
Net Income (Loss)	**127,750**	**(0)**	**(136,797)**		**(190)**		
Depreciation	482,246	**484,062**	422,803	-12.7%	**492,000**		

Replacement Reserves and Debt Service Summary	
Debt Service Prefunding Collected	**185,760**
Water Reserves Collected	**210,989**

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

BUDGET SUMMARY - DRAINAGE FUND

June 11, 2014

	Actual 2012-13	Adopted Budget 2013-14	Projected 2013-14	% Variance 2013-14	Proposed Budget 2014-15	% Change Projected 2013-14	% Change Budget 2013-14
Revenues:							
Residential Special Taxes	147,780	**151,200**	150,821	-0.3%	153,650	1.9%	1.6%
Commercial Special Taxes	28,630	**29,230**	29,210	-0.1	29,810	2.1	2.0%
Interest Income	128	**30**	69	128.6	50	-27.1	66.7%
Inspection Fees	0	**0**	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0%
Other	(694)	**0**	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0%
Operating Revenues	**175,844**	**180,460**	**180,099**	**-0.2%**	183,510	**1.9%**	**1.7%**
Expenditures:							
	12-13 Actual	*13-14 Budget*	*Projected*	*Variance*	*14-15 Budget*	*Variance*	*Variance*
Wages	46,034	**56,680**	45,391	-19.9	56,730	25.0	0.1%
Employers Costs	21,375	**26,990**	22,733	-15.8	28,850	26.9	6.9%
MS4 Permit	4,852	**5,000**	4,864	-2.7	5,000	2.8	0.0%
Power	14,990	**15,500**	12,250	-21.0	13,190	7.7	-14.9%
Chemicals	1,838	**5,400**	2,318	-57.1	5,400	133.0	0.0%
Maint/Repairs	3,676	**11,900**	6,992	-41.2	11,900	70.2	0.0%
Equipment Rental	3,267	**4,500**	1,411	-68.6	4,500	218.9	0.0%
Improvements	0	**12,000**	12,000	0.0	11,040	-8.0	-8.0%
Legal/Consulting	0	**2,000**	1,000	-50.0	2,000	100.0	0.0%
Uniforms	0	**200**	200	0.0	200	0.0	0.0%
Tools	0	**400**	3,065	666.1	400	-86.9	0.0%
Bad Debts	0	**0**	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0%
Other	2,302	**1,100**	352	-68.0	1,100	212.9	0.0%
Subtotals	**98,335**	**141,670**	**112,574**	**-20.5%**	140,310	**24.6%**	**-1.0%**
Operating Expenses	98,335	**141,670**	112,574	-20.5%	140,310	24.6%	-1.0%
Reserve Expenditures	23,289	**0**	0		0		
General Fund Net Allocation	35,953	**38,820**	41,574	7.1	43,200	3.9	11.3%
Total Expenses	**157,577**	**180,490**	**154,148**	**-14.6%**	183,510	**19.0%**	**1.7%**
Net Income (Loss)	**18,267**	**(30)**	**25,951**	**-87552.6%**	0	**-100.0%**	**-101.0%**

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

BUDGET SUMMARY - SEWER FUND

June 11, 2014

	Actual 2012-13	Adopted Budget 2013-14	Projected 2013-14	% Variance 2013-14	Proposed Budget 2014-15	% Change Projected 2013-14	% Change Budget 2013-14
Revenues:							
Residential Service	1,126,635	**1,120,630**	1,121,985	0.1%	1,165,290	3.9%	4.0%
Commercial Service	117,046	**116,700**	115,224	-1.3	121,100	5.1	3.8%
Availability Fees	410	**100**	400	300.0	400	0.0	300.0%
Late Charges	18,061	**13,800**	15,706	13.8	18,000	14.6	30.4%
Interest Income	320	**140**	422	201.7	140	-66.9	0.0%
Project Reimbursement	2,184	**2,190**	2,190	0.0	2,190	0.0	0.0%
Inspection Fees	127	**0**	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0%
Other	3,059	**0**	3,059	0.0	0	-100.0	0.0%
Operating Revenues	**1,267,841**	**1,253,560**	**1,258,986**	**0.4%**	1,307,120	**3.8%**	**4.3%**

Expenditures:

Sewer Collection	*12-13 Actual*	*13-14 Budget*	*Projected*	*Variance*	*14-15 Budget*	*Variance*	*Variance*
Wages	85,610	**113,360**	99,000	-12.7%	113,460	14.6%	0.1%
Employers Costs	41,364	**53,750**	49,408	-8.1	57,480	16.3	6.9%
Power	14,207	**17,450**	13,634	-21.9	15,020	10.2	-13.9%
Maint/Repairs	58,625	**40,000**	61,333	53.3	40,000	-34.8	0.0%
Equipment Rental	15,608	**6,000**	2,206	-63.2	6,000	172.0	0.0%
Supplies	4,811	**3,300**	2,150	-34.8	3,300	53.5	0.0%
Other	2,205	**1,000**	0	-100.0	1,000	0.0	0.0%
Subtotals	**222,430**	**234,860**	**227,731**	**-3.0%**	236,260	**3.7%**	**0.6%**

Sewer Treatment & Disposa	*12-13 Actual*	*13-14 Budget*	*Projected*	*Variance*	*14-15 Budget*	*Variance*	*Variance*
Wages	165,679	**153,850**	119,837	-22.1%	153,980	28.5%	0.1%
Employers Costs	75,598	**72,950**	62,810	-13.9	78,010	24.2	6.9%
Power	140,385	**126,510**	129,334	2.2	126,000	-2.6	-0.4%
Maint/Repairs	109,378	**75,000**	51,675	-31.1	75,000	45.1	0.0%
Chemicals	52,541	**70,300**	64,667	-8.0	70,300	8.7	0.0%
Lab Tests	39,039	**38,250**	35,068	-8.3	38,250	9.1	0.0%
Supplies	903	**1,800**	300	-83.3	900	200.0	-50.0%
Equipment Rental	16,185	**10,000**	13,634	36.3	10,000	-26.7	0.0%
Sludge Removal Off Site	11,634	**9,000**	7,325	-18.6	7,000	-4.4	-22.2%
Subtotals	**611,342**	**557,660**	**484,649**	**-13.1%**	559,440	**15.4%**	**0.3%**

BUDGET SUMMARY - SEWER FUND

June 11, 2014

	Actual 2012-13	Adopted Budget 2013-14	Projected 2013-14	% Variance 2013-14	Proposed Budget 2014-15	% Change Projected 2013-14	% Change Budget 2013-14
Sewer Administration	***12-13 Actual***	***13-14 Budget***	***Projected***	***Variance***	***14-15 Budget***	***Variance***	***Variance***
Wages	45,719	**48,590**	42,386	-12.8%	48,620	14.7%	0.1%
Employers Costs	16,560	**23,630**	19,192	-18.8	25,230	31.5	6.8%
Equipment Maint	16,474	**17,500**	30,246	72.8	17,500	-42.1	0.0%
Vehicle Fuel	11,297	**13,970**	14,726	5.4	12,280	-16.6	-12.1%
Permits	28,098	**27,300**	29,876	9.4	28,600	-4.3	4.8%
Legal/Consulting	16,081	**50,000**	41,347	-17.3	80,000	93.5	60.0%
Training/Safety	12,263	**14,200**	14,992	5.6	12,200	-18.6	-14.1%
Supplies	4,941	**4,200**	4,154	-1.1	4,200	1.1	0.0%
Information Systems Maint	4,693	**6,000**	4,404	-26.6	5,010	13.7	-16.5%
Vehicle Maint.	567	**6,000**	4,498	-25.0	6,000	33.4	0.0%
Tools	65	**4,200**	4,231	0.7	4,200	-0.7	0.0%
Telephones	7,772	**6,240**	6,197	-0.7	6,300	1.7	1.0%
Uniforms	3,115	**3,400**	4,278	25.8	3,400	-20.5	0.0%
Travel/Meetings	1,421	**2,000**	1,568	-21.6	2,000	27.6	0.0%
Building Maint	1,625	**1,630**	1,561	-4.3	1,650	5.7	1.2%
Copier Maintenance	0	**500**	502	0.4	800	59.3	60.0%
Memberships	992	**400**	479	19.7	400	-16.5	0.0%
Bad Debts	0	**600**	300	-50.0	600	100.0	0.0%
Sewer General Fine	0	**0**	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0%
Nonroutine Maint/Repair	18,389	**40,000**	35,682	-10.8	40,000	12.1	0.0%
Other	2,209	**2,000**	4,734	136.7	2,000	-57.8	0.0%
Subtotals	**192,281**	**272,360**	**265,352**	**-2.6%**	300,990	**13.4%**	**10.5%**
Operating Expenses	1,026,052	**1,064,880**	977,731	-8.2%	1,096,690	12.2%	3.0%
Reserve Expenditures	29,631	**0**	29,631		0		
General Fund Net Allocation	175,048	**189,020**	202,418	7.1	210,340	3.9	11.3%
Total Expenses	**1,230,731**	**1,253,900**	**1,209,780**	**-3.5%**	1,307,030	**8.0%**	**4.2%**
Initial Overage(Deficit)	37,110	**(340)**	49,206	-14579.4%	90	-99.8%	-126.5%
Transfer from Misc Reserve	0	**0**	0		0		
Transfer from Rate Stab Res	0	**0**	0		0		
Net Income (Loss)	**37,110**	**(340)**	**49,206**		90		
Depreciation	595,854	**595,589**	588,925	-1.1	599,820	1.8	0.7

Replacement Reserves and Debt Service Summary	
Debt Service Prefunding Collected	0
Sewer Reserves Collected	208,053

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

BUDGET SUMMARY - SOLID WASTE FUND

June 12, 2014

	Actual 2012-13	Adopted Budget 2013-14	Projected 2013-14	% Variance 2013-14	Proposed Budget 2014-15	% Change Projected 2012-13	% Change Budget 2012-13
Revenues:							
Solid Waste Charges	615,991	**621,072**	621,348	0.0%	631,830	1.7%	1.7%
Other	459	**400**	385	-3.8	400	4.0%	0.0%
Operating Revenues	**616,449**	**621,472**	**621,733**	**0.0**	632,230	**1.7%**	**1.7%**
Expenditures:							
	12-13 Actual	*13-14 Budget*	*Projected*	*Variance*	*14-15 Budget*	*Variance*	*Variance*
CWRS Contract	535,189	**543,000**	544,563	0.3%	549,840	1.0%	1.3%
Sac. County Admin. Fee	33,212	**34,680**	34,649	-0.1	34,920	0.8%	0.7%
Consulting/Legal	1,407	**0**	0	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0%
HHW Event	23,568	**12,000**	12,000	0.0	12,000	0.0%	0.0%
Bad Debts	0	**0**	0	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Expenses	**593,376**	**589,680**	**591,212**	**0.3**	596,760	**0.9%**	**1.2%**
Operating Expenses	593,376	**589,680**	591,212	0.3	596,760	0.9%	1.2%
General Fund Net Allocation	29,469	**31,820**	34,077	7.1	35,410	3.9%	11.3%
Total Expenses	**622,845**	**621,500**	**625,289**	**0.6**	632,170	**1.1%**	**1.7%**
Net Income (Loss)	**(6,396)**	**(28)**	**(3,556)**	**12599.4**	60	**0.0%**	**-314.3%**

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

BUDGET SUMMARY - GENERAL FUND

June 11, 2014

	Actual 2012-13	Adopted Budget 2013-14	Projected 2013-14	% Variance 2013-14	Proposed Budget 2014-15	% Change Projected 2013-14	% Change Budget 2013-14
Revenues:							
Property Taxes	491,365	**502,800**	520,800	3.6%	519,960	-0.2%	3.4%
Title Transfer Fees	11,950	**6,000**	11,150	85.8	12,000	7.6	100.0%
Project Reimbursement	12,868	**0**	4,948	0.0	0	-100.0	0.0%
Interest	3,281	80	161	101.1	120	-25.4	50.0%
CIA Ditch Admin Service Charges	0	**1,800**	1,800	0.0	1,800	0.0	0.0%
Other	7,717	**1,200**	1,173	-2.3	1,200	2.3	0.0%
Total Operating Revenues	**527,181**	**511,880**	**540,031**	**5.5%**	535,080	**-0.9%**	**4.5%**

Expenditures:	*12-13 Actual*	*13-14 Budget*	*Projected*	*Variance*	*14-15 Budget*	*Variance*	*Variance*
Wages	516,933	**534,200**	506,657	-5.2%	552,900	9.1%	3.5%
Director Meeting Stipends	14,500	**18,000**	15,100	-16.1	18,000	19.2	0.0%
Employers Costs	266,689	**292,300**	276,004	-5.6	305,000	10.5	4.3%
Liability Insurance	44,913	**45,000**	64,610	43.6	77,290	19.6	71.8%
Information Systems Maintenance	48,825	**79,000**	84,534	7.0	79,400	-6.1	0.5%
Community Communications	2,735	**5,900**	8,127	37.7	5,900	-27.4	0.0%
Legal	20,589	**25,000**	26,287	5.1	30,000	14.1	20.0%
Office Supplies	23,971	**19,200**	24,536	27.8	22,800	-7.1	18.8%
Building/Grounds Maintenance	40,061	**16,800**	16,879	0.5	17,820	5.6	6.1%
Postage	19,810	**21,780**	22,542	3.5	22,200	-1.5	1.9%
Telephones	4,931	**4,620**	4,684	1.4	4,800	2.5	3.9%
Contingency	0	**11,000**	11,000	0.0	11,000	0.0	0.0%
Audit	15,100	**13,500**	14,300	5.9	14,300	0.0	5.9%
Consulting	1,050	**3,600**	38,800	977.8	6,600	-83.0	83.3%
Memberships	8,829	**9,890**	9,683	-2.1	9,860	1.8	-0.3%
Training/Safety	8,743	**6,000**	4,677	-22.0	6,000	28.3	0.0%
Power	7,738	**8,670**	8,349	-3.7	8,460	1.3	-2.4%
Meetings	9,539	**8,000**	9,769	22.1	9,000	-7.9	12.5%
Director Expense Reimbursement	5,746	**5,200**	6,964	33.9	6,600	-5.2	26.9%
Equipment Maint	1,590	**2,000**	1,903	-4.9	2,000	5.1	0.0%
Election Costs	4,327	**0**	0	0.0	5,000	0.0	100.0%
Mail Machine Lease	2,798	**2,840**	2,803	-1.3	2,800	-0.1	-1.4%
Copy Machine Maintenance	15,711	**9,600**	19,638	104.6	18,250	-7.1	90.1%
Clerical Services	7,418	**0**	35,334	0.0	0	-100.0	0.0%
Other	20,687	**3,000**	7,567	152.2	6,300	-16.7	110.0%
Total Operating Expenses	**1,116,569**	**1,148,300**	**1,221,572**	**6.4%**	1,243,280	**1.8%**	**8.3%**
Overage(Deficit)	(589,388)	**(636,420)**	(681,541)	**7.1%**	(708,200)	**3.9%**	11.3%

2014 - 2015 Capital Improvement Projects List

	Project Number	Est Qtr	Project Description	Budget Amount	Funding Source	Life Years	Status
			Water / Sewer Department				
1	01-03-1		Geographical Information System (GIS)	100,000	Capital Improvement Reserves	N/A	
2	03-06-2		Security Access System - Water & Wastewater Facilities	40,000	Replacement Reserves - Water / Sewer	10	
3	05-06-1		Granlees Site Access Restriction Improvements	100,000	Capital Improvement Reserves	20	
4	08-05-1		WTP Paint & Exterior Siding Repair	30,000	Replacement Reserves - Water	20	
5	08-07-1		Bobcat Compact Track Loader	54,000	Replacement Reserves - Water & Sewer		
6	10-05-1		Excavate Sediment out of Calero	20,000	Replacement Reserves		
7	11-03-1		Fueling Station	40,000	Replacement Reserves - borrow & repay	10	
8	12-01-2		Dump Truck	100,000	Capital Improvements Reserves (Water/Sewer)		
9	13-01-2		Hole 13 Culvert Replacement	25,000	Replacement Reserves - Drainage		*In process*
10	13-02-2		WWRP Filter PLC Replacement	125,000	Replacement Reserves - Sewer		
11	14-XX-2		MLN Generator	125,000	Replacement Reserves - Sewer	20	
12	14-XX-1		Granlees Forebay Repairs	130,000	Replacement Reserves - Water		
13	14-XX-1		Backhoe	70,000	Capital Improvement Reserves - Water & Sewer	10	
			Department Subtotal	**$ 959,000**			
			Security Department				
14	05-12-3		Wireless Network Site Survey, Acquistion & Startup Costs	100,000	Capital Improvement Reserves	15	
15	14-XX-3		Two Way Radio Replacement	12,000	Replacement Reserves - Security	5	
16	14-XX-3		Spare Gate Operator	7,000	Replacement Reserves - Security	5	
			Department Subtotal	**$ 119,000**			
			Admin Department				
17	04-12-4		Records Storage Vault	20,000	Capital Improvement Reserves	25	
18	10-07-4		Electronic Document Management System	25,000	Unrestricted Cash		
19	10-08-4		Email Exchange Server	20,000	Unrestricted Cash		*On hold*
20	14-XX-4		Board Room Audio System Upgrade	12,000	Replacement Reserves - Admin	5	
			Department Subtotal	**$ 77,000**			
			2014-15 Grand Totals	**$1,155,000**			

Project number consists of AA-BB-C
AA - The year the project is to begin
BB - The actual project number assigned for the current year
C - The department requesting the project
- **1** - Water
- **2** - Sewer / Drainage
- **3** - Security
- **4** - Admin

RESOLUTION # 2014-08

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT APPROVING THE PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014-15

WHEREAS, District departments have submitted estimates of budget requirements for Fiscal Year 2014-2015 and those estimates have been reviewed by the General Manager and Finance Committee; and

WHEREAS, the General Manager has submitted the tabulations of said estimates together with proposed revisions to the Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the proposed budget for Fiscal Year 2014-2015; and

BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the proposed budget for Fiscal Year 2014-2015, as submitted by the District Finance Officer and as reviewed by the Board of Directors is a proper financial program for the budget period and constitutes the proposed budget for 2014-2015; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED AND ORDERED that a public presentation was conducted for the budget for the Fiscal Year 2014-2015 on June 7, 2014 at 9:30 a.m. in the Board Room at 15160 Jackson Road, Rancho Murieta, California.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is resolved that the District's 2014-2015 Budget is hereby adopted and ordered filed with the County Auditor of Sacramento County in accordance with Section 5931 of the Government Code.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 18th day of June 2014, by the following roll call vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

_____
Gerald Pasek, President of the Board
Rancho Murieta Community Services District

[SEAL]
Attest:

_____
Suzanne Lindenfeld, District Secretary

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 13, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Darlene Gillum, Assistant General Manager

Subject: Consider Adoption of Ordinance 2014-01, the Proposed Service Charge Increases and Special Tax Adjustments

---

RECOMMENDED ACTION

1. Acknowledge the Second Reading of Ordinance 2014-01, and
2. Adopt Ordinance 2014-01, an Ordinance adopting the proposed service charge increases and Special Tax adjustments.

BACKGROUND

At last month's Board meeting, following the budget presentation, staff presented the proposed rate increases necessary to support funding of the FY 2014-15 budget.

A Public Hearing was held at last month's Board meeting, following staff's presentation of the proposed rate increases. No comments were received on the proposed rate increases at the public hearing.

The first reading of Ordinance 2014-01 was waived last month. Once published, no increase to the rates and maximum special taxes is allowed without republishing the ordinance. **The proposed rate increase has decreased 7.0% since the Ordinance was published and Prop 218 notices were mailed.**

At the April Board Meeting the Directors postponed implementing the Drought Related Tiered Pricing structure and requested that staff review the impacts of that structure in more detail. Therefore, the Drought Related Tiered Pricing that was included in the Prop 218 Notices has been removed from the proposed changes to the 2014-15 rates.

The budget previewed in March was the basis for rate adjustment notices to the community. To formally adopt new rates, various chapters of the District Code will be changed by approving the attached Ordinance 2014-01.

The following information is provided as a brief recap of the proposed rate increases, although no Board discussion of individual rate increases is anticipated.

Rate Adjustment Overview

Staff is recommending the following increases to the Water, Sewer and Solid Waste enterprise funds and the Security and Drainage special tax rates based on the June budget draft (these rates are lower than those published in Ordinance 2014-01 and lower than the Prop 218 notice rates):

WATER

The proposed 2014-15 monthly bill changes for an average consumption residential metered lot are: **$4.40 per month increase,** of which $1.40 is related to the increase in the Water Treatment Plant 1 expansion project debt repayment, $3.00 is related to operation cost increases and drought impacts of projected 8% lower usage and increased conservation efforts.

	Current Rate 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Base Charge (w/o reserve contribution)	$30.78	$31.38
Reserve Contribution	$6.39	$6.39
Usage Charge (per cf)	$.0152	$.0153
Debt Service Charge	Included in base charge and usage charge	$6.00
• Non-residential customers are charged one base charge per month per meter plus the reserve contribution times their Water EDU (equivalent dwelling unit) value plus usage		

SEWER

The proposed 2014-15 monthly bill changes for a residential metered lot are: **$4.15 per month decrease**, of which ($3.65) is related to the removal of the VVR Debt Service Prefunding and related reserves, ($1.92) is related to ceasing of the CDO Reimbursement and an increase of $1.42 for the day-to-day wastewater operations**.**

	Current Rate 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
Base Charge (w/o reserve contribution)	$40.74	$39.01
Reserve Contribution	$8.73	$6.31
• Non-residential customers are charged the base charge plus the reserve contribution times their Sewer EDU (equivalent dwelling unit) value		

SOLID WASTE

The proposed 2014-15 monthly bill changes for a 64 gallon container are: **$.35 per month** increase (for the container and the Sacramento County Surcharge) inclusive of the operational increase in the California Waste Recovery Services and the increase in the Sacramento County Surcharge.

	Current Rate 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15
38 gallon container (T38)	$17.45	$17.75
64 gallon container (T64)	$19.12	$19.46
96 gallon container (T96)	$28.47	$28.97
Sac County Surcharge	$1.18	$1.19
Extra Cart (38 gallon)	$7.88	$7.98
Extra Cart (64 gallon)	$9.82	$9.94
Extra Cart (96 gallon)	$20.88	$21.12
Extra Recycle Cart	$6.28	$6.37
Extra Yard Waste Cart	$6.28	$6.37
Yard Waste Exemption	($2.00)	($2.00)

DRAINAGE

The proposed 2014-15 monthly bill changes for a residential metered lot are: $.09 per month increase for operational increases.

Developed Property	Current Rate 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15	Max Rate 2014-15
Residential (per lot)			
Metered	$4.64	$4.73	$4.73
Unmetered	$4.64	$4.73	$4.73
The Villas	$3.10	$3.16	$3.16
Murieta Village	$3.10	$3.16	$3.16
Non-Residential (per acre)			
1 Retail	$23.178	$23.642	$23.642
2 Industrial/Whse	$24.625	$25.118	$25.118
3 Light Industrial	$18.830	$19.207	$19.207
4 Office	$21.729	$22.164	$22.164
5 Landscape (golf course/park sites)	$4.346	$4.433	$4.433
6 Murieta Equestrian Center	$1.677	$1.711	$1.711
7 RMCC (club house and parking)	$0.000	$0.000	$0.000
8 Airport	$1.931	$1.970	$1.970
9 Geyer Property	$14.485	$14.775	$14.775
Undeveloped Property			
Residential & Non-Residential	$2.740	$2.795	$2.795

SECURITY

The proposed 2014-15 monthly bill changes for a residential inside-gate metered lot are: **$1.00per month increase** of which $.10 of the increase is for operational increases and $.90 of the increase is for capital replacement reserves.

Developed Property	Current Rate 2013-14	Proposed 2014-15	Max Rate 2014-15
Residential (per lot) Inside Gates			
Metered	$25.93	$26.93	$26.93
Unmetered	$20.34	$21.54	$21.54
Outside Gates	$6.24	$6.49	$6.49
Non-Residential (per Building square foot)			
1 Highway Retail	$.2338	$.2426	$.2426
2 Other Retail/comm.	$.0253	$.0262	$.0262
3 Industrial/Whse/Lt Industrial	$.0550	$.0571	$.0571
4 Office	$.0131	$.0137	$.0137
5 Institutional	$.0131	$.0137	$.0137
6 Public Utility	$.0419	$.0435	$.0435
7 Murieta Equestrian Center	$.0037	$.0040	$.0040
8 RMCC	$.0660	$.0683	$.0683
9 Airport	$.0167	$.0173	$.0173
Undeveloped Property (per acre)			
Inside Gates	$21.9628	$22.7785	$22.7785
Outside Gates	$3.2728	$3.3945	$3.3945

The average increase in the monthly bill for a residential metered lot is approximately 1.02% as a result of these recommended rate increases. Please refer to the attached Sample Bill.

Sample Bill - Final

Rancho Murieta Community Services District

June 12, 2014

Average Monthly Customer Bill

Residential Metered Lot

Water

Average Usage in CF	1957	1800
	Current	**Proposed**
Residential Usage		
Usage Charge per CF	$ 0.0140	**$ 0.0153**
Debt Service Prefunding	$ 0.0012	**$ -**
Residential Base		
Residential Base		
Debt Service Prefunding		
Reserve Contribution		
Debt Service Prefunding		

	Current Monthly Rates July 1, 2013	Proposed Rates	Change	
Usage Charge per CF	$ 27.40	$ 27.55	$ 0.15	
Debt Service Prefunding	$ 2.35	$ -	$ (2.35)	
Residential Base			$ -	
Residential Base	$ 28.53	$ 31.38	$ 2.85	
Debt Service Prefunding	$ 2.25	$ -	$ (2.25)	
Reserve Contribution	$ 6.39	$ 6.39	$ -	
Debt Service Prefunding	$ -	$ 6.00	$ 6.00	
Water Total	**$ 66.92**	**$ 71.32**	$ 4.40	**6.58%**
Sewer				
Residential Base	$ 37.59	$ 39.01	$ 1.42	
Debt Service Prefunding - Perm Irrig Fields	$ 3.15	$ -	$ (3.15)	
Reserve Contribution	$ 6.81	$ 6.31	$ (0.50)	
CDO Reimbursement	$ 1.92	$ -	$ (1.92)	
Sewer Total	$ 49.47	$ 45.32	$ (4.15)	-8.38%
Solid Waste (avg. 64 Gallon Container)	**$ 20.30**	$ 20.65	$ 0.35	1.72%
Security Tax (Maximum Tax Ceiling $26.93)	**$ 25.93**	$ 26.93	$ 1.00	3.86%
Drainage Tax (Maximum Tax Ceiling $4.73)	**$ 4.64**	$ 4.73	$ 0.09	1.94%
	$ 167.26	**$ 168.95**	$ 1.70	**1.02%**

*** Assumptions**

- 8% conservation in water consumption

- Drought fiscal impacts included

Murieta Village Lot

Water

Average Usage in CF	518	477
	Current	**Proposed**
Residential Usage		
Usage Charge per CF	$ 0.0140	**$ 0.0153**
Debt Service Prefunding	$ 0.0012	**$ -**
Residential Base		
Residential Base		
Debt Service Prefunding		
Reserve Contribution		
Debt Service Prefunding		

	Current Monthly Rates July 1, 2013	Proposed Rates	Change	
Usage Charge per CF	$ 7.25	**$ 7.29**	$ 0.04	
Debt Service Prefunding	$ 0.62	**$ -**	$ (0.62)	
Residential Base				
Residential Base	$ 28.53	**$ 31.38**	$ 2.85	
Debt Service Prefunding	$ 2.25	**$ -**	$ (2.25)	
Reserve Contribution	$ 6.39	**$ 6.39**	$ -	
Debt Service Prefunding	$ -	**$ 6.00**	$ 6.00	
Water Total	**$ 45.04**	**$ 51.06**	$ 6.02	**13.37%**
Sewer				
Residential Base	$ 37.59	**$ 39.01**	$ 1.42	
Debt Service Prefunding - Perm Irrig Fields	$ 3.15	**$ -**	$ (3.15)	
Reserve Contribution	$ 6.81	**$ 6.31**	$ (0.50)	
CDO Reimbursement	$ 1.92	**$ -**	$ (1.92)	
Sewer Total	$ 49.47	$ 45.32	$ (4.15)	-8.38%
Solid Waste (avg. 64 Gallon Container)	**$ 20.30**	**$ 20.65**	$ 0.35	1.72%
Security Tax (Maximum Tax Ceiling $6.49)	**$ 6.24**	**$ 6.49**	$ 0.25	4.01%
Drainage Tax (Maximum Tax Ceiling $3.16)	**$ 3.10**	**$ 3.16**	$ 0.06	1.94%
	$ 124.15	**$ 126.69**	$ 2.54	**2.04%**

*** Assumptions**

- 8% conservation in water consumption

- Drought fiscal impacts included

Vacant or Unmetered Lot

	Current Monthly Rates July 1, 2013	Proposed Rates	Change	
Security Tax (Maximum Tax Ceiling $21.54)	20.34	21.54	1.20	5.9%
* **Water Standby** $10.00 PER YEAR	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.0%
* **Sewer Standby** $10.00 PER YEAR	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.0%
Drainage Tax (Maximum Tax Ceiling $4.73)	4.64	4.73	0.09	1.9%
	$26.64	$27.93	$1.29	**4.84%**

* This fee is billed annually at $10.00 and is shown as a monthly rate for comparison purposes only.

ORDINANCE NO. 2014-01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT, AMENDING CHAPTER 14 OF THE DISTRICT CODE, RELATING TO WATER; AMENDING CHAPTER 15 OF THE DISTRICT CODE RELATING TO SEWER; AMENDING CHAPTER 16 OF THE DISTRICT CODE RELATING TO DRAINAGE; AMENDING CHAPTER 16A OF THE DISTRICT CODE RELATING TO DRAINAGE TAX; AMENDING CHAPTER 21 OF THE DISTRICT CODE RELATING TO SECURITY CODE; AND AMENDING CHAPTER 31 OF THE DISTRICT CODE RELATING TO SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of the Rancho Murieta Community Services District, Rancho Murieta, Sacramento County, California, as follows:

SECTION ONE:

I) The Water Code, Chapter 14, Section 7.00 Rates and Charges is amended as follows:

Section 7.05 Rates for Metered Service.

(a) General metered service shall be as follows:

MONTHLY CHARGES

Basic service charge	$31.38/mo
Reserve contribution	$ 6.39/mo
Total Basic Service Charge	$37.77/mo
Usage charge per cubic foot:	
Basic volumetric rate per cubic foot	$ 0.0153/cu. ft.
Debt Service Charge	$ 6.00/mo

(b) Metered service to residential lots at Murieta Village shall be as follows:

MONTHLY CHARGES

Basic service charge	$31.38/mo
Reserve contribution	$ 6.39/mo
Total Basic Service Charge	$37.77/mo
Usage charge per cubic foot:	
Basic volumetric rate per cubic foot	$ 0.0153/cu. ft.
Debt Service Charge	$ 6.00/mo

(c) Non-Residential metered service shall be as follows:

MONTHLY CHARGES

Basic Service Charge for non-residential shall be based on an EDU basis

Monthly Charges

Basic Service Charge for non-residential metered service shall be calculated on number of meters and an EDU basis for each customer multiplied by the Basic Service Charge reflected in Section 7.05(a) above.

Usage charge per cubic foot:
Basic volumetric rate per cubic foot $ 0.0153/cu. ft.

Debt Service Charge for non-residential metered service shall be calculated on number of meters and an EDU basis for each customer multiplied by the Debt Service Charge reflected in Section 7.05(a) above.

II) The Sewer Code, Chapter 15, Section 7.00 Rates and Charges, is amended as follows:
Section 7.03 Rates and Charges for Service. The monthly service charge for each premise receiving sewer service from the District shall be:
Residential or other premises, each unit

Base rate	$39.01 per month
Reserve contribution	$ 6.31 per month
Total monthly service charge	$45.32 per month

Murieta Village, per unit

Base rate	$39.01 per month
Reserve contribution	$ 6.31 per month
Total monthly service charge	$45.32 per month

Non-Residential
Monthly service charge for non-residential sewer service shall be calculated on an EDU basis for each customer multiplied by the residential service charge.

III) The Drainage Code, Chapter 16, Section 7.00 Rates and Charges, is amended as follows:
Section 7.01 Rates and Charges: Drainage charges for operation and maintenance of the District's system shall be as set forth in Chapter 16A, Section 3.00.

The Drainage Code, Chapter 16A, Section 3.00 Drainage Tax, is amended as follows:
Section 3.00 Rates and Charges for Operation and Maintenance of the District's system shall be:
Commencing July 1, 2014, property within the District shall be assessed a monthly drainage tax as follows. The maximum monthly tax rates shown reflect annual adjustments, per Section 5.00.

LAND USE		Monthly Special Tax Rates Fiscal Year 2014-15	Monthly Special Tax Rates Maximum Ceiling Rate Year 2014-15
DEVELOPED PROPERTY			
Residential			
-Metered Developed	Per Lot	$ 4.73	4.73
-Unmetered Developed	Per Lot	$ 4.73	4.73
-The Villas	Per Lot	$ 3.16	3.16
-Murieta Village	Per Lot	$ 3.16	3.16
Non-Residential			
-Retail	Per Acre	$ 23.642	23.642
-Industrial/Warehouse	"	$ 25.118	25.118
-Light Industrial	"	$ 19.207	19.207

-Office	"	$ 22.164	22.164
-Landscaped Areas (golf course & park site)	"	$ 4.433	4.433
-Murieta Equestrian Center	"	$ 1.711	1.711
-RMCC (club house & parking)	"	$ 0.000	0.000
-Airport	"	$ 1.970	1.970
-Geyer Property	"	$ 14.775	14.775

UNDEVELOPED PROPERTY
Uses Drainage System

-Residential and Non-Residential	Per Acre	$ 2.795	2.795

Does Not Use Drainage System

-Lakeview	"	$ 0.00	0.00
-PTF N of Cosumnes	"	$ 0.00	0.00

IV) The Security Code, Chapter 21, Section 5.00 Security Tax, is amended as follows:
Commencing July 1, 2014, property within the District shall be assessed a monthly security tax as follows. The maximum tax rates shown reflect annual adjustments, per Section 5.00:

		Monthly Special Tax Rates Fiscal Year 2014-15	Monthly Special Tax Rates Maximum Ceiling Rate Year 2014-15
DEVELOPED PROPERTY			
Residential			
Inside Gates			
- *Metered*	Per Lot	$ 26.93	26.93
- *Unmetered*	Per Lot	$ 21.54	21.54
Outside Gate	Per Lot	$ 6.49	6.49
Non-Residential			
- *Highway Retail*	Per Building Sq. Ft.	$ 0.2426	0.2426
- *Other Retail/Commercial*	"	$ 0.0262	0.0262
- *Industrial/Warehouse/Lt Industrial*	"	$ 0.0571	0.0571
- *Office*	"	$ 0.0137	0.0137
- *Institutional*	"	$ 0.0137	0.0137
- *Public Utility*	"	$ 0.0435	0.0435
- *Equine Complex*	"	$ 0.0040	0.0040
- *RMCC*	"	$ 0.0683	0.0683
- *Airport*	"	$ 0.0173	0.0173
UNDEVELOPED PROPERTY			
- Inside Gates	Per Acre	$22.7785	22.7785
- Outside Gates	Per Acre	$ 3.3945	3.3945

V) The Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Code, Chapter 31, Section 4.0 Collection Rates, is amended as follows:

Section 4.03 Collections Rates. The monthly service charge shall be:
(1) Garbage Collection Services (rates include Sacramento County Surcharge)

38 gallon cart	$ 17.75
64 gallon cart	$ 19.46

96 gallon cart	$ 28.97

(2) Additional Garbage Carts

38 gallon cart	$ 7.98
64 gallon cart	$ 9.94
96 gallon cart	$ 21.12

(3) Additional Recycling Cart (in excess of 1 recycled cart)

38 gallon cart	N/A
64 gallon cart	$ 6.37
96 gallon cart	$ 6.37

(4) Additional Green Waste Cart (in excess of 2 green waste carts)

38 gallon cart	N/A
64 gallon cart	$ 6.37
96 gallon cart	$ 6.37

(6) Sacramento County Surcharge $ 1.19

SECTION TWO:
To the extent the terms and conditions of this Ordinance may be inconsistent or in conflict with the terms and provisions of any prior District ordinances, resolutions, rules, or regulations the terms of this Ordinance shall prevail with respect to the terms and provisions thereof, and such inconsistent or conflicting terms and provisions of prior ordinances, resolutions, rules, and regulations are hereby repealed.

SECTION THREE:
This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days after adoption and shall be published not less than once in a newspaper of general circulation published in the District within ten (10) days after adoption.

SECTION FOUR:
The establishment, modification, structuring, restructuring and approval of the fees, rates, tolls, or other charges as set forth herein are for the purposes of continuing to meet the District's costs for operation and maintenance, supplies and equipment, financial reserves, and capital replacement needs, and are necessary to maintain service within the District's existing service area.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Rancho Murieta Community Services District, Sacramento County, California, at a meeting held on June 18, 2014, by the following roll call vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

_____
Gerald Pasek, President of the Board
Rancho Murieta Community Services District

[seal]

ATTEST:

_____
Suzanne Lindenfeld, District Secretary

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 12, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Paul Siebensohn, Director of Field Operations

Subject: Consider Adoption of Resolution 2014-13, A Resolution adopting the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

---

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Adopt Resolution 2014-13, a Resolution adopting the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), approving the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project, and authorizing the filing of a Notice of Determination under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

BACKGROUND

As the lead agency under CEQA, the Rancho Murieta Community Services District (District) has prepared an IS/MND in compliance with the CEQA to address the environmental consequences of the proposed Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project (proposed project) in the community of Rancho Murieta, Sacramento County, California.

Rancho Murieta has an estimated population of approximately 6,000. The number of residential homes within Rancho Murieta is expected to increase from 2,500 to approximately 4,400 in the next 15 years which will result in substantially increased potable and non-potable water demands. Because the community currently relies solely on surface water supplied from the Cosumnes River to meet potable water demands, the District's Integrated Water Management Plan (IWMP) has identified recycled water as a viable supplemental source of water to augment its surface water supplies to meet non-potable water demands. Thus, the District is seeking to consolidate Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) R5-01-124 and WDR R5-2007-0109 into a renewed Waste Discharge Requirement for the District's Wastewater Reclamation Plant (WWRP) and a new Master Reclamation Permit (MRP) to expand its approved recycled water use areas within and adjacent to the District's service area. Current use areas consist of two (2) golf courses managed by the Rancho Murieta Country Club and specific areas within the Van Vleck Ranch managed by the District. New recycled water use areas would include residential front and back yards; parks; athletic fields; commercial and street landscaping; and dust control. The District is also seeking to upgrade and install the infrastructure necessary to produce and deliver the recycled water to the expanded use areas.

DISCUSSION

In accordance with CEQA, an IS/MND has been prepared for the proposed project documenting environmental impacts. The draft IS/MND was circulated for public review between May 15, 2014

and June 13, 2014. The District received two (2) comment letters (see Attachment) in response to the Draft IS/MND, which have been fully considered.

Comment letters received included those from the following entities: Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and United States Army Corps of Engineers. Below is a summary of how each letter was considered.

- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) – The CVRWQCB letter outlined the potential permits and approvals that may be required to protect surface water and groundwater and how to obtain additional information, if needed. The District understands what permits and approvals may apply to the proposed project. No response was required and no further action was taken.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – The USACE letter addressed jurisdiction within the project area and actions that would be needed to ascertain jurisdictional features. In addition, the letter recommended efforts be made to avoid dredge or fill of waters of the United States, and how to obtain additional information. The District understands what actions are needed to identify jurisdictional feature what permits and approvals from USACE may apply to the proposed project. No response was required and no further action was taken.

The Final IS/MND concludes that the proposed project would not have any significant effects on the environment once mitigation measures are implemented. Key areas of mitigation for this project include aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, and recreation. The District has developed the MMRP in order to provide for the implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the IS/MND. Copies of the Final IS/MND, the MMRP, and the Draft IS/MND have been distributed to the District Board Members and are on file at the Rancho Murieta Community Services District office, 15160 Jackson Highway, Rancho Murieta, CA 95683.

FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impacts to operating budgets. MMRP compliance costs will be included within project specific recycled water improvement construction budgets.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution 2014-13 Adopting the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Approving the Project, and Authorizing Filing of a Notice of Determination.
2. Comments on the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project.
3. Mitigation and Monitoring Program for the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project.
4. Notice of Determination for the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project.

RESOLUTION 2014-13

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ADOPTING THE RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM EXPANSION PROJECT INITIAL STUDY/ PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM, APPROVING THE PROJECT, AND AUTHORIZING FILING OF THE NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

WHEREAS, The Rancho Murieta Community Services District (District) is proposing to consolidate the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) R5-01-124 and WDR R5-2007-0109 into a renewed Waste Discharge Requirement for the District's Wastewater Reclamation Plant (WWRP) and a new Master Reclamation Permit (MRP) to expand its approved recycled water use areas to serve new development within the District's service area and to serve adjacent pasture land.

WHEREAS, the District, has prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed **RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM EXPANSION PROJECT**, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21000 *et seq*., hereinafter "CEQA"), the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (14 Cal. Code Regs. Section 15000 *et seq*., hereinafter the "State CEQA Guidelines") and local procedures adopted by the District pursuant thereto; and

WHEREAS, the District has published and distributed a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration with Mitigation Measures necessary to reduce or avoid any potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant and circulated the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines; and

WHEREAS, on June 18, 2014, the District held a public hearing on the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared, published, circulated and reviewed in accordance with the requirements of CEQA, the State CEQA Guidelines and local procedures adopted by the District pursuant thereto.

Section 2. The Board has reviewed and considered the proposed Project, Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, proposed Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, comments received on the notice of intent to adopt the mitigated negative declaration, and other information from District staff. On the basis of the whole record before it, the Board finds and determines as follows: the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the Board's independent judgment and analysis; although the proposed Project could have significant effects on the environment,

mitigation measures described in the Initial Study and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program have been incorporated into the Project that avoid the potential of significant effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur; and, there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the District, that the Project, as revised with the incorporation of mitigation measures, may have a significant effect on the environment.

Section 3. The Board hereby adopts the Mitigated Negative Declaration as complete, adequate and in compliance with CEQA, State CEQA Guidelines and local procedures.

Section 4. The Board hereby approves the mitigation measures as described in the Initial Study, adopts the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program set forth in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, and directs staff to implement and enforce the mitigation measures in the design, construction and operation of the Project.

Section 5. District Secretary is the custodian of the documents and other material which constitute the record of proceedings upon which this decision is based, which documents and other materials are available for public review and copying at the Rancho Murieta Community Services District office, 15160 Jackson Highway, Rancho Murieta, CA. 95683.

Section 6. The Board of Directors hereby authorizes and directs the General Manager or their designee to prepare, sign and file a CEQA Notice of Determination with the Sacramento County Clerk within five days from the date of the Mitigated Negative Declaration.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 18th day of June 2014, by the following Roll Call Vote:

Ayes:
Noes:
Abstain:
Absent:

_____
Gerald Pasek, President of the Board
Rancho Murieta Community Services District

Attest:

_____
Suzanne Lindenfeld
District Secretary

Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Rancho Murieta
Recycled Water System Expansion Project

Prepared for:

Rancho Murieta Community Services District

AECOM

June 2014

Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Rancho Murieta
Recycled Water System Expansion Project

Prepared for:

Rancho Murieta Community Services District
P.O. Box 1050
15160 Jackson Road
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

Contact:

Paul Siebensohn
Director of Field Operations
916/354-3700

Prepared by:

AECOM
2020 L Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95811

Contact:

Andrea L. Shephard, Ph.D.
CEQA Task Leader
916/414-5800

AECOM

60316969
06.12.14

June 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendices

Exhibits

Tables

ACRONYMS AND OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

µin/sec	microinches per second
AB	Assembly Bill
ADWF	average dry weather flow
AF	acre-feet
AFB	Air Force Base
AFY	acre-feet per year
ALUC	Airport Land Use Commission
ARB	Air Resources Board
ATCM	Air Toxic Control Measure
B.P.	Before Present
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
bgs	below ground surface
Board	District's Board of Directors
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California ambient air quality standards
CALFIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal-OSHA	California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	climate action plan
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CBC	California Building Standards Code
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CE	State endangered
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CGS	California Geological Survey
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	CO_2 equivalents
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRPR	California Rare Plant Ranks
CSC	species of special concern
CT	State threatened
CWC	California Water Code
CWRS	California Waste Recovery Systems
dB	decibels
dBA	A-weighted decibel

dbh	diameter at breast height
District	Rancho Murieta Community Services District
DOF	Department of Finance
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EIR	environmental impact report
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulations
FE	Federal endangered
FP	Fully protected
FT	Federal threatened
FTEs	full time employees
General Plan	*Sacramento County General Plan of 2005–2030*
GHGs	greenhouse gases
gpm	gallons per minute
GWP	global warming potential
HDD	horizontal directional drilling
SR 16	Jackson Road
in/sec	inches per second
IS	Initial Study
IS/MND	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
IWMP	Integrated Water Management Plan
L_{dn}	day-night average level
L_{eq}	equivalent sound level
L_{max}	maximum sound level
L_n	sound level exceeded “n” percent of the time
LOS	level of service
LRA	Local Responsibility Area
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MG	million gallons
MGD	million gallons per day
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MMP	mitigation and monitoring plan
MRP	Master Reclamation Permit
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
msl	mean sea level
MT	metric tons
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCIC	North Central Information Center
NOA	naturally occurring asbestos
NO_X	nitrogen oxide

NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
oz/ton	ounces per ton
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PM	particulate matter
PM_{10}	less than 10 micrometers in diameter
$PM_{2.5}$	less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
PPV	peak particle velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
proposed project	Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMCC	Rancho Murieta Country Club
RMS	root-mean-square
ROG	reactive organic gases
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SACOG	Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Scoping Plan	Climate Change AB 32 Scoping Plan
SIP	state implementation plan
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SMUD	Sacramento Municipal Utility District
SR	State Route
SRA	State Responsibility Area
SSCHCP	South Sacramento County Habitat Conservation Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	toxic air contaminant
UCMP	University of California Museum of Paleontology
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VdB	vibration decibels
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WWRP	Wastewater Reclamation Plant

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project: Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project

Lead Agency: Rancho Murieta Community Services District (District)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The District is proposing to consolidate Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) R5-01-124 and WDR R5-2007-0109 into a renewed Waste Discharge Requirement for the District's Wastewater Reclamation Plant (WWRP) and a new Master Reclamation Permit (MRP) to expand its approved recycled water use areas to serve new development within the District's service area and to serve adjacent pasture lands. Current use areas consist of two golf courses managed by the Rancho Murieta Country Club and specific areas within the Van Vleck Ranch managed by the District. New recycled water use areas would include residential front and backyards; parks; athletic fields; commercial and street landscaping; and dust control. The proposed project would also involve upgrading and installing the infrastructure necessary to produce and deliver the recycled water to the expanded use areas.

FINDINGS

An initial study (IS) has been prepared to assess the project's potential effects on the environment and the significance of those effects. Based on the IS, it has been determined that the proposed project would not have any significant adverse effects on the environment after implementation of mitigation measures. This conclusion is supported by the following findings:

1. The proposed project would have no impacts on agriculture and forestry resources, land use and planning, or population and housing.

2. The proposed project would have less-than-significant impacts on greenhouse gas emissions, and mineral resources.

3. The proposed project would have potentially significant impacts on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, public services, recreation, and transportation/traffic, and utilities and service systems, but mitigation measures are proposed to reduce these effects to less-than-significant levels.

   Following are the mitigation measures that would be implemented by the District to avoid or minimize environmental impacts. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce the environmental impacts of the proposed project to a less-than-significant level.

   Mitigation Measure AES-1: Replace Landscaping.

   The District will coordinate with affected landowners to restore or replace plantings consistent with pipeline safety, maintenance, and easement requirements in affected landscaped areas. Implementing Mitigation Measure AES-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact associated with vegetation

removal to a less-than-significant level because, where appropriate, vegetation would be restored or replaced.

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Implement applicable SMAQMD Basic Construction Emission Control Practices.

The project applicant shall comply with the following measures to reduce fugitive dust and construction equipment exhaust emissions:

- Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.
- Cover or maintain at least 2 feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Cover any haul trucks that will be traveling along freeways or major roadways.
- Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- Limit vehicle speed on unpaved roads to 15 mph.
- Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes [required by California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485]. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.
- Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. Have the equipment checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated.

Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Implement SMAQMD Requirements to Reduce Construction-Related NOx Emissions.

The project applicant and/or contractor shall submit to SMAQMD a comprehensive inventory of all off-road diesel construction equipment, equal to or greater than 50 horsepower, that will be used in aggregate of 40 or more hours during any portion of the construction project. SMAQMD's Equipment List Form can be used to submit this information. The inventory shall be updated and submitted monthly throughout the duration of the project, except that an inventory shall not be required for any 30-day period in which no construction activity occurs.

- The project applicant and/or contractor shall demonstrate that the heavy-duty off-road vehicles (50 horsepower or more) to be used in the construction project, including owned, leased, and subcontractor vehicles, will achieve a project wide fleet-average 20% NO_X reduction and 45% PM reduction compared to the most recent ARB fleet average. This information shall be submitted in conjunction with the equipment inventory. The SMAQMD Construction Mitigation Calculator can be used to identify an equipment fleet that achieves this reduction.

- If the projected construction-related emissions do not exceed the NOx threshold of significance based on the equipment inventory, including the use of equipment that achieves a project wide fleet-average 20% NOx reduction compared to the most recent ARB fleet average, no further mitigation is required.

- If the projected construction-related emissions exceed the NOx threshold of significance based on the equipment inventory, including the use of equipment that achieves a project wide fleet-average 20% NOx reduction compared to the most recent ARB fleet average, the project applicant shall pay an emission mitigation fee into the SMAQMD's off-site mitigation program. The emission mitigation fee shall be sufficient to offset the amount by which the proposed project's NOx emissions exceed the threshold of 85 lbs per day.

- The determination of the final mitigation fee shall be conducted in coordination with SMAQMD before any ground disturbance occurs for any phase of project construction. If there are changes to construction activities (e.g., equipment lists, increased equipment usage or schedules), the project applicant shall work with the District and the SMAQMD to ensure emission calculations and fees are adjusted appropriately.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Protect Special-status Plant Species.

The District and its primary construction contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts on special-status plant habitat in the biological study area:

- Minimize loss of special-status plant habitat (i.e., drainages) to the greatest extent feasible by avoiding removal of or disturbance to habitat during construction.

- Implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1: Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Associated Best Management Practices and HYD-3: Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan to ensure no construction area erosion, sedimentation, or pollution enters any special-status plant habitat (i.e., drainages) within or adjacent to the biological study area.

- Implement Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Protect Wetlands and Drainages.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Protect Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle.

The District and its primary construction contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts on valley elderberry longhorn beetles in the biological study area:

- Before the commencement of construction activity, a focused survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist, in accordance with current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) guidelines (USFWS 1999), to identify elderberry shrubs and exit holes of valley elderberry longhorn beetles where elderberry shrubs could occur within 100 feet of construction areas, including the known elderberry shrub sites within and adjacent to the riparian vegetation near Murieta Gardens. The preconstruction surveys shall be conducted no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction, regardless of the time of year in which construction occurs.

- For all shrubs that are to be retained in the biological study area, a setback of 20 feet from the dripline of each elderberry shrub found during the survey shall be established. Brightly colored flags or

fencing shall be used to demarcate the 20-foot setback area and shall be maintained until project construction in the vicinity is complete. No construction activities shall occur within the setback area.

- For all shrubs without evidence of valley elderberry longhorn beetle exit holes that cannot be retained on the project site, all stems of 1 inch or greater in diameter at ground level shall be counted. The USFWS shall be consulted regarding compensation for removal of these stems.

- All shrubs with evidence of valley elderberry longhorn beetle exit holes that cannot be retained in the biological study area shall be transplanted to elderberry mitigation sites during the dormant period for elderberry shrubs (November 1 to February 15). For elderberry shrubs displaying evidence of beetle occupation that cannot be transplanted, the USFWS service shall be consulted regarding compensation for removal of shrubs.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Protect Western Pond Turtle.

The District and its primary construction contractor shall implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1: Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Associated Best Management Practices and HYD-3: Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan to ensure no construction area erosion, sedimentation, or pollution enters any western pond turtle habitat (i.e., adjacent lakes or ponds, such as Bass Lake, and tributaries to these water bodies).

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Swainson's Hawk and Implement Avoidance and Minimization Measures.

The District and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to protect nesting Swainson's hawks:

- No tree removal is anticipated during project construction. However, if project plans change and the District needs to remove trees suitable for Swainson's hawk nesting, trees shall be removed when trees are not likely to be occupied, between September 16 and March 1, outside of the nesting season.

- If construction in proposed during the Swainson's hawk nesting season (March 1 - September 15) a qualified biologist shall conduct preconstruction surveys to search for active Swainson's hawk nests in and within 0.5 mile of the boundaries of the proposed construction activities. The surveys shall be conducted no less than 14 days and no more than 30 days before the beginning of ground disturbance. To the extent feasible, guidelines provided in *Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in the Central Valley* (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000) shall be followed for surveys for Swainson's hawk. If no nests or breeding behavior are observed, no further mitigation is required.

- If active nests of Swainson's hawks are observed during surveys, impacts on nesting Swainson's hawks shall be avoided by establishing appropriate buffers around active nest sites. No project activity shall commence within the buffer areas until a qualified biologist has determined in coordination with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) that the young have fledged, the nest is no longer active, or that reducing the buffer would not result in nest abandonment. CDFW guidelines recommend implementation of 0.25- or 0.5-mile-wide buffers, but the size of the buffer

may be adjusted if a qualified biologist and the District, in consultation with CDFW, determine that such an adjustment would not be likely to adversely affect the nest. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist during construction activities may be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect the nest.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Nesting Raptors and Other Migratory Birds and Implement Avoidance and Minimization Measures.

The District and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to protect nesting raptors and other nesting migratory birds:

- If project activity would commence during the nesting season (February 15 to September 15), preconstruction surveys shall be conducted in areas of suitable nesting habitat within 500 feet of project activity. Surveys shall be conducted within 10 days prior to commencement of project activity. If no active nests are found, no further mitigation shall be required.

- If active nests are found within 500 feet of proposed construction activities, disturbance to nesting birds shall be avoided by establishment of appropriate protective buffers that are sufficiently large to avoid construction-related disturbance to nesting activities, as determined by a qualified biologist. No project activity shall occur within the buffer area until the biologist confirms that the nest is no longer active. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist may be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect nesting activities.

- If trees will be removed, then the following mitigation measures shall be implemented:

- Tree removal shall be done in accordance with the Sacramento County Tree Ordinance and the Rancho Murieta Tree Preservation Policy;

- Trees shall be removed during the nonbreeding season (September 16 to February 14);

- If any construction activities, including tree or vegetation removal, take place between February 15 and September 15, preconstruction surveys for active nests shall be conducted prior to the beginning of construction as described above. If any active nests are identified in trees or other areas slated for removal, those nest trees or areas shall be protected and an associated protective buffer shall be established and maintained as described above until the biologist confirms that the nest is no longer active.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6: Worker Environmental Awareness Program.

Before the start of each new construction season, a worker environmental awareness training program shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. The training shall include instruction regarding species identification, natural history, habitat, and protection needs of the following species: valley elderberry longhorn beetle, western pond turtle, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, nesting raptors and other migratory birds.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Protect Wetlands and Drainages.

The District and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts to wetlands and drainages in the biological study area:

- Implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1, "Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Associated Best Management Practices" and HYD-3, "Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan."

- Minimize impacts on wetlands and drainages by avoiding removal of or disturbance to these features during construction to the greatest extent feasible.

- For wetlands and drainages that cannot be avoided during construction, authorization for fill of jurisdictional waters of the United States shall be secured from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) via the Section 404 permitting process before project implementation. Avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures that are required as for the 404 permit shall be implemented during project construction. These measures would likely include, but not be limited to, installation of temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences and silt/sediment traps, protection of storm drain inlets at the site and in downstream offsite areas, and dust control practices to prevent wind erosion, sediment tracking and dust generation by construction equipment.

- The CDFW shall be consulted to determine if a Streambed Alteration Agreement is required for trenchless pipeline crossings under canals, Arkansas Creek, and other potential waters of the State within the biological study area. Any avoidance and minimization measures required as part of the CDFW Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) shall be implemented during project construction. These measures would likely include, but not be limited to, installation of temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences and silt/sediment traps, protection of storm drain inlets at the site and in downstream offsite areas, and preparation and implementation of a frac-out and undercrossing contingency plan.

- If wetlands or drainages would be filled as a result of the project, a qualified wetland biologist shall develop and implement a conceptual wetlands mitigation and monitoring plan (MMP) to compensate for the loss of jurisdictional wetlands, including appropriate wetland replacement ratios as determined by USACE. The mitigation plan shall quantify the total jurisdictional acreage lost; and describe creation/replacement ratios for acres filled, annual success criteria, mitigation sites, and monitoring and maintenance requirements. The habitat MMP for jurisdictional wetland features shall be consistent with USACE's and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) April 10, 2008 Final Rule for Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources (33 CFR Parts 325 and 332 and 40 CFR Part 230). Plan implementation shall compensate for any loss of wetlands resulting from project construction activities and shall result in no net loss of wetland function.

- Water quality certification pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA shall be required as a condition of issuance of the 404 permit. Therefore, if a 404 permit is required, water quality certification or a waiver from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) shall be obtained before starting project construction. Any measures required as part of the issuance of water quality certification shall be implemented. These measures would likely include, but not be limited to,

installation of temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences and silt/sediment traps, protection of storm drain inlets at the site and in downstream offsite areas, and dust control practices to prevent wind erosion, sediment tracking and dust generation by construction equipment.

Mitigation Measure BIO-8: Comply with Tree Preservation Ordinance.

The District and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts to protected oaks and other native trees in the biological study area:

- An International Society of Arboriculture-certified (ISA) arborist shall conduct a survey prior to removal of oaks and other native trees in all areas of the biological study area where tree removal is being considered. The arborist shall identify to species, measure the diameter and breast height (dbh), and determine exact locations of oaks and other native trees.

- Dripline avoidance areas shall be established and flagged or marked according to measures in Title 19.12 of the Ordinance.

- Minimization of impacts to oaks, such as prohibiting attachment cables to oaks, soil disturbance, or driving construction equipment within the dripline of the oak, as stated in Title 19.12 shall be followed.

- Removal or pruning of native trees shall comply with the permit conditions described in the Rancho Murieta Tree Preservation Policy.

- The District shall mitigate for loss of trees according to Title 19.12 of the Ordinance.

- If a native oak tree must be removed, it shall be replaced with in-kind species in accordance with established tree planting specifications, the combined diameter of which shall equal the combined diameter of the trees removed. In addition, a provision for a comparable on-site area for the propagation of oak trees may substitute for replacement of tree planting requirements at the discretion of the County Tree Coordinator when removal of a mature oak tree is necessary in accordance with existing policy.

- If on-site mitigation is not possible given site limitation, off-site mitigation may be considered. Such a mitigation area must meet all of the following criteria to preserve, enhance, and maintain a natural woodland habitat in perpetuity, preferably by transfer of title to an appropriate public entity.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Immediately Halt Construction Activities if Any Cultural Materials Are Discovered.

- If an inadvertent discovery of cultural materials (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, flaked stone, bottle glass, ceramics, structure/building remains, etc.) is encountered during project-related construction activities, ground disturbances in the area of the find shall be halted immediately and a qualified professional archaeologist shall be notified regarding the discovery. The archaeologist shall determine whether the resource is potentially significant as per the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and develop appropriate mitigation. Appropriate mitigation may include no action, avoidance of the resource, and potential additional data recovery.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Conduct Construction Personnel Education, Stop Work if Paleontological Resources are Discovered, Assess the Significance of the Find, and Prepare and Implement a Recovery Plan as Required.

To minimize potential adverse impacts on previously unknown potentially unique, scientifically important paleontological resources, the project applicant for all project phases where construction would occur along or in the immediate vicinity of Stonehouse Road shall do the following:

- Before the start of any earthmoving activities along Stonehouse Road, the project applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist to train all construction personnel involved with earthmoving activities, including the site superintendent, regarding the possibility of encountering fossils, the appearance and types of fossils likely to be seen during construction, and proper notification procedures should fossils be encountered.

- If paleontological resources are discovered during earthmoving activities, the construction crew shall immediately cease work in the vicinity of the find and notify the Sacramento County Planning and Community Development Department. The project applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the resource and prepare a recovery plan in accordance with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) guidelines (1996). The recovery plan may include, but is not limited to, a field survey, construction monitoring, sampling and data recovery procedures, museum storage coordination for any specimen recovered, and a report of findings. Recommendations in the recovery plan that are determined by the District to be necessary and feasible shall be implemented before construction activities can resume at the site where the paleontological resources were discovered.

Mitigation Measure CUL-3: Immediately Halt Construction Activities if Any Human Remains Are Discovered.

The procedures for the treatment of discovered human remains are contained in Sections 7050.5 and 7052 of the California Health and Safety Code and Section 5097 of the California Public Resources Code.

In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during ground disturbing activities, all such activities within 75 feet of the find shall be halted immediately and the District or its designated representative shall be notified. The District or its designated representative shall immediately notify the county coroner and a qualified professional archaeologist. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours of making that determination (Health and Safety Code, Section 7050[c]). The District's responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in detail in Section 5097.9 of the California Public Resources Code. The District or its designated representative and the professional archaeologist shall consult with a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) determined by the NAHC regarding the removal or preservation and avoidance of the remains and shall determine whether additional burials could be present in the vicinity.

Assuming that an agreement can be reached between the MLD and the District or their representative with the assistance of the archaeologist, these steps would minimize or eliminate adverse impacts on the uncovered human remains.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare a Site-Specific Landslide Hazard Evaluation and Implement Engineering Recommendations.

The District shall hire a licensed geotechnical or civil engineer to perform a site-specific evaluation of the landslide potential in areas of moderate or steep slopes where each of the proposed water storage tanks would be placed. The District shall follow all recommendations made by the engineer to ensure stabilization of steep slopes, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- corrective grading including soil removal and recompaction with engineered fill;
- construction of soil embankments;
- construction of surface and subsurface drainage systems; and/or
- installation of catchment basins and berms to contain potential debris flows that may occur.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact from landslide hazards to a less-than-significant level because a site-specific landslide hazard evaluation would be prepared by a licensed engineer, and recommendations made by the engineer to reduce the landslide hazard (such as corrective grading and installation of soil embankments) would be implemented.

Mitigation Measure GEO-2: Prepare and Implement a Grading and Erosion Control Plan.

Before the start of earthmoving activities for each project phase encompassing greater than one acre of disturbance, the project applicant shall prepare a grading and erosion control plan. The grading and erosion control plan shall be submitted to the Sacramento County Planning and Development Department for review before issuance of any grading permit for on-site work. The plan shall be consistent with the county's Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance and the state's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, and shall include the site-specific grading associated with development for each project phase.

The plan referenced above shall include the location, implementation schedule, and maintenance schedule of all erosion and sediment control measures, a description of measures designed to control dust and stabilize the construction-site road and entrance, and a description of the location and methods of storage and disposal of construction materials. Erosion and sediment control measures could include the use of detention basins, berms, swales, wattles, and silt fencing, and covering or watering of stockpiled soils to reduce wind erosion.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement a Site Investigation to Determine the Presence of Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) and, if necessary, Prepare and Implement an Asbestos Dust Control Plan.

The District will conduct a site investigation to determine whether and where NOA is present in the construction area. The site investigation shall include the collection of soil and rock samples by a qualified geologist. If the site investigation determines that NOA is present within the proposed construction area then the District will prepare an Asbestos Dust Control Plan for approval by SMAQMD as required in Section 93105 of the California Health and Safety Code, "Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations." The Asbestos Dust Control Plan shall specify measures, such as periodic watering to reduce airborne dust and ceasing construction during high winds, that will be taken to ensure that no visible dust leaves the construction

area. The District shall submit the plan to SMAQMD for review and approval prior to construction. SMAQMD approval of the plan must be received before any asbestos-containing rock (serpentinite) can be disturbed. Upon approval of the Asbestos Dust Control Plan by SMAQMD, the District will ensure that construction contractors implement the terms of the plan throughout the construction period.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-2: Prepare and Implement a Construction Traffic Control Plan.

The project applicant shall prepare and implement a traffic control plan for construction activities that may affect road rights-of-way, in order to facilitate travel of emergency vehicles on affected roadways. The traffic control plan must follow applicable Sacramento County, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), private, and any other responsible party's standards and must be approved and signed by a professional engineer. Measures typically used in traffic control plans include advertising of planned lane closures, warning signage, a flag person to direct traffic flows when needed, and methods to ensure continued access by emergency vehicles. During project construction, access to the existing surrounding land uses shall be maintained at all times, with detours used, as necessary, during road closures. The traffic control plan shall be submitted to the Sacramento County Public Works Department for review and approval before the approval of all project plans or permits.

Mitigation Measure HYD-1: Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Associated Best Management Practices.

For all activities disturbing 1 or more acres (including phased construction of smaller areas that are part of this larger project), the District will obtain coverage under the SWRCB's NPDES stormwater permit for general construction activity (Order 2009-0009-DWQ, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities"), including preparation and submittal of a SWPPP at the time the notice of intent is filed. The SWPPP shall address pollutant sources, non-stormwater discharges resulting from construction dewatering, best management practices, and other requirements specified in the Order. The BMPs shall include any measures included in the erosion and sediment control plans developed for the project to minimize disturbance after grading or construction. The SWPPP shall also include dust control practices to prevent wind erosion, sediment tracking and dust generation by construction equipment. The District will be responsible for overall compliance with the SWPPP, and will ensure that a copy of the approved SWPPP is maintained and available at all times at each construction site, and visual inspections and sampling and analysis are conducted in accordance with the SWPPP.

The BMPs should include, but may not be limited to:

- Temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment basins and traps, check dams, geofabric, sandbag dikes, and temporary revegetation or other groundcover shall be employed for disturbed areas, including re-seeding the pipeline alignments with native grass seed to prevent pollutants or sediment from entering stormwater runoff.

- Protection of storm drain inlets on the site and in downstream offsite areas.

- Sweeping dirt and debris from paved streets in the construction zone on a regular basis, particularly before predicted rainfall events.

- No disturbance of surfaces without erosion control measures in place between October 15 and April 15.

Mitigation Measure HYD-2: Evaluate and Implement Construction Site Dewatering Controls.

If construction dewatering is required, the District will evaluate reasonable options for dewatering management and ensure that controls on construction site dewatering are implemented during all construction dewatering activities. If possible, water generated as part of construction dewatering shall be discharged onsite such that there is no discharge to surface waters. This may be achieved by reusing the water on-site for dust control, compaction, or irrigation, and/or retaining the water on-site in a grassy or porous area to allow infiltration/evaporation. If discharge to surface waters is unavoidable, the District will obtain coverage under the SWRCB's NPDES stormwater permit for general construction activity (Order 2009-0009-DWQ, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities"), prior to commencement of construction.

Mitigation Measure HYD-3: Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan.

If drilling mud is needed during construction, the District will develop and follow procedures to prevent the mix that is used during drilling from being discharged onto the ground surface when installing pipelines using trenchless construction methods. The plan shall address how the contractor would manage pressures and the volume of lubricant used to prevent frac-out. The plan shall also address procedures to follow in the event a frac-out occurs. Drilling activities shall be visually monitored for any sign of lubricant frac-out and should frac-out occur, the contractor shall complete the following:

- Stop pumping lubrication.
- Locate the point and cause of the frac-out.
- Contain the spill to the maximum extent possible.
- Clean up the spill to the maximum extent possible.
- Wait at least two hours before pumping lubrication near the frac-out point to allow the ground to seal.
- Reduce pumping pressure and volume in the area of the frac-out.
- Notify all designated authorities that a frac-out occurred, including but not limited to CDFW.

Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Provide Noise Shielding for Pump Stations.

The District will design the proposed pump stations with shielding, as needed, to achieve noise levels below 55 dBA at 50 feet.

Mitigation Measure NOI-2: Implement Feasible Noise Abatement Measures for Construction Equipment.

The District will require its contractors to implement feasible noise abatement measures for noise-producing equipment. These may include, but may not be limited to the following actions:

- Plan noisier operations during times of highest ambient noise levels.

- Keep noise levels relatively uniform; avoid excessive and impulse noises. Operate equipment so as to minimize banging, clattering, buzzing, and other annoying types of noises, especially near residential and other noise sensitive areas.

- Turn off idling equipment.
- Provide upgraded mufflers, acoustical lining or acoustical paneling for noisy equipment, including internal combustion engines.
- To the extent feasible, configure the construction site in a manner that keeps noisier equipment and activities as far as possible from noise sensitive locations and nearby buildings.
- Use construction equipment manufactured or modified to reduce noise and vibration emissions, such as electric instead of diesel-powered equipment.

Mitigation Measure REC-1: Coordinate with Rancho Murieta Country Club (RMCC) Prior to Construction.

The District shall coordinate with RMCC at least 30 days prior to construction activities that could affect golf course operations, including access to the course and course play. Measures to minimize disruption to golf course operations could include, but may not be limited to:

- Providing notification of scheduled construction activities in highly visible locations within the golf courses (e.g., clubhouse, pro shop) at least 15 days prior to initiation of the work.
- When construction is taking place on the golf course, conducting daily preconstruction meetings between the District contractor and the RMCC manager to minimize disruptions to golf course operations.

Written comments regarding the IS/MND must be received by Friday, June 13, 2014, and addressed to:

Paul Siebensohn
Director of Field Operations
Rancho Murieta Community Services District
P.O. Box 1050
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683
Fax: (916) 354-3736
E-mail: psiebensohn@ranchomurietacsd.com

ADOPTION OF INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND APPROVAL OF INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Certification by Those Responsible for Preparation of This Document. The Rancho Murieta Community Services District has been responsible for the preparation of this mitigated negative declaration and the incorporated initial study. I believe this document meets the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and provides an accurate description of the proposed project, and that the lead agency has the means and commitment to implement the project design measures that will assure the project does not have any significant, adverse effects on the environment. I recommend approval of this document.

_____ _____

Paul Siebensohn, Director of Field Operations
Rancho Murieta Community Services District

Date

*(*To be signed upon completion of the public review process and preparation of a final project approval package including responses to comment, if any, on the environmental document and any necessary modifications to project design measures.)*

Approval of the Project by the Lead Agency: To meet Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, Rancho Murieta Community Services District has independently reviewed and analyzed the initial study and mitigated negative declaration for the proposed project and finds that the initial study and mitigated negative declaration reflect the independent judgment of Rancho Murieta Community Services District. The lead agency finds that the project design features will be implemented as stated in the mitigated negative declaration.

I hereby approve this project:

_____ _____

Gerald Pasek, Board President
Rancho Murieta Community Services District

Date

This page intentionally left blank.

INITIAL STUDY

Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project

1. Project Title	Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project
2. Lead Agency Name and Address	Rancho Murieta Community Services District 15160 Jackson Road Rancho Murieta, CA 95683
3. **Contact Person and Phone Number**	Paul Siebensohn Director of Field Operations Rancho Murieta Community Services District P.O. Box 1050 Rancho Murieta, CA 95683 Fax: (916) 354-3736 E-mail: psiebensohn@ranchomurietacsd.com
4. Project Location	The project is located in the Community of Rancho Murieta approximately 25 miles east of Sacramento within the Carbondale and Folsom Southeast U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle in Sacramento County, California
5. Project Sponsor's Name	Rancho Murieta Community Services District
6. General Plan Designation	Low Density Residential, Public and Quasi-Public, Recreation, & General Agriculture
7. Zoning	A-2 (Agricultural-Residential) and AG-80 (Agricultural, 80-acre minimum)
8. Description of Project	The District is proposing to consolidate Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) R5-01-124 and WDR R5-2007-0109 into a renewed Waste Discharge Requirement for the District's Wastewater Reclamation Plant (WWRP) and a new Master Reclamation Permit (MRP) to expand its approved recycled water use areas to serve new development within the District's service area and to serve adjacent pasture lands. Current use areas consist of two golf courses managed by the Rancho Murieta Country Club and specific areas within the Van Vleck Ranch managed by the District. New recycled water use areas would include residential front and backyards; parks; athletic fields; commercial and street landscaping; and dust control. The proposed project would also involve upgrading and installing the infrastructure necessary to produce and deliver the recycled water to the expanded use areas.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting	The community is surrounded by open space and agricultural lands. See Environmental Setting discussion under each issue area in Chapter 3, "Environmental Checklist."
10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Sacramento County, Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Rancho Murieta Community Services District (District) has prepared this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to address the environmental consequences of the proposed Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project (proposed project) in the Community of Rancho Murieta, Sacramento County, California. The District is the lead agency under CEQA.

Rancho Murieta has an estimated population of approximately 6,000. The number of residential homes within Rancho Murieta is expected to increase from 2,500 to approximately 4,400 in the next 15 years which will result in substantially increased potable and non-potable water demands. Because the community currently relies solely on surface water supplied from the Cosumnes River to meet potable water demands, the District's Integrated Water Management Plan (IWMP) has identified recycled water as a viable supplemental source of water to augment its surface water supplies to meet non-potable water demands. Thus, the District is seeking to consolidate Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) R5-01-124 and WDR R5-2007-0109 into a renewed Waste Discharge Requirement for the District's Wastewater Reclamation Plant (WWRP) and a new Master Reclamation Permit (MRP) to expand its approved recycled water use areas within and adjacent to the District's service area. Current use areas consist of two golf courses managed by the Rancho Murieta Country Club and specific areas within the Van Vleck Ranch managed by the District. New recycled water use areas would include residential front and back yards; parks; athletic fields; commercial and street landscaping; and dust control. The District is also seeking to upgrade and install the infrastructure necessary to produce and deliver the recycled water to the expanded use areas.

This document includes:

- an IS (Initial Study) to satisfy CEQA requirements,
- a MND to satisfy CEQA requirements, and

After the required public review of this document is complete, the District will consider adopting the MND and a mitigation monitoring and reporting program, and will decide whether to proceed with the proposed project.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE INITIAL STUDY

This document is an IS/MND prepared in accordance with CEQA (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, Section 15000 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations). The purpose of this IS/MND is to (1) determine whether project implementation would result in potentially significant or significant effects on the environment; and (2) incorporate mitigation measures into the project design, as necessary, to eliminate the project's potentially significant or significant project effects or reduce them to a less-than-significant level.

An IS/MND presents environmental analysis and substantial evidence in support of its conclusions regarding the significance of environmental impacts. Substantial evidence may include expert opinion based on facts, technical studies, or reasonable assumptions based on facts. An IS/MND is neither intended nor required to include the level of detail provided in an environmental impact report (EIR).

CEQA requires that all state and local government agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects they propose to carry out or over which they have discretionary authority, before implementing or approving those projects. The public agency that has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project is the lead agency for CEQA compliance (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15367). The District has principal responsibility for carrying out the proposed project and is therefore the CEQA lead agency for this IS/MND.

If there is substantial evidence (such as the findings of an IS) that a project, either individually or cumulatively, may have a significant effect on the environment, the lead agency must prepare an EIR (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064[a]). If the IS concludes that impacts would be less than significant, or that mitigation measures committed to by the applicant would clearly reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level, a negative declaration or MND can be prepared.

The District has prepared this IS to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed project and has incorporated mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate any potentially significant project-related impacts. Therefore, an MND has been prepared for this project.

1.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 3 of this document contains the analysis and discussion of potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. Based on the issues evaluated in that chapter, it was determined that the proposed project would result in no impacts on the following issue areas:

- Agriculture and forestry resources
- Population and housing
- Land use and planning

The proposed project would result in less-than-significant impacts on the following issue areas:

- Mineral resources
- Greenhouse gas emissions

The proposed project would result in less-than-significant impacts *after* mitigation on the following issue areas:

- Aesthetics
- Air quality
- Biological resources
- Cultural resources
- Geology and soils
- Hazards and hazardous materials
- Utilities and service systems
- Noise
- Hydrology and water quality
- Public services
- Recreation
- Transportation/traffic
- Mandatory findings of significance

1.3 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

This document is divided into the following sections:

MND. The MND, which precedes the IS analysis, summarizes the environmental conclusions and identifies mitigation measures that would be implemented in conjunction with the proposed project.

Chapter 1, "Introduction." This chapter briefly summarizes the proposed project and describes the purpose of the IS/MND, summarizes findings, and describes the organization of this IS/MND.

Chapter 2, "Project Description." This chapter describes the purpose of and need for the proposed project, general background, and project elements.

Chapter 3, "Environmental Checklist." This chapter presents an analysis of environmental issues identified in the CEQA environmental checklist and determines whether project implementation would result in a beneficial impact, no impact, less-than-significant impact, less than significant with mitigation incorporated, potentially significant impact, or significant impact on the environment in each issue area. Should any impacts be determined to be potentially significant or significant, an EIR would be required. For this project, however, mitigation measures have been incorporated as needed to reduce all potentially significant and significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Chapter 4, "References Cited." This chapter lists the references used in preparation of this IS/MND.

Chapter 5, "Report Preparers." This chapter identifies report preparers.

Chapter 6, "IS/MND Distribution." This chapter lists the people to whom this IS/MND will be distributed.

This page intentionally left blank.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This chapter describes the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project (proposed project). The project location and background are described along with project objectives, project characteristics, construction phases and methods, project operations, and discretionary actions and approvals that may be required.

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

2.1.1 PROJECT AREA

The proposed project is located in Rancho Murieta, a 3,500-acre planned community located off Jackson Road (State Route [SR] 16) along the eastern border of Sacramento County approximately 25 miles east of the City of Sacramento (Exhibit 2-1). The Cosumnes River runs east to west through the south-central portion of the community.

2.1.2 RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

The Rancho Murieta Community Services District (District) is an independent special district formed in 1982 to provide essential services to the community. The District's service area is nearly contiguous with the boundaries of the Rancho Murieta community (see Exhibit 2-1). Services provided by the District include water supply collection, treatment and distribution; wastewater collection, treatment, and reuse; storm drainage collection and disposal; flood control; security; and solid waste collection and disposal (RMCSD 2014).

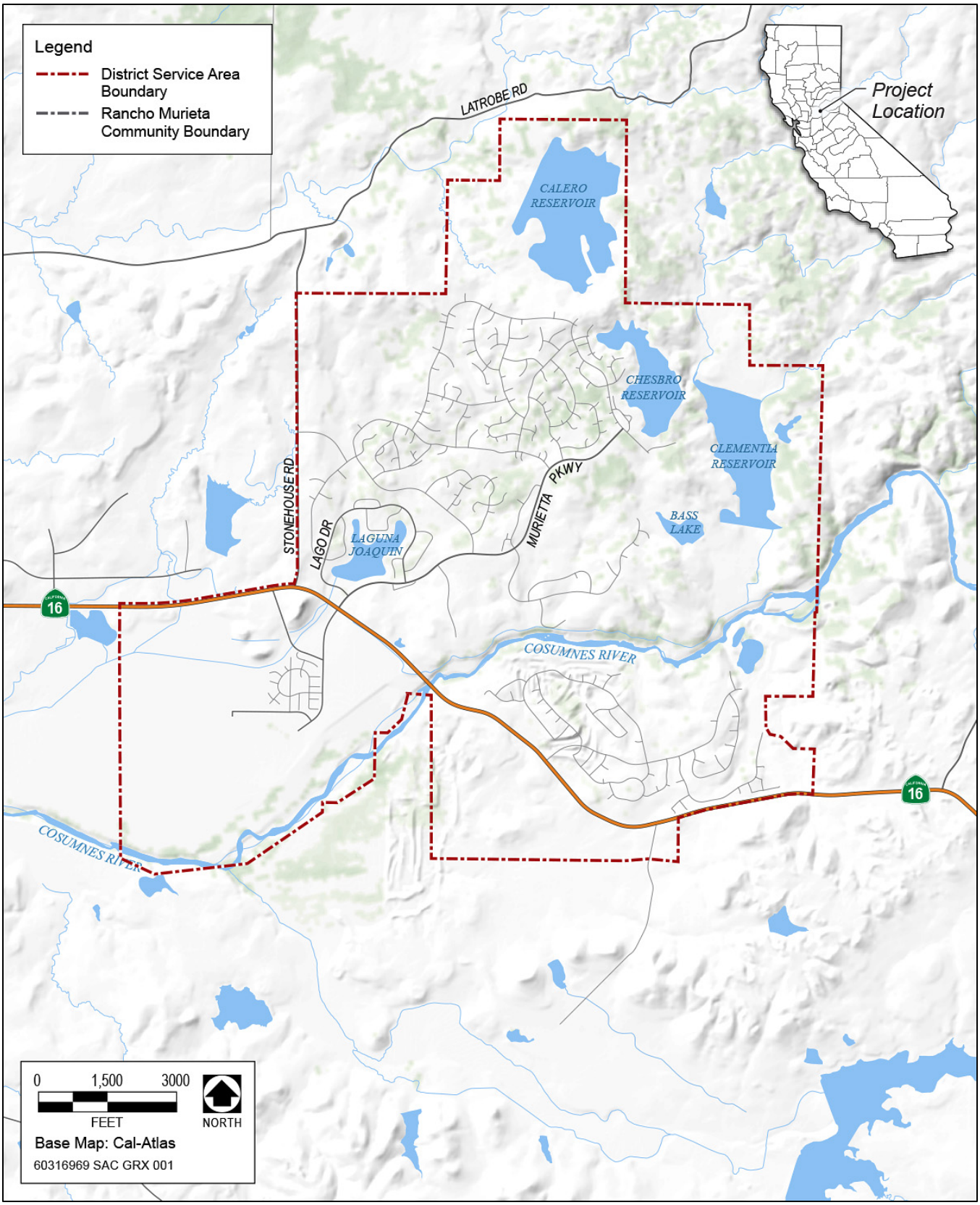
Of the 3,500 acres within the District service area, approximately 2,000 acres are developed, mostly with residential housing, including the developments of Rancho Murieta North, located east of Stonehouse Road and north of the Cosumnes River; Rancho Murieta South, located south of the Cosumnes River and northeast of SR 16; and Murieta Village Association, a mobile home community in the southwestern corner of the community (Exhibit 2-2). Also located within the District are the Rancho Murieta Country Club (RMCC), including two golf courses; a retail complex; the Rancho Murieta Airport and Business Park; a fire station; equestrian center; Home Owner's Association; Operating Engineers & Teamsters Union training yard and dorms; wastewater reclamation plant (WWRP); three water supply reservoirs, Calero, Chesbro, and Clementia; and various park facilities and open space.

2.1.3 EXISTING WATER SUPPLY

The community's water supplies consist of surface water diverted from the Cosumnes River, under Water Rights Permit 16762, and recycled water.

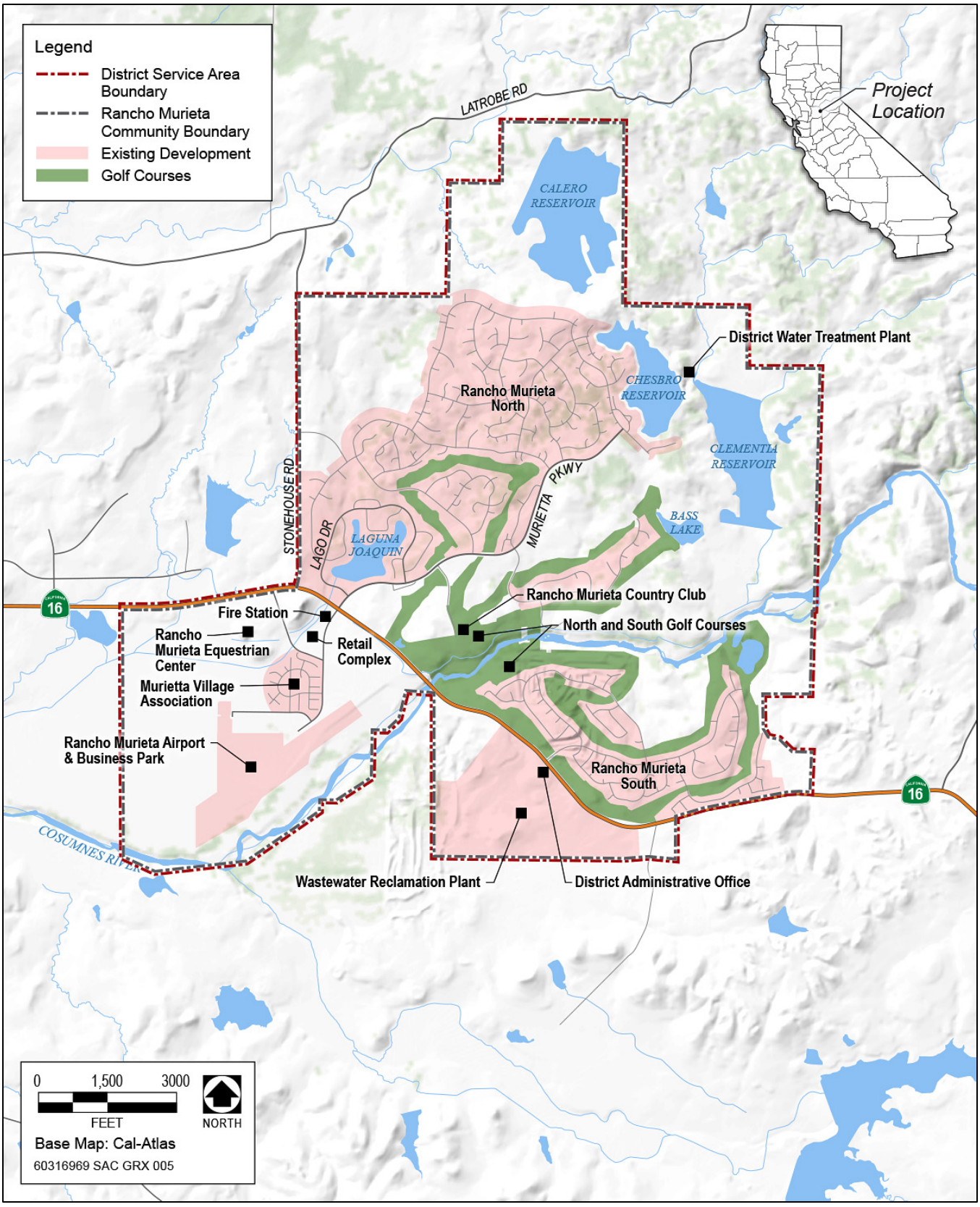
POTABLE WATER

The potable water supply is derived solely from surface water diverted directly from the Cosumnes River. This water is stored in three surface storage reservoirs (Calero, Chesbro, and Clementia) and then treated at the District's Water Treatment Plant prior to distribution (see Exhibit 2-1). The three reservoirs have an estimated total combined storage volume of 5,107 AF, of which 4,707 AF is considered to be usable for domestic and commercial potable water supply purposes.



Source: RMCSD 2014, adapted by AECOM 2014.

Exhibit 2-1 **Site Vicinity and Location**



Source: RMCSD 2014, adapted by AECOM 2014.

Exhibit 2-2 **Project Location**

RECYCLED WATER

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has established uniform statewide criteria for the various uses of recycled water to assure protection of public health where recycled water use is involved (California Water Code [CWC] section 13521). These recycled water regulatory criteria are promulgated in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, section 60301 et seq. of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and include specified approved uses of recycled water, numerical limitations and requirements, treatment method requirements, and performance standards. The Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) are responsible for issuing wastewater reclamation and recycled water user requirements in consultation with CDPH to protect the public health and water quality.

The District falls within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB, whose mission is to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources and to ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations. A specific goal of the Central Valley RWQCB is to promote and expand the beneficial use of recycled water. In an effort to support this goal, the District has chosen to offer recycled water to customers to protect, preserve, and conserve ground and surface water resources in Sacramento County as well as surrounding counties as part of the District's water augmentation supply and wastewater disposal portfolio.

The District recently adopted Recycled Water Standards (October 16, 2013) and the Recycled Water Code (January 18, 2012). District Code, Chapter 17 (Recycled Water Code) sets forth rules and regulations regarding the use of recycled water in Rancho Murieta. The Recycled Water Standards define District procedures, design, work, materials, capacities, facilities and other improvements pertaining to recycled water facilities or connections.

Together the Recycled Water Code and Recycled Water Standards establish and provide the means to enforce rules and regulations for recycled water users, design and construction of recycled water facilities, and the use of recycled water in accordance with federal and state reclamation criteria.

Existing Wastewater Reclamation Facilities

The District owns and operates the Rancho Murieta Wastewater Reclamation Plant (WWRP), located on the south side of SR 16 east of the airport and the Cosumnes River, and south of the Rancho Murieta South development (see Exhibit 2-2). All wastewater generated in the District's service area is treated at the WWRP which is regulated under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. 5-10-124 issued by the Central Valley RWQCB. Operations and maintenance of the WWRP is conducted in accordance with the *Wastewater Reclamation Plant Operations and Maintenance Manual* (RMCSD 2013b).

The WWRP currently serves approximately 2,500 residences, 41 commercial facility connections, such as stores and restaurants, and a handful of parks (RMCSD 2013a). There are no industrial dischargers in the District service area.

The WWRP consists of a secondary wastewater treatment facility and a tertiary treatment plant. The secondary treatment facility, which comprises five secondary treatment (aerated facultative) ponds, is designed to treat an average dry weather flow (ADWF) of 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) and a peak flow of 3.0 MGD. Seasonal

storage (October to March) of the secondary treated wastewater is provided in two storage reservoirs, which have a combined capacity of approximately 238 million gallons (MG) or 728 acre-feet (AF).

The tertiary treatment facilities consist of chemical feed and coagulation equipment, two dissolved air flotation units, two rapid sand filters, a chlorine contact chamber and pipeline, and concrete lined equalization basin which treat the secondary effluent to meet statewide water recycling criteria for Disinfected Tertiary Recycled Water under Title 22. The capacity of the tertiary filtration facilities is 3.0 MGD. However, the capacity of the overall tertiary treatment process is limited to 2.3 MGD due to limitations associated with the existing disinfection system.

The tertiary treatment plant is generally operated each year from April through November. After the secondary effluent undergoes tertiary treatment, the recycled water is stored in the equalization basin located at the WWRP prior to conveyance for recycled water use. This basin has a capacity of 1.8 MG or 5.47 AF.

Existing Recycled Water Use Areas

The District, in conjunction with the RMCC, has been successfully using recycled water for golf course irrigation for over 30 years. As shown in Exhibit 2-3, the District's current designated recycled water use areas include the two, 18-hole golf courses owned by the RMCC (North and South golf courses), and pastureland and unimproved areas south of the WWRP owned by Van Vleck Ranching and Resources, Inc. (Van Vleck Ranch).

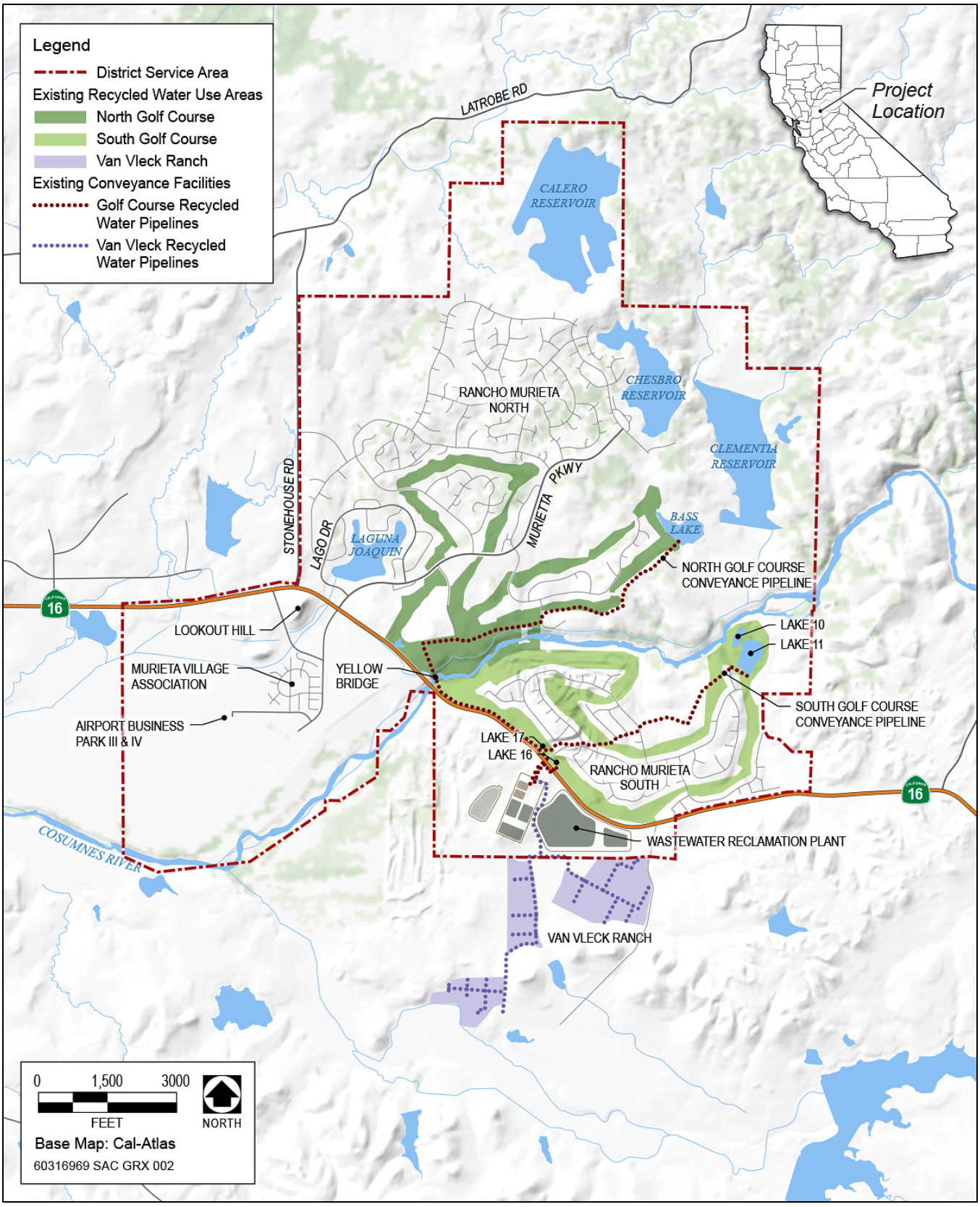
Golf Course Irrigation

Requirements for the use of tertiary disinfected recycled water from the WWRP on the North and South golf courses operated by the RMCC, are prescribed in WDRs Order No. R5-01-124 issued by the Central Valley RWQCB, and operations are conducted in accordance with *Delivery and Use of Recycled Water at the Rancho Murieta Country* (RMCSD 2010). After undergoing tertiary treatment, the majority of recycled water produced by the WWRP is pumped to five reservoirs situated around the two golf courses for storage until reuse. The total existing combined irrigation area and demand of the North and South golf courses is estimated to be 250 acres and 550 acre-feet per year (AFY), respectively. Golf course irrigation demands are the highest during summer, with the last month of significant irrigation typically occurring in October. However, irrigation is occasionally required during the month of November due to weather conditions. Currently recycled water deliveries provide approximately 455 AFY of the average 550 AFY required, and the remaining 95 AFY is met through raw water diversions from the Cosumnes River.

The District owns, operates, and maintains the South Golf Course conveyance system up to Lakes 16/17, and up to the Yellow Bridge for the North Golf Course conveyance system (Exhibit 2-3). Beyond these locations, the RMCC owns and operates the golf course conveyance system, and is responsible for routine maintenance and monitoring of the distribution system, and for required water quality monitoring and reporting.

Van Vleck Ranch Spray Field Irrigation

After undergoing tertiary treatment, recycled water may also be pumped to spray fields on Van Vleck Ranch to irrigate pasturelands just south of the District boundary and the WWRP. Requirements for the use of tertiary disinfected recycled water from the WWRP on pasturelands at Van Vleck Ranch are prescribed in WDRs Order No. R5-2007-0109 issued by the Central Valley RWQCB, and operations are conducted in accordance with the *Operations and Management Plan for Temporary Spray Fields* (RMCSD 2007). The current total spray field



Source: RMCSD 2014, adapted by AECOM 2014.

Exhibit 2-3 **Existing Recycled Water Facilities and Use Areas**

irrigation area and demand at Van Vleck Ranch is estimated to be 97 acres and 215 AFY, respectively. The District coordinates recycled water use in the designated use areas with the Van Vleck Ranch manager to allow for movement of the K-line irrigation lines to accommodate periodic grass cutting and cattle rotation. The District is also responsible for maintenance of the recycled water pipeline up to the Van Vleck Ranch property line; beyond that point, the Van Vleck Ranch is responsible for system maintenance. When in service, the District is responsible for daily visual monitoring of the Van Vleck Ranch recycled water use areas to prevent run-off, ponding, and over spray during the application of recycled water.

Existing Recycled Water Program Staffing

Operations staff for the District share their time between water, sewer, reclamation, and drainage services. The District employs five plant operators, including the Chief Operator, as well as a Director of Field Operations, an equipment mechanic, and a Utility Supervisor and three utility workers who provide WWRP and recycled water system maintenance and monitoring. The WWRP is open seven days a week from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. when in operation, and is staffed Monday thru Friday by five operators and on the weekends by two operators. One utility worker and one operator are also on call after normal working hours for emergencies.

2.2 PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

In the next 15 years, the number of residential homes within Rancho Murieta is expected to increase from 2,500 to approximately 4,400. As a result, drinking water and landscape irrigation water supply demands are expected to increase substantially. Because the community relies solely on surface water supplied from the Cosumnes River to meet potable water demand, the District's Integrated Water Management Plan (IWMP) identified recycled water as a viable supplemental source of water to augment its surface water supply to help meet non-potable water supply needs.

Rules and regulations for the end use of recycled water are established and/or enforced by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), CDPH, and the local county health department. Currently, District water recycling operations are regulated under WDRs (Orders R5-01-124 and R5-2007-0109) issued by the Central Valley RWQCB in consultation with CDPH and a Use Permit approved by Sacramento County, which allow recycled water from the Rancho Murieta WWRP to be used for golf course irrigation within the District and spray irrigation of pastureland owned by Van Vleck Ranching and Resources, Inc.

On July 20, 2011, the District adopted Policy 2011-07 which mandates the use of recycled water in new developments for non-domestic purposes, wherever economically and physically feasible as determined by the District's Board of Directors (Board). In general, the lands subject to this policy are defined as undeveloped residential parcels located within the District's service area as well as existing parks, median landscaping, and commercial landscaping areas.

Accordingly, the primary purpose of the proposed project is to expand the District's approved recycled water use areas. The District is requesting a Master Reclamation Permit (MRP) be approved by the Central Valley RWQCB and CDPH to allow the use of recycled water for residential front and backyard irrigation for new development; irrigation of parks, greenbelts, playgrounds, athletic fields, common areas, and commercial and street landscaping; as well as for dust control throughout the District's service area (RMCSD 2013c). An MRP combines the waste discharge requirements pursuant to Water Code Sections 13260 et seq. and water recycling requirements, and may be issued to a supplier or distributor, or both, of recycled water. The procedures for

adoption by the RWQCBs are the same as for water recycling requirements and include the same consultation with the CDPH (Water Code Section 13523.1).

Specifically, the objectives of the proposed project are as follows:

- Consolidate WDR R5-01-0124 and WDR R5-2007-0109 into a renewed WDR for the WWRP and acquire a new MRP to allow the expanded use of Title 22 tertiary treated recycled water within and adjacent to the District's service area.

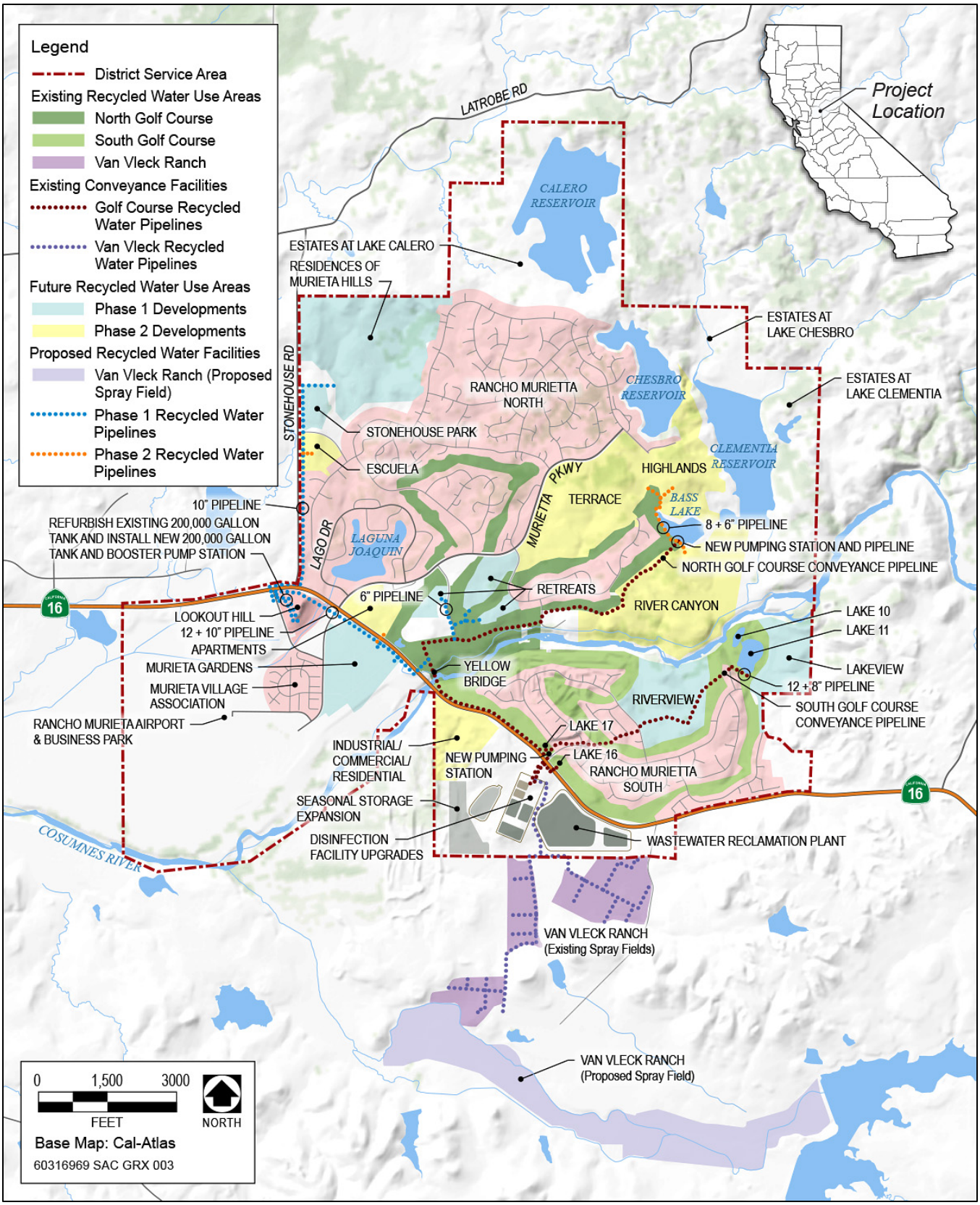
- Install the infrastructure necessary to produce and deliver the recycled water necessary to serve the expanded use areas.

2.3 PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project would include expansion of approved recycled water use areas to include residential landscaping for the proposed new developments of Murieta Gardens, Residences at Murieta Hills, Retreats, Lakeview, Riverview, Terrace, Highlands, River Canyon, Apartments, and Escuela as well as the proposed Industrial/Commercial/ Residential development northeast of the WWRP; irrigation of Stonehouse Park; and irrigation of another 187 acres of pastureland on Van Vleck Ranch. The maximum demand from the Van Vleck Ranch is assumed to be 625 AFY (RMSCD 2013a). Although the Rancho Murieta Master Plan caps development at 5,000 units, future residential build out is currently estimated at 4,400 dwellings units, which translates to a residential irrigation demand of approximately 370 AFY (RMCSD 2013a).

To support recycled water use in the expanded use areas would require improvements to the WWRP disinfection system, installation of additional seasonal storage and pumping capacity, and construction of conveyance facilities (Exhibit 2-4). Individual improvements would be implemented in two phases to correspond with development. Phase 1 improvements would include the WWRP plant improvements and other facilities needed to serve the Murieta Gardens, Residences at Murieta Hills, Retreats, Lakeview, and Riverview developments, Stonehouse Park, and the additional pastureland on Van Vleck Ranch. Phase 2 improvements would include facilities needed to serve the Terrace, Highlands, River Canyon, Apartments, Escuela Industrial/Commercial/Residential developments.

This Initial Study (IS) evaluates the potential impacts to water quality associated with the application of recycled water within the proposed new use areas, along with the potential construction- and operations-related impacts of proposed facilities required to treat, store, and convey recycled water to the new reuse areas. This IS does not address the potential construction- and operations-related impacts associated with the distribution systems that would need to be constructed within the new recycled water use areas. It is assumed that the impacts associated with construction and operation of the distribution systems within these expanded recycled water use areas will be addressed in later CEQA documents.



Source: RMCSD 2014, adapted by AECOM 2014.

Exhibit 2-4 **Proposed Recycled Water Facilities and Use Areas**

2.3.1 PHASE 1 IMPROVEMENTS

Phase 1 recycled water system improvements would include the following elements:

- upgrading the existing disinfection system to include approximately 195,000 gallons of additional chlorine contact basin capacity by adding concrete walls within the existing 1.8 MG equalization basin, and thereby increasing the rated tertiary treatment capacity from 2.3 to 3.0 MGD in accordance with Title 22 requirements;

- refurbishing an existing 200,000 gallon water storage tank and installing a new 200,000 gallon storage tank along with a 700 gallon per minute (gpm) booster pump station on approximately ½ acre at Lookout Hill to store and deliver recycled water to the developments located in the northwest corner of Rancho Murieta. Booster pumping stations are required to increase the operating pressure downstream of recycled water storage tanks. Storage tanks are intended to supplement recycled water supply during the peak month of the irrigation season and to provide a backup supply;

- reconfiguring the existing Recycled Water Pump Station at the WWRP to serve the proposed Van Vleck Ranch irrigation site and constructing a new pump station at the WWRP to serve the North Golf Course;

- installing approximately 12,000 linear feet of new 12- and 10-inch diameter transmission main along existing roadways to serve the Murieta Gardens and Residences at Murieta Hills developments and Stonehouse Park; and connecting the transmission main to the existing 12-inch North Golf Course conveyance pipeline immediately north of the Yellow Bridge. It is assumed that both the highway undercrossing and transmission main up to the Murieta Gardens development would be a 12-inch pipeline, and beyond this point, the transmission main would be reduced to a 10-inch pipeline;

- installing approximately 2,000 linear feet of 6-inch diameter service pipeline along existing roadways to serve the Retreats, Riverview and Lakeview developments. These pipelines would be connected to either the existing 8-inch North Golf Course conveyance pipeline or 8-inch South Golf Course conveyance pipeline;

- installing a new 1,040 gpm pump station at Bass Lake to convey recycled water to the Terrace, Highlands, and River Canyon developments for residential landscape irrigation, and possibly one 500,000 gallon or two 250,000 gallon storage tanks at an as yet to be determined location within one of these developments to provide up to 500,000 gallons of new recycled water storage; and

- installing a new 1,000 gpm pump station at Lakes 16/17 to convey recycled water to the Lakeview and Riverview developments for residential landscape irrigation, and then discharge the remaining recycled water into Lakes 10/11.

2.3.2 PHASE 2 IMPROVEMENTS

Phase 2 recycled water system improvements would include the following elements:

- constructing approximately 240 AF of additional seasonal storage at the WWRP;

- installing approximately 1,000 linear feet of new 6-inch diameter recycled water pipeline to serve the Terrace, Highlands, River Canyon, Apartments, and Escuela developments and the proposed Industrial/Commercial/Residential development northeast of the WWRP. These pipelines would be connected to the existing 8-inch North Golf Course conveyance pipeline.

2.4 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, HOURS, AND LABOR FORCE

Construction would involve activities such as site preparation, grading, excavation, and site restoration. The activities would vary with project components (e.g., treatment plant upgrades, storage tanks and pump stations, and pipelines). Staging areas would be located at the WWRP and immediately adjacent to construction disturbance areas within the District's existing easements. All project-related construction activities would be conducted during daylight hours in compliance with construction noise exempt hours identified in the Sacramento County Noise Ordinance. In addition, any construction proposed in residential areas would comply with construction hours outlined in the current Rancho Murieta Association Non-Architectural Rules. Typical construction equipment necessary to implement improvements to the WWRP facilities and to construct new facilities and transmission pipelines needed to store and convey recycled water to the new use areas would include backhoes, graders, trenchers, cranes, haul trucks, water trucks, compactors, excavators, side-booms, and pipe bending machines. The proposed project would require multiple professionals to operate this heavy equipment. While the source of the construction labor force is unknown at this time, workers would likely come from the local labor pool and union hiring halls.

For the purposes of this Initial Study analysis, it has been assumed that earthmoving at each local construction site would be balanced. Other materials, such as bedding sand, aggregate base, drilling slurry, etc., would need to be imported to the site. It is assumed that these materials would come from a permitted source within 30 miles of the site.

Based on conversations with the District (Paul Siebensohn, pers. comm. 2014), no tree removal is anticipated to be necessary to accomplish the proposed recycled water system improvements. However, in case there is a need for tree removal with changes to project plans, removal of the trees must be in compliance with the Sacramento County General Plan Tree Ordinance (see Chapter 3.4).

2.4.1 PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION

New pipelines would be installed using open trench construction methods, except where under-crossings would be required. Under-crossings would use trenchless construction methods.

OPEN TRENCH PIPELINE INSTALLATION ALONG ROADWAYS

Installation of the pipelines along roadways would require a 22-inch wide by 48-inch deep trench (minimum). Dewatering of the trench would be required if groundwater is encountered during excavation. Once the trench is excavated, shored (if necessary), and dewatered (if necessary), bedding material (i.e. sand) would be placed in the bottom of the trench, and the pipe sections would be installed. Native material would be reused to backfill the trench where feasible based on the geotechnical recommendations. Engineered aggregate base material would also be used for backfill. The amount of pipe bedding material and backfill required for pipeline installation during Phases 1 and 2 are provided in Table 2-1. Following compaction, the work surface area would be restored to its preconstruction, or close to preconstruction, condition.

Table 2-1 Volume of Material to be Imported during Construction		
Material	Volume (cy)	
	Phase 1	Phase 2
Initial Backfill[a]	2,000	100
Pipe Bedding[a]	600	35

Note:

[a] See Standard Detail RW-1 for recycled water pipe trenching requirements.

TRENCHLESS PIPELINE INSTALLATION AT UNDER-CROSSINGS

Installation of pipeline crossings would be conducted using trenchless construction methods that would involve either horizontal directional drilling (HDD) or jack and bore installation. These processes are described below.

Horizontal Directional Drilling

HDD is a process that uses a laser-guided and remotely controlled boring machine and auger that is driven from a sending pit to a receiving pit. HDD would involve the use of bentonite drilling slurry, which is a fine clay material. The work areas around the pits would require adequate space to accommodate auger separation and associated equipment and slurry waste management practices. The sending and receiving pits would require a work area approximately 5–10 feet deep with an area of 75 square feet (5 feet wide by 15 feet long). The pits would be sized to accommodate drilling equipment, support equipment, and a sump for drilling slurry. Sump areas would be required to contain the drilling slurry/fluids used during the construction process and to capture the slurry/fluid once the initial hole is excavated.

Jack and Bore Installation

Jack and bore installation is a multi-stage tunneling process that would install the pipeline simultaneously with the excavation process in sending and receiving pits located on either side of the crossing. A temporary horizontal jacking platform and a starting alignment track in an entrance pit would be constructed at the desired elevation. A steel casing pipe would then be jacked by manual control along the starting alignment track with simultaneous excavation of the soil being accomplished by a rotating cutting head. This process may require the use of drilling slurry. The ground up soil (spoil) would be transported back to the entrance pit by a drill rotating inside the pipe. After the casing pipe is installed, the new pipeline would be installed through the casing and the ends of the casing would be sealed.

2.4.2 STORAGE AND PUMP STATION CONSTRUCTION

A new 200,000 gallon recycled water storage tank would be installed at Lookout Hill next to the existing above-ground 200,000 gallon tank. The existing tank, which is currently not in service, would be rehabilitated, then repurposed to serve as a recycled water storage tank. Both tanks would be located within the existing asphalt concrete located at the top of Lookout Hill. The new tank would be similar in diameter (approximately 40 feet) and height (approximately 22 feet) to the existing tank. A new pumping station would be installed between the new and existing storage tanks to provide the pressure necessary to serve the developments located to the north and west of Lookout Hill. The existing asphalt concrete located at the top of Lookout Hill, in conjunction with the

WWRP site, would be used as contractor staging areas. The grading needed to install the new storage tank would be approximately 250 cy based on 5 feet of excavation. The new tank would be similar to the existing welded steel tank and would sit atop a concrete foundation. A maximum of five new emergency lights would be installed at the Lookout Hill storage tank/pump station site; this lighting would be manually controlled (as opposed to motion sensing).

2.5 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING

Occupancy of the Phase 1 developments (Lakeview, Murieta Gardens, Retreats, Residences of Murieta Hills, and Riverview) is assumed in the 2016-2019 timeframe, and occupancy of the Phase 2 developments (Escuela, Apartments, Industrial/Commercial/Residential, Terrace, Highlands, and River Canyon) is assumed in the 2020 to 2026 timeframe (RMCSD 2013a). The disinfection facility upgrade must be complete prior to occupancy of these developments. Therefore, it is assumed that construction of the disinfection facility upgrades would be initiated in late 2014 and completed by the end of 2015. The additional seasonal storage is required to accommodate projected growth within the community. Therefore, based on the assumed timing for occupancy of the Phase 1 and 2 developments and associated increased flows to the WWRP, it is assumed that the expansion of seasonal storage would be initiated in mid- to late-2018 and completed by the end of 2019. Completion of other Phase 1 improvements would coincide with the occupancy of the Phase 1 developments, and completion of Phase 2 improvements would coincide with the occupancy of the Phase 2 developments. **Table 2-2** summarizes the estimated length of time required to construct individual components of each Phase.

Table 2-2
Construction Duration of Proposed Phase 1 and 2 Improvements

Improvements	Maximum Duration (months)
Phase 1	
WWRP Disinfection System	12
North Golf Course and Van Vleck Pump Stations	12
Lakes 16 and 17 Pump Station	12
Lookout Hill Storage Tanks and Booster Pump Station	18
Transmission Mains to Murieta Gardens, Lookout Hill, Stonehouse Park, and Residences of Murieta Hills	6 (each)
Transmission Mains to the Retreats, Riverview, and Lakeview	6 (each)
Phase 2	
Seasonal Storage Expansion at WWRP	18
Transmission Mains to Industrial/Commercial/Residential, Apartments, Escuela, River Canyon, Highlands, and Terrace	6 (each)

Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014.

2.6 RECYCLED WATER PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND STAFFING

2.6.1 PROPOSED OPERATIONS

The District would be responsible for the production, distribution, operation, and maintenance of its recycled water system up to the point of connection for all recycled water use areas except for the golf courses. In addition, the District would conduct periodic cross-connection, backflow prevention, and coverage inspections. Each use area, including individual residential homes using recycled water for front and backyard irrigation, would be required to obtain a Recycled Water Permit from the District prior to receiving recycled water. The user would be responsible for maintaining its recycled water system downstream of the point of connection, and for ensuring that the recycled water is used on the site according to all the rules and regulations regarding such use. Any site using separate piping systems for recycled water and potable water, including residences using recycled water for irrigation, is considered dual plumbed and all dual plumped systems would undergo formal testing for cross-connections prior to receiving recycled water service and every four years thereafter in accordance with Title 22, Section 60316(a).

Operations and maintenance of the WWRP would be conducted in accordance with the approved WDR and the *Wastewater Reclamation Plant Operations and Maintenance Manual* (RMCSD 2013b). The existing two golf courses and four (3 existing plus 1 new) Van Vleck spray fields would be operated in accordance with approved the WDR, the MRP, and the *Delivery and Use of Recycled Water at the Rancho Murieta Country* (May, 2010) and the *Operations and Management Plan for Temporary Spray Fields* (August, 2007), respectively. Operation of the recycled water landscape irrigation system would be conducted in accordance with approved WDR, the MRP, and with the requirements set forth in the Title 22 Engineering Report (RMSCD 2013b).

The WWRP would continue to operate in the same manner as it currently operates. Secondary effluent would be stored in the two seasonal storage reservoirs during the winter months (typically, November through February) when the tertiary treatment plant would not be in operation and recycled water would not be produced. During the remaining months (March through October), the tertiary treatment plant would be used to further treat the wastewater prior to storage in the 1.8 MG equalization basin located at the WWRP.

Estimated residential recycled water irrigation demand is 160 AFY for Phase 1 developments and 250 AFY for Phase 2 developments. Based on the occupancy schedule described above, and satisfying golf course irrigation demands first, recycled water would not become available for residential landscape irrigation until 2018 when recycled water production is estimated to exceed 550 AFY on average (RMSCD 2013a). Prior to recycled water being available for the Phase 1 developments, potable water would be supplied by the District in lieu of recycled water via the recycled water distribution system and service pipelines. An approved air gap separation between the potable and recycled water systems would be provided to prevent cross contamination.

2.6.2 PROPOSED STAFFING

The District would require up to four additional full time employees (FTEs) to support the expanded recycled water program. WWRP hours and staffing would not change. The additional FTEs would likely include two program coordinators and two inspectors. The two coordinators would be responsible for providing information packets to new homeowners regarding recycled water use, planning mandatory new resident orientation meetings, and accepting and processing recycled water permit applications. The two inspectors would monitor recycled water use to ensure compliance, conduct initial inspections to ensure compliance with standards and requirements,

and conduct annual inspections of every customer's recycled water system every 4 years thereafter. Individual homeowners would be responsible for installing and maintaining front and back yard irrigation systems and obtaining a Recycled Water Permit prior to use.

2.7 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS, PERMITS, AND APPROVALS

As the lead agency under CEQA, the District has the principal responsibility for approving and carrying out the proposed project and for ensuring that CEQA requirements and all other applicable regulations are met. Other permitting agencies that may have permitting approval or review authority over portions of the proposed project are listed below.

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife—Section 1602 streambed alteration agreement; California Endangered Species Act compliance
- Central Valley RWQCB—Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification; Clean Water Act Section 402 NPDES stormwater permit for general construction; and WDRs pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
- Sacramento Metropolitan Air Pollution Control District—Title V permit for general construction
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit for discharge of fill to Waters of the U.S.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance; Section 7 consultation
- Sacramento County—grading permit; tree removal and pruning permit

This page intentionally left blank.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION		
1.	Project Title:	Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project
2.	Lead Agency Name and Address:	Rancho Murieta Community Services District, 15160 Jackson Road, Rancho Murieta, CA 95683
3.	Contact Person and Phone Number:	Paul Siebensohn, Director of Field Operations, (916) 354-3700
4.	Project Location:	Community of Rancho Murieta approximately 25 miles east of Sacramento in Sacramento County, California.
5.	Project Sponsor's Name and Address:	Rancho Murieta Community Services District (See above address.)
6.	General Plan Designation:	Low Density Residential, Public and Quasi-Public, Recreation, & General Agriculture
7.	Zoning:	A-2 (Agricultural-Residential) and AG-80 (Agricultural, 80-acre minimum

8. Description of Project: (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

The District is proposing to consolidate Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) R5-01-124 and WDR R5-2007-0109 into a renewed Waste Discharge Requirement for the District's Wastewater Reclamation Plant (WWRP) and a new Master Reclamation Permit (MRP) to expand its approved recycled water use areas to serve new development within the District's service area and to serve adjacent pasture lands. Current use areas consist of two golf courses managed by the Rancho Murieta Country Club and specific areas within the Van Vleck Ranch managed by the District. New recycled water use areas would include residential front and backyards; parks; athletic fields; commercial and street landscaping; and dust control. The proposed project would also involve upgrading and installing the infrastructure necessary to produce and deliver the recycled water to the expanded use areas.

9.	Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: (Briefly describe the project's surroundings)	Rancho Murieta is a 3,500-acre planned community bisected by the Cosumnes River that includes residences, a mobile home park, parks and open space, a country club with two golf courses, retail establishments, a small business park, an equestrian center, and an airport. The community is surrounded by open space and agricultural lands.
10:	Other public agencies whose approval may be required: (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement)	CDFW, RWQCB, SMAQMD, Sacramento County, USACE, USFWS

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:		
The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.		
☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology / Soils
☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Hydrology / Water Quality
☐ Land Use / Planning	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise
☐ Population / Housing	☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation
☐ Transportation / Traffic	☐ Utilities / Service Systems	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance
		☒ None With Mitigation

DETERMINATION (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project COULD have a significant effect on the environment, there WILL NOT be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier **EIR** or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier **EIR** or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

	June 18, 2014
Signature	Date
Gerald Pasek	Board President
Printed Name	Title
Rancho Murieta Community Services District	
Agency	

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

   a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

   b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

   c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
   the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
   the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

3.1 AESTHETICS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. Aesthetics. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

As shown in Exhibits 2-1 and 2-2 in Chapter 2 "Project Description," most of the project area is located within the District boundary; Van Vleck Ranch is located outside of the District boundary to the south. The project area includes various land uses, including single-family residential, commercial, agricultural, municipal (water supply reservoirs, WTP, and WWRP), and recreational (e.g., RMCC and its two golf courses, parks).

The terrain in the project area and vicinity is generally flat with some rolling hills, and the Sierra Nevada is located farther east. Lookout Hill, located just south of the intersection of SR 16 and Stonehouse Road, is a topographic high point in the community and is readily visible throughout the project area. The top of Lookout Hill includes a paved flat area with a gazebo. Just below the gazebo is a water storage tank owned by the District. This tank is visible from the adjacent roadways (e.g. Lone Pine Drive, Murieta Drive, and SR 16), but it is not visible from Stonehouse Road. The other hills and mountains are distant, and visibility is sometimes limited from the project area because of the terrain and development in the project area.

Views of the project area are characterized by existing residential, commercial, agricultural, and recreational development. Notable features in the project area within the community limits include two golf courses, water features, and some oak trees. Water features include small lakes, ponds, and reservoirs. The oak trees are characterized by relatively evenly spaced, individual oak trees along roadways, along the Cosumnes River, and interspersed throughout the existing and future development areas. Landscaping along the golf course greenbelts consist of nonnative shrubs and trees, as well as hardscape features, such as curbs, gutters, and sidewalks.

As discussed in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources," native oak trees on public and private land in Sacramento County are protected under the Sacramento County Tree Preservation Ordinance (Title 19.12, "Tree Preservation and Protection"). Any removal of native oak trees, and any work conducted within the dripline of native oak trees, must be authorized by Sacramento County. Native oaks are defined as valley oak, interior live oak, blue oak, or oracle oak. Many of the oak trees in the oak woodlands in the project area meet these criteria.

3.1.2 DISCUSSION

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No impact. A scenic vista is generally considered a view of an area that has remarkable scenery or a natural or cultural resource that is indigenous to the area. Although views of the project area include oak trees, rolling hills, and lakes, it does not meet the definition of a scenic vista because most of the area is dominated by residential development, and there are no designated scenic vistas in the project area. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. No designated state scenic highways are located within the project vicinity (Caltrans 2011); therefore, implementing the project would not affect related views, and there would be no impact.

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Implementing the proposed project would involve short-term construction, which would temporarily change the existing visual character of the project area. Temporary alterations would include the presence of construction equipment, traffic safety cones and fencing, and staging areas. Construction activities, especially along public roadways, (i.e., SR 16, Stonehouse Road, and Lone Pine Drive) would be visible to bicyclists, pedestrians, motorists, and nearby residents. However, these changes would be temporary and would cease upon completion of construction.

The additional recycled water storage tank on Lookout Hill would be placed adjacent to an existing water storage tank which will be repaired and rehabilitated to serve as a second recycled water storage tank. The second tank would not cause a substantial change to the visual character of the hill because the second tank would be the same height as the original tank, the new tank would be visible only from areas that currently have views of the existing tank, and no excavation of the hillside would be required.

It is expected that most of the construction activity would take place in already disturbed or paved areas and that trees would not be removed as part of implementing the proposed project. However, if vegetation interferes with the required work space, construction activities could also require the removal of some trees, shrubs, and other landscaping from within the District's existing easements. This may include vegetation in or near backyards of residences along Stonehouse Road, at the North Golf Course or South Golf Course, and along SR 16 and Lone Pine Drive. For this reason, this impact would be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measure AES-1: Replace Landscaping.

The District will coordinate with affected landowners to restore or replace plantings consistent with pipeline safety, maintenance, and easement requirements in affected landscaped areas. Implementing Mitigation Measure AES-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact associated with vegetation removal to a less-than-significant level because, where appropriate, vegetation would be restored or replaced.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Because no new lighting is proposed, implementing the project would not create permanent sources of substantial light or glare and would not have a long-term effect on day or nighttime views in the area. Construction activities would occur primarily during daylight hours. If nighttime construction work is necessary, the use of lighting to accommodate this work would be temporary and short term and would be confined to a small area within the project footprint. Beyond minor glare from the use of limited construction equipment—which would be similar to the existing glare from vehicles on local roads—no new sources of glare would be associated with project construction. Project operation would not require the use of lighting. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

This page intentionally left blank.

3.2 AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. Agriculture and Forestry Resources.				
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997, as updated) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.				
Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Within the District's boundaries, agricultural land uses are located in the southwestern corner of the community, south of SR 16 and west of the equestrian center, Murieta Village Association, and Rancho Murieta Airport and Business Park. This area includes active and fallow agricultural fields and grazing lands. No other agricultural land uses are present within the District's boundaries.

The Van Vleck Ranch is characterized by irrigated pasture used for cattle grazing. Other agricultural land uses occur adjacent to the District's western boundary, south of SR 16 and west of the WWRP in the vicinity of the Cosumnes River. Most of these agricultural lands are designated as Important Farmland (Exhibit 3.2-1).

Agricultural Zoning

The WWRP, Lookout Hill, and lands adjacent to Lakes 16/17 and Bass Lake are zoned by Sacramento County as A-2 (Agricultural-Residential, 2-acre parcel). The A-2 zoning code is an interim agricultural holding zone. The purpose of the A-2 zone is to provide for agricultural uses for the present while reserving areas for possible future urban, recreational, or industrial uses. It is anticipated that the A-2 zone would ultimately be converted to new zoning in the future to accommodate planned land uses.

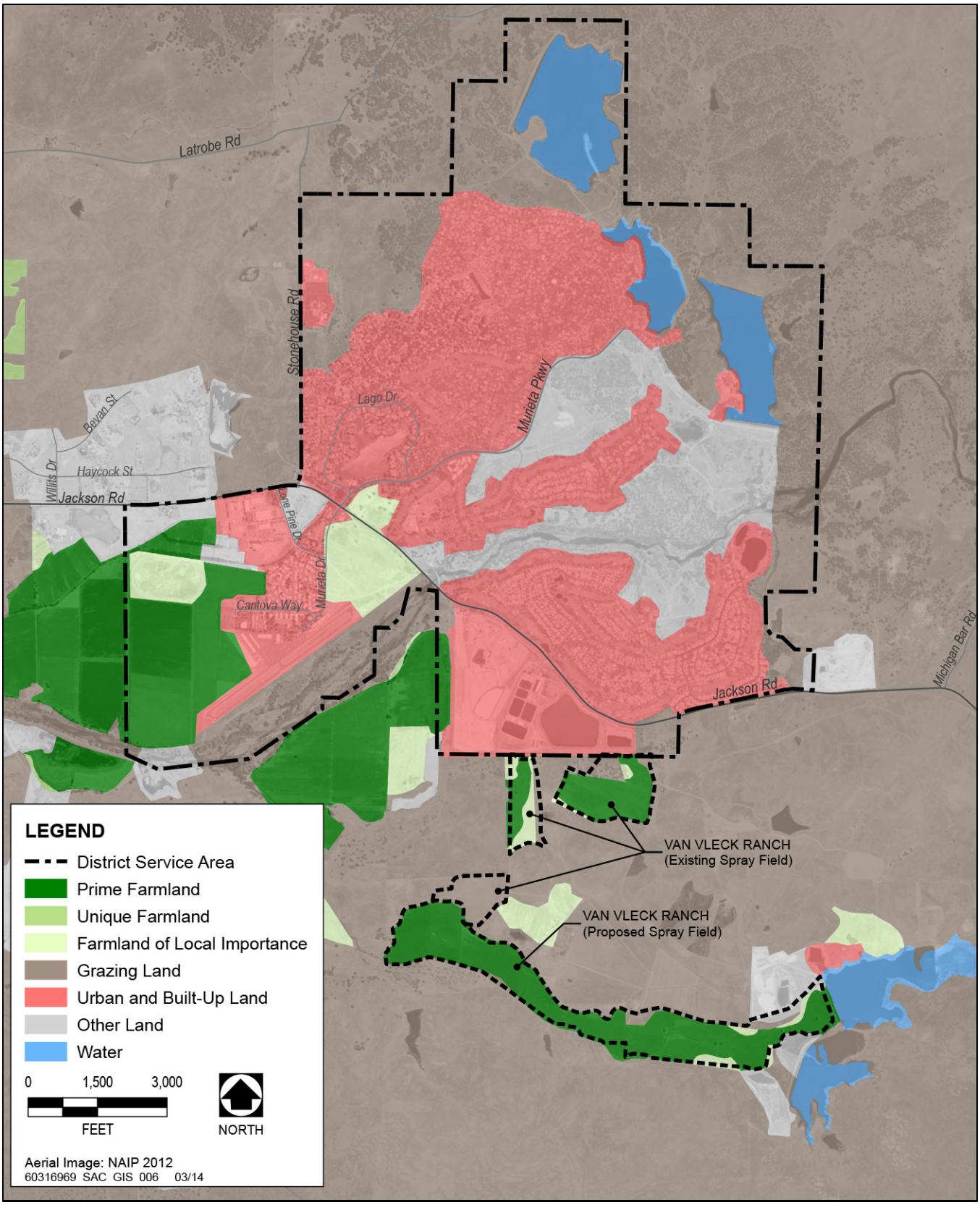
The land surrounding the District's boundaries, including the Van Vleck Ranch and spray field, are zoned by Sacramento County as AG-80 (Agricultural, 80-acre minimum). The AG-80 zoning code is used to promote long-term agricultural use, to discourage the premature and unnecessary conversion of agricultural land to urban uses, and to encourage the retention of sufficiently large agricultural lots to assure maintenance of viable agricultural units.

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

The DOC's Important Farmland classifications—Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Local Importance—recognize the land's suitability for agricultural production by considering physical and chemical characteristics of the soil, such as soil temperature range, depth of the groundwater table, flooding potential, rock fragment content, and rooting depth. The classifications also consider location, growing season, and moisture available to sustain high-yield crops. Together, Important Farmland and Grazing Land are defined by DOC as "Agricultural Land." In addition, the DOC identifies other categories based on their suitability for agricultural use. The list below provides a comprehensive description of all the categories mapped by the DOC. According to the FMMP:

- **Prime Farmland**—Land that has the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long-term agricultural production. This land has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

- **Farmland of Statewide Importance**—Land similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.



Source: FMMP 2010

Exhibit 3.2-1 **Important Farmland**

- **Unique Farmland**—Land of lesser quality soils used for the production of the state's leading agricultural cash crops. This land is usually irrigated, but may include non-irrigated orchards or vineyards as found in some climatic zones in California. Land must have been cropped at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

- **Farmland of Local Importance**—Land that is of importance to the local agricultural economy, as defined by each county's local advisory committee and adopted by its board of supervisors. Farmland of Local Importance either is currently producing or has the capability to produce, but does not meet the definition of Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland.

- **Grazing Land**—Land with existing vegetation that is suitable for grazing.

- **Urban and Built-up Lands**—Land that is used for residential, industrial, commercial, institutional, and public utility structures, and for other developed purposes.

- **Land Committed to Nonagricultural Use**— Land that has a permanent commitment to development but have an existing land use of agricultural or grazing lands.

- **Other Lands**—Land that does not meet the criteria of any previous categories and generally include low-density rural developments, vegetative and riparian areas not suitable for livestock grazing, confined-animal agriculture facilities, strip mines, borrow pits, and vacant and nonagricultural land surrounded on all sides by urban development.

According to the Sacramento County Important Farmland map, published by DOC's Division of Land Resource Protection, approximately 208 acres of land within the District's boundaries is designated as Prime Farmland and 116 acres are designated as Farmland of Local Importance. This area coincides with areas of agricultural land south of SR 16 and west of the equestrian center, Murieta Village Association, and Rancho Murieta Airport and Business Park. The remainder of land within the District's boundaries consists of approximately 750 acres of Grazing Land, 1,628 acres of Urban and Built-Up Land, and 522 acres of Other Land.

The existing Van Vleck Ranch spray field consists of 54 acres of land designated as Prime Farmland and 13 acres of land designated as Farmland of Local Importance and the proposed Van Vleck Ranch spray field consists of 165 acres of land designated as Prime Farmland and 8 acres of land designated as Farmland of Local Importance. These areas of Important Farmland coincide with irrigated pasture within the Val Vleck Ranch. The remainder of land within the Van Vleck Ranch consists of approximately 13 acres of Grazing Land and 6 acres of Other Land.

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines focuses the analysis of direct conversion of agricultural land on Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland. Therefore, conversion of Prime Farmland within the District's boundaries or within the Van Vleck Ranch would be considered a significant impact under CEQA.

Williamson Act

Under the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, also known as the Williamson Act, local governments can enter into contracts with private property owners to protect land (within agricultural preserves) for agricultural and open space purposes. Approximately 180,790 acres of land in Sacramento County were under Williamson

Act contracts in 2011. Of this total, approximately 11,704 acres were in the nonrenewal process (DOC 2013:27). The nonrenewal process is the most common mechanism for cancellation of Williamson Act contract lands, and most Williamson Act contracts are cancelled through this process. In Sacramento County as of 2011, approximately 4,408 acres of land under Williamson Act contracts entered the nonrenewal process, and the amount of contract land cancelled through nonrenewal expirations was approximately 863 acres (DOC 2013:30, 35).

There are no lands under Williamson Act contract within the District's boundaries (Exhibit 3.2-2). Lands under active Williamson Act contracts are located northwest, east, and south of the District's boundaries. The Van Vleck Ranch is held under Williamson Act contracts that are currently in the nonrenewal process.

FORESTRY RESOURCES

The areas that would be affected permanently or temporarily by the construction of project components (e.g., treatment plant upgrades, storage tanks and pump stations, and pipelines) include approximately 0.04 acre of oak woodland and 0.41 acre of riparian forest (see Section 3.6, "Biological Resources," for further discussion).

Oak woodland is present in small patches throughout the study area and is characterized by Valley oak, blue oak, and interior live oak. This community offers cover for many common birds and small mammals and provides wildlife corridors throughout and around the developed areas of Rancho Murieta for terrestrial wildlife species.

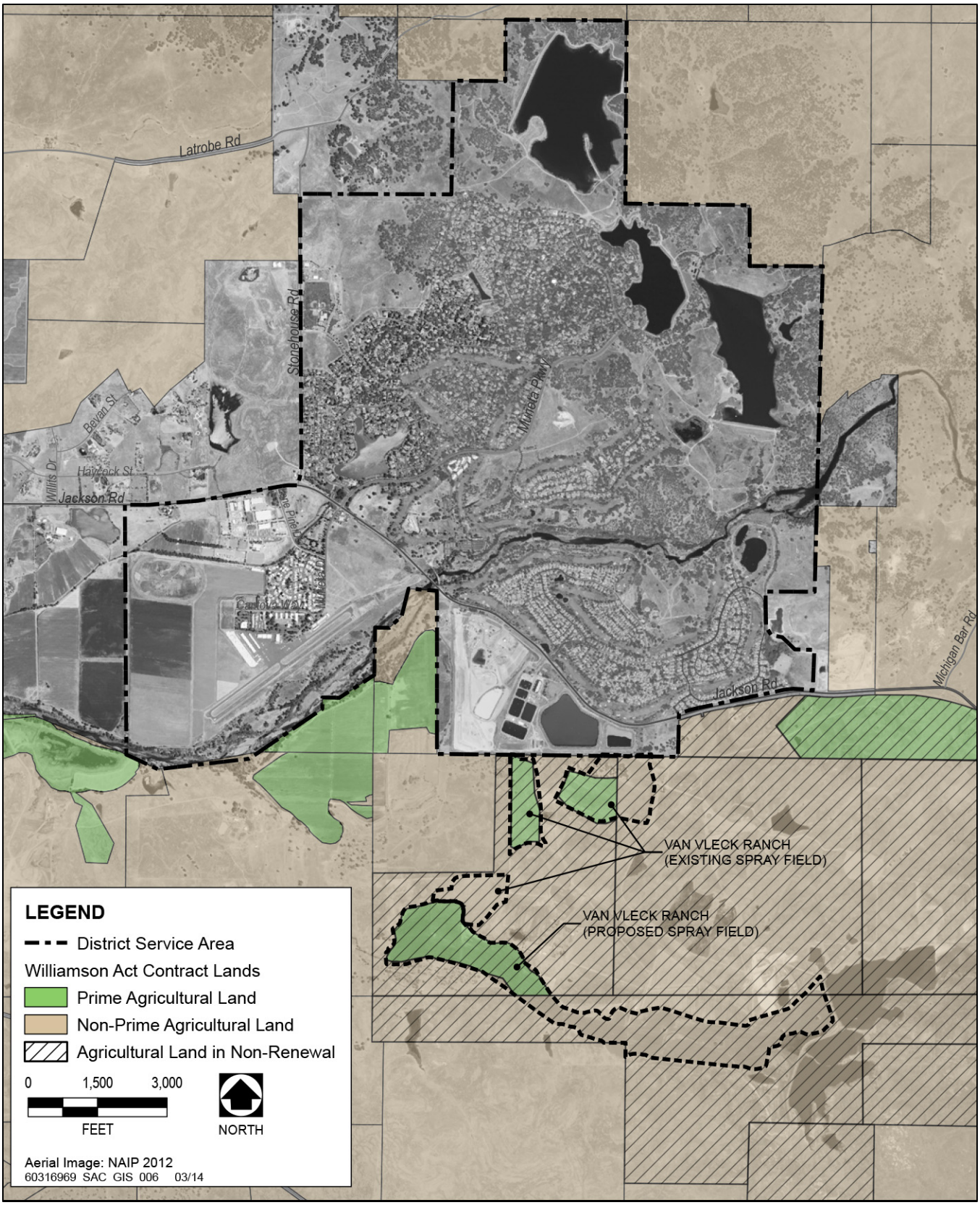
The riparian forest occurs along the canal running along the south side of SR 16 near the Murieta Gardens development. The riparian forest in this area includes interior live oak, willows, and cottonwoods.

3.2.2 DISCUSSION

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would not convert Important Farmland to nonagricultural uses. The proposed project would consist of improvements to the WWRP disinfection system, construction of the new pump station, and installation of additional seasonal storage within the existing footprint of the WWRP; construction of a new recycled water storage tank and pumping station and refurbishment of an existing above-ground tank within asphalt concrete located at the top of Lookout Hill; installation of a new pump station at Bass Lake; installation of a new pump station at Lakes 16/17, and installation of new pipelines along existing roadways. One 500,000-gallon or two 250,000-gallon storage tanks would potentially be installed at an as yet to be determined location within the proposed Terrace, Highlands, or River Canyon developments. Staging areas would be located at the WWRP and immediately adjacent to construction disturbance areas within the District's right-of-way. There are no active agricultural land uses within or in the vicinity of the project components. The project site and surrounding land is designated as Grazing Land, Urban and Built-Up Land, and Other Land. These lands are not considered by DOC to be Important Farmland.

Recycled water may also be pumped to spray fields on Van Vleck Ranch to irrigate pasturelands just south of the District boundary and the WWRP. The proposed spray field on Van Vleck Ranch consists of 165 acres of land that is designated as Prime Farmland. The use of recycled water at Van Vleck Ranch would promote long-term



Source: AECOM 2014

Exhibit 3.2-2 **Williamson Act Contract Lands**

agricultural uses of the property by providing recycled water for irrigation of pastureland. The new aboveground conveyance and distribution piping required to provide recycled water to the spray field would not result in the conversion of Prime Farmland.

Because implementation of the proposed project would not directly or indirectly convert Important Farmland within or in the vicinity of the project components (e.g., treatment plant upgrades, storage tanks and pump stations, and pipelines) to nonagricultural uses, no impact would occur.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. There are no lands under Williamson Act contract within the District's boundaries (Exhibit 3.2-2). The WWRP, Lookout Hill, and lands adjacent to Lakes 16/17 and Bass Lake are zoned by Sacramento County as A-2 (Agricultural-Residential, 2-acre parcel). The A-2 zoning code is an interim agricultural holding zone and it is anticipated that the A-2 zone would be ultimately be converted to new zoning in the future to accommodate planned land uses. There are no active agricultural land uses within or in the vicinity of the project components and construction of public utilities is a permitted use within the A-2 zoning designation. Improvements to the WWRP disinfection system and construction of the new pump station, and installation of additional seasonal storage would occur within the existing footprint of the WWRP. Therefore, the project components would not conflict with the A-2 zoning designation.

The Van Vleck Ranch is held under Williamson Act contracts that are currently in the nonrenewal process (Exhibit 3.2-2). The Van Vleck Ranch is zoned AG-80 (Agricultural, 80-acre minimum), and these areas are intended to promote long-term agricultural use and to encourage the retention of sufficiently large agricultural lots to assure maintenance of viable agricultural units. As discussed above in item a) above, the use of recycled water on the proposed Van Vleck Ranch spray field would promote long-term agricultural uses of the property by providing recycled water for irrigation of pastureland. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with a Williamson Act contract or conflict with existing zoning for agricultural uses. No impact would occur.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

No Impact. None of the land within or in the vicinity of the District's boundaries is zoned as forestland, timberland, or a Timberland Production Zone. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forestry resources. No impact would occur.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines defines "forestland" as land that can support 10% native tree cover and forest vegetation of any species—including hardwoods—under natural conditions and that allows for management of one or more forest resources—including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation—and other public benefits (Public Resources Code 12220[g]).

As previously discussed above, the project site includes approximately 0.04 acre of oak woodland and 0.41 acre of riparian forest. Because the oak woodland and riparian forest occupy less than one percent of the project site,

these communities do not satisfy the requirements of PRC Section 12220(g). Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. See responses to items a) and d) above. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in other changes in the physical environment that could directly or indirectly result in the conversion of agricultural land, including Important Farmland, to nonagricultural uses or result in the conversion of forestland to non-forest uses. No impact would occur.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. Air Quality.				
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make the following determinations.				
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located in Sacramento County, which is under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD). SMAQMD is part of the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB), which includes Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Shasta, Yolo, Sacramento, Yuba, and Sutter Counties and parts of Placer, El Dorado, and Solano Counties. The SVAB is bounded on the north and west by the Coast Ranges, on the east by the southern portion of the Cascade Range and the northern portion of the Sierra Nevada, and on the south by the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin. Summer conditions are typically characterized by high temperatures and low humidity, with prevailing winds from the south. Rainstorms occur occasionally during winter, and are interspersed by stagnant and sometimes foggy weather. Rain falls mainly from late October to early May, in amounts that vary substantially each year.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (ARB) have identified six air pollutants as being of nationwide and statewide concern: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, and particulate matter (PM). PM is subdivided into two classes based on particle size: PM equal to or less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM_{10}) and PM equal to or less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$). Health-based air quality standards have been established for these pollutants by EPA at the national level and by ARB at the state level. These standards are referred to as the national ambient air quality standards

(NAAQS) and the California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS), respectively. The NAAQS and CAAQS were established to protect the public with a margin of safety from adverse health impacts caused by exposure to air pollution.

Both EPA and ARB designate areas of the state as attainment, nonattainment, maintenance, or unclassified for the various pollutant standards according to the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), respectively. An area is designated nonattainment/transitional to signify that the area is close to attaining the standard for that pollutant. The "unclassified" designation is used in an area that cannot be classified as meeting or not meeting the standards, based on available information. SMAQMD is currently designated as a nonattainment area for the ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. For all other NAAQS, SMAQMD is designated as attainment or unclassified. With respect to the CAAQS, SMAQMD is currently designated as nonattainment for ozone, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. For all other CAAQS, the region is designated as attainment or unclassified.

EPA, under the provisions of the CAA, requires each state with regions that have not attained the NAAQS to prepare a state implementation plan (SIP) that details how each local area is to meet these standards. ARB is the lead agency for developing the SIP in California. Local air districts and other agencies prepare air quality attainment plans, or air quality management plans, and submit them to ARB for review, approval, and incorporation into the applicable SIP. The CCAA also requires that each area exceeding the CAAQS develop a plan aimed at achieving those standards (California Health and Safety Code, Section 40911 et seq.).

SMAQMD is the agency responsible for air quality planning and development of the air quality plan in the project area. The air quality plan establishes the strategies that will be used to achieve compliance with the NAAQS and CAAQS in all areas within SMAQMD's jurisdiction. All projects within SMAQMD's jurisdictional area are also subject to adopted rules and regulations in effect at the time of construction and operation. The following analysis of the proposed project's air quality impacts is consistent with SMAQMD's *CEQA Guide to Air Quality Assessment in Sacramento County* (SMAQMD 2013).

3.3.2 DISCUSSION

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Air quality plans describe air pollution control strategies to be implemented by an air district, city, county or region. The primary purpose of an air quality plan is to maintain and/or achieve attainment of a NAAQS or CAAQS.

Two criteria are applicable to determine if the proposed project would conflict with or obstruct implementation of the air quality plan. The first criteria is whether the project would exceed the estimated air basin emissions used as the basis of the air quality plans, which are based, in part, on projections of population and vehicle miles traveled. The second criteria is whether the project would increase the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations, contribute to new violations, or delay the timely attainment of air quality standards.

The proposed project would involve the use of off-road equipment, haul trucks, and worker commute trips. The use of construction equipment in the air quality plan is estimated for the region on an annual basis, and the proposed project would not increase the assumptions for off-road equipment use. In addition, the proposed project involves minor increases in operational motor vehicle activity (approximately 8 trips per day) and would not substantially increase mobile source emissions.

However, as discussed in (b), the proposed project would exceed the recommended threshold of significance for nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions during construction. Since the proposed project would result in a significant increase in NOx emissions, the project has the potential to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the air quality plan. This impact would be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measure: Implement Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-2.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-2 in b) below would reduce NO_X emissions below the threshold of significance. Accordingly, implementation of the proposed project would not exceed the assumptions used to develop the current plan and would not obstruct or conflict with the air quality plans. This impact would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Construction emissions are described as "short-term" or temporary in duration, but have the potential to represent a significant impact with respect to air quality. Construction of the proposed project would result in the temporary generation of reactive organic gases (ROG), NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from construction work associated with site preparation, grading, excavation, and site restoration. Construction-related emissions of ozone precursors, ROG and NO_x, are primarily associated with exhaust from heavy-duty construction equipment, material delivery/haul trucks, and construction worker vehicles. Fugitive dust emissions (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) are primarily associated with site preparation and vary as a function of such parameters as soil silt content, soil moisture, wind speed, acreage of disturbance area, and VMT by construction vehicles on- and off-site.

Construction of the project components would begin in 2015 and extend through 2026. The disinfection facility upgrades would be initiated in early 2015 and completed by early 2016. Additional Phase 1 improvements would occur in the 2016 to 2019 timeframe. Expansion of seasonal storage would be initiated in 2018 and completed by the end of 2019. The Phase 2 improvements would occur in the 2020 to 2026 timeframe.

Construction-related emissions for the proposed project were estimated using emission factors from ARB's OFFROAD and EMFAC 2011 inventory models (ARB 2013). Construction-related emissions for the proposed project were estimated for construction worker commutes, haul trucks, and the use of off-road equipment. The proposed project's construction emissions were modeled based on a worst-case scenario representing an intensive day of construction to conservatively estimate the maximum daily emissions. Table 3.3-1 presents the daily construction emissions for construction of each phase and project component.

All projects that will involve construction activities, regardless of the significance determination, are required to implement SMAQMD's Basic Construction Emission Control Practices (SMAQMD 2013).

The SMAQMD recommends that lead agencies model the PM_{10} emission concentrations generated by construction activity for all projects except those that meet the following conditions: (1)the project will implement all Basic Construction Emission Control Practices, and (2) the maximum daily disturbed area (i.e., grading, excavation, cut and fill) will not exceed 15 acres. Projects that meet the above two conditions are considered by the SMAQMD to not have the potential to exceed or contribute to the SMAQMD's concentration-based threshold of significance for PM_{10} (and, therefore, $PM_{2.5}$) at an off-site location. The total disturbed acreage for all phases

Table 3.3-1
Proposed Project Daily Construction Emissions

Construction Phase	Pollutant Emissions (lbs/day)			
	ROG	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Phase 1				
WWRP Disinfection System	6.43	91.31	3.46	2.89
North Golf Course and Van Vleck Pump Stations	4.88	48.29	2.21	1.95
Lakes 16 and 17 Pump Station	5.10	51.37	2.06	1.81
Lookout Hill Storage Tanks and Booster Pump Station	5.72	71.36	2.90	2.46
Transmission Mains to Murieta Gardens, Lookout Hill, Stonehouse Park, and Residences of Murieta Hills[1]	2.12	25.10	1.26	1.05
Transmission Mains to the Retreats, Riverview, and Lakeview[1]	1.71	13.64	0.93	0.80
Bass Lake Pump Station	6.96	105.75	3.90	3.21
Phase 1 Total	**32.92**	**406.81**	**16.72**	**14.18**
Phase 2				
Seasonal Storage Expansion at WWRP	4.54	38.39	1.94	1.75
Transmission Mains to Industrial/Commercial/ Residential, Apartments, Escuela, River Canyon, Highlands, and Terrace[1]	2.42	33.69	1.51	1.24
Van Vleck Ranch	1.71	14.75	0.92	0.81
Phase 2 Total	**8.68**	**86.83**	**4.37**	**3.79**
SMAQMD Significance Threshold [2]	-	85	-	-

Notes: lbs/day = pounds per day; ROG = reactive organic gases; NO_X = oxides of nitrogen; PM_{10} = particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than 10 microns; $PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 microns; SMAQMD = Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District.

[1] Emission estimates for the transmission mains are shown for one location. If several transmission lines were constructed at the same time, the total pounds per day would be multiplied by the number of locations to estimate the maximum daily emissions.

[2] SMAQMD has only developed a significance threshold for NO_X. Other ozone precursors (i.e., ROG), $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10} are shown for informational purposes and because the region is currently designated as nonattainment for the pollutants.

Source: AECOM 2014

and project components, including transmission mains, would be approximately 20 acres. It is anticipated that the proposed project, even assuming overlapping construction within each phase, would disturb less than one acre per day. However, because the proposed project description does not include the Basic Construction Emissions Control Practices, this impact would be considered potentially significant.

For projects that will generate maximum daily NO_X emissions that exceed the SMAQMD's threshold of significance, even with implementation of the Basic Construction Emission Control Practices, the SMAQMD recommends implementation of the Enhanced Exhaust Control Practices for off-road construction equipment (SMAQMD 2013). The timing and intensity of construction activities associated with each phase cannot, at this time, be accurately identified. Construction of project components, such as storage tanks and multiple

transmission mains, could occur at the same time within each phase. Since it is not possible to accurately estimate the construction schedule and future emissions, the maximum daily NO_X emissions resulting from construction of the proposed project would exceed the SMAQMD threshold of significance. This impact would be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Implement applicable SMAQMD Basic Construction Emission Control Practices.

The project applicant shall comply with the following measures to reduce fugitive dust and construction equipment exhaust emissions:

- Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.
- Cover or maintain at least 2 feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Cover any haul trucks that will be traveling along freeways or major roadways.
- Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- Limit vehicle speed on unpaved roads to 15 mph.
- Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes [required by California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485]. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site.
- Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. Have the equipment checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated.

Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Implement SMAQMD Requirements to Reduce Construction-Related NOx Emissions.

The project applicant and/or contractor shall submit to SMAQMD a comprehensive inventory of all off-road diesel construction equipment, equal to or greater than 50 horsepower, that will be used in aggregate of 40 or more hours during any portion of the construction project. SMAQMD's Equipment List Form can be used to submit this information. The inventory shall be updated and submitted monthly throughout the duration of the project, except that an inventory shall not be required for any 30-day period in which no construction activity occurs.

- The project applicant and/or contractor shall demonstrate that the heavy-duty off-road vehicles (50 horsepower or more) to be used in the construction project, including owned, leased, and subcontractor vehicles, will achieve a project wide fleet-average 20% NO_X reduction and 45% PM reduction compared to the most recent ARB fleet average. This information shall be submitted in conjunction with the equipment inventory. The SMAQMD Construction Mitigation Calculator can be used to identify an equipment fleet that achieves this reduction.

- If the projected construction-related emissions do not exceed the NO_X threshold of significance based on the equipment inventory, including the use of equipment that achieves a project wide fleet-average 20% NO_X reduction compared to the most recent ARB fleet average, no further mitigation is required.

- If the projected construction-related emissions exceed the NO_X threshold of significance based on the equipment inventory, including the use of equipment that achieves a project wide fleet-average 20% NO_X reduction compared to the most recent ARB fleet average, the project applicant shall pay an emission mitigation fee into the SMAQMD's off-site mitigation program. The emission mitigation fee shall be sufficient to offset the amount by which the proposed project's NO_X emissions exceed the threshold of 85 lbs per day.

- The determination of the final mitigation fee shall be conducted in coordination with SMAQMD before any ground disturbance occurs for any phase of project construction. If there are changes to construction activities (e.g., equipment lists, increased equipment usage or schedules), the project applicant shall work with the District and the SMAQMD to ensure emission calculations and fees are adjusted appropriately.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-2 would reduce NO_x emissions associated with construction of the Project. According to SMAQMD, the off-site mitigation fee program will always reduce construction-generated mass emissions of NO_X to a less than significant level (SMAQMD 2013). Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation measures AQ-1 through AQ-2, construction and operation of the proposed project would not violate air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, and this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The cumulative analysis focuses on whether a specific project would result in a cumulatively considerable incremental contribution in pollutant emissions to an existing significant cumulative impact. By its very nature, air pollution is largely a cumulative impact. The nonattainment status of regional pollutants is a result of past and present development within the SVAB, and this regional impact is cumulative rather than being attributable to any one source. A project's emissions may be individually limited but cumulatively considerable when taken in combination with past, present, and future development projects.

SMAQMD's thresholds of significance are relevant to whether a project's individual emissions would result in a cumulatively considerable incremental contribution to existing cumulatively significant air quality conditions. As discussed earlier, the proposed project would result in the generation of NOx emissions at levels that exceed the SMAQMD thresholds for construction activities. These thresholds are designed to identify those projects that would result in significant levels of air pollution on a project level, and to assist the region in attaining the applicable CAAQS and NAAQS. Projects that would exceed these thresholds would be considered significant on a project level and would also be considered to contribute a cumulatively considerable amount of pollutants to regional emissions.

Because the proposed project would exceed the SMAQMD significance thresholds for NOx emissions, the proposed project's construction emissions would have a cumulatively considerable incremental contribution to the region's air quality and this impact would be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measure: Implement Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-2.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-2 would reduce the proposed project's construction-related NOx emissions below the SMAQMD threshold of significance. Therefore, impacts related to a cumulatively considerable net increase of criteria pollutants would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Some members of the population are especially sensitive to emissions of air pollutants and should be given special consideration during the evaluation of a project's air quality impacts. These people include children, older adults, persons with preexisting respiratory or cardiovascular illness, and athletes and others who engage in frequent exercise. Sensitive receptors include residences, schools, playgrounds, child care centers, athletic facilities, long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and retirement homes.

Construction of the recycled water facilities and pipelines would occur at multiple locations. The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are single-family residences located approximately 400 feet from the proposed construction site. Residential land uses are located at various distances to the recycled water pipeline alignments. The residential sensitive receptors represent the nearest off-site land uses with the potential to be impacted as a result of the proposed project.

The greatest potential for toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions would be related to diesel PM emissions associated with activity by heavy-duty construction equipment. Construction of the proposed project would result in the generation of diesel exhaust PM emissions from the use of off-road diesel construction equipment required for site preparation, grading, excavation, and site restoration. Most diesel exhaust PM emissions associated with material delivery trucks would occur off site.

ARB's *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook* states that PM levels drop by 70% at a distance of 500 feet from a roadway (ARB 2005). Construction emissions would be dispersed around the project site; thus, TAC emissions from project construction would be less concentrated than those from a typical roadway and would be less likely to substantially expose receptors. Therefore, it is anticipated that diesel PM concentrations would decrease substantially before affecting the nearest sensitive receptor.

The dose of TACs to which receptors are exposed is the primary factor used to determine health risk. Dose is a function of the concentration of a substance or substances in the environment and the extent of exposure a person has with the substance. Dose is positively correlated with time, meaning that a longer exposure period to a fixed amount of emissions results in a higher exposure level and higher health risks. According to the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, health-risk assessments that determine the health risks associated with exposure of residential receptors to TAC emissions should be based on a 70-year exposure period (OEHHA 2003). However, health-risk assessments should be limited to the period/duration of activities associated with the emissions activity.

The generation of diesel exhaust particulate matter emissions from construction projects typically occurs in a single area for a short period of time. The longest period that construction activities would occur at a distance reasonably considered to have an effect on a sensitive receptor is approximately 18 months during installation of the water storage tank and booster pump station at Lookout Hill and construction of the additional seasonal storage at the WWRP. Thus, if the maximum duration of construction activities near a sensitive receptor is 18 months, then the exposure would be approximately two percent of the total exposure period used for typical health risk calculations (i.e., 70 years).

Construction of the recycled water pipeline and trenching activities would move sequentially. Therefore, haul trucks and off-road equipment would not operate in the immediate vicinity of any sensitive receptor for an extended period of time. Construction emissions would occur intermittently throughout the day, as construction equipment is required, rather than as a constant plume of emissions from the site. All construction emissions would cease following completion of the proposed project.

Operation of the proposed project would primarily involve gasoline-fueled vehicles associated with worker commutes. Worker commutes would involve eight average daily trips and would occur off site. Therefore, it is not anticipated that individual receptors would be exposed to TAC emissions during operation of the proposed project.

Because of the temporary and intermittent use of off-road construction equipment, the distance between construction activities and the nearest sensitive receptor, the dispersive properties of diesel PM, and the relatively low exposure period, the proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. This impact would be less than significant.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

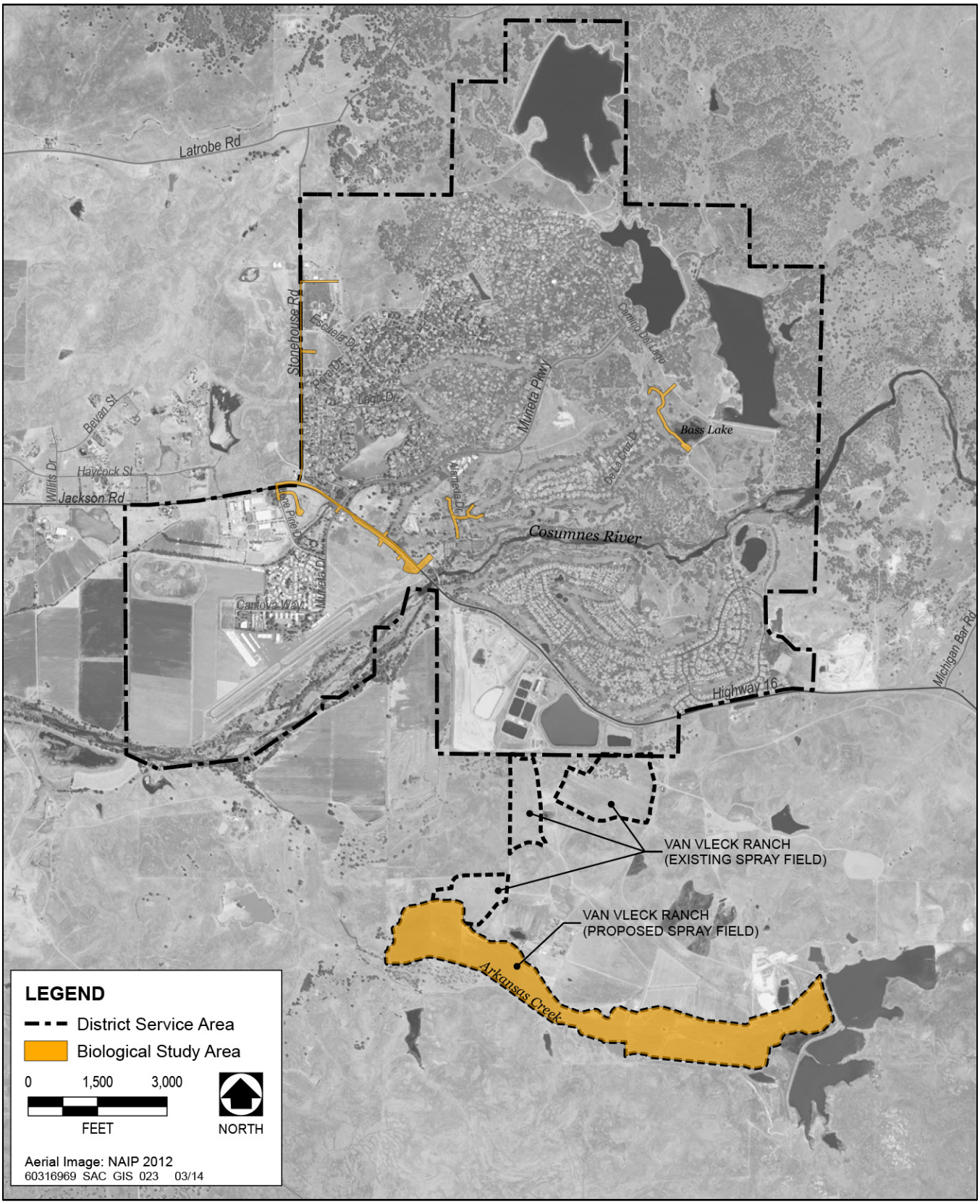
Less-than-Significant Impact. The occurrence and severity of odor impacts depend on numerous factors such as the nature, frequency, and intensity of the source; wind speed and direction; and the sensitivity of the receptors. Offensive odors rarely cause any physical harm, but they can be very unpleasant, leading to considerable distress among the public and often generating citizen complaints to local governments and regulatory agencies. Construction of the proposed project is not anticipated to expose nearby off-site receptors to objectionable odors. Sources that may emit odors during construction activities include exhaust from diesel construction equipment and heavy-duty trucks, which could be considered offensive to some individuals. Odors from these sources would be localized and generally confined to the immediate area surrounding the project site. The closest sensitive receptor to the project site is located 400 feet from the boundary of the project site, which would allow an opportunity for odor emissions to disperse and dilute with ambient air. The proposed project would use typical construction techniques, and the odors would be typical of most construction sites and temporary in nature. After construction of the proposed project, all construction-related odors would cease. Operation of the proposed project would not add any new odor sources. Secondary and tertiary treated wastewater that have received aerobic treatment are virtually odorless and would not result in new objectionable odors. As a result, the proposed project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. This impact would be less than significant.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. Biological Resources. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This section includes a summary of the existing biological resources within the biological study area, which includes all locations that would be affected permanently or temporarily by the construction of new facilities (e.g., pipelines, pump stations, storage facilities). Generally, the biological study area includes The District easements in which new pipelines would be built, general locations where pump stations and storage facilities would be built or upgraded, and the Van Vleck Ranch proposed spray field, which would have above-ground pipes installed at presently undetermined locations (see Exhibit 3.4-1). The descriptions of land cover types and sensitive biological resources are based on observations made during a field survey conducted on March 11, 2014 and aerial imagery.



Source: AECOM 2014

Exhibit 3.4-1 **Biological Study Area**

LAND COVER TYPES

The biological study area includes developed areas, barren land, annual grassland, oak woodland, water bodies and drainages, riparian vegetation, and irrigated pasture (i.e. Van Vleck Ranch) (see Exhibits 3.4-2 through 3.4-9). Table 3.4-1 summarizes the acreages of land cover types in the biological study area and the acreages that would be temporarily and permanently impacted by construction activities.

Developed

Developed areas in the biological study area include roads and road shoulders, residential areas, the North and South Golf Courses, the WWRP, and other paved areas (e.g., Lookout Hill, existing pump houses). Developed areas are either landscaped with ornamental plant species or paved. There are a few pockets of native oaks (*Quercus* sp.) in developed areas, but the understory is regularly mowed. Wildlife observed in developed areas include turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), and black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans).*

Barren

The Murieta Gardens development is currently barren, with little to no vegetation cover, as it was recently graded to prepare for construction of the new development.

Annual Grassland

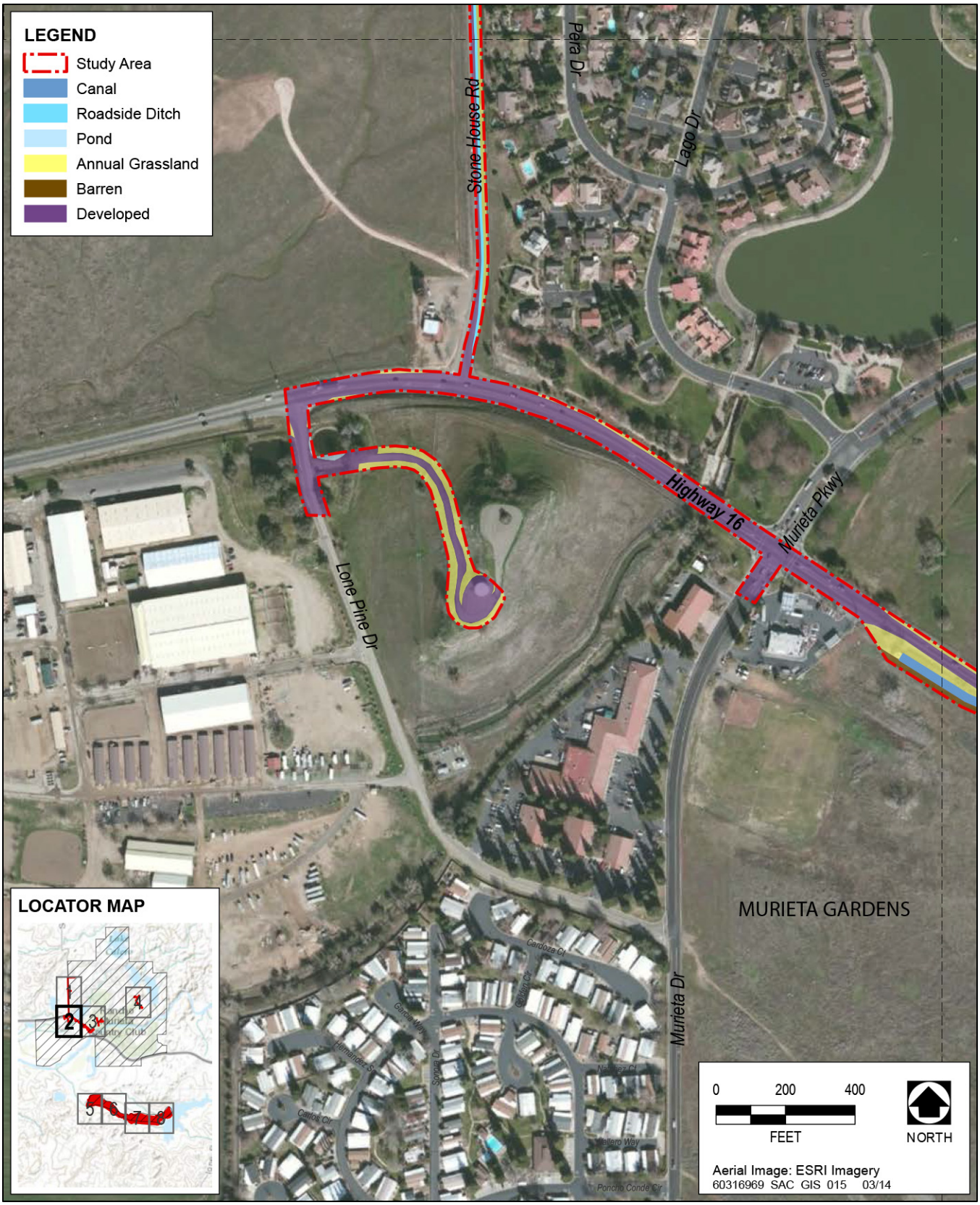
Annual grassland is present in open, undeveloped areas throughout the biological study area. Annual grassland is dominated by non-native annual grasses, including ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft chess (*B. hordaceous*), wild oats (*Avena* sp.), yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), vetch (*Vicia* sp.), filaree (*Erodium* sp.), and a few native forbs such as California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), small-flowered fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), phacelia (*Phacelia distans*), and blue dicks (*Dichelostemma capitatum*). Wildlife observed in the annual grasslands include Western meadowlark (*Sturna neglecta*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), turkey vulture, savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), and black swallowtail (*Papilio polyxenes*).No mammal burrows were observed in annual grassland habitat within the biological study area.

Oak Woodland

Oak woodland is present in small patches throughout the biological study area, but only intersects the biological study area in one location (see Exhibit 3.4-4). Oak woodland is dominated by Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), blue oak (*Q. douglasii*), and interior live oak (*Q. wislizeni*). The understory is dominated by annual grassland species and occasional shrubs such as coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Wildlife observed in oak woodlands in the biological study area include western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), ruby-crowned kinglet (*regulus calendula*), and western scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*).

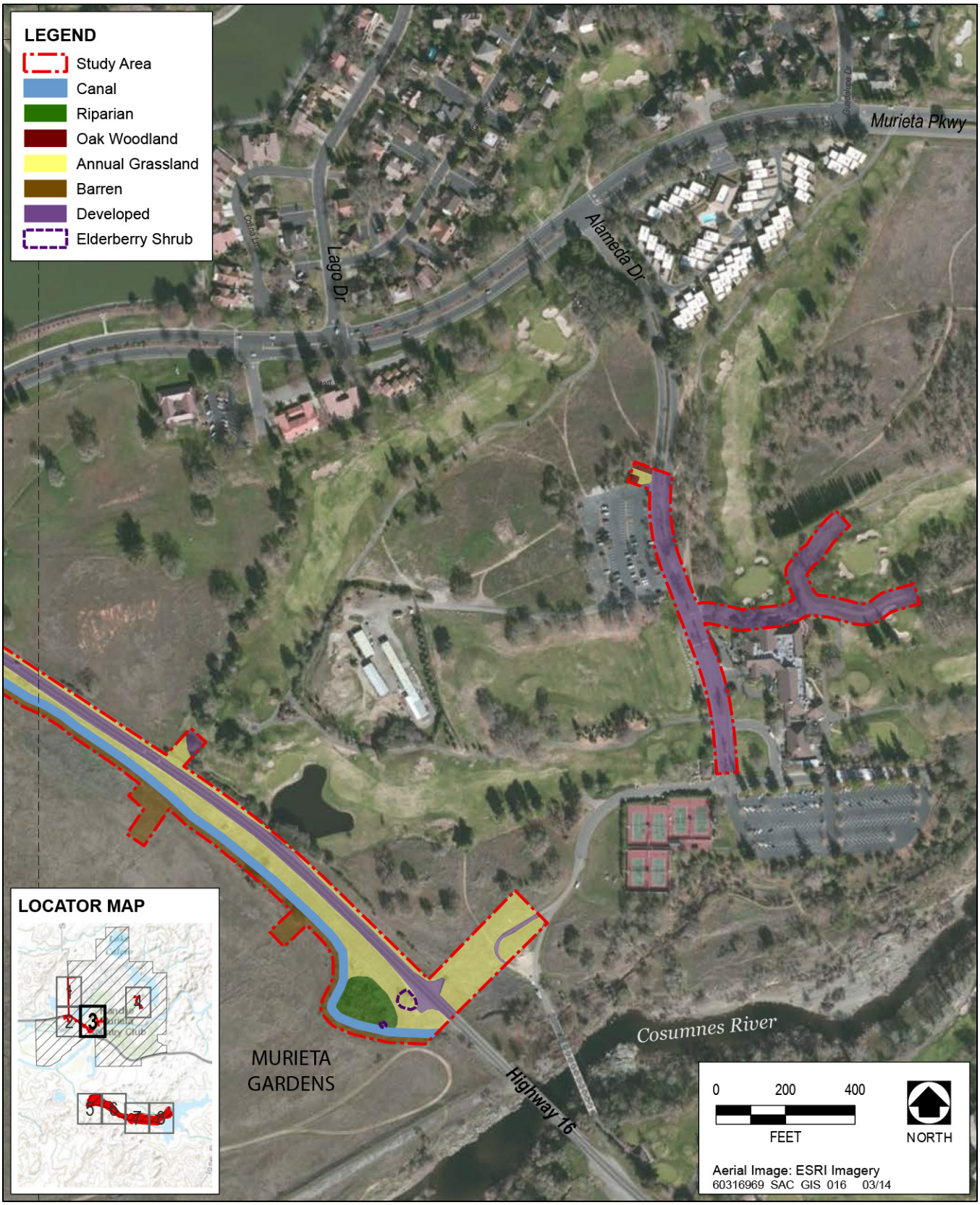
Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014

Exhibit 3.4-2 **Land Cover Types – Map 1**



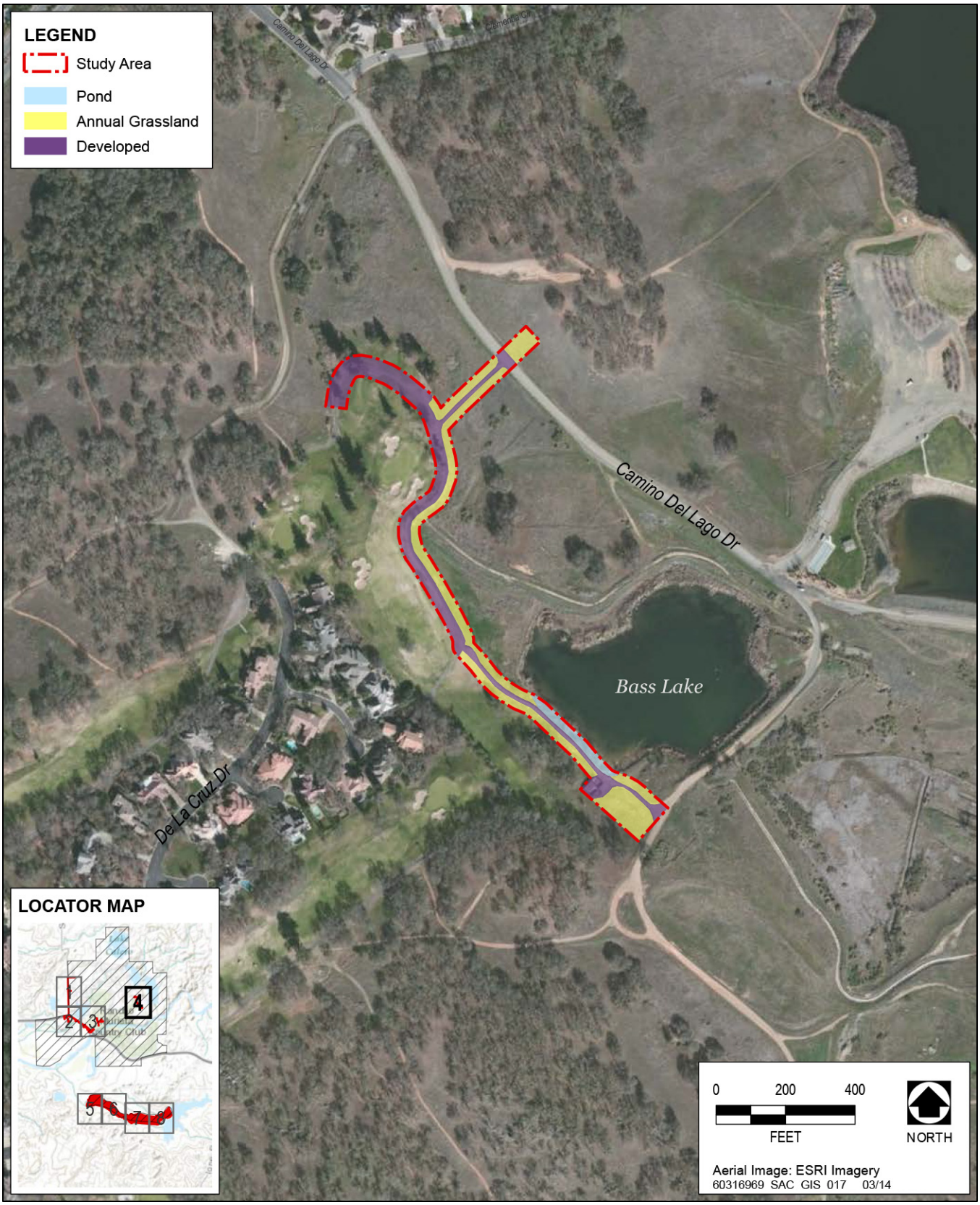
Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014

Exhibit 3.4-3 **Land Cover Types – Map 2**



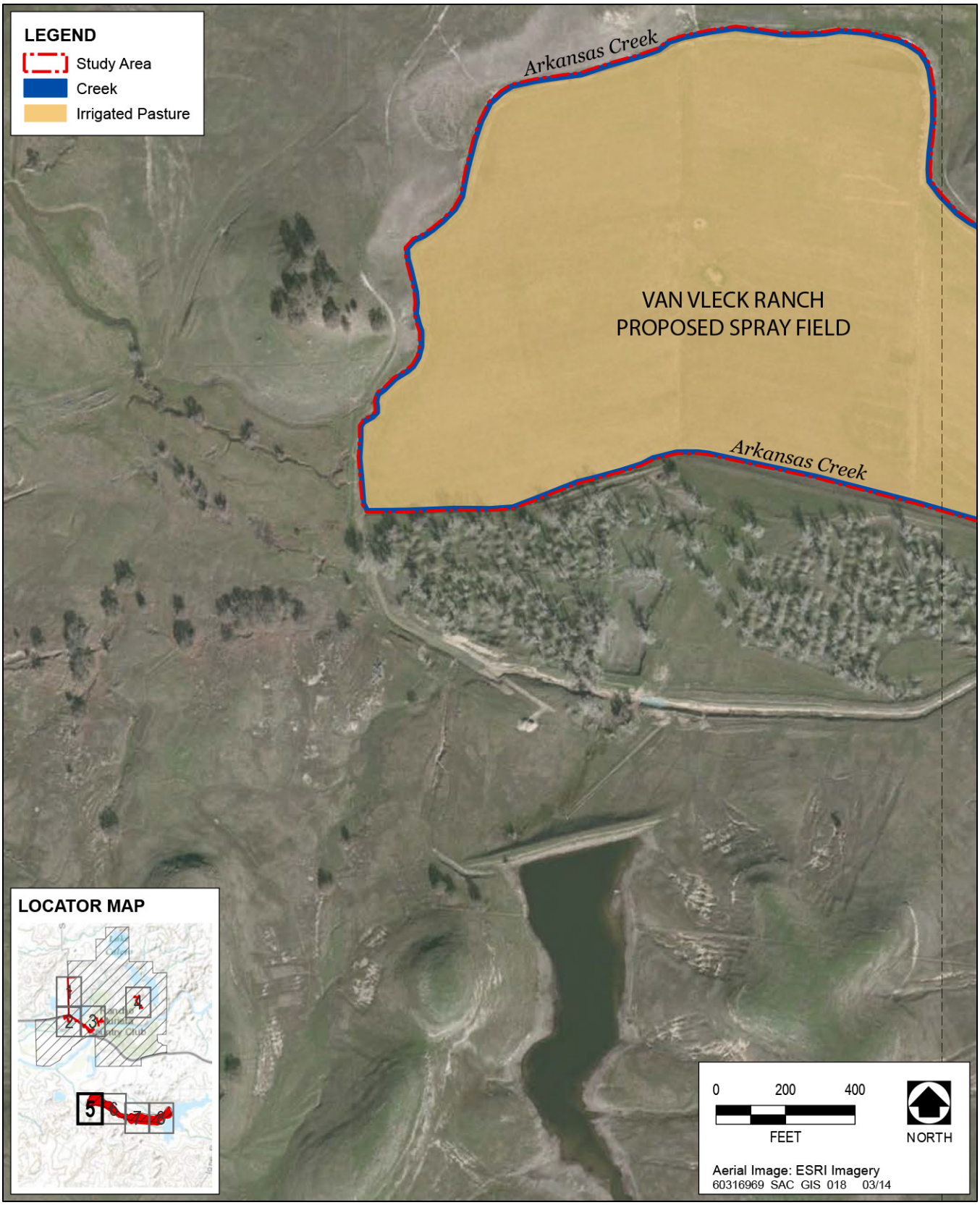
Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014

Exhibit 3.4-4 **Land Cover Types – Map 3**



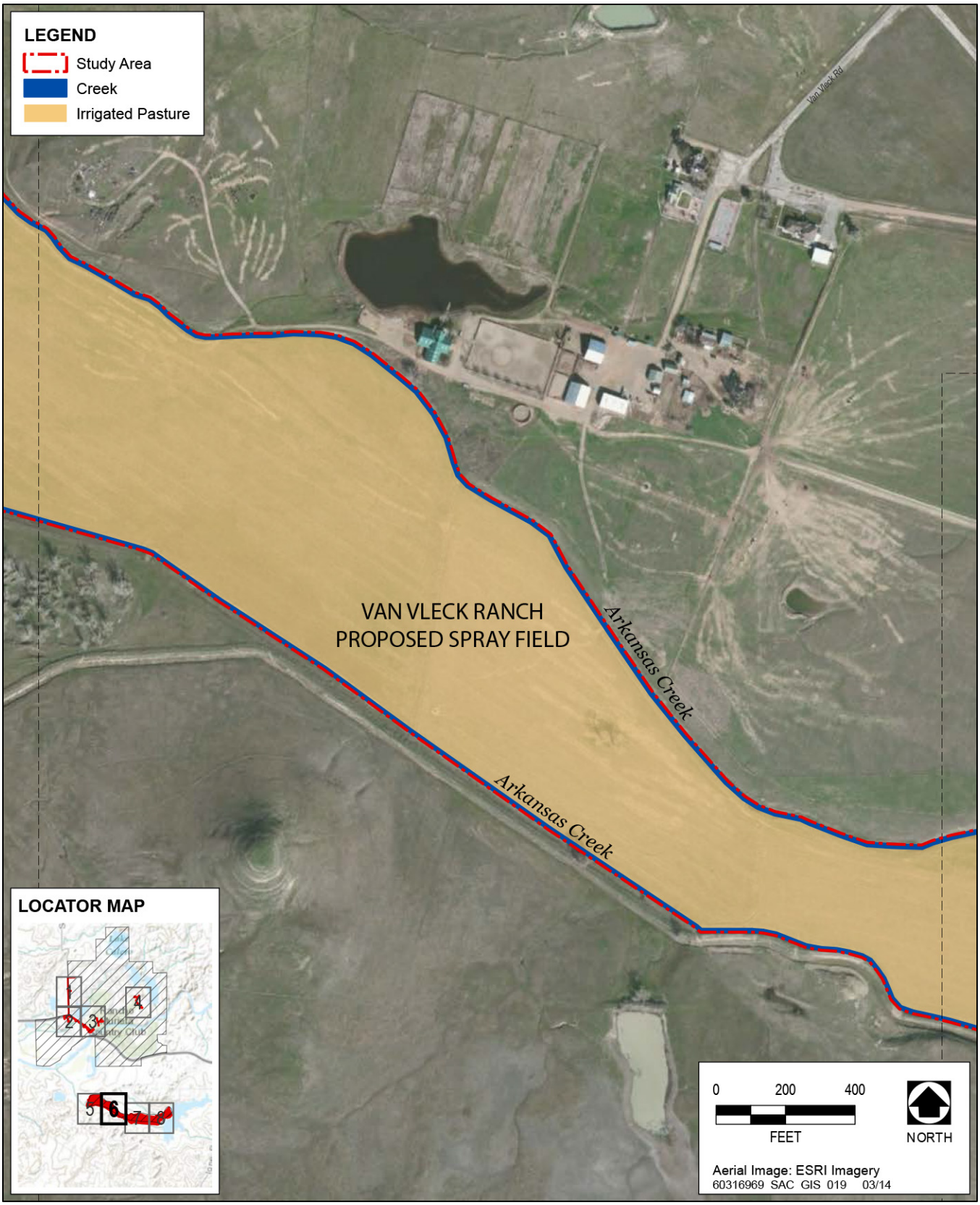
Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014

Exhibit 3.4-5 **Land Cover Types – Map 4**



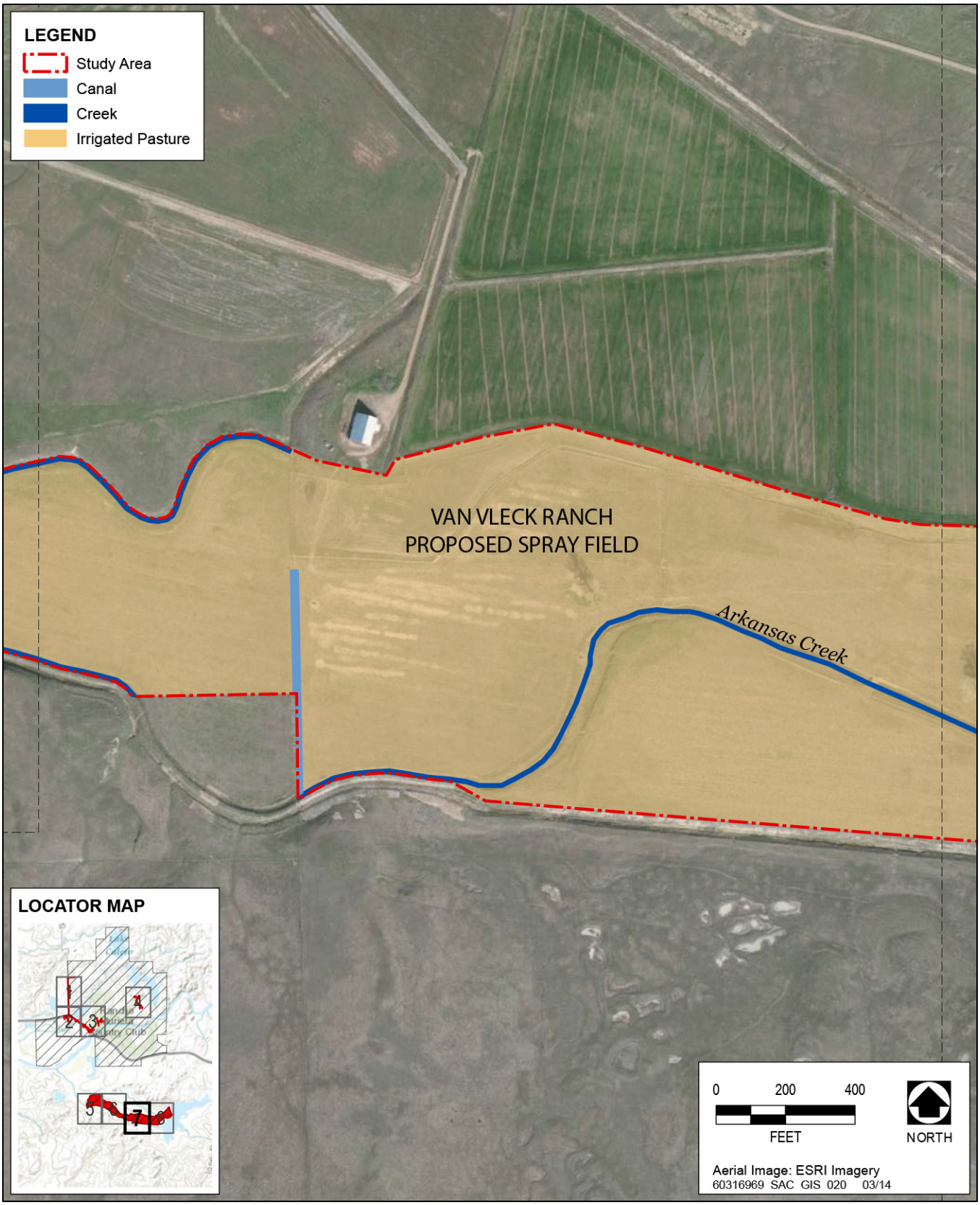
Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014

Exhibit 3.4-6 **Land Cover Types – Map 5**



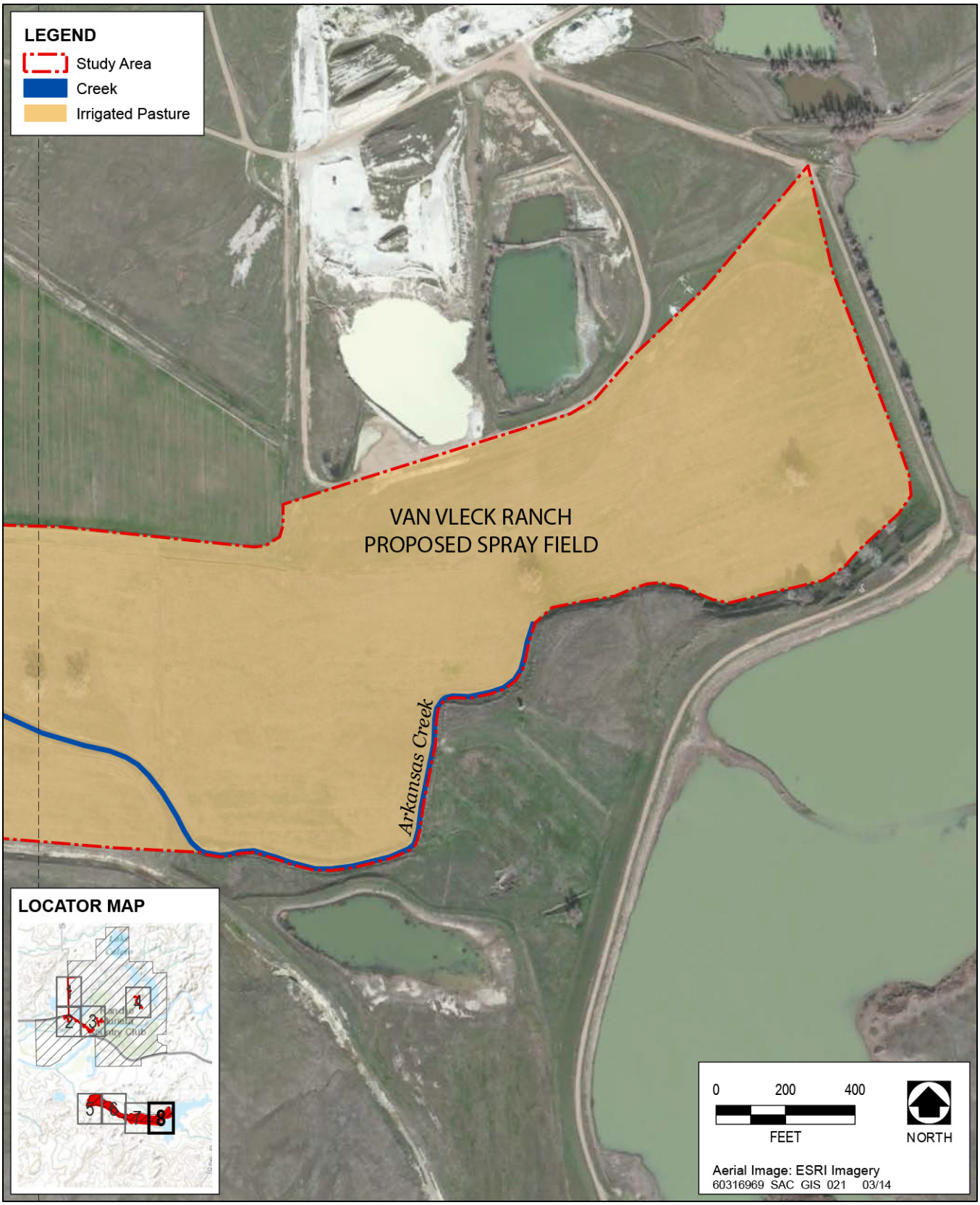
Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014

Exhibit 3.4-7 **Land Cover Types – Map 6**



Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014

Exhibit 3.4-8 **Land Cover Types – Map 7**



Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014

Exhibit 3.4-9 **Land Cover Types – Map 8**

Table 3.4-1 Land Cover in the Biological Study Area	
Land Cover Type	Acreage within the Biological study area
Terrestrial Land Cover	
Developed	11.30
Barren	1.22
Annual Grassland	7.99
Oak Woodland	0.04
Riparian	0.41
Irrigated Pasture	187.11
Aquatic Land Cover	
Ponds	0.22
Roadside Ditches	0.29
Canal	1.16
Arkansas Creek	4.31
Total	**214.05**
Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014	

Water Bodies and Drainages

Water bodies in the biological study area include Bass Lake and an unnamed pond near the intersection of SR 16 and Lone Pine Drive (See Exhibits 3.4-3 and 3.4-6). These are permanent, maintained ponds. Vegetation in Bass Lake includes thin patches of cattails (*Typha* sp.) and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), and water primrose (*Ludwigia* sp.). Wildlife observed using Bass Lake include red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), pied-billed grebe (*Podylimbus podiceps*), and bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*); evidence of beaver (*Castor canadensis*) activity was also apparent. Landscape trees are present around the unnamed pond and this area appears to be mowed regularly.

Drainages in the biological study area include a canal, roadside ditches, and Arkansas Creek. Some of the roadside ditches support small patches of emergent vegetation such cattails and tules (*Schoenoplectus* sp.). There is one canal running along the south side of SR 16 adjacent to the Murieta Gardens development (see Exhibit 3.4-3 and 3.4-4). Two drainages border the north and south sides of the proposed Van Vleck Ranch spray field, eventually emptying into the Cosumnes River (see Exhibits 3.4-6 through 3.4-9). On U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, these drainages are labeled Arkansas Creek, and they appear to have been modified from their historic routes. Vegetation observed in these drainages include water primrose, manna grass (*Glyceria* sp.), and tules. A bullfrog was observed in the southern drainage.

Riparian

Along the canal running along the south side of SR 16 near the Murieta Gardens development, there is one patch of riparian vegetation including interior live oak, willows (*Salix* sp.), cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*), and other shrubs, including several blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* spp. *caerulea*) (see Exhibit 3.4-4).

Irrigated Pasture

Van Vleck Ranch is characterized by irrigated pasture dominated by non-native grasses and forbs, including rye grass (*Festuca perennis*), wild oats, clover (*Trifolium* sp.), dallis grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*), vetch, filaree, and English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). There are occasional large cottonwood trees present in the pastures, and old raptor nests were observed in some of these trees. Red-tailed hawks were observed soaring above the pastures in one location. Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), western meadowlark, and savannah sparrow were also observed. These pastures are regularly irrigated and used for cattle grazing. No mammal burrows were observed in the irrigated pastures.

WILDLIFE MOVEMENT CORRIDORS

The annual grassland and oak woodland throughout the biological study area provides corridors for terrestrial wildlife to move through. These corridors are woven throughout and around the developed areas of Rancho Murieta. Arkansas Creek may be used by aquatic wildlife, and ultimately flows into the Cosumnes River, which is the main aquatic wildlife corridor in the region.

SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Sensitive biological resources include those that are afforded special protection through federal, state, and/or local laws and ordinances. These include special-status species, sensitive natural communities, and waters and wetlands. These are described in more detail below.

Special-Status Species

Special-status plants and wildlife include those that are legally protected or otherwise considered sensitive by federal, state, or local resource-conservation agencies and organizations. These include:

- species listed, proposed for listing, or considered candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA);
- all native bird species covered under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA);
- species identified by CDFW as California species of special concern;
- animals fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515);
- nesting raptors protected under the California Fish and Game Code (Section 3503.5);
- plants listed as endangered or rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code Sections 1900-1913); and/or
- plants ranked by CDFW as “rare, threatened, or endangered in California.” CDFW recognizes California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPRs):
    - CRPR 1A—plants presumed to be extinct or extirpated in California, and rare elsewhere;
    - CRPR 1B—plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere;
    - CRPR 2A—plants that are presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere;

- CRPR 2B—plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere;
- CRPR 3—plants about which more information is needed (a review list); and
- CRPR 4—plants of limited distribution (a watch list).

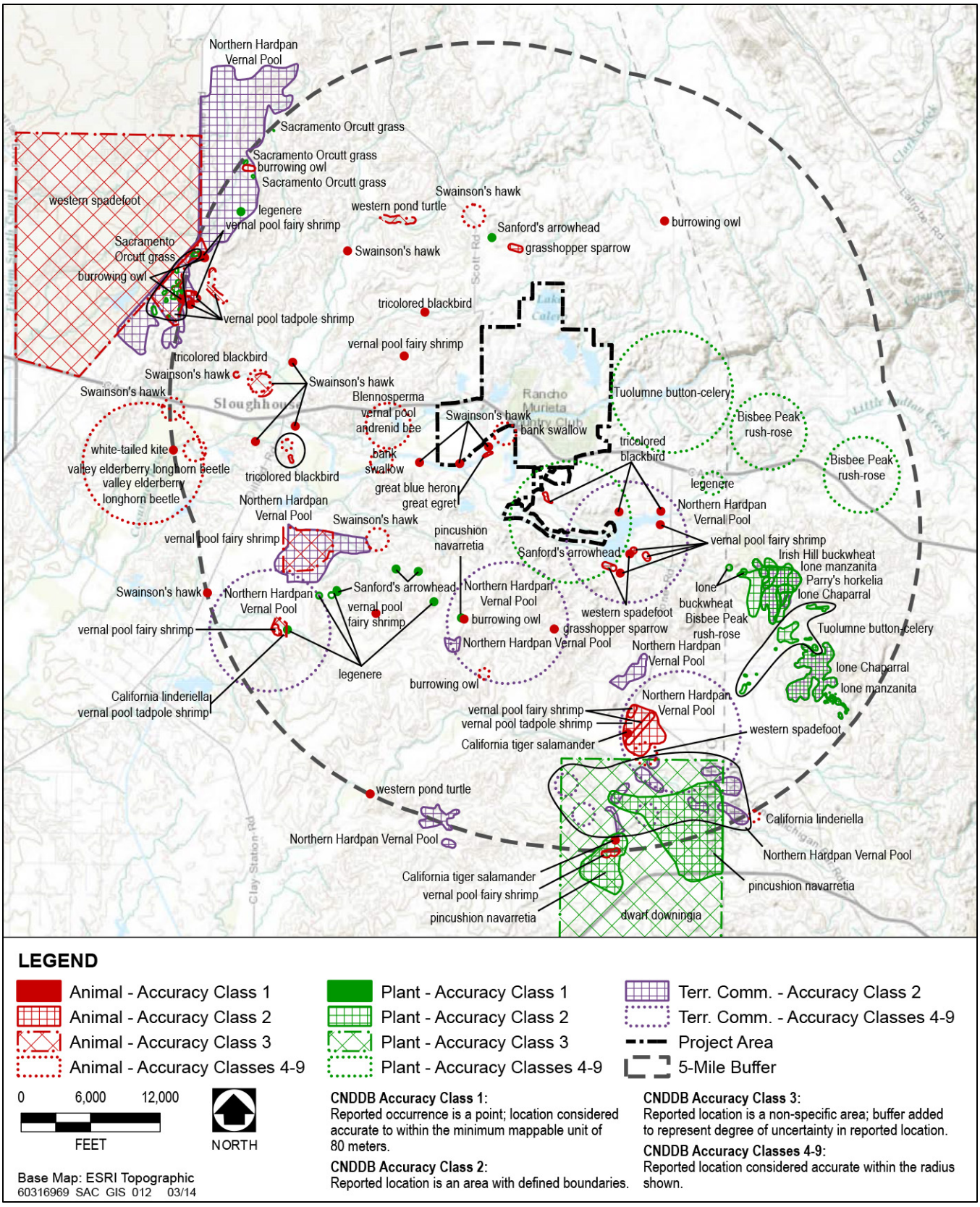
All plants with a CRPR are considered "special plants" by CDFW. The term "special plants" is a broad term used by CDFW to refer to all of the plant taxa inventoried in the CDFW CNDDB, regardless of their legal or protection status. Plants ranked as CRPR 1A, 1B, or 2 may qualify as endangered, rare, or threatened species within the definition of State CEQA Guidelines Section 15380. CDFW recommends, and local governments may require, that CRPR 1A, 1B, and 2 species be addressed in CEQA projects. In general, CRPR 3 and 4 species do not meet the definition of endangered, rare, or threatened pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15380; however, these species may be evaluated by the lead agency on a case-by-case basis to determine significance criteria under CEQA.

"Species of special concern" is an administrative designation and carries no formal legal status. CDFW has designated certain vertebrate species as California species of special concern because declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats have made them vulnerable to extinction. Such species generally would meet the criteria for state listing, as described in CCR Section 15380 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

For this analysis, a preliminary list of special-status species with potential to occur in and near the project site was compiled based on searches of the CNDDB (CNDDB 2014), the CNPS Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2014), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) federally listed species (USFWS 2013). The CNDDB inventory was searched within a 5-mile radius of the project site for biological resources, including plant and wildlife occurrences (see Exhibit 3.4-10). The CNDDB contains only those records that have been reported to CDFW, and additional species occurrences may exist in the project site vicinity. Searches of CNPS plant records were conducted for the Folsom SE and Carbondale U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangles and their eight adjacent quadrangles, including: Clarksville, Shingle Springs, Latrobe, Irish Hill, Ione, Goose Creek, Clay, Sloughhouse, Buffalo Creek, and Folsom (Appendix B). A list of USFWS federally listed species that occur in or may be affected by projects in the USGS 7.5-minute Folsom SE and Carbondale quadrangles was also generated for this analysis (USFWS 2013) (Appendix B). Previous environmental documents prepared for The District were also reviewed (e.g., RMCSD 2007, County of Sacramento Department of Environmental Review and Assessment 2007, RMCSD 2014). These resources were used to analyze the likelihood of occurrence for these species, as shown in Table 3.4-2 and described in the sections below.

Special-Status Plants

Twenty-three plant species were identified in the searches described above (see Table 3.4-2 and Appendix B). Fourteen of these species have specific habitat requirements which are not present in the biological study area (e.g., specific soil types) and/or have restricted ranges that are outside the biological study area (e.g., El Dorado County, Pine Hill). There is suitable habitat in the biological study area for two special-status plant species:



LEGEND

- Animal - Accuracy Class 1
- Animal - Accuracy Class 2
- Animal - Accuracy Class 3
- Animal - Accuracy Classes 4-9
- Plant - Accuracy Class 1
- Plant - Accuracy Class 2
- Plant - Accuracy Class 3
- Plant - Accuracy Classes 4-9
- Terr. Comm. - Accuracy Class 2
- Terr. Comm. - Accuracy Classes 4-9
- Project Area
- 5-Mile Buffer

0 6,000 12,000
FEET

NORTH

Base Map: ESRI Topographic
60316969 SAC GIS 012 03/14

CNDDB Accuracy Class 1:
Reported occurrence is a point; location considered accurate to within the minimum mappable unit of 80 meters.

CNDDB Accuracy Class 2:
Reported location is an area with defined boundaries.

CNDDB Accuracy Class 3:
Reported location is a non-specific area; buffer added to represent degree of uncertainty in reported location.

CNDDB Accuracy Classes 4-9:
Reported location considered accurate within the radius shown.

Source: CNDDB 2014

Exhibit 3.4-10 **CNDDB Search Results**

Table 3.4-2
Special-Status Species Known or With Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status[1]			Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence in the Biological Study Area
	USFWS	CDFW	CRPR		
Plants					
Dwarf downingia *Downingia pusilla*	--	--	2B.2	Mesic sites in valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Blooms March-May	None. No suitable mesic sites or vernal pools occur within or adjacent to the biological study area.
Tuolomne button-celery *Eryngium pinnatisectum*	--	--	1B.2	Mesic areas in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest, vernal pools and swales, and intermittent streams. Blooms: May-August	Could occur. Suitable habitat present in Arkansas Creek.
Bogg's Lake hedge hyssop *Gratiola heterosepala*	--	CE	1B.2	Along lake margins in marshes and swamps, vernal pools; in clay soils. Blooms April-August	None. No suitable lake margins or vernal pools are present in or within 250 feet of the biological study area.
Ahart's dwarf rush *Juncus leiospermus* var. *ahartii*	--	--	1B.2	Mesic sites in valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; generally restricted to edges of vernal pools. Blooms March-May	None. No suitable mesic sites or vernal pools are present in or within 250 feet of the biological study area.
Greene's legenere *Legenere limosa*	--	--	1B.1	Vernal pools. Blooms April-June	None. No vernal pools are present in or within 250 feet of the biological study area.
Pincushion navarretia *Navarretia meyersii* ssp. *meyersii*	--	--	1B.1	Vernal pools. Blooms in May	None. No vernal pools are present in or within 250 feet of the biological study area.
Slender Orcutt grass *Orcuttia tenuis*	FT	CE	1B.1	Vernal pools. Blooms May-October	None. No vernal pools are present in or within 250 feet of the biological study area.
Sacramento Orcutt grass *Orcuttia viscida*	FE	CE	1B.1	Vernal pools. Blooms April-July	None. No vernal pools are present in or within 250 feet of the biological study area.
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	--	--	1B.2	Shallow freshwater marshes and swamps. Blooms May-October	Likely to occur. Species has been recorded on Van Vleck Ranch, and suitable habitat exists in the biological study area.
Invertebrates					
Conservancy fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FE	--	--	Vernal pools in valley and foothill grasslands	None. No vernal pools are present within 250 feet of the biological study area.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	--	--	Vernal pools in valley and foothill grasslands	None. No vernal pools are present within 250 feet of the biological study area.

Table 3.4-2
Special-Status Species Known or With Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status[1]			Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence in the Biological Study Area
	USFWS	CDFW	CRPR		
valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	FT	--	--	Elderberry shrubs, typically found in riparian habitats	Known to occur. Several elderberry shrubs are present within 100 feet of the proposed pipeline near Murieta Gardens.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	FE	--	--	Found in vernal pools in valley and foothill grasslands	None. No vernal pools are present within 250 feet of the biological study area.
Amphibians and Reptiles					
California tiger salamander, central population *Ambystoma californiense*	FE	ST	--	Found in grasslands and low (typically below 2000 feet/610 meters) foothill regions where lowland aquatic sites are available for breeding. Prefers natural ephemeral pools or stock ponds that are allowed to go dry.	Could occur. No breeding sites, such as ephemeral ponds or pools, occur within 250 feet of the biological study area; however suitable upland grassland habitat occurs adjacent to Van Vleck Ranch
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	--	CSC	--	Found in both permanent and intermittent waters, including marshes, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Prefers habitats with abundant material such as logs or rocks to bask in sunlight.	Could occur at Bass Lake.
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT	CSC	--	Breeds in aquatic habitats including pools and backwaters within streams and creeks, ponds, marshes, springs, sag ponds, dune ponds and lagoons. Additionally, frequently breeds in artificial impoundments such as stock ponds.	None. No suitable breeding habitat is present within the biological study area; no occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles.
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	--	CSC	--	Found in vernal pools in upland with burrows and other below-ground refuge.	None. No suitable breeding or refuge habitat is present within the biological study area.
Giant garter snake *Thamnophis gigas*	FT	ST	--	Found in emergent herbaceous wetland vegetation in rice fields or along waterways. Grassy and bare banks or levees may be used for cover and refuge from flooding.	None. No suitable breeding or refuge habitat is present within the biological study area.
Birds					
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	--	CSC	--	Breeds in freshwater wetlands, with tall dense vegetation including tule, cattail, blackberry and rose. Forages in grasslands and croplands.	Could occur; suitable grassland and irrigated pasture foraging habitat is present in the biological study area. However, no nesting substrate (e.g., extensive cattail or tule patches) is present in the biological study area.

Table 3.4-2
Special-Status Species Known or With Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status[1]			Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence in the Biological Study Area
	USFWS	CDFW	CRPR		
Grasshopper Sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	--	CSC	--	Breeds in prairie and cultivated grasslands, weedy fallow fields, and alfalfa fields. Avoids significant shrub cover and occupies intermediate grassland habitat, with open or bare ground for foraging.	Could occur; suitable foraging habitat is present in the biological study area. No suitable nesting substrate is present in the biological study area.
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	--	CSC	--	Breeds and forages in open, dry grassland and desert habitats, as well as in grass, forb and open shrub stages.	None. No suitable breeding or foraging habitat is present within the biological study area. Burrows were not observed in the biological study area.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsonii*	--	ST	--	Breeds in riparian woodland with adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, alfalfa, or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	Likely to occur; suitable foraging habitat is present onsite and there are known nest sites within 0.5 miles of the biological study area along the Cosumnes River.
Northern harrier *Circus cyaneus*	--	CSC	--	Forages and breeds in grassland, agricultural fields, and marshes	Could occur; suitable foraging habitat is present within the biological study area. No suitable nesting substrate is present within the biological study area.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	--	FP	--	Forages in grasslands and agricultural fields; breeds in isolated trees or small woodland patches	Likely to occur; suitable foraging habitat is present within the biological study area and there are known nest sites within 0.5 miles of the biological study area along Cosumnes River.
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovidianus*	--	CSC	--	Forages in grasslands and agricultural fields; breeds in scattered shrubs and trees.	Could occur; suitable foraging habitat is present in the biological study area. No suitable nesting substrate is present in the biological study area.
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	--	ST	--	Forages in marshes and along river banks; breeds in vertical caves and sand banks.	None. No suitable exposed bank habitat is present within the biological study area.

Notes:

[1] Legal Status Definitions

U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS):

FE Federal endangered

FT Federal threatened

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW):

CE State endangered

CT State threatened

CSC Species of special concern

FP Fully protected

Table 3.4-2
Special-Status Species Known or With Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status [1]			Habitat Description	Potential for Occurrence in the Biological Study Area
	USFWS	CDFW	CRPR		

California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR):

1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (but not legally protected under the federal or California Endangered Species Acts).

2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (but not legally protected under the federal or California Endangered Species Acts).

California Rare Plant Rank Extensions:

1 seriously endangered in California (>80% of occurrences are threatened and/or have a high degree and immediacy of threat).

2 fairly endangered in California (20-80% of occurrences are threatened and/or have a moderate degree and immediacy of threat).

Potential for Occurrence Definitions:

None	No suitable habitat is present within the vicinity of the biological study area.
Could Occur	Marginally suitable habitat present within the biological study area.
Likely to Occur	Suitable habitat present within the biological study area.
Known to Occur	Documented occurrences within the biological study area.

Sources: CNPS 2014; CNDDB 2014; USFWS 2013; Baldwin et. al. 2012; Hickman 1993

Sanford's arrowhead, which is found in shallow freshwater marshes and swamps and slow-moving drainages; and Tuolomne button-celery, which is found in mesic areas in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, vernal pools and swales, and intermittent streams. Both of these species have been recorded within 5 miles of the biological study area, though neither was observed within the biological study area. The Tuolomne button-celery occurrence is from 1941 and the exact location is unknown. As this is the only occurrence recorded in Sacramento County, it is unlikely that this species is present in the biological study area. The canal and Arkansas Creek in the biological study area could support Sanford's arrowhead, and several occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the biological study area, including one at an unknown location on Van Vleck Ranch.

Special-Status Wildlife

Twenty-one wildlife species were identified in the searches described above (see Table 3.4-2 and Appendix B). Of these, nine have some potential to occur in the biological study area: western pond turtle, valley elderberry longhorn beetle, California tiger salamander, white-tailed kite, Swainson's hawk, tricolored blackbird, northern harrier, loggerhead shrike, and grasshopper sparrow.

Valley elderberry longhorn beetle could be present in the elderberry shrubs within and near the riparian vegetation adjacent to the canal near Murieta Gardens along SR 16 (Exhibit 3.4-4). Swainson's hawk and white-tailed kite could nest in any of the large riparian trees in the biological study area along the Cosumnes River or in the Van Vleck Ranch proposed spray field, and could use the annual grassland and irrigated pastures for foraging. The nearest known Swainson's hawk CNDDB occurrence is approximately 0.8 miles to the southwest of the biological study area along the Cosumnes River. The nearest known white-tailed kite CNDDB occurrence is approximately 5 miles west of the biological study area on the Cosumnes River near Sloughouse. Although the biological study area provides foraging habitat for loggerhead shrike, northern harrier, and grasshopper sparrow,

primarily at Van Vleck Ranch and its vicinity, these grasslands and fields do not have key components suitable for breeding; the Van Vleck Ranch lacks scattered small trees that would be needed to support nesting activities of the loggerhead shrike, and also lacks the appropriate ground cover density and height for nesting grasshopper sparrows and harriers.

Bass Lake provides suitable foraging and breeding habitat for western pond turtle. No western pond turtles were observed in the biological study area during the reconnaissance survey. However, there are records of pond turtles within 5-miles, with the closest CNDDB occurrence approximately 2.75 miles northwest of the biological study area.

The remaining 12 of the 21 species identified in the database searches are not expected to occur. The biological study area is outside of the known range of the four fish species identified in the USFWS search—Delta smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*), Central Valley steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), spring-run chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), and winter-run chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*). Suitable habitat is not present in the biological study area for the other nine remaining species; most require specific aquatic (e.g., vernal pools, dense vegetation near water) or upland habitat (e.g., burrows in grasslands) that is not present in the biological study area. CNDDB record searches indicate occurrences of vernal pool branchiopods (Conservancy fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole and fairy shrimp) and western spadefoot within 5 miles of the biological study area, but these species are not expected to occur in the biological study area because there is no suitable vernal pool habitat or seasonal wetland habitat present in the biological study area or within 250 feet. Similarly, although giant garter snake and California red-legged frog were identified in the USFWS online search, there are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the biological study area. No suitable aquatic giant garter snake habitat with adjacent basking or upland habitat is present in the biological study area. In addition, the biological study area is not expected to support California red-legged frogs because bullfrogs, California red-legged frog predators, were observed in ponds in the biological study area; ponds lacked habitat features typically preferred by California red-legged frogs (e.g., floating aquatic vegetation and instream vegetative cover); and the biological study area is not located within designated critical habitat for the California red-legged frog (USFWS 2013).

No aquatic breeding habitat is present for California tiger salamander in the biological study area or within 250 feet from the study area boundaries. However, California tiger salamander upland habitat is present in the vicinity of the biological study area extending south from the boundary of Van Vleck Ranch within 1.24 miles of the nearest known occurrence. The nearest record for California tiger salamander is approximately 3.1 miles south of Van Vleck Ranch, and this species has been known to travel as much as 1.24 miles from breeding habitat to utilize upland refugia (USFWS 2003). Thus, the tiger salamanders at the known location could potentially utilize the habitat adjacent to Van Vleck Ranch. Tiger salamanders are not expected to occur north of the Cosumnes River in the biological study area. The closest detection of the population unit of this species north of the Cosumnes River is at Gray Lodge Wildlife Area which is over 65 miles northwest of Rancho Murieta (USFWS 2004). Therefore, tiger salamanders are not likely to occur in the vernal pool habitat adjacent to Stonehouse Road.

Sensitive Natural Communities

Northern hardpan vernal pool and Ione chaparral were identified within 5 miles of the biological study area, but neither of these communities are present within the biological study area. The riparian vegetation in the biological study area is likely subject to CDFW jurisdiction.

Waters and Wetlands

The ponds, canals, and Arkansas Creek in the biological study area are likely considered waters of the U.S. under the jurisdiction of the USACE and waters of the state under the jurisdiction of the RWQCB. Areas supporting wetland vegetation in the roadside ditches may also be considered wetlands subject to USACE and RWQCB regulations.

Oak Trees

The Sacramento County General Plan (Sacramento County 2011) contains numerous goals, policies, and action items to protect biological resources, including trees, and natural resources. The policies include conserving valued habitats including riparian, aquatic, and wetland habitat; wildlife ecosystems; rare plant habitats; waterways; and significant vegetation and trees. Native oak trees on public and private land in Sacramento County are protected under the Sacramento County Tree Preservation Ordinance (Title 19.12, "Tree Preservation and Protection"). Any removal of native oak trees, and any work conducted within the dripline of native oak trees, must be authorized by Sacramento County. Native oaks are defined as valley oak, interior live oak, blue oak, or oracle oak. Trees must be living and have at least one trunk of six inches or more in diameter at breast height (dbh). The oak trees in the oak woodlands in the biological study area meet these criteria. There is one location within the biological study area where work could possibly be conducted within the dripline of native oak trees meeting the protection criteria (see Exhibit 3.4-4).

The Rancho Murieta Association also provides guidance on the preservation of native trees within its jurisdiction (Rancho Murieta Association 2004). The Rancho Murieta Tree Preservation Policy specifies that tree permits must be obtained and mitigation may be required prior to the removal of any native tree with a tree diameter of 3 inches dbh or more, or for pruning of any branch over 3 inches in diameter.

3.4.2 DISCUSSION

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Construction of the proposed project is not likely to have a substantial adverse effect on special-status plant species because proposed construction activities would occur in areas that do not support habitat for special status plants species. Installation of pipelines would occur along existing roadways, where the land cover type consists of developed areas or annual grassland. Pipelines would be placed above ground, in trenches, or constructed using trenchless construction methods (either HDD, pipebursting, or jack and bore) as required at each construction location. Suitable habitat for two special-status plant species, Sanford's arrowhead and Tuolomne button-celery is present in Arkansas Creek and the canal near Murieta Gardens. However, no impacts on these species is anticipated because construction of proposed pipelines, new storage facilities, and new irrigation structures is not expected to take place within these drainages. Pipeline crossings of drainages would occur using trenchless methods that would not alter the course of any drainage. Construction of pipeline crossings could result in release of pollutants into drainages that could adversely affect

special-status plant species through erosion, sedimentation, or frac-out. Therefore, this impact would be potentially significant.

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Construction of the proposed project, such as open trenching along roads, has the potential to adversely affect special-status wildlife species by temporarily disturbing individuals in oak woodland, riparian forest, drainages and wetlands habitats, which provide suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species. Potential impacts to special-status wildlife are most likely to occur during project construction along the proposed pipelines, construction of new storage facilities, and installation of irrigation structures at Van Vleck Ranch, and could include disturbance of individuals and areas of foraging and nesting habitat for species such as Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and nesting raptors and songbirds. Noise or visual disturbance from construction-related activity could cause nest failure or abandonment.

After construction is complete, changes to the annual grassland could occur at Van Vleck Ranch due to the application of treated water. However, based on observations of the landscape conditions of a similar agricultural field that is currently irrigated with recycled water, as well as grazed, installing irrigation structures at Van Vleck Ranch is not expected to substantially change the vegetation structure of the land cover. Thus, no project operational impacts on foraging raptors or songbirds that utilize agricultural pasture is likely. Additionally, any minimal change to foraging habitat is not likely to affect populations of these birds because there are extensive grasslands and pastures in the area surrounding the biological study area.

Although California tiger salamanders could occur in upland grassland habitat adjacent to Van Vleck Ranch, the installation of irrigation structures is not expected to affect tiger salamanders in the vicinity because the construction would occur completely above ground, and thus, there would be no subsurface ground disturbance and no potential for take.

Elderberry shrubs, which may provide habitat for Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle, were identified within 100 feet of the pipeline at Murieta Gardens. This habitat and individual beetles have the potential to be disturbed by dust generated during project construction.

Along with the potential for direct impacts to individuals in the area during construction adjacent to Bass Lake, the pond turtles could be indirectly affected by discharge of sediment and pollutants as a result of project construction.

Therefore, project construction activities could affect special-status species and this impact is considered potentially significant.

> Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Protect Special-status Plant Species.
>
> The District and its primary construction contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts on special-status plant habitat in the biological study area:
>
> - Minimize loss of special-status plant habitat (i.e., drainages) to the greatest extent feasible by avoiding removal of or disturbance to habitat during construction.

- Implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1: Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Associated Best Management Practices and HYD-3: Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan to ensure no construction area erosion, sedimentation, or pollution enters any special-status plant habitat (i.e., drainages) within or adjacent to the biological study area.

- Implement Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Protect Wetlands and Drainages.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Protect Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle.

The District and its primary construction contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts on valley elderberry longhorn beetles in the biological study area:

- Before the commencement of construction activity, a focused survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist, in accordance with current USFWS guidelines (USFWS 1999), to identify elderberry shrubs and exit holes of valley elderberry longhorn beetles where elderberry shrubs could occur within 100 feet of construction areas, including the known elderberry shrub sites within and adjacent to the riparian vegetation near Murieta Gardens. The preconstruction surveys shall be conducted no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction, regardless of the time of year in which construction occurs.

- For all shrubs that are to be retained in the biological study area, a setback of 20 feet from the dripline of each elderberry shrub found during the survey shall be established. Brightly colored flags or fencing shall be used to demarcate the 20-foot setback area and shall be maintained until project construction in the vicinity is complete. No construction activities shall occur within the setback area.

- For all shrubs without evidence of valley elderberry longhorn beetle exit holes that cannot be retained on the project site, all stems of 1 inch or greater in diameter at ground level shall be counted. The USFWS shall be consulted regarding compensation for removal of these stems.

- All shrubs with evidence of valley elderberry longhorn beetle exit holes that cannot be retained in the biological study area shall be transplanted to elderberry mitigation sites during the dormant period for elderberry shrubs (November 1 to February 15). For elderberry shrubs displaying evidence of beetle occupation that cannot be transplanted, the USFWS service shall be consulted regarding compensation for removal of shrubs.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Protect Western Pond Turtle.

The District and its primary construction contractor shall implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1: Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Associated Best Management Practices and HYD-3: Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan to ensure no construction area erosion, sedimentation, or pollution enters any western pond turtle habitat (i.e., adjacent lakes or ponds, such as Bass Lake, and tributaries to these water bodies).

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Swainson's Hawk and Implement Avoidance and Minimization Measures.

The District and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to protect nesting Swainson's hawks:

- No tree removal is anticipated during project construction. However, if project plans change and The District needs to remove trees suitable for Swainson's hawk nesting, trees shall be removed when trees are not likely to be occupied, between September 16 and March 1, outside of the nesting season.

- If construction in proposed during the Swainson's hawk nesting season (March 1 - September 15) a qualified biologist shall conduct preconstruction surveys to search for active Swainson's hawk nests in and within 0.5 mile of the boundaries of the proposed construction activities. The surveys shall be conducted no less than 14 days and no more than 30 days before the beginning of ground disturbance. To the extent feasible, guidelines provided in *Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in the Central Valley* (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000) shall be followed for surveys for Swainson's hawk. If no nests or breeding behavior are observed, no further mitigation is required.

- If active nests of Swainson's hawks are observed during surveys, impacts on nesting Swainson's hawks shall be avoided by establishing appropriate buffers around active nest sites. No project activity shall commence within the buffer areas until a qualified biologist has determined in coordination with CDFW that the young have fledged, the nest is no longer active, or that reducing the buffer would not result in nest abandonment. CDFW guidelines recommend implementation of 0.25- or 0.5-mile-wide buffers, but the size of the buffer may be adjusted if a qualified biologist and The District, in consultation with CDFW, determine that such an adjustment would not be likely to adversely affect the nest. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist during construction activities may be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect the nest.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Nesting Raptors and Other Migratory Birds and Implement Avoidance and Minimization Measures.

The District and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to protect nesting raptors and other nesting migratory birds:

- If project activity would commence during the nesting season (February 15 to September 15), preconstruction surveys shall be conducted in areas of suitable nesting habitat within 500 feet of project activity. Surveys shall be conducted within 10 days prior to commencement of project activity. If no active nests are found, no further mitigation shall be required.

- If active nests are found within 500 feet of proposed construction activities, disturbance to nesting birds shall be avoided by establishment of appropriate protective buffers that are sufficiently large to avoid construction-related disturbance to nesting activities, as determined by a qualified biologist. No project activity shall occur within the buffer area until the biologist confirms that the nest is no longer active. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist may be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect nesting activities.

- If trees will be removed, then the following mitigation measures shall be implemented:

- Tree removal shall be done in accordance with the Sacramento County Tree Ordinance and the Rancho Murieta Tree Preservation Policy;

- Trees shall be removed during the nonbreeding season (September 16 to February 14);

- If any construction activities, including tree or vegetation removal, take place between February 15 and September 15, preconstruction surveys for active nests shall be conducted prior to the beginning of construction as described above. If any active nests are identified in trees or other areas slated for removal, those nest trees or areas shall be protected and an associated protective buffer shall be established and maintained as described above until the biologist confirms that the nest is no longer active.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6: Worker Environmental Awareness Program.

Before the start of each new construction season, a worker environmental awareness training program shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. The training shall include instruction regarding species identification, natural history, habitat, and protection needs of the following species: valley elderberry longhorn beetle, western pond turtle, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, nesting raptors and other migratory birds.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-6 would reduce potential impacts on special-status plants and wildlife to a less-than-significant level because workers would be trained to identify habitat for valley elderberry longhorn beetle, western pond turtle, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, nesting raptors and other migratory birds, and sensitive habitat would be avoided or impact avoidance, minimization, and compensation measures would be implemented.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No impact. Project construction activities would avoid the riparian habitat located near the southwestern end of the ditch between Murieta Gardens and SR 16. The riparian habitat at this location would not be affected by construction of the proposed recycled water system improvements. Therefore, no impact would occur.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Construction of the proposed activities could have an adverse effect on federally protected waters (i.e., ponds, canal, Arkansas Creek) and possible wetlands (i.e., roadside ditches) if any of these features are removed, filled, or otherwise damaged during construction. If any wetlands are removed during construction, the loss of these features would need to be mitigated on a "no net loss" basis. Indirect impacts on these features could occur as a result of erosion, sedimentation, or pollution run off into the wetlands from the construction areas.

Installation of pipeline crossings under canals, Arkansas Creek, and other waters would be conducted using trenchless construction methods that would involve either HDD or jack and bore installation. These methods would not alter the course of any creek, but trenchless construction methods, especially HDD, requires the use of a drilling slurry containing bentonite (a fine clay material used as a lubricant). If a frac-out occurs during HDD activities, bentonite could adversely affect water quality in canals or drainages. This impact would be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Protect Wetlands and Drainages.

The District and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts to wetlands and drainages in the biological study area:

- Implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1, "Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Associated Best Management Practices" and HYD-3, "Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan."

- Minimize impacts on wetlands and drainages by avoiding removal of or disturbance to these features during construction to the greatest extent feasible.

- For wetlands and drainages that cannot be avoided during construction, authorization for fill of jurisdictional waters of the United States shall be secured from USACE via the Section 404 permitting process before project implementation. Avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures that are required as for the 404 permit shall be implemented during project construction. These measures would likely include, but not be limited to, installation of temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences and silt/sediment traps, protection of storm drain inlets at the site and in downstream offsite areas, and dust control practices to prevent wind erosion, sediment tracking and dust generation by construction equipment.

- The CDFW shall be consulted to determine if a Streambed Alteration Agreement is required for trenchless pipeline crossings under canals, Arkansas Creek, and other potential waters of the State within the biological study area. Any avoidance and minimization measures required as part of the CDFW SAA shall be implemented during project construction. These measures would likely include, but not be limited to, installation of temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences and silt/sediment traps, protection of storm drain inlets at the site and in downstream offsite areas, and preparation and implementation of a frac-out and undercrossing contingency plan.

- If wetlands or drainages would be filled as a result of the project, a qualified wetland biologist shall develop and implement a conceptual wetlands mitigation and monitoring plan (MMP) to compensate for the loss of jurisdictional wetlands, including appropriate wetland replacement ratios as determined by USACE. The mitigation plan shall quantify the total jurisdictional acreage lost; and describe creation/replacement ratios for acres filled, annual success criteria, mitigation sites, and monitoring and maintenance requirements. The habitat MMP for jurisdictional wetland features shall be consistent with USACE's and EPA's April 10, 2008 Final Rule for Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources (33 CFR Parts 325 and 332 and 40 CFR Part 230). Plan implementation shall compensate for any loss of wetlands resulting from project construction activities and shall result in no net loss of wetland function.

- Water quality certification pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA shall be required as a condition of issuance of the 404 permit. Therefore, if a 404 permit is required, water quality certification or a waiver from the Central Valley RWQCB shall be obtained before starting project construction. Any measures required as part of the issuance of water quality certification shall be implemented. These measures would likely include, but not be limited to, installation of temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences and silt/sediment traps, protection of storm drain inlets at the site and in downstream offsite areas, and dust control practices to prevent wind erosion, sediment tracking and dust generation by construction equipment.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-7 would reduce impacts to protected wetlands and waters to a less-than-significant level because impacts to wetlands and drainages would be minimized through avoidance and implementation of water quality protection measures and frac-out contingency plans, and compensation to achieve no net loss of wetland function would be provided.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

No Impact. Construction activities in the biological study area, such as pipeline installation and pump station construction, would generally occur in developed areas along roads that do not provide wildlife movement corridors or nursery areas. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not interfere with the movement of wildlife or impede the use of a wildlife nursery site. There would be no impact.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. All oaks in the biological study area with a dbh of 6 inches or greater are protected by the Sacramento County Tree Preservation Ordinance and the Rancho Murieta Tree Preservation Policy; removal of native trees with a dbh of 3 inches or greater, or pruning of branches over 3 inches in diameter on any native trees, require a tree permit and possibly mitigation, as described in the Rancho Murieta Tree Preservation Policy. No tree removal should be necessary to construct the proposed recycled water system improvements. However, the need to remove trees covered by the Sacramento County Tree Preservation Ordinance, or the Rancho Murieta Tree Preservation Policy cannot be ruled out, therefore, this impact would be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-8: Comply with Tree Preservation Ordinance.

The District and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts to protected oaks and other native trees in the biological study area:

- An ISA-certified arborist shall conduct a survey prior to removal of oaks and other native trees in all areas of the biological study area where tree removal is being considered. The arborist shall identify to species, measure the dbh, and determine exact locations of oaks and other native trees.

- Dripline avoidance areas shall be established and flagged or marked according to measures in Title 19.12 of the Ordinance.

- Minimization of impacts to oaks, such as prohibiting attachment cables to oaks, soil disturbance, or driving construction equipment within the dripline of the oak, as stated in Title 19.12 shall be followed.

- Removal or pruning of native trees shall comply with the permit conditions described in the Rancho Murieta Tree Preservation Policy.

- The District shall mitigate for loss of trees according to Title 19.12 of the Ordinance.

- If a native oak tree must be removed, it shall be replaced with in-kind species in accordance with established tree planting specifications, the combined diameter of which shall equal the combined diameter of the trees removed. In addition, a provision for a comparable on-site area for the propagation of oak trees may substitute for replacement of tree planting requirements at the discretion of the County Tree Coordinator when removal of a mature oak tree is necessary in accordance with existing policy.

- If on-site mitigation is not possible given site limitation, off-site mitigation may be considered. Such a mitigation area must meet all of the following criteria to preserve, enhance, and maintain a natural woodland habitat in perpetuity, preferably by transfer of title to an appropriate public entity.

Mitigation Measure BIO-8 would reduce impacts to oaks and native trees to a less-than-significant level because sensitive oak and native trees would be avoided to the extent feasible and any trees that would be removed would be compensated for on-site or off-site.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact. The draft *South Sacramento County Habitat Conservation Plan* has not yet been adopted, and therefore would not apply to the proposed project. Because the proposed project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP or other conservation plan, no impacts would occur.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. Cultural Resources. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

REGULATORY SETTING

Historical Resources

CEQA provides a broad definition of what constitutes a cultural or historical resource. Cultural resources can include traces of prehistoric habitation and activities, historic-era sites and materials, and places used for traditional Native American observances or places with special cultural significance. In general, any trace of human activity more than 50 years in age is required to be treated as a potential cultural resource.

CEQA states that if a project would have significant impacts on important cultural resources, then alternative plans or mitigation measures must be considered. However, only significant cultural resources (termed "historical resources") need to be addressed. The State CEQA Guidelines define a historical resource as a resource listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological Resources

The State CEQA Guidelines also require consideration of unique archaeological resources (Section 15064.5). As used in the Public Resources Code (Section 21083.2), the term "unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information,

2. has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its

3. type, or

4. is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (California Office of Historic Preservation 1999:69–70).

Paleontological Resources

Appendix G, "Environmental Checklist Form" of the State CEQA Guidelines also includes consideration of impacts to unique paleontological resources. The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP 1995, 1996), a national scientific organization of professional vertebrate paleontologists, has established standard guidelines that outline acceptable professional practices in the conduct of paleontological resource assessments and surveys, monitoring and mitigation, data and fossil recovery, sampling procedures, specimen preparation, analysis, and curation. Most practicing professional paleontologists in the nation adhere to SVP assessment, mitigation, and monitoring requirements, as specifically spelled out in its standard guidelines.

The potential paleontological importance of a project site can be assessed by identifying the paleontological importance of exposed rock units. A paleontologically important rock unit is one that has a high potential paleontological productivity rating and is known to have produced unique, scientifically important fossils. The potential paleontological productivity rating of a rock unit exposed at a project site refers to the abundance/densities of fossil specimens and/or previously recorded fossil sites in exposures of the unit in and near the project site. Exposures of a specific rock unit in a project site are most likely to yield fossil remains representing particular species in quantities or densities similar to those previously recorded from the unit in and near the project site.

In its standard guidelines for assessment and mitigation of adverse impacts on paleontological resources, SVP (1995) established three categories of sensitivity for paleontological resources: high, low, and undetermined. Areas where fossils have been previously found are considered to have a high sensitivity and a high potential to produce fossils. Areas that are not sedimentary in origin and that have not been known to produce fossils in the past typically are considered to have low sensitivity. Areas that have not had any previous paleontological resource surveys or fossil finds are considered to be of undetermined sensitivity until surveys and mapping are performed to determine their sensitivity. After reconnaissance surveys, observation of exposed cuts, and possibly

subsurface testing, a qualified paleontologist can determine whether the area should be categorized as having high or low sensitivity. In keeping with the SVP significance criteria, all vertebrate fossils are generally categorized as being of potentially significant scientific value.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The archaeology of Sacramento County is included within the broad framework established by archaeologists for the Sacramento Valley. Although human occupation of the northern Sacramento Valley may extend back 10,000 years or more, reliable evidence of the presence of such an early human presence is lacking. Early archaeological sites bearing evidence of these Paleo-Indian populations may be present in the valley but deeply buried under alluvium (Moratto 1984).

The following discussion of the prehistoric background is adapted from Rosenthal, et al. (2007). In the early 1970s, Fredrickson (1973, 1974) proposed a sequence of cultural patterns for the central districts of the North Coast Ranges, placing them within a framework of cultural periods that he believed were applicable to California as a whole. Fredrickson argued that the dating and definition of particular patterns should be kept separate from temporal periods given the coexistence of more than one cultural pattern operating at any particular time. Thus, his framework of prehistoric periods is based on general technological and cultural horizons in operation throughout California over appreciable lengths of time. This horizon scheme, referred to as the Central California Taxonomic System, does not account well for cultural variation between sub-regions, nor for gradual changes through time. It deals primarily with material culture and pays little attention to subsistence and settlement, social organization, or other patterns of behavior. As Moratto (1984:201) has observed, "central California prehistory was far too complex and dynamic to have been represented by [such] a monolithic scheme." Consequently, later researchers have broken the region and its prehistory into local districts and phases (Elsasser 1978). New radiocarbon determinations adjusted with modern calibration curves are now used for a more precise time frame (Rosenthal, et al: 2007: 147-153). These different cultural patterns are characterized as:

- The Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 to 10,500 Before Present [B.P.]) saw the first demonstrated entry and spread of humans into California. Characteristic artifacts recovered from archaeological sites of this time period have included fluted projectile points (often compared to Clovis points), cobble cores and biface rough-outs.

- The beginning of the Lower Archaic Period (10,500 to 7500 B.P.) coincides with that of the Middle Holocene climatic change which resulted in widespread floodplain deposition. This episode resulted in most of the early archaeological deposits being buried. Most tools were manufactured of local materials, and distinctive artifact types include large dart points and the milling slab and handstone.

- The Middle Archaic Period (7500 to 2500 B.P.) is characterized by warm, dry conditions which brought about the drying up of pluvial lakes. Economies were more diversified and may have included the introduction of acorn processing technology, although hunting remained an important source of food. Artifacts characteristic of this Period include milling stones and pestles and a continued use of a variety of implements interpreted as large dart points.

- The Upper Archaic Period (2500 to 850 B.P.) corresponds with a sudden turn to a cooler, wetter and more stable climate. The development of status distinctions based upon wealth is well documented in the archaeological record. The development of specialized tools, such as bone implements and stone plummets as well as manufactured goods (e.g. Olivella saucer and saddle beads, Haliotis ornaments) were prolific during this time. The regional variance of economies was largely due to the seasonality of resources which were harvested and processed in large quantities.

- Several technological and social changes distinguish the Emergent Period (850 B.P. to Historic) from earlier cultural manifestations. The bow and arrow were introduced, ultimately replacing the dart and atl-atl, and territorial boundaries between groups became well established. In the latter portion of this Period (450 to 1800 B.P.), exchange relations became highly regularized and sophisticated. The clam disk bead developed as a monetary unit of exchange, and increasing quantities of goods moved greater distances. It was at the end of this Period that contact with Euroamericans became commonplace, eventually leading to intense pressures on Native American populations.

Ethnographic Context

The Plains Miwok inhabited much of the Sacramento River delta and adjacent plains, including the lower reaches of the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers. The Plains Miwok are related with the Sierran Miwok to the east and the Lake, Bay and Coast Miwok to the west based on the similarity of their spoken languages. These groups spoke languages of the Utian family of the Penutian Stock (Krober 1925; Levy 1978:398).

Like elsewhere in western California, Miwoks were organized into small, independent political groups, referred to as tribelets. These settlements had a population ranging from 300 to 500 individuals and were typically located on an elevated ground in the valley bottom or along a major tributary stream outside the active floodplain of the Sacramento and Cosumnes Rivers (Levy 1978: 410). Most settlements appear to have been permanent year-round villages, although people would disperse in the spring and early summer to collect seeds, bulbs, and other plant foods. The Miwok built several kinds of structures for a variety of purposes. Among them were thatched structures of grass, brush or tule laid over a framework of poles, assembly or dance houses, sweat-houses, ceremonial structures, and acorn granaries.

The rich resources of the marshes, sloughs, and forests contained a variety of economically important plant foods, fish, water birds, and terrestrial animals as well as providing for their material needs. Acorns, which were the most highly prized plant food (Levy 1978:402), were processed on mortars using stone pestles; the meal was leached through sand and then boiled in baskets with hot stones or clay balls, or baked into a gelatinous “bread.” Fish was very important to the Miwok economy and included salmon, trout, sturgeon, and lambreys. Fish were trapped in nets or taken with bone harpoons; Barrett and Gifford state that "we have no account of fish hooks among the Miwok" (1933:189). Fish to be stored was either dried or smoked. Fresh water mussel, clams and snails were also consumed. Deer was the most important animal hunted which were driven into nets or snares, or were shot with bows and arrows, and the meat was divided between the hunters and their relatives (Levy 1978:404).

Historic Context

Rancho Murieta is located in Sacramento County, just north of the Jackson Road (State Route 16), near the Cosumnes River.

Mining and Ranching

Mining activities in the region began in 1849 with gold camps established along the Cosumnes River. Much of the mining activity centered on Michigan Bar, which was founded by two men from Michigan (Hoover 1990:290). Hydraulic mining was outlawed in California in the 1880s, but dredge mining along the Cosumnes River continued into the 1930s (SWCA 2007:10).

By the early 1900s, ranching was the dominate industry in the region. One of the largest ranchers was the Van Vleck family. Orin Van Vleck purchased his ranch land in 1915 and established his cattle ranching business two years later. In the 1970s, the family began irrigating its pastureland at the ranch to keep their cattle on the property during the summer months. Today, the ranch remains a fully functional cattle ranch with nearly 10,000 acres under its management (Van Vleck Ranch 2014). Jack and Art Granlees were another well-established ranching family who operated cattle and turkey ranches on the land that is now the community of Rancho Murieta (Rancho Murieta 2014).

Rancho Murieta

Planning for the development of Rancho Murieta began in the mid-1960s when real estate developers petitioned the Sacramento County Planning Commission to rezone land along the Cosumnes River for subdividing and future development. In 1969, the Pension Fund of Operating Engineers Local No. 3 announced plans for the development of 3,000 acres on both sides of the Cosumnes River for single-family residences, townhouses, schools, shopping centers and a golf course. The developers successfully purchased the Granless ranch and six adjacent ranches. With the acquisition of the Granlees ranch the developers also secured the water rights on the Cosumnes River, which allowed for this large-scale planned development (Muldoon 2014; Ranch Murieta 2014).

Construction on Rancho Murieta North began in the early-1970s and the first structures were the north gate, gazebo and the development sign. By 1972, the 18-hole golf course was open and construction was underway for the country club building as was the mobile home development. The first homes were under construction in 1973. Development of Rancho Murieta continued into the 2000s (Muldoon 2014). Today the community consists of hundreds of homes, golf courses and tennis courts, some commercial establishments, an airport, parks, and lakes.

Geological Context

The District is located in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountain range, which is part of the Sierra Nevada geomorphic province. A review of published geologic mapping (Wagner et al. 1987) indicates that project-related construction activities would take place in the following geologic formations:

- **Holocene Alluvium.** This formation ranges in age from 11,700 years Before Present (B.P.) to present day. It consists of unconsolidated sand, silt, and gravel carried by erosional forces and deposited by local watercourses such as the Cosumnes River.

- **Mine and Dredge Tailings.** Mine and dredge tailings consist of piles of cobbles, silt, and sand from former gold dredge mining activities over the last 100 years. In the project vicinity, these tailings likely were part of the Modesto Formation, which formed an ancestral channel of the Cosumnes River.

- **Valley Springs Formation.** The Valley Springs Formation is of mid-Miocene age (approximately 24 million years B.P.). It consists of pumice, rhyolitic tuff, sandstone, and conglomerate from volcanic lava

flows that occurred in the Sierra Nevada. Although the lava did not flow for long distances down the mountains, large quantities of pumice and coarse fragments were thrown out during the eruptions, and were subsequently washed into streams and transported downstream to form the fluvial deposits of the Valley Springs Formation (Piper et al. 1939:76-79).

- **Ione Formation.** The Ione Formation occurs as a 200-mile-long series of isolated exposures along the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada, from Oroville south to Friant in Fresno County. The Ione was formed from fluvial, estuarine, and shallow marine deposits of Eocene age (approximately 35 to 55 million years B.P.). It consists of quartzose sandstone, conglomerate, and claystone and is generally soft and deeply eroded (Helley and Harwood 1985). The Ione Formation contains beds of kaolinite clay that formed from weathering and chemical decomposition of Sierran granitic rocks (Dupras 1999:62-67).

- **Gopher Ridge Volcanics.** This formation is believed to have originated near an oceanic island volcanic arc that was later accreted (added) to the continental margin during the Jurassic period (approximately 150-200 million years B.P.) and subsequently deformed (Springer and Day 2005). It consists of metamorphosed pyroclastic rocks, pillow lava, and minor felsic porphyrite.

METHODS

Record Search

Technical studies conducted by AECOM in 2014 for the proposed Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project began with a records search of pertinent cultural resources information curated by the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. The records search included a review of select publications and properties listed in the following sources:

- California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Data File and Determinations of Eligibility (December 2012)
- *National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historic Resources* (2012)
- *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (State of California 1976)
- *State Historic Landmarks* (State of California 1992 and updates)
- *California Points of Historic Interest* (State of California 1992 and updates)
- *Inventory of Historic Bridges* (Caltrans 1987, 2000)
- General Land Office Plat Map Township 7 North, Range 8 East (1856, 1870 and 1882) and Township 8 North, Range 8 East (1868)

The files maintained at the NCIC contain information on previously conducted archaeological investigations that occurred near the project area. The results of this records search indicates that 27 studies have been conducted and 39 cultural resources have been documented within ¼-mile of the project area. None of the resources are located within the project area. Nineteen of the documented sites are clustered along the Cosumnes River.

Native American Coordination

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 6, 2014, requesting a Sacred Land File search and a list of individuals or groups who may have an interest in the project or information regarding cultural sites in the area. The coordination is currently on going.

Field Investigations

A survey of the project site was conducted by AECOM archaeologists on March 7, 2014. The survey consisted of an intensive 10 meter to 15 meter pedestrian survey of the proposed pipeline routes along Stonehouse Road, SR 16 (Jackson Road), Lone Pine Road, and Lookout Hill, and two pipeline placement locations within the gated Rancho Murieta residential complex near Bass Lake and at Alameda Drive. The Van Vleck Ranch was investigated, but pedestrian survey of the proposed spray field was determined unnecessary because no ground disturbance is proposed. Results of the survey determined that one unrecorded resource, a maintained water district irrigation canal, was observed within the survey area.

Paleontological Resource Assessment

Published geological and paleontological literature were reviewed to document the number and locations and previously recorded fossil sites from rock units exposed in and near the project site and vicinity, as well as the types of fossil remains each rock unit has produced. The literature review was supplemented by an archival search conducted at the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) in Berkeley, California. The records search results indicate that there are no previously recorded fossil localities within or in the vicinity of Rancho Murieta.

Holocene Alluvium

By definition, in order to be considered a fossil, a resource must be more than 11,700 years old. Holocene deposits contain only the remains of extant, modern taxa (if any resources are present), which are not considered “unique” paleontological resources. Therefore, this formation is not considered to be paleontologically sensitive.

Mine and Dredge Tailings

The dredge tailings in Rancho Murieta are composed of sand, silt, and cobbles originally derived from the Pleistocene-age Modesto Formation. However, mining activities have resulted in previous excavation and reworking in these deposits since the late 1800s. The mechanical nature of the mining process would likely have destroyed any vertebrate fossils that may have been present before the mining activities began. Therefore, the dredge tailings are considered to be of low paleontological sensitivity.

Valley Springs Formation

A search of the UCMP database (UCMP 2014) indicates a total of five California localities in the Valley Springs Formation from which plant fossils were recovered: two in El Dorado County, two in Calaveras County, and one in Sierra County. No localities from which vertebrate or invertebrate fossils were recovered have been reported. A review of geologic literature indicates that the Valley Springs Formation is not known to be fossiliferous. Therefore, the Valley Springs Formation is considered to be of low paleontological sensitivity.

Ione Formation

Vertebrate mammal, plant, and invertebrate fossils have been reported from the Ione Formation throughout the Central Valley. The closest recorded vertebrate fossil locality to the planning area within the Ione Formation (V-6823 through 6833) is located in Pittsburg, approximately 48 miles to the southwest. This locality yielded over 20 specimens of cartilaginous fish (such as skates and rays), bony fish, birds, and cetacea (dolpins, porpoises, and whales). However, numerous plant fossils have been recovered from the Ione Formation at locations closer to the planning area, including Ione (P-43), Iowa hill (P-43, PA-84, PA-289, and PA-523), and Camanche Reservoir (P-332). Other vertebrate mammal, plant, and invertebrate fossils have been recovered from the Ione Formation from over 300 locations in Nevada, Contra Costa, Placer, Amador, Butte, Alameda, Merced, Tuolumne, Sutter, Sierra, Plumas, Calaveras, Kern, and Stanislaus Counties (UCMP 2014). Because of the large number of fossils that have been recovered from the Ione Formation, it is considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity.

Gopher Ridge Volcanics

This formation consists of Jurassic-age rocks that formed at depth beneath the earth's surface and have since been deformed and metamorphosed. The UCMP database does not contain any records of vertebrate or plant fossils within these formations. Because of the nature of this rock formations and the lack of previously recorded vertebrate or plant fossil localities, this formation is not considered to be paleontologically sensitive.

Thresholds of Significance for Paleontological Resources

In addition to the thresholds of significance provided in the checklist table above, the following information was used to assist in evaluating the significance of impacts on paleontological resources.

A project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it would directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site. A "unique paleontological resource or site" is one that is considered significant under the professional paleontological standards described below. An individual vertebrate fossil specimen may be considered unique or significant if it is identifiable and well preserved and it meets one of the following criteria:

- a type specimen (i.e., the individual from which a species or subspecies has been described);
- a member of a rare species;
- a species that is part of a diverse assemblage (i.e., a site where more than one fossil has been discovered) wherein other species are also identifiable, and important information regarding life history of individuals can be drawn;
- a skeletal element different from, or a specimen more complete than, those now available for its species; or
- a complete specimen (i.e., all or substantially all of the entire skeleton is present).

For example, identifiable vertebrate marine and terrestrial fossils are generally considered scientifically important because they are relatively rare. Marine invertebrate fossil specimens are generally common, well developed, and well documented. They would generally not be considered a unique paleontological resource. The value or

importance of different fossil groups varies, depending on the age and depositional environment of the rock unit that contains the fossils, their rarity, the extent to which they have already been identified and documented, and the ability to recover similar materials under more controlled conditions, such as part of a research project.

3.5.2 DISCUSSION

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?

No Impact. No cultural resources were identified within the project site. One resource less than 45 years in age (irrigation canal) is located in the proposed project area. The resource does not meet the significance criteria established for recently constructed properties. Additionally, the resource has been modified for maintenance and use purposes. Therefore the resource is not eligible for the CRHR and is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. There would be no impact.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Archival and field research revealed the presence of 39 documented sites within a ¼-mile of the project area. Therefore, undiscovered subsurface cultural remains may be present in the area and could be disturbed by the proposed project. In light of the potential to uncover unknown or undocumented subsurface cultural remains, this impact would be potentially significant.

> Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Immediately Halt Construction Activities if Any Cultural Materials Are Discovered.
>
> If an inadvertent discovery of cultural materials (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, flaked stone, bottle glass, ceramics, structure/building remains, etc.) is encountered during project-related construction activities, ground disturbances in the area of the find shall be halted immediately and a qualified professional archaeologist shall be notified regarding the discovery. The archaeologist shall determine whether the resource is potentially significant as per the CRHR and develop appropriate mitigation. Appropriate mitigation may include no action, avoidance of the resource, and potential additional data recovery.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 would reduce this impact to a less than-significant level because workers would halt work if cultural materials are uncovered and an archaeologist determine the significance and if necessary appropriate mitigation would be implemented.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in the "Environmental Setting" section above, the mine and dredge tailings, Holocene Alluvium, Valley Springs Formation, and Gopher Ridge Volcanics are considered to be of low paleontological sensitivity. Therefore, construction activities that occur in these rock formations would have a less-than-significant impact on unique paleontological resources.

However, construction of the recycled water conveyance pipeline along Stonehouse Road would take place in the Ione Formation. As discussed in detail in the "Environmental Setting" section above, numerous vertebrate

mammal, plant, and invertebrate fossils have been reported from the Ione Formation throughout the Central Valley (UCMP 2014). Because of the large number of fossils that have been recovered from the Ione Formation, it is considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity, thus suggesting that there is a potential for uncovering additional similar fossil remains during construction-related earthmoving activities associated with this project in the Ione Formation. Therefore, the potential for damage to previously unknown unique paleontological resources during earthmoving activities is considered a potentially significant impact.

> Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Conduct Construction Personnel Education, Stop Work if Paleontological Resources are Discovered, Assess the Significance of the Find, and Prepare and Implement a Recovery Plan as Required.
>
> To minimize potential adverse impacts on previously unknown potentially unique, scientifically important paleontological resources, the project applicant for all project phases where construction would occur along or in the immediate vicinity of Stonehouse Road shall do the following:
>
> - Before the start of any earthmoving activities along Stonehouse Road, the project applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist to train all construction personnel involved with earthmoving activities, including the site superintendent, regarding the possibility of encountering fossils, the appearance and types of fossils likely to be seen during construction, and proper notification procedures should fossils be encountered.
>
> - If paleontological resources are discovered during earthmoving activities, the construction crew shall immediately cease work in the vicinity of the find and notify the Sacramento County Planning and Community Development Department. The project applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the resource and prepare a recovery plan in accordance with SVP guidelines (1996). The recovery plan may include, but is not limited to, a field survey, construction monitoring, sampling and data recovery procedures, museum storage coordination for any specimen recovered, and a report of findings. Recommendations in the recovery plan that are determined by the District to be necessary and feasible shall be implemented before construction activities can resume at the site where the paleontological resources were discovered.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-2 would reduce potentially significant impacts related to damage or destruction of unique paleontological resources to a **less-than-significant** level because construction workers would be alerted to the possibility of encountering paleontological resources, and in the event that resources were encountered, fossil specimens would be recovered and recorded and would undergo appropriate curation.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Although no evidence of human remains was found in documentary research and an intensive field investigation, future ground-disturbing activities on the project site could adversely affect presently unknown prehistoric burials. California law recognizes the need to protect interred human remains, particularly Native American burials and associated items of patrimony, from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. In light of the potential to uncover unknown or undocumented Native American burials, this impact would be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measure CUL-3: Immediately Halt Construction Activities if Any Human Remains Are Discovered.

The procedures for the treatment of discovered human remains are contained in Sections 7050.5 and 7052 of the California Health and Safety Code and Section 5097 of the California Public Resources Code.

In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during ground disturbing activities, all such activities within 75 feet of the find shall be halted immediately and the District or its designated representative shall be notified. The District or its designated representative shall immediately notify the county coroner and a qualified professional archaeologist. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she must contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours of making that determination (Health and Safety Code, Section 7050[c]). The District's responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in detail in Section 5097.9 of the California Public Resources Code. The District or its designated representative and the professional archaeologist shall consult with a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) determined by the NAHC regarding the removal or preservation and avoidance of the remains and shall determine whether additional burials could be present in the vicinity.

Assuming that an agreement can be reached between the MLD and the District or their representative with the assistance of the archaeologist, these steps would minimize or eliminate adverse impacts on the uncovered human remains.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-3 would reduce potentially significant impacts related to disturbance of unknown or undocumented Native American burials to a less-than-significant level because in the event that burials were encountered, the MLD would be identified and consulted regarding removal or preservation and avoidance of remains.

This page intentionally left blank.

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. Geology and Soils. Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to California Geological Survey Special Publication 42.)	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994, as updated), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Rancho Murieta is located in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountain range, which are comprised of older metamorphosed sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by younger igneous rocks. The rock formations that make up the western edge of the Sierra Nevada block likely originally formed as a volcanic arc that was later accreted (added) to the western margin of the continent during the Jurassic period (Day 1992). Based on a review of the *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quadrangle* (Wagner et al. 1987), project-related construction activities would take place in the following geologic formations:

- Holocene Alluvium

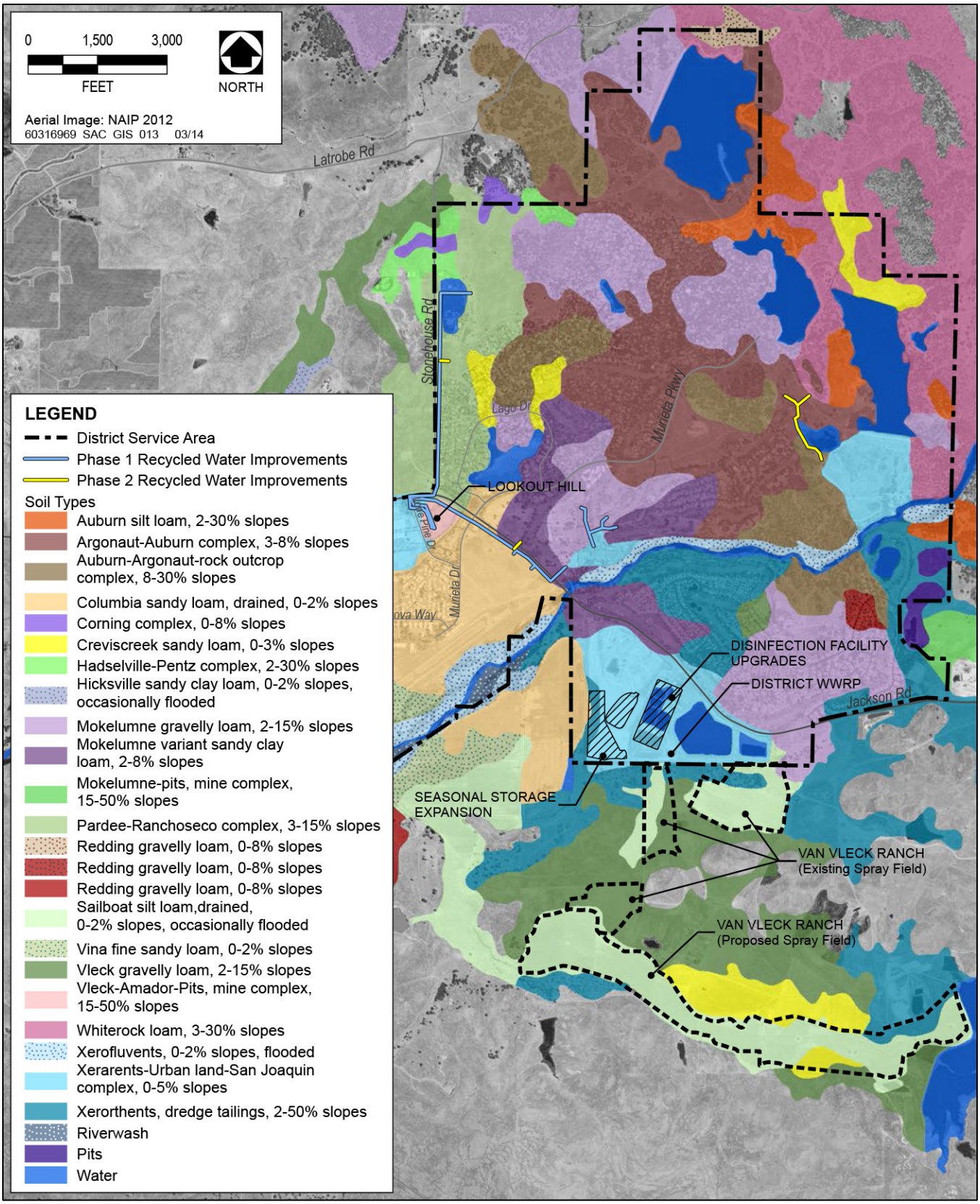
- Mine and Dredge Tailings
- Valley Springs Formation
- Ione Formation
- Gopher Ridge Volcanics

See Section 3.5, "Cultural Resources" for a detailed discussion of these formations.

Asbestos is a term applied to several types of naturally occurring fibrous materials found in rock formations throughout California (i.e., naturally occurring asbestos or "NOA"). Exposure and disturbance of rock and soil that contains asbestos can result in the release of fibers to the air and consequent exposure to the public. All types of asbestos are now considered hazardous and pose public health risks. Asbestos is commonly found in ultramafic rock, including serpentine. Two forms of asbestos are associated with serpentinite: chrysotile asbestos and tremolite/actinolite asbestos. In 2004, after the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) determined that NOA was present in the Folsom area, SMAQMD issued Advisory 04-05(2) and commissioned the California Geological Survey (CGS) to prepare Special Report 192 entitled *Relative Likelihood for the Presence of Naturally Occurring Asbestos in Eastern Sacramento County, California* (Higgins and Clinkenbeard 2006). The map contained in Special Report 192 indicates that most of Rancho Murieta (east of Stonehouse Road and north of SR 16), is designated "Areas Moderately Likely to Contain NOA." These areas include metamorphic and igneous rocks (e.g., the Gopher Ridge and Copper Hill Volcanics geologic formations). Based on Special Report 192, SMAQMD issued Advisory 06-03 declaring that "Areas Moderately Likely to Contain NOA" are subject to the requirements of CCR Section 93105 (Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure [ATCM] for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations.) NOA is regulated by the California Air Resources Board (ARB), and concentrations of NOA above 0.25% are considered by ARB as hazardous levels for residential development. The ATCM contains specific requirements for projects where NOA is located, including a Dust Mitigation Plan that must be approved by SMAQMD prior to the start of construction activities. If a registered geologist establishes that asbestos is not present in concentrations above 0.25%, a request for waiver from the ATCM requirements may be submitted to SMAQMD. (See Section 3.8 "Hazards and Hazardous Materials" for additional discussion and mitigation measures regarding NOA.)

Rancho Murieta is not located in a seismically active area. The nearest faults zoned under the Alquist-Priolo Act are the northern segment of the Cleveland Hills Fault located near Lake Oroville and the Genoa Fault located near Lake Tahoe, approximately 50 miles to the north and east, respectively. The West Branch of the Bear Mountains Fault Zone, within the Foothills fault system, is located approximately 10 miles east of Rancho Murieta. Jennings (1994) indicates that the only known location of seismic activity during the last 1.6 million years in the Bear Mountains Fault Zone in the project region occurred on the Youngs Fault. However, there is no evidence that fault activity has occurred within the last 11,000 years (Jennings 1994), and the slip rate of the Foothills fault system is extremely low (0.05 millimeters per year), which is well below the planning threshold for major earthquakes (Wills et al. 2008).

As shown in Exhibit 3.6-1, a variety of different soil types are present in the District and to the south where the new Van Vleck Ranch sprayfield would be located. The soil types where construction activities and sprayfield irrigation would occur, along with relevant U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS 2013a) soil characteristics, are listed in Tables 3.6-1 and 3.6-2.



Source: NRCS SSURGO 2005

Exhibit 3.6-1 **Soil Types**

Table 3.6-1
Soil Types and Characteristics – Construction Activities

Soil Type	Permeability[1]	Shrink-Swell Potential[2]	Wind Erobility Group[3]	Water Erosion Hazard[4]	Limitations for Shallow Excavations
Argonaut-Auburn complex, 3-8% slopes	Moderately High	Moderate	5	Moderate	Somewhat limited: shallow depth to soft bedrock, unstable excavation walls, high clay content
Auburn-Argonaut-Rock outcrop complex, 8-30% slopes	High	Low	5	Moderate	Very limited: shallow depth to hard bedrock, steep slopes
Columbia sandy loam drained, 0-2% slopes	High	Low	3	Moderate	Not limited
Mokelumne gravelly loam, 2-15% slopes	Moderately High	Moderate	6	Moderate	Somewhat limited: moderate clay content
Mokelumne variant sandy clay loam, 2-8% slopes	Moderately High	Moderate	5	Moderate	Somewhat limited: moderate clay content
Pardee-Ranchoseco complex, 3-15% slopes	Moderately High	Low	6	Low	Very limited: shallow depth to hard bedrock
Vleck-Amador-Pits, mine complex, 15-50% slopes	Moderately High	Moderate	5	Moderate	Very limited: steep slopes, shallow depth to soft bedrock, moderate clay content
Xerarents-Urban land-San Joaquin complex, 0-5% slopes	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Xerorthents, dredge tailings, 2-50% slopes	High	Low	NR	NR	NR

Notes: NR = not rated

[1] Based on standard NRCS saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) class limits; Ksat refers to the ease with which pores in a saturated soil transmit water.

[2] Based on percentage of linear extensibility. Shrink-swell potential ratings of "moderate" to "very high" can result in damage to buildings, roads, and other structures.

[3] The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible.

[4] Based on the erosion factor "Kw whole soil," which is a measurement of relative soil susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Source: NRCS 2013

Table 3.6-2
Soil Types and Characteristics – Recycled Water Use at Van Vleck Ranch

Soil Type	Permeability[1]	Water Erosion Hazard[2]
Sailboat silt loam drained, 0-2% slopes, occasionally flooded	Moderately High	Moderate
Vleck gravelly loam, 2-15% slopes	Moderately High	Moderate
Creviscreek sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	High	Moderate

Notes:

[1] Based on standard NRCS saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) class limits; Ksat refers to the ease with which pores in a saturated soil transmit water.

[2] Based on the erosion factor "Kw whole soil," which is a measurement of relative soil susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Source: NRCS 2013

3.6.2 DISCUSSION

a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to California Geological Survey Special Publication 42.)

Less-than-Significant Impact. None of the proposed facilities are located within or adjacent to an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (CGS 2014) or any other known fault. The nearest faults zoned under the Alquist-Priolo Act are the northern segment of the Cleveland Hills Fault located near Lake Oroville and the Genoa Fault located near Lake Tahoe, approximately 50 miles to the north and east, respectively. Because the damage from surface fault rupture is generally limited to a linear zone a few yards wide, the potential for surface fault rupture to cause damage to proposed structures is negligible and this impact would be less than significant.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Rancho Murieta is not located in a seismically active area. Although the West Branch of the Bear Mountains Fault Zone, within the Foothills fault system, is located approximately 10 miles east of Rancho Murieta, there is no evidence that fault activity has occurred within the last 11,000 years (Jennings 1994). Furthermore, the slip rate of the Foothills fault system is extremely low (0.05 millimeters per year), which is well below the planning threshold for major earthquakes (Wills et al. 2008). The State of California provides minimum standards for design and construction through the California Building Standards Code (CBC) (CCR Title 24). The CBC applies to building design and construction in the state and is based on the Federal Uniform Building Code used widely throughout the country (generally adopted on a state-by-state or district-by-district basis). The CBC has been modified for California conditions with numerous more detailed or more stringent regulations. Chapter 29 of the CBC regulates excavation, foundations, and retaining walls. Because the project facilities would not be constructed in a seismically active area, and because design and construction of project-related facilities is required by law to comply with CBC regulations, which were developed to reduce risks to life and property to the maximum extent practicable, this impact would be less than significant.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Soil liquefaction occurs when ground shaking from an earthquake causes a sediment layer saturated with groundwater to lose strength and take on the characteristics of a fluid, thus becoming similar to quicksand. Liquefaction poses a hazard to engineered structures. The loss of soil strength can result in bearing capacity insufficient to support foundation loads, increased lateral pressure on retaining or basement walls, and slope instability. Factors determining the liquefaction potential are soil type, the level and duration of seismic ground motions, the type and consistency of soils, and the depth to groundwater. Loose sands, peat deposits, and younger Holocene-age sediments are susceptible to liquefaction, while older, well consolidated deposits of clays and silts in freshwater environments are generally stable under the influence of seismic ground shaking.

Rancho Murieta is not located near any known active seismic sources; nearly all of the proposed construction would take place within older, consolidated sediments; and groundwater in the area ranges from 60-80 feet below the ground surface (California Department of Water Resources 1997). Therefore, the liquefaction potential is considered to be low, and this impact would be less than significant.

iv) Landslides?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. A review of the CGS landslide map index (CGS 2014b) indicates that no landslide hazard maps have been prepared for the Rancho Murieta area. The proposed recycled water storage tank on Lookout Hill would be located on steep slopes. The proposed recycled water storage tank that could serve the Terrace, Highlands, and River Canyon developments may also be located on steep slopes. Landslides could potentially occur in these areas of moderate to steep slopes if they are underlain by past landslide deposits; thick, younger alluvial deposits; or weak, uncemented, or sheared rock. Landslides could occur naturally due to these conditions or as a result of seismic events. Landslides may destroy or damage improvements through gradual soil creep or rapid landslide actions. The potential for landslide hazards to occur would be a potentially significant impact.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare a Site-Specific Landslide Hazard Evaluation and Implement Engineering Recommendations.

The District shall hire a licensed geotechnical or civil engineer to perform a site-specific evaluation of the landslide potential in areas of moderate or steep slopes where each of the proposed water storage tanks would be placed. The District shall follow all recommendations made by the engineer to ensure stabilization of steep slopes, which may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- corrective grading including soil removal and recompaction with engineered fill;
- construction of soil embankments;
- construction of surface and subsurface drainage systems; and/or
- installation of catchment basins and berms to contain potential debris flows that may occur.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact from landslide hazards to a less-than-significant level because a site-specific landslide hazard evaluation would be prepared by a licensed engineer, and recommendations made by the engineer to reduce the landslide hazard (such as corrective grading and installation of soil embankments) would be implemented.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. A review of NRCS (2013b) soil survey data indicates that project site soils are moderately susceptible to erosion by wind and water. Project implementation would involve grading and construction activities for infrastructure, and building and road foundations. Conducting these activities would result in the temporary disturbance of soil and would expose disturbed areas to winter storm events. Rain of sufficient intensity could dislodge soil particles from the soil surface. If the storm is large enough to generate runoff, localized erosion could occur. In addition, soil disturbance during the summer as a result of

construction activities could result in soil loss and loss of topsoil because of wind erosion. Therefore, impacts associated with construction-related erosion are considered potentially significant.

Mitigation Measure GEO-2: Prepare and Implement a Grading and Erosion Control Plan.

Before the start of earthmoving activities for each project phase encompassing greater than one acre of disturbance, the project applicant shall prepare a grading and erosion control plan. The grading and erosion control plan shall be submitted to the Sacramento County Planning and Development Department for review before issuance of any grading permit for on-site work. The plan shall be consistent with the county's Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance and the state's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, and shall include the site-specific grading associated with development for each project phase.

The plan referenced above shall include the location, implementation schedule, and maintenance schedule of all erosion and sediment control measures, a description of measures designed to control dust and stabilize the construction-site road and entrance, and a description of the location and methods of storage and disposal of construction materials. Erosion and sediment control measures could include the use of detention basins, berms, swales, wattles, and silt fencing, and covering or watering of stockpiled soils to reduce wind erosion.

Mitigation Measure: Implement Mitigation Measure HYD-1, "Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Associated Best Management Practices."

Implementing the mitigation measures above would reduce potentially significant construction-related erosion impacts to a less-than-significant level because a grading and erosion control plan with specific erosion and sediment control measures and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan listing the Best Management Practices that the District would use to prevent erosion from storm water runoff would be prepared and implemented.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

Less than Significant Impact. The potential hazards associated with liquefaction and landslides are addressed in impacts iii) and iv) above. As indicated in Table 3.6-1, installation of some recycled water conveyance pipelines would occur in areas where NRCS has determined that excavation walls are subject to caving. However, the State of California provides minimum standards for design and construction through the CBC. Chapter 29 of the CBC regulates excavation, foundations, and retaining walls. In addition, the California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA), has developed and enforces numerous workplace safety regulations and requirements within California. These requirements include actions such as shoring of trenches to ensure worker safety. Because design and construction of project-related facilities in unstable soils is required by law to comply with Cal-OSHA and CBC regulations, which were developed to reduce risks to life and property to the maximum extent practicable, this impact would be **less than significant.**

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994, as updated), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Expansive soils shrink and swell as a result of moisture change. These volume changes can result in damage over time to building foundations, underground utilities, and other subsurface facilities and infrastructure if they are not designed and constructed appropriately to resist the damage associated with changing soil conditions. As shown in Table 3.6-1, several of the soil types where construction activities would occur have a moderate shrink-swell potential. However, the State of California provides minimum standards for design and construction through the CBC. Chapter 29 of the CBC regulates excavation, foundations, and retaining walls. Because the design and installation of project-related conveyance pipelines, pump stations, storage tank foundations, and other facilities in expansive soil would be required by law to comply with the CBC, which was developed to reduce risks to life and property to the maximum extent practicable, this impact would be less than significant.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

Less-than-Significant Impact. This project entails the construction of facilities associated with, and use of, recycled water. Wastewater disposal systems are not required for the project. Application of tertiary-treated recycled water produced by the District's WWRP would occur in accordance with Recycled Water Standards for control of runoff, ponding, and overspray in application areas which must be established by the District to comply with WDRs and the MRP. These Recycled Water Standards include, but are not limited to the following requirements:

- Onsite facilities shall be designed not to exceed the evapo-transpiration requirements for the types of plants used, with standard and reasonable allowances for irrigation inefficiencies and storage of moisture in the soil column. The use of automatic weather- or soil moisture-based irrigation system controllers to automatically adjust the amount of applied irrigation water is mandated in accordance with the CalGreen Code.

- Recycled water shall not be allowed to escape from the designated use areas as surface flow that would either pond and/or enter waters of the State.

- The peak rate at which recycled water is applied shall not exceed the infiltration rate of the soil. Where varying soil types are present, the design of the peak rate of application of recycled water shall be compatible with the lowest infiltration rate present. Copies of the Developer's soil test reports shall be made available to the District upon request. No recycled water shall be applied to the irrigation area during periods when soils are saturated.

Because recycled water would be applied to soils to control runoff, ponding, or overspray and applications rates would be required not to exceed soil infiltration rates, this impact is considered less than significant.

3.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Certain gases in the earth's atmosphere, classified as greenhouse gases (GHGs), play a critical role in determining the earth's surface temperature. A portion of the solar radiation that enters the atmosphere is absorbed by the earth's surface, and a smaller portion of this radiation is reflected back toward space. Infrared radiation (thermal heat) is absorbed by GHGs in the atmosphere; as a result, infrared radiation released from the earth that otherwise would have escaped back into space is instead "trapped," resulting in a warming of the atmosphere. This phenomenon, known as the "greenhouse effect," is responsible for maintaining a habitable climate on Earth.

GHGs are present in the atmosphere naturally, released by natural sources, and formed from secondary reactions taking place in the atmosphere. The following GHGs are widely seen as the principal contributors to human-induced global climate change:

- Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- Methane
- Nitrous oxide
- Hydrofluorocarbons
- Perfluorocarbons
- Sulfur hexafluoride

Global warming potential (GWP) is a concept developed to compare the ability of each GHG to trap heat in the atmosphere with that of CO_2. The GWP of a GHG is based on several factors, such as the relative effectiveness of a gas to absorb infrared radiation and the length of time that the gas remains in the atmosphere (its "atmospheric lifetime"). The GWP of each gas is measured relative to CO_2, the most abundant GHG. GHGs with lower emissions rates than CO_2 may still contribute to climate change because they are more effective than CO_2 at absorbing outgoing infrared radiation (i.e., they have a high GWP). The concept of CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e) is used to account for the different GWP potentials of GHGs to absorb infrared radiation.

GHG emissions related to human activities have been determined to be highly likely responsible for intensifying the greenhouse effect and leading to a trend of unnatural warming of the earth's atmosphere and oceans, with corresponding effects on global circulation patterns and climate (IPCC 2007). Similarly, impacts of GHGs are borne globally, as opposed to the more localized air quality effects of criteria air pollutants and TACs. The

quantity of GHGs that it takes to ultimately result in climate change is not precisely known; however, no single project alone is expected to measurably contribute to a noticeable incremental change in the global average temperature, or to a global, local, or micro climate. Given the nature of environmental consequences from GHGs and global climate change, CEQA requires that lead agencies evaluate the cumulative impacts of GHGs, even relatively small additions, on a global basis.

3.7.2 DISCUSSION

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Construction-related GHG exhaust emissions would be generated by sources such as heavy-duty off-road equipment, trucks hauling materials to the project site, and worker commute vehicles. Operational emissions would be associated with worker commutes. Total GHG emissions were estimated using the same methodology discussed earlier under Section 3.3, "Air Quality." This analysis includes a quantification of total modeled construction-related and operational GHG emissions.

The SMAQMD has not established quantitative significance thresholds for evaluating GHG emissions in CEQA analyses. Instead, SMAQMD recommends using a threshold related to Assembly Bill (AB) 32. In September 2006, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 requires that statewide GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020.

As indicated in the SMAQMD *Guide to Air Quality Assessment in Sacramento County*, a lead agency may consider thresholds of significance adopted or recommended by other lead agencies, or adopt its own thresholds, provided the decision is supported by substantial evidence (SMAQMD 2013a). Each project is evaluated on a case-by-case basis using the most up-to-date calculation and analysis methods. Therefore, it is considered appropriate to reference methodologies and guidance from other agencies when discussing GHG emissions.

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) recommended 1,100 MT CO_2e per year as a project-level "bright line" GHG significance threshold that would apply to operational emissions from mixed land use development projects (BAAQMD 2010). The California Air Pollution Control Officers Association's (CAPCOA's) *CEQA and Climate Change* white paper analyzed various approaches and significance thresholds that a lead agency could choose to adopt to evaluate GHG emissions associated with proposed projects. Any residential, commercial, or industrial project that would generate more than 900 metric tons (MT) CO_2e per year would make a cumulatively considerable incremental contribution to climate change (CAPCOA 2008). The SMAQMD is currently proposing a land development screening level of 900 MT or 1,100 MT CO_2e per year (SMAQMD 2013b).

The total construction-related GHG emissions for the proposed project were estimated at 9,775 MT CO_2e (7,618 MT CO_2e for Phase 1 and 2,157 MT CO_2e for Phase 2). The SMAQMD also suggests that construction-related GHG emissions should be amortized over the lifetime of a project and evaluated annually. Therefore, for the purposes of this analysis, to allow comparison with annual-based operational thresholds, construction emissions are amortized over the assumed lifetime of the project (i.e., 30 years). The amortized construction emissions would be 326 MT CO_2e per year.

Operation of the proposed project would include four additional workers. The estimated operational emissions associated with the worker commutes would be 12 MT CO_2e per year. Therefore, the total GHG emissions associated with construction and operation of the proposed project would be 338 MT CO_2e per year.

The total GHG emissions associated with the proposed project would be less than any of the proposed or adopted thresholds discussed above. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. This impact would be less than significant.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less-than-Significant Impact. In 2008, the ARB approved its Climate Change AB 32 Scoping Plan (Scoping Plan), which is the state's plan to achieve the GHG reductions in California required by AB 32. The Scoping Plan was approved by ARB on December 11, 2008. ARB is required to update the Scoping Plan at least once every five years to evaluate progress and develop future inventories that may guide this process. ARB is updating the Scoping Plan, and draft updates were issued for initial review and comment on October 1, 2013 and February 10, 2014. The final Scoping Plan update will be adopted by ARB in 2014.

ARB's Scoping Plan includes measures to meet California's goal of reducing emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and also reiterates the state's role in the long-term goal established in Executive Order S-3-05, which is to reduce GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. According to ARB, the 2020 goal was established as an achievable, mid-term target, and the 2050 GHG emissions reduction goal represents the level scientists believe is necessary to stabilize the climate (ARB 2008). However, the Scoping Plan does not recommend additional measures for meeting specific GHG emissions limits beyond 2020. In general, the measures described in the Scoping Plan are designed to meet emissions goals in 2020 and do not become increasingly stringent after 2020.

ARB's Scoping Plan includes measures that would indirectly address GHG emissions from construction activities, including the phasing-in of cleaner technology for diesel engine fleets and the development of a Low Carbon Fuel Standard. Policies formulated under the mandate of AB 32 that apply to construction-related activity, either directly or indirectly, are assumed to be implemented statewide and would affect the proposed project should those policies be implemented before construction begins. The proposed project would comply with any mandate or standards set forth by the Scoping Plan.

Although implementing the proposed project would cause temporary construction-related GHG emissions, the project's intent, purpose, and function align with the goals of the AB 32 Scoping Plan to more efficiently use water resources and reduce GHG emissions associated with land use development projects. Consumption of water results in GHG emissions because of the electricity consumption associated with the off-site conveyance, distribution, and treatment of water and wastewater. The use of recycled water can result in substantial energy savings by displacing the energy intensity of the other water sources. Recycled water is often a by-product of existing wastewater treatment processes, and it is the least energy-intensive source in the state's water supply (ARB 2014). Operation of recycled water treatment pumps and facilities would also increase the energy demand for the project. However, it would require less energy demand than pumping, treatment, and distribution of raw water supplies (ARB 2014).

State legislation also requires water suppliers to increase water use efficiency. Senate Bill X7-7 was enacted in November 2009 and sets an overall goal of reducing per capita urban water use by 20% by 2020. Effective in

2016, urban retail water suppliers who do not meet the water conservation requirements established by this bill are not eligible for state water grants or loans.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted a policy for recycled water in 2009 (SWRCB 2009). This policy was updated in 2013 and is intended to increase the use of recycled water from municipal wastewater sources (SWRCB 2013). The SWRCB has adopted a goal to increase recycled water usage above the 2002 usage levels by at least one million acre-feet per year by 2020. The proposed project would be consistent with the goals of the state regulations, ARB Scoping Plan, and SWRCB policies.

In November 2011, Sacramento County's Board of Supervisors approved the first phase of a climate action plan (CAP), providing a framework for reducing GHG emissions. This first phase focuses on the county's overall strategy and goals for addressing climate change (Sacramento County 2011). The CAP includes goals and actions to improve water use efficiency as a way to reduce energy consumption. The use of recycled water will conserve water and reduce energy use, consistent with the goals and strategies of the CAP.

The proposed project would not conflict with the AB 32 Scoping Plan or any other plans, policies, or regulations for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. As discussed earlier, the proposed project would also not generate GHG emissions that would have a significant impact on the environment. The use of recycled water is less energy-intensive than other sources of water and would reduce GHG emissions associated with distribution of water in the project area. The proposed project would be consistent with the state, regional and local goals and policies related to water use efficiency and GHG emissions. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. This impact would be less than significant.

3.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials. Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.8.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

AECOM searched several publicly available databases maintained under California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 65962.5 (i.e., the "Cortese List") to determine whether any known hazardous materials are present either within or immediately adjacent to the locations where recycled water facilities would be installed or recycled water use would occur.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) maintains the Geotracker database, an information management system for groundwater. Data on leaking underground storage tanks and other types of soil and groundwater contamination, along with associated cleanup activities, are part of the information that SWRCB must maintain under PRC Section 65962.5. A search of the Geotracker database (SWRCB 2014a) indicated that there are no known open, active cases of contamination within or adjacent to the District.

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (the "EnviroStor" database) is maintained by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) as part of the requirements of PRC Section 65962.5. A search of the EnviroStor database indicated that there are no open, active cases of hazardous waste and substances sites either within or adjacent to the District (DTSC 2014).

A search of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Envirofacts database (which includes records maintained under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA]) indicated that there are no known open, active cases of hazardous material contamination either within or adjacent to the District (EPA 2014).

EPA maintains records of small- and large-quantity generators of hazardous waste pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) through a national program management and inventory system about hazardous waste handlers. Small-quantity generators produce between 220 and 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste per month; large-quantity generators produce more than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste or more than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste per month. This information is available to the public through EPA's Envirofacts database (EPA 2014). Although no large-quantity generators are located near the project area, the following small-quantity generators or transporters of hazardous waste are located either within or adjacent to the District, with no reported violations:

- Pacific Bell (now AT&T), 7100 Stonehouse Road
- Rancho Murieta Association, 6411 Stonehouse Road
- Henley & Associates, 6950 Meta Court
- Operating Engineers Local No. 3, 7388 Murieta Drive

There are no Superfund sites either within or in the vicinity of the District (EPA 2013).

NATURALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS

Naturally occurring asbestos (NOA), which was identified as a TAC in 1986 by ARB, is located in many parts of California. On July 29, 2002, the ARB adopted an Air Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for asbestos (California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 93105). The ATCM can apply to any area that an air district determines contains NOA. At the request of the SMAQMD, the California Geological Survey (formerly the California Division of Mines and Geology) prepared a report called the *Relative Likelihood for the Presence of Naturally Occurring Asbestos* in Eastern Sacramento County, California (Higgins and Clinkenbeard 2006). A review of that report indicates that all areas of Rancho Murieta that are located in the Gopher Ridge Volcanics have been designated by CGS as "Areas Moderately Likely to Contain NOA."

SCHOOLS

There are no schools within 0.25 miles of the project area. The closest school is the Cosumnes River Elementary School located at 13580 Jackson Road, approximately 3 miles west of the nearest District improvement that is proposed as part of the project (i.e., the recycled water conveyance pipelines along Lone Pine Drive and the recycled water storage tank and booster pump station at Lookout Hill).

AIRPORTS

Rancho Murieta Airport

Rancho Murieta Airport is located at 7443 Murieta Drive, within the District. The airport is privately owned but is open to the public. There is no control tower. Two parallel asphalt runways are present, each approximately 3,800 feet long and 75 feet wide. There are approximately 51 aircraft based on the field, including 4 helicopters and an air taxi service, with an average of 75 airport flights per day in 2009-2010. There are several posted airport safety hazards, which consist of a large tree and a road at the end of the runways, 30-foot-tall power lines that are parallel to the runways, and deer have been frequently observed on and in the vicinity of the runways. The airport has been in operation since 1970. (Rancho Murieta Airport, Inc. 2014.)

The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) has been designated as the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) for Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba counties. Airport Land Use Policy Plans, prepared by the ALUC, establish planning boundaries and land use compatibility standards for airports that do not have an individually-prepared Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). Currently, the Rancho Murieta Airport is the only airport in the region for which the Airport Land Use Policy Plan serves as the CLUP. Among other goals, the Airport Land Use Policy Plan is intended to ensure that no structures adversely affect navigable airspace around the airport, and to protect the safety of persons on the ground by minimizing the number of people exposed to hazards related to aircraft operations and accidents.

Areas around airports are exposed to the possibility of aircraft accidents even with well-maintained aircraft and highly trained pilots. Airport safety areas are established to minimize the number of people exposed to aircraft crash hazards by placing restrictions on land uses in various safety areas. The Airport Land Use Policy Plan designates three safety areas: clear zone, approach-departure zone, and overflight zone. Because the Rancho Murieta Airport does not have a CLUP, these zones are defined by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations as follows (ALUC 1992:26-27):

- The runway clear zone is an area at ground level underlying a portion of the approach surface beginning 200 feet beyond the physical end of each paved runway and extending with the width of the approach surface to a point directly below where the approach surface reaches a height of 50 feet above the runway elevation. The clear zone is near the end of the runway and is the most restrictive.

- The approach zone begins where the clear zone ends and extends outward at ground level to the point under which the approach surface defined by Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77 intersects the horizontal surface, 150 feet above the runway elevation. The approach-departure zone is located under the takeoff and landing slopes and is less restrictive.

- The overflight zone is determined by swinging arcs of specified radii from the center of each end of the primary surface of each runway and connecting the adjacent arcs by lines tangent to those arcs. The radius of each arc is 5,000 feet for all runways designated as utility or visual, or 10,000 feet for all other runways. The overflight zone is the area under the air traffic pattern and is the least restrictive.

FAR Part 77, "Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace," has been adopted as a means of monitoring and protecting the airspace required for safe operation of aircraft and airports. FAR Part 77 establishes the following:

- the requirements to provide notice to the FAA of certain proposed construction, or the alteration of existing structures;
- the standards used to determine obstructions to air navigation, and navigational and communication facilities;
- the process for aeronautical studies of obstructions to air navigation or navigational facilities to determine the effect on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace, air navigation facilities or equipment; and
- the process to petition the FAA for discretionary review of determinations, revisions, and extensions of determinations.

Objects that exceed certain specified height limits constitute airspace obstructions. FAR Section 77.13 requires FAA notification of proposed construction or alteration of certain objects within a specified vicinity of an airport, among them the following:

- Any construction or alteration of more than 200 feet in height above the ground level at its site.
- Any construction or alteration of greater height than an imaginary surface extending outward and upward at…[a slope of] 100 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 20,000 feet from the nearest point of the nearest runway of each…[public-use airport, public-use airport under construction, or military airport] with at least one runway more than 3,200 feet in actual length, excluding heliports.

Van Vleck Ranch Airstrip

A private airstrip that provides access to the Van Vleck Ranch property is located adjacent to and immediately north of the proposed sprayfield. The runway is paved and is approximately 2,000 feet long and 25 feet wide. The runway is accessed from Van Vleck Road, however, the airstrip is no longer in use (Crouse, pers. comm., 2014).

WILDFIRE HAZARD

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) has developed fire hazard severity zones as a way to predict fire damage. The zones depicted on CALFIRE maps take into account the potential fire intensity and speed, production and spread of embers, fuel loading, topography, and climate (e.g., temperature and the potential for strong winds). A portion of the District that is east of Stonehouse Road and north of SR 16, as well as the Riverview and Rancho Murieta South areas, are located within a Local Responsibility Area (LRA). In LRAs, CALFIRE is required to delineate two hazard ranges: very high, and non-very high fire hazard severity zones. The portion of the District located within the LRA is designated as a non-very high fire hazard severity zone (CALFIRE 2008). The remainder of the District, and all of the land surrounding the District, is located

within a State Responsibility Area (SRA). In SRAs, CALFIRE is required to delineate three hazard ranges: moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones. The remainder of the District within the SRA is designated as a moderate fire hazard severity zone (CALFIRE 2007).

3.8.2 DISCUSSION

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Project implementation would involve the storage, use, and transport of hazardous materials (e.g., asphalt, fuel, lubricants, paint) during construction activities. Transport of hazardous materials on area roadways is regulated by the California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Transportation, and use of these materials is regulated by DTSC, as outlined in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. The project applicant, builders, contractors, and future residents would be required to use, store, and transport hazardous materials in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations during project construction and operation.

The State requirements for production, discharge, distribution, and use of recycled water are contained in the Health and Safety Code, Water Code, and CCR Titles 17 and 22 (CDPH 2009 and 2011). The California Water Code contains guidelines and requirements for the production, discharge, and use of recycled water. Title 17 establishes requirements for protection of potable water systems where there is a potential for cross-contamination with recycled water. Title 22 establishes water quality criteria, and regulates the production and use of recycled water in California. As stated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB):

> The purpose of the Recycled Water Policy is to increase the use of recycled water from municipal wastewater sources that meets the definition in Water Code Section 13050(n), in a manner that implements state and federal water quality laws. When used in compliance with the Recycled Water Policy, water recycling criteria in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, and all applicable state and federal water quality laws, the State Water Board finds that recycled water is safe for the approved uses. The State Water Board strongly supports recycled water as a safe alternative to potable water for such approved uses. (SWRCB 2014b.)

The recycled water used for this project would be treated to levels stipulated by CCR Title 22, thus ensuring that use of the recycled water would not represent a human health hazard. Furthermore, because the District has already implemented the use of recycled water for golf course irrigation, the District has already adopted several mechanisms to manage the design and operation of the recycled water systems in order to safeguard the health and safety of the public and the environment. (See Section 3.9, “Hydrology and Water Quality” for additional discussions regarding the use of recycled water.)

Because the project construction contractors and residents during the operational phase are required by law to implement and comply with existing hazardous materials regulations, and because the recycled water that would be used as part of the project would be treated to Title 22 standards (which have been designed to be protective of human health), effects related to the creation of significant hazards to the public through routine transport, use, disposal, and risk of upset from use of hazardous chemicals would be considered less than significant.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in a) above, the project applicant, builders, contractors, and future residents would be required to use, store, and transport hazardous materials in compliance with Federal, state, and local regulations during project construction and operation.

However, earthmoving activities associated with installation of the recycled water pipelines in the vicinity of the golf course, and pump station near Bass Lake, would take place within the Gopher Ridge Volcanics. As mentioned earlier, all areas of Rancho Murieta that are located in the Gopher Ridge Volcanics have been designated by CGS as "Areas Moderately Likely to Contain NOA."

During construction activities, soils may be disturbed, potentially exposing residents of the nearby residential neighborhoods to NOA. SMAQMD requires that property owners in these areas must either (1) comply with all dust control requirements of the asbestos ATCM when disturbing soil, or (2) have a registered geologist conduct a geologic evaluation demonstrating that the property does not contain asbestos at concentrations greater than 0.25% (SMAQMD 2006). The asbestos ATCM contains administrative, monitoring, construction, moving, and disposal requirements for projects that would operate in an area containing asbestos. Without appropriate controls, sensitive receptors near construction sites could be exposed to localized high levels of fugitive dust, potentially including NOA. As a result, this impact would be considered potentially significant.

> Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement a Site Investigation to Determine the Presence of NOA and, if necessary, Prepare and Implement an Asbestos Dust Control Plan.
>
> The District will conduct a site investigation to determine whether and where NOA is present in the construction area. The site investigation shall include the collection of soil and rock samples by a qualified geologist. If the site investigation determines that NOA is present within the proposed construction area then the District will prepare an Asbestos Dust Control Plan for approval by SMAQMD as required in Section 93105 of the California Health and Safety Code, "Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations." The Asbestos Dust Control Plan shall specify measures, such as periodic watering to reduce airborne dust and ceasing construction during high winds, that will be taken to ensure that no visible dust leaves the construction area. The District shall submit the plan to SMAQMD for review and approval prior to construction. SMAQMD approval of the plan must be received before any asbestos-containing rock (serpentinite) can be disturbed. Upon approval of the Asbestos Dust Control Plan by SMAQMD, the District will ensure that construction contractors implement the terms of the plan throughout the construction period.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 would reduce the significant impact associated with exposure to NOA to a less-than-significant level by requiring a site investigation and, if necessary, implementing an asbestos dust control plan.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

No Impact. There are no schools within 0.25 miles of the project area. The closest school is the Cosumnes River Elementary School located at 13580 Jackson Road, approximately 3 miles west of the nearest District

improvement proposed as part of the project (i.e., the recycled water conveyance pipelines along Lone Pine Drive and the recycled water storage tank and booster pump station at Lookout Hill). Thus, there would be no impact.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No Impact. As discussed previously, a search of the Geotracker (SWRCB 2014a), Envirostor (DTSC 2014), and Envirofacts (EPA 2014) databases indicates there are no known hazardous materials sites that have been reported on the Cortese List either within or adjacent to the District. Thus, there would be no impact.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Construction activities associated with the recycled water pipeline that would be installed on the south side of SR 16 would occur approximately1,700 feet from the end of the runway at Rancho Murieta Airport, within the runway clear zone. However, the pipeline would be installed underground, construction activities would be temporary in nature, and the project would not entail the use of tall construction equipment that could pose an aircraft safety hazard.

Installation of the new recycled water storage tank and pumping station at Lookout Hill would occur approximately 2,300 feet northwest of the runway, within the aircraft overflight zone. However, the new facilities would not be placed on top of the hill. Rather, they would be placed in an area of existing cut-and-fill in the side of the hill partway down from the top, next to the existing water storage tank. A pole with a flashing hazard beacon is already located at the top of Lookout Hill as a safety feature for aircraft.

The proposed areas where WWRP facilities would be expanded is located approximately 2,100 feet east of the runway, also within the aircraft overflight zone. However, none of the proposed new facilities at the WWRP would be tall enough to represent an aircraft safety hazard. Construction associated with the recycled water pipeline that would be installed along Alameda Drive and along Stonehouse Road would occur approximately 3,100 east and north of the runway, respectively, also within the aircraft overflight zone. However, the pipeline would be installed underground, construction activities would be temporary in nature, and the project would not entail the use of tall construction equipment that could pose an aircraft safety hazard.

One of the proposed Phase 1 developments where recycled water would be used (i.e., Murieta Gardens), is located immediately adjacent to and northeast of the runway at the Rancho Murieta Airport. One of the Phase 2 developments where recycled water would be used (i.e., commercial/industrial/residential south of SR 16 and west of the WWRP) is located approximately 2,100 feet east of the runway. However, the physical use of recycled water for landscape irrigation would have no effect on airport safety. The location for the proposed recycled water storage tank that could serve the Terrace, Highlands, and River Canyon developments is not yet known. Impacts associated with the siting of this storage tank would be addressed in a future CEQA document.

For the reasons listed above, construction and operation of the proposed facilities would not result in an aircraft safety hazard. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The use of recycled water at the proposed Van Vleck Ranch sprayfield would have no effect on use of the adjacent airstrip and would not represent an aircraft safety hazard. Thus, there would be no impact.

g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Roadways in the project vicinity, such SR 16 and Stonehouse Road, among others, would be affected intermittently during installation of underground pipelines. Ongoing construction activities could result in temporary lane closures, increased truck traffic, and other roadway effects that could interfere with, or slow down emergency vehicles, temporarily increasing response times and impeding existing services. The impact is considered potentially significant.

> Mitigation Measure HAZ-2: Prepare and Implement a Construction Traffic Control Plan.
>
> The project applicant shall prepare and implement a traffic control plan for construction activities that may affect road rights-of-way, in order to facilitate travel of emergency vehicles on affected roadways. The traffic control plan must follow applicable Sacramento County, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), private, and any other responsible party's standards and must be approved and signed by a professional engineer. Measures typically used in traffic control plans include advertising of planned lane closures, warning signage, a flag person to direct traffic flows when needed, and methods to ensure continued access by emergency vehicles. During project construction, access to the existing surrounding land uses shall be maintained at all times, with detours used, as necessary, during road closures. The traffic control plan shall be submitted to the Sacramento County Public Works Department for review and approval before the approval of all project plans or permits.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 would reduce the significant impact associated with decreased emergency response times during construction to a less-than-significant level by requiring preparation and implementation of a construction traffic control plan that would provide for adequate emergency access during construction activities.

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The District is located in the gently rolling foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The District is characterized by residential and commercial development, a golf course, an airport, open space, and agricultural land. Numerous housing developments are present within the District and more are proposed in the future. Land surrounding the District is generally undeveloped and is used for livestock grazing.

A portion of the District is located within a SRA designated as a moderate fire hazard severity zone. The land surrounding the District is generally undeveloped, is used as grazing land, and is also rated as a moderate wildfire hazard zone (CALFIRE 2007). A portion of the District that is east of Stonehouse Road and north of SR 16, as well as the Riverview and Rancho Murieta South areas, are located within a LRA designated as a non-very high fire hazard severity zone (CALFIRE 2008).

Within a SRA, the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing fires currently falls primarily on the State. However, fire suppression services to the project site would also be provided by a local fire service district, in addition to the State, as discussed in further detail in Section 3.14, “Public Services.”

Because the project site is not located in or near an area of high fire hazard severity, and because adequate fire protection services would be provided by both the State and a local fire protection district, this impact would be less than significant.

This page intentionally left blank.

3.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. Hydrology and Water Quality. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in on- or off-site flooding?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j) Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

SURFACE WATER

The project site is adjacent to the Cosumnes River. The Cosumnes River descends southwest toward the confluence with the Mokelumne River, which is in southern Sacramento County. The majority of the Cosumnes

River watershed is sparsely populated, with several small towns located near historic mining areas and other small communities located near major highways including Rancho Murieta, Somerset, Pleasant Valley, Sloughhouse, Nashville and Herald. There are no incorporated cities located in the upper watershed and Galt is the only incorporated city in the lower watershed.

The Cosumnes River Watershed drains a total of 936 square miles. The flows are almost entirely a result of rainfall. Only 16 percent of the watershed lies above 5,000 feet. Therefore, snowmelt contributes very little to the flow. The river flows year-round in the upper watershed; however, in the lower watershed, flows are intermittent during the summer.

The Cosumnes River Watershed climate is Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The majority of the precipitation falls between November and April. Mean annual rainfall for the Cosumnes River Basin is 40 inches.

In 1999, a total of 157 appropriation rights existed on the Cosumnes River. Three significant appropriation rights have been granted: Rancho Murieta, El Dorado Irrigation District, and the Omochumne-Hartnell Water District. The majority of remaining diversions are smaller and appropriated to landowners for grazing and agriculture.

The District diverts its allocated water from the Cosumnes River at the Granlees Dam between November and May 31 of each year and pumps it into Calero, Chesbro and Clementia Reservoirs. All of the District's drinking water is treated before it is supplied to its customers.

The Cosumnes River watershed is part of the larger Sacramento River watershed. Water quality in the Sacramento River watershed is regulated through the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan sets regulatory limits on specific water quality parameters in the region, and provides guidance for particular land uses and their input to surface water quality, including land uses such as wastewater treatment plants. In addition, the Central Valley RWQCB reviews and approves National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for construction activities and municipal separate stormwater systems.

The storm drainage system for Rancho Murieta is comprised of natural swales, pipelines and flood control levees. Early in development in Rancho Murieta, storm drainage and flood control jurisdiction had been the overlapping responsibility of property owners and homeowners associations, Sacramento County and the District. In the mid 1980's, the District's latent authority to provide drainage and flood control services was exercised. The District de-annexed from the County storm drainage maintenance district and began providing drainage services to the community.

State regulations prohibit the District from discharging partially or fully treated wastewater into the Cosumnes River. The current Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR Order 5-01-124) allow the District to irrigate with recycled water on two RMCC golf courses, while prohibiting any direct recycled water runoff from entering local drainages and the Cosumnes River in order to prevent degradation of water quality in the watershed. Rancho Murieta wastewater goes to the District WWRP. Wastewater is treated to secondary levels and stored in holding reservoirs during the rainy season until the next irrigation season. Only direct rainfall is allowed to enter the holding reservoirs during storm events; stormwater is diverted away from the reservoirs through ditches, swales, and pipelines. During the next irrigation season, the stored secondary effluent is further treated to tertiary

standards before use on the golf courses. Over time it is the District's intent to supply 100% of the golf courses' irrigation demands with recycled water, even in drought and low water years.

GROUNDWATER

The District is located in the northern part of the San Joaquin hydrologic basin. More specifically, the project area is included in the Cosumnes groundwater sub-basin, as defined in Department of Water Resources (DWR) Bulletin 118.

Groundwater well measurements at Rancho Murieta indicate that, in October 2004, depth to groundwater was 16 feet below ground surface (bgs) while groundwater was encountered at 34 feet bgs at the WWRP and the groundwater gradient direction was to the southwest toward the Cosumnes River. The District maintains one monitoring well up-gradient from the WWRP and this well is used as a baseline for assessing groundwater quality around the WWRP. Water quality data from monitoring wells down-gradient from the WWRP are collected as a requirement of WDR 5-01-124 and WDR R5-2007-0109.

Groundwater was recorded at 174.78 ft above mean sea level (msl) up gradient of the seasonal storage reservoirs 1 and 2, at 146.07 ft above msl down gradient of the seasonal storage reservoir 2, and 136.49 ft above msl down gradient of the seasonal storage reservoir 1 in August 2013 (RMCSD 2013). Groundwater was also recorded at 144.80 ft above msl and 150.12 ft above msl up gradient of the WWRP, and 130.20 to 143.30 ft above msl down gradient of the WWRP. This equates to groundwater being approximately 15 ft bgs up gradient of the reservoirs and approximately 28 ft bgs down gradient of the WWRP.

3.9.2 DISCUSSION

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

CONSTRUCTION-RELATED IMPACTS

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Construction of Phases 1 and 2 of the proposed project would involve installing approximately 12,000 linear feet of new 12-inch and 10-inch diameter transmission main pipeline along existing roadways to mainly serve the Residences of Murieta Hills and Stonehouse Park and a small portion to serve Murieta Gardens. Approximately 2,000 linear feet of 6-inch diameter service pipeline would be installed along existing roadways to serve the Retreats, Riverview and Lakeview Developments, approximately 1,000 linear feet of new 6-inch diameter recycled pipeline to serve the Terrace, Highlands, River Canyon, Apartments, and Escuela Developments and the Industrial/Commercial/Residential Developments northeast of the WWRP; and construction of new pump stations at Bass lake and Lakes 16/17, and additional seasonal storage at the WWRP. The pipelines would be placed above ground, in trenches, or constructed using trenchless construction methods (either HDD, pipebursting through the old main to Residences of Murieta Hills/Stonehouse Park sites, or jack and bore). Installation of the pipeline undercrossing using trenchless methods would not alter the course of any creek, nor would it affect water quality within the project site. However, the use of trenchless construction methods, especially horizontal directional drilling, requires the use of a drilling slurry containing bentonite (a fine clay material used as a lubricant) near the surface. The bentonite is not toxic, however, it could increase turbidity and suspended sediments in the surface water if frac-out occurred. Frac-out occurs when the ground fractures during drilling and fluid escapes to the surface.

During site grading and excavation activities, bare soil would be exposed to wind and water erosion. If precautions are not taken to contain sediments, construction activities could produce sediment laden storm runoff that would exceed limits contained in the NPDES General Construction Permit applicable to this project. In addition to increased erosion potential, other construction-related pollutant sources could include leaks or spills of fluids or fuels from construction vehicles and equipment, or miscellaneous construction materials and debris. These activities could result in the exposure of soil or construction materials to rain, resulting in short-term adverse water quality impacts. Also, construction in areas of high groundwater could require dewatering with a subsequent discharge to ground surface. During construction, dewatering of the construction work area could be required if groundwater accumulates in an open trench or a jack and bore pit area. The discharge of construction dewatering could result in a source of sediment-laden water to local water ways if not properly controlled.

The remainder of pipelines would be installed within roadways, and aboveground at Van Vleck Ranch. Open trenching and construction staging would temporarily disturb these areas which could result in erosion if not properly controlled. Construction could also be a source of chemical contamination from use of alkaline construction materials (concrete, mortar, hydrated lime) and hazardous or toxic materials such as fuels and herbicides/pesticides. Because some trenchless pipeline construction methods, construction dewatering, open trenching, and construction staging could result in discharges of sediment and other pollutants to surface waters, the impact related to violation of water quality standards and degradation of water quality would be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measure HYD-1: Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Associated Best Management Practices.

For all activities disturbing 1 or more acres (including phased construction of smaller areas that are part of this larger project), the District will obtain coverage under the SWRCB's NPDES stormwater permit for general construction activity (Order 2009-0009-DWQ, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities"), including preparation and submittal of a SWPPP at the time the notice of intent is filed. The SWPPP shall address pollutant sources, non-stormwater discharges resulting from construction dewatering, best management practices, and other requirements specified in the Order. The BMPs shall include any measures included in the erosion and sediment control plans developed for the project to minimize disturbance after grading or construction. The SWPPP shall also include dust control practices to prevent wind erosion, sediment tracking and dust generation by construction equipment. The District will be responsible for overall compliance with the SWPPP, and will ensure that a copy of the approved SWPPP is maintained and available at all times at each construction site, and visual inspections and sampling and analysis are conducted in accordance with the SWPPP.

The BMPs should include, but may not be limited to:

- Temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment basins and traps, check dams, geofabric, sandbag dikes, soil stabilizers, and temporary revegetation or other groundcover shall be employed for disturbed areas, including re-seeding the pipeline alignments with native grass seed to prevent pollutants or sediment from entering stormwater runoff.

- Protection of storm drain inlets on the site and in downstream offsite areas.

- Sweeping dirt and debris from paved streets in the construction zone on a regular basis, particularly before predicted rainfall events.

- No disturbance of surfaces without erosion control measures in place between October 15 and April 15.

Mitigation Measure HYD-2: Evaluate and Implement Construction Site Dewatering Controls.

If construction dewatering is required, the District will evaluate reasonable options for dewatering management and ensure that controls on construction site dewatering are implemented during all construction dewatering activities. If possible, water generated as part of construction dewatering shall be discharged onsite such that there is no discharge to surface waters. This may be achieved by reusing the water on-site for dust control, compaction, or irrigation, and/or retaining the water on-site in a grassy or porous area to allow infiltration/evaporation. If discharge to surface waters is unavoidable, the District will obtain coverage under the SWRCB's NPDES stormwater permit for general construction activity (Order 2009-0009-DWQ, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities"), prior to commencement of construction.

Mitigation Measure HYD-3: Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan.

If drilling mud is needed during construction, the District will develop and follow procedures to prevent the mix that is used during drilling from being discharged onto the ground surface when installing pipelines using trenchless construction methods. The plan shall address how the contractor would manage pressures and the volume of lubricant used to prevent frac-out. The plan shall also address procedures to follow in the event a frac-out occurs. Drilling activities shall be visually monitored for any sign of lubricant frac-out and should frac-out occur, the contractor shall complete the following:

- Stop pumping lubrication.
- Locate the point and cause of the frac-out.
- Contain the spill to the maximum extent possible.
- Clean up the spill to the maximum extent possible.
- Wait at least two hours before pumping lubrication near the frac-out point to allow the ground to seal.
- Reduce pumping pressure and volume in the area of the frac-out.
- Notify all designated authorities that a frac-out occurred, including but not limited to CDFW.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures HYD-1, 2, and 3 would reduce the potentially significant impacts to water quality associated with construction (including staging) to less-than-significant levels by reducing soil loss and water pollution through implementation of erosion prevention, waste management, dewatering management, and frac-out prevention and containment measures.

OPERATIONS-RELATED IMPACTS

Less-than-Significant Impact. Recycled water use in California is regulated under Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3 (Section 60301 et seq., as amended) of the California Code of Regulations (Water Recycling Criteria). The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has jurisdiction of recycled water and enforcement of Title

22 regulations. The intent of these regulations is to ensure protection of public health associated with the production, distribution, and use of recycled water. For example, the regulations:

- Establish acceptable levels of constituents in recycled water for a range of uses and prescribe the means for ensuring reliability in the production of recycled water.
- Require all recycled water pipelines be installed in accordance with Title 22 California Code of Regulations, California Safe Drinking Water Act, and related laws and regulations to meet separation requirements for potable, sewer, and storm drain pipelines.
- Require backflow prevention of recycled water into public water systems and for avoiding cross-connection between the recycled and potable water systems.
- Require recycled water pipelines and appurtenances to be colored purple or distinctively wrapped in purple tape.
- Require incidental runoff to be minimized and routinely monitored.

In 2013, the District completed a Title 22 Engineering Report to establish compliance with the criteria for "disinfected tertiary recycled water" (RMCSD 2013a). Included as Appendices A and B of the Title 22 Engineering Report, respectively, were the District's recently adopted Recycled Water Standards and Recycled Water Code (District Code, Chapter 17). The Recycled Water Code sets forth rules and regulations regarding the use of recycled water in Rancho Murieta. The Recycled Water Standards define District procedures, design, work, materials, capacities, facilities, and other improvements pertaining to recycled water facilities or connections. Together, the Recycled Water Code and Recycled Water Standards establish and provide the means to enforce rules and regulations for recycled water users, for design and construction of recycled water facilities, and for the use of recycled water in accordance with federal and state criteria.

Generally, potential water quality concerns associated with recycled water are: (1) salinity; (2) nitrogen (nitrate); (3) exposure to wastewater pathogens; (4) and contaminants of emerging concern (CECs).

1) Salinity is a measure of total dissolved solids (TDS) in water. Excessive salinity can reduce the beneficial uses of water. Salinity can be affected by the use of recycled water with elevated concentrations of TDS.

2) Nitrogen is a nutrient present in recycled water that may be at a concentration that can degrade groundwater quality. When applied to cropped or landscaped land, some of the nitrogen in recycled water is taken up by the plants, lost to the atmosphere through volatilization of ammonia, denitrification, or stored in the soil matrix.

3) Pathogens are microorganisms that cause disease. Several long-term microbiological studies confirm that pathogens, including viruses, are reduced to non-detectable levels in disinfected tertiary-treated recycled water. In addition to disinfection requirements, setbacks for recycled water use areas are required by Title 22 as a means of reducing any residual pathogenic risks by coupling pathogen inactivation rates with groundwater travel time to a well or other potential exposure route (e.g. water contact activities). In general, a substantial unsaturated zone reduces pathogen survival compared to saturated soil conditions.

Setbacks also provide attenuation of other recycled water constituents through physical, chemical, and biological processes.

4) CECs include a variety of unregulated chemicals (personal care products, disinfection byproducts, and endocrine disrupting compounds and other pharmaceuticals) that have been detected in the environment and could have toxicological effects. A study completed in 2011 provided a quantitative human health risk assessment of exposure to CECs via non-potable recycled water and concluded that CECs in recycled water pose much lower risks than other common exposure pathways (Kennedy *et al.* 2012).

Similar to the State of California's *General Landscape Discharge Requirements for Landscape Irrigation Uses of Municipal Recycled Water*, Section 1.3.1, "Protection of Public Health and the Environment", the District's Recycled Water Standards require the application of recycled water to Use Areas at agronomic rates that do not exceed the water or nutrient demands of the landscape. Irrigation management plans, applicable to each recycled water use area served, are required to account for soil characteristics; recycled water characteristics (e.g., nitrogen content); specific ion toxicity, including chloride, boron, sodium, bicarbonate; requirements of the plant species being irrigated (e.g., seasonal demand, climate, nutrient requirements); climatic conditions (e.g., precipitation, evapotranspiration rate, and wind); other supplemental nutrient additions (e.g., organic and chemical fertilizers) used in the operation of the Use Areas; and management of impoundments used to store or collect recycled water.

Each Use Area, including residential homes using recycled water for front and backyard irrigation, would be required to obtain a Recycled Water Permit from the District prior to receiving recycled water. The permit describes the conditions of use, including requirements that the User follow the rules and regulations of the most recently adopted District Code and the most recently adopted Recycled Water Standards. These conditions typically would include construction inspection, cross-connection certification, User monitoring and inspection requirements, and a schedule of the hours that recycled water could be used. Users would also be required to designate a Site Supervisor that must receive training by the District and would be responsible for the installation operation, and maintenance of the onsite recycled water facilities, the prevention of cross-connections, and compliance with District Recycled Water Standards and other regulations. The District would have the authority to revoke the Recycled Water Permit at any time or modify it to reflect requirements in the District's Master Reclamation Permit. The District would also have the authority to direct the User to correct a violation or to terminate a User's recycled water service if the User is found to be in violation of its Recycled Water Permit.

The Title 22 Engineering Report also describes how recycled water use would be monitored and maintained during project implementation in order to prevent offsite runoff of recycled water during routine irrigation.

The proposed project would use recycled water to irrigate residential front and backyards, common areas, parks, greenbelts, playgrounds, athletic fields, highway and street landscaping, pastures at Van Vleck Ranch, and also for dust control. Recycled water applied to these areas would percolate into the upper root zone, successfully irrigating the landscape and pasturelands during the dry summer months. Recycled water would also be evapo-transpired by vegetation on the project site prior to percolating deeper into the underlying groundwater.

The District has completed an antidegradation analysis to demonstrate consistency with the State Water Policy 68-16, "Antidegradation Policy," which allows limited degradation of water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State of California so long as such degradation does not result in water quality less

than that prescribed by policies, such as water quality objectives. The antidegradation analysis concluded the following (RMCSD 2013b: Chapter 5.0):

1. Operation of the WWRP, including treatment ponds and seasonal storage ponds, have not caused degradation of groundwater quality.

2. Irrigation of the proposed Use Areas (RMCC's North and South Golf Courses, Van Vleck Ranch, and residential front and backyards, common areas, parks, greenbelts, playgrounds, athletic fields, and highway and street landscaping) in Rancho Murieta would use much less than 10 percent of the available assimilative capacity of the affected groundwater sub-basin for salinity.

Because recycled water would be treated to a disinfected tertiary level in compliance with Title 22 requirements for unrestricted reuse; application of recycled water would be at or below agronomic rates; appropriate irrigation schedules would be used; required setbacks would provide attenuation of recycled water constituents; oversight of design and construction of recycled water systems would be required; and User training and routine monitoring and maintenance would be implemented, nutrient and salt loading in excess of the assimilative capacity of the underlying groundwater; introduction of pathogens and CEC's to groundwater and drinking water reservoirs at levels that could have toxicological effects; and discharge of recycled water into the Cosumnes River or drinking water reservoirs from excessive runoff, ponding, or accidental spills due to pipeline damage would not likely occur. Therefore, the potential for surface water quality degradation, or degradation of groundwater would be minimized and this impact would be less than significant.

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

Less-than-Significant Impact. During construction, dewatering of the construction work area could be required if groundwater accumulates in an open trench or a jack and bore pit area. Dewatering would involve pumping groundwater out of the trench. However, temporary dewatering would not result in a substantial lowering of the local groundwater table.

Following construction, the proposed project would supply additional recycled water for landscape irrigation, which would eliminate the need for these demands being provided for by groundwater sources in the future. By doing so, the proposed project would have an overall beneficial effect on groundwater supplies.

For these reasons, the impact of the proposed project on groundwater levels would be less-than-significant impact.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Installation of the pipeline beneath road crossings for recycled water landscape irrigation would utilize trenchless methods (either HDD, pipebursting, or jack and bore).The remainder of the pipelines would be installed within roadways and existing easements during the dry season and disturbed areas

would be repaired generally to pre-construction conditions. Construction of these pipelines would not result in a substantial change to drainage patterns.

The aboveground pipelines proposed to serve the proposed Van Vleck Ranch irrigation area would not be placed in any ditches or stream courses, and although these aboveground pipelines could, to a limited extent, impede sheet flow across the fields once installed, these pipelines would be moved periodically and would not be expected to substantially alter localized drainage patterns. Because construction and operation of the proposed project would not alter the existing drainage pattern of any site or area, or alter the course of a stream or river in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on site or off site, this impact would be less than significant.

d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in on- or off-site flooding?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Installation of the pipelines for recycled water landscape irrigation beneath road crossings would use trenchless methods, which would not alter the course of any waterway. During construction, dewatering of the work area could be required if groundwater accumulates in an open trench or a jack and bore pit area. Construction near roadways, including discharge of groundwater from trench dewatering, would not result in flooding on or off site as discharge from trench dewatering would be limited and quantities would be small. The remainder of the pipelines would be installed within roadways and existing easements during the dry season and disturbed areas would be repaired generally to pre-construction conditions. Therefore, construction of these pipelines would not result in changes in the rate or amount of surface runoff.

The installation of aboveground pipelines may, to an extent, alter localized drainage patterns in the fields to be irrigated because the pipelines themselves would, to a limited extent, impede sheet flow across the fields. However, these pipelines would be moved periodically, and the pipelines would not be placed in any ditches or stream courses. Therefore, irrigation facilities would not be expected to substantially alter existing drainage patterns.

Normal operation of the recycled water program following completion of construction would not increase runoff resulting in flooding because implementation would not result in new impervious surfaces or other drainage pattern alterations that would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff. Therefore, project implementation would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems.

Because the proposed project would not substantially alter existing drainage patterns or increase runoff in a manner that would result in on- or off-site flooding, this impact would be less than significant.

e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. During construction, dewatering of the construction work area could be required if groundwater accumulates in an open trench or a jack and bore pit area. Discharge of groundwater from trench dewatering would not be expected to exceed the capacity of existing storm water drainage systems, especially if work occurs during seasonally dry months. However, construction dewatering

could result in a source of sediment-laden water to surface runoff if not properly controlled. Following construction, normal operations would not contribute increased runoff water as described in d) above.

The proposed project would also irrigate pastures at the Van Vleck Ranch but would not result in increased runoff to an existing or planned storm water collection system. Irrigation would only occur at agronomic rates in the dry summer months, and within the dates and conditions allowed under the District's WDRs. Consequently, runoff would not be expected to occur beyond the recycled water use areas or project site. While a substantial accidental release of recycled water due to pipeline leakage or breaks could result in offsite runoff of recycled water to the Cosumnes River, proposed safeguards incorporated into the project design, including design and construction oversight by the District, User training, routine maintenance and monitoring, and capping of culvert pipes during recycled water irrigation, would substantially reduce the risk of such an occurrence.

For these reasons, the proposed project is not anticipated to substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems. However, because construction dewatering during construction could result in polluted runoff, this impact is considered potentially significant.

> Mitigation Measure: Implement Mitigation Measure HYD-2, "Evaluate and Implement Construction Site Dewatering Controls."

Implementation of Mitigation Measure HYD-2 would reduce the impact associated with polluted runoff from construction dewatering to a less-than-significant level by requiring dewatering management to prevent discharge to a surface water or storm drain.

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. See discussion in a) above.

> Mitigation Measures: Implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1, "Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Associated Best Management Practices", HYD-2, "Evaluate and Implement Construction Site Dewatering Controls", and HYD-3, "Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan."

Implementation of Mitigation Measures HYD-1 through HYD-3 would reduce the impact associated with water quality degradation to a less-than-significant level by preventing discharges of pollutants to a surface water, storm drain, or groundwater during construction and operation of the proposed project.

g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

No Impact. The proposed project would include the construction of facilities to serve recycled water to residences and other users. However, the project would not include construction of any new or replacement housing. Therefore, there would be no impact.

h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The proposed project would include construction of recycled water storage tanks and pump stations, installation of above- and belowground pipelines, improvements to existing facilities at the WWRP as well as creation of new seasonal storage ponds. The only facilities that would be located within a 100-year flood hazard area, would be the aboveground pipelines needed to serve the proposed Van Vleck Ranch spray irrigation area. Because these pipelines would not impede or redirect flood flows and no other structures are proposed within a100-year flood hazard area, this impact would be less than significant.

i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

No Impact. The proposed project is not located in a dam inundation zone or near a levee. The proposed project would not expose people or structures to a risk of loss, injury or death from flooding. Therefore, no impact would occur with project implementation.

j) Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

No Impact. The proposed project site is relatively flat with rolling hills. Proposed storage tanks and booster pump stations may be located in areas with moderate to steep slopes that may or may not be subject to landslides but the likelihood of mudflows resulting from a slide in these locations is considered low. See discussion a) iv) in Section 3.6, “Geology and Soils” for further information. The proposed project is located in the Central Valley, far from the Pacific Ocean, and would not be subject to tsunamis. A seiche is an oscillation of the surface of a lake caused by ground movement, which varies in period from a few minutes to several hours. A seiche is a consideration for larger water bodies, such as the three reservoirs at the project site. However, no proposed facilities would be located adjacent to these reservoirs. For these reasons, implementation of the proposed project would not result in inundation by a seiche or tsunami.

Because the project area is not subject to tsunamis; no facilities would be located in areas that may be subject to seiches, and the likelihood of mudflows is low, there would be no impact.

This page intentionally left blank.

3.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. Land Use and Planning. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, a general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.10.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project is located in Rancho Murieta, a 3,500-acre planned community located off Jackson Road (SR 16) along the eastern border of Sacramento County approximately 25 miles east of the City of Sacramento (see Exhibit 2-1 in Chapter 2, "Project Description"). The Cosumnes River runs east to west through the south-central portion of the community.

Rancho Murieta is surrounded by a discontiguous segment of the Urban Services Boundary and the Urban Policy area of Sacramento County. The Rancho Murieta Master Plan and Rancho Murieta Planned Development (PD) Ordinance regulate land uses in Rancho Murieta. However, the *Sacramento County General Plan of 2005–2030* (General Plan) also guides development within Rancho Murieta, though to a more general level.

The Rancho Murieta Master Plan and PD Ordinance were initially approved in 1969, but have been amended several times. The PD Ordinance is automatically amended as new developments in the community are approved, to reflect the proposed uses. Therefore, the PD Ordinance is a compilation of all the zoning actions and associated conditions of approval for all projects that have occurred within the boundaries of the Rancho Murieta community.

EXISTING AND ADJACENT LAND USES

Of the 3,500 acres within the District service area, approximately 2,000 acres are developed, mostly with residential housing, including the developments of Rancho Murieta North, located east of Stonehouse Road and north of the Cosumnes River; Rancho Murieta South, located south of the Cosumnes River and northeast of SR 16; and Murieta Village Association, a mobile home community in the southwestern corner of the community (see Exhibit 2-2 in Chapter 2, "Project Description"). Although the Rancho Murieta Master Plan caps development at 5,000 units, future residential build out is currently estimated at 4,400 dwellings units.

Also located within the District are the Rancho Murieta Country Club, including two golf courses; a retail complex; the Rancho Murieta Airport and Business Park; a fire station; equestrian center; the WWRP; a water

treatment plant and three water supply reservoirs, Calero, Chesbro, and Clementia; and various park facilities and open space. Rancho Murieta Airport is a privately owned airport located in the southwestern corner of the community. The airport covers an area of 76 acres and contains two parallel asphalt runways that run in a northeast-southwest direction. The Rancho Murieta Airport houses 44 aircraft and averages 73 flights per day in 2013 (AirNav 2014a).

The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) has been designated as the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) for Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba counties. Airport Land Use Policy Plans, prepared by the ALUC, establish planning boundaries and land use compatibility standards for airports that do not have an individually-prepared Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). Currently, the Rancho Murieta Airport is the only airport in the region for which the Airport Land Use Policy Plan serves as the CLUP. Among other goals, the Airport Land Use Policy Plan is intended to ensure that no structures adversely affect navigable airspace around the airport, and to protect the safety of persons on the ground by minimizing the number of people exposed to hazards related to aircraft operations and accidents. (see Section 3.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," and Section 3.12, "Noise," for further discussion of potential conflicts with the safety and noise compatibility.)

Recycled water may be pumped to existing spray fields on Van Vleck Ranch to irrigate pasturelands just south of the District boundary and the WWRP. The current total spray field irrigation area is 97 acres and is characterized by irrigated pasture used for cattle grazing. Van Vleck Airport is a privately owned airport located adjacent to and immediately north of the proposed sprayfield. The airport contains one paved runway that runs in a northeast-southwest direction and houses one aircraft that serves the Van Vleck Ranch (AirNav 2014b).

The 4,062-acre Deer Creek Hills Preserve is located north and east of Rancho Murieta. The Deer Creek Hills Preserve is administered by the Sacramento Valley Conservancy, Sacramento County, and California State Parks. Land uses at the preserve include open space, habitat preservation, cattle grazing, and public recreation. The areas south and west of Rancho Murieta consist of scattered residences, vacant land, active and fallow agricultural fields, and cattle grazing.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY GENERAL PLAN POLICIES RELATED TO RECYCLED WATER USE

The General Plan was adopted by the County Board of Supervisors on November 9, 2011. It provides an inventory of land supply within the county, and projects the amount and location of land and density, and intensity of development that will be required to accommodate future populations and economic growth through 2030. The following policy from the Conservation Element of the General Plan (2011) regarding recycled water use applies to the proposed project:

- **Policy CO-14:** Support the use of recycled wastewater to meet non-potable water demands where financially feasible.

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS AND ZONING

While the Rancho Murieta Master Plan is a map showing designations for each area; there is no accompanying text to define the designations or to indicate what types of uses would be considered compatible with each designation. Thus, the definitions and provisions within the County's General Plan have been deferred to for the land use designations.

Lands surrounding Lakes 16/17 and Bass Lake and lands within the proposed Terrace, Highlands, and River Canyon developments where new storage tanks may be installed are designated by the Sacramento County General Plan as Low Density Residential; the WWRP is designated as Public Quasi-Public; Lookout Hill is designated as Recreation; and the Van Vleck Ranch is designated as General Agriculture (80 acres). The Sacramento County General Plan describes these land use designations as follows: (Sacramento County 2011):

- **General Agriculture.** This designation identifies areas that are generally used for agricultural purposes. The minimum allowable lot size is 80 acres and typical farming activities include dry land grain and irrigated and dry land pasture. This designation allows for one single-family dwelling unit per 80 acres.

- **Low Density Residential.** This designation provides for areas of predominantly single-family housing with some attached housing units. It allows urban densities between one and 12 dwelling units per acre. Typical low density development includes detached single family homes, duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, townhouses, lower density condominiums, cluster housing, and mobile home parks.

- **Public and Quasi-Public.** This designation establishes areas for uses such as education, solid and liquid waste disposal, and cemeteries and identifies public and quasi-public areas that are of significant size, under County jurisdiction, regional in scope, specified by State law, or have significant land use impacts.

- **Recreation.** This designation is for active public recreational use areas, including community parks, county parks, and activity areas within the American River Parkway.

All of the project components (e.g., treatment plant upgrades, storage tanks and pump stations, and pipelines) would be located within areas of Rancho Murieta zoned by Sacramento County as A-2 (Agricultural-Residential, 2-acre parcel). The A-2 zoning code is an interim agricultural holding zone. The purpose of the A-2 zone is to provide for agricultural uses for the present while reserving areas for possible future urban, recreational, or industrial uses. It is anticipated that land zoned as A-2 will ultimately be rezoned in the future to accommodate planned land uses through amendments to the Rancho Murieta PD Ordinance. Construction of public utilities is a permitted use with the A-2 zoning designation.

The land surrounding the District's boundaries, including the Van Vleck Ranch and proposed spray field, are zoned by County as AG-80 (Agricultural, 80-acre minimum). The AG-80 zoning code is used to promote long-term agricultural use, to discourage the premature and unnecessary conversion of agricultural land to urban uses, and to encourage the retention of sufficiently large agricultural lots to assure maintenance of viable agricultural units.

3.10.2 DISCUSSION

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would consist of improvements to the WWRP disinfection system; construction of new pump stations; installation of additional seasonal storage within the existing footprint of the WWRP; construction of new recycled water storage tanks and booster pump stations; refurbishment of an existing above-ground storage tank within asphalt concrete located near the top of Lookout Hill; installation of new underground pipelines along existing roadways; and installation of aboveground pipelines to serve the proposed Van Vleck Ranch sprayfield. The 500,000-gallon or two 250,000-gallon storage tanks that would

potentially be installed at an as yet to be determined location within the proposed Terrace, Highlands, or River Canyon developments would not be placed where they would divide the community. Therefore, implementing the proposed project would not physically divide an established community. No impact would occur.

b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, a general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. The County General Plan provides comprehensive guidance for growth and development in the unincorporated areas of the county, including Rancho Murieta, and the Rancho Murieta Master Plan and PD Ordinance are consistent with the County General Plan. The proposed project would be consistent with goals, objectives, and policies contained in the County General Plan, including those that address recycled water use. The Conservation Element Policy CO-14 supports the use of recycled wastewater to meet non-potable water demands where financially feasible. On July 20, 2011, the District adopted Policy 2011-07, which mandates the use of recycled water in new developments for non-domestic purposes, wherever economically and physically feasible as determined by the District's Board. In general, the lands subject to this policy are defined as undeveloped residential parcels located within the District's service area as well as existing parks, median landscaping, and commercial landscaping areas. Accordingly, the primary purpose of the proposed project is to expand the District's approved recycled water use areas to include residential landscaping for the proposed new developments of Murieta Gardens, Residences at Murieta Hills, Retreats, Lakeview, Riverview, Terrace, Highlands, River Canyon, Apartments, and Escuela and the proposed Industrial/Commercial/ Residential development northeast of the WWRP; and irrigation of Stonehouse Park. In addition, the proposed project would provide recycled water for irrigation of pastureland on Van Vleck Ranch.

As discussed above, lands surrounding Lakes 16/17 and Bass Lake and lands within the proposed Terrace, Highlands, and River Canyon developments where new storage tanks may be installed are designated by the Sacramento County General Plan as Low Density Residential; the WWRP is designated as Public Quasi-Public; and Lookout Hill is designated as Recreation. All project components would be located on land zoned as A-2 and construction of public utilities is a permitted use with the A-2 zoning designation.

The proposed project would not involve changes in the existing environment that could result in inconsistencies with the Low Density Residential, Public and Quasi-Public, or Recreation land use designations or A-2 zoning code. The new pump station at Lakes 16/17 and Bass Lake would be constructed adjacent to the District's existing facilities conveyance pipeline. Improvements to the WWRP disinfection system, construction of one new pump station, and installation of additional seasonal storage would occur within the existing footprint of the WWRP. The new recycled water storage tank and booster pump station on Lookout Hill would be located within asphalt concrete adjacent to the District's existing above-ground tank. New underground pipelines would be installed along existing roadways within the District's existing easements.

The Van Vleck Ranch is designated by the Sacramento County General Plan as General Agriculture (80 acres) and zoned AG-80. Implementation of the proposed project would support the County's land use designation and zoning of Van Vleck Ranch and promote long-term agricultural use of the property by providing recycled water for irrigation of pastureland.

Use of recycled water for landscape irrigation would not alter existing or proposed land uses in Rancho Murieta. The proposed project would serve development that the County would approve in accordance with the goals and policies of the County General Plan, consistent with land use designations shown on the County's land use diagram. Any consistency issues between the proposed project and Sacramento County land use designations and zoning codes would be issues related to land use regulations and not to a physical environmental consequence of project implementation. Therefore, any such consistency issues would not be considered a significant impact under CEQA, in and of itself. Specific impacts associated with other resource and issue areas are addressed in each technical section of this IS/MND as appropriate. These technical sections provide a detailed analysis of other relevant environmental effects resulting from proposed project implementation. No impact related to conflicts with applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations would occur.

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

No Impact. The South Sacramento County Habitat Conservation Plan (SSCHCP) is intended to provide a regional approach to issues related to urban development habitat conservation, agricultural production and open space planning. The SSCHCP is currently being prepared but it has not yet been approved (see Section 3.4, "Biological Resources," for further discussion). Therefore, no adopted or approved habitat conservation or natural community conservation plans are in effect that would apply to the proposed project. No impact would occur.

This page intentionally left blank.

3.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. Mineral Resources. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.11.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Under the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA), the State Mining and Geology Board may designate certain mineral deposits as being regionally significant to satisfy future needs. The Board's decision to designate an area is based on a classification report prepared by the California Geological Survey (CGS) (formerly the California Division of Mines and Geology) and on input from agencies and the public. The project site lies within the designated Sacramento-Fairfield Production-Consumption Region for Portland cement concrete aggregate, which includes all designated lands within the marketing area of the active aggregate operations supplying the Sacramento-Fairfield urban center.

In compliance with SMARA, CGS has established the classification system shown in Table 3.11-1 to denote both the location and significance of key extractive resources.

Portions of the Phase 1 and 2 developments where the proposed recycled water use would occur and where new recycled water facilities would be installed have been classified by Loyd (1984:Plate 7) as MRZ-3a for clay, sand, lignite, gold, copper, and zinc.

The MRZ-3a designation for clay, sand, and lignite has been assigned based on the presence of the Ione Formation. Some areas of the Ione Formation have been known to contain kaolin clay, which is formed from weathering of aluminous minerals such as feldspar, with kaolinite as its principal constituent. Kaolin is used as an anti-caking agent in processed foods and an additive to cosmetics, toiletries, and health products. It is also used as an inert carrier in some pesticides, and enhances the performance of some microbial products. In addition, pisolitic clay and clay for use in ceramic raw material have also been mined from the Ione Formation. One of the most important clay resource areas in California is located southeast of Rancho Murieta. Portions of the Ione Formation have also been known to produce commercial grade specialty sand and lignite. Specialty sand is utilized for purposes other than as an ingredient for aggregate, ballast, or fill. Lignite is a carbonaceous material that is intermediate in grade between peat and subbituminous coal. The Ione Formation represents the only source of montan wax (an extraction product of lignite) in the U.S. (Loyd 1984:19-22.)

Table 3.11-1
California Geological Survey Mineral Land Classification System

Classification	Standard Mineral Land Classification Descriptions	Description of MRZ Categories for Metallic and Industrial Minerals in Nonurban Areas
MRZ-1	Areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence	Areas where available geologic information indicates there is little likelihood for the presence of mineral resources.
MRZ-2	Areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists	MRZ-2a: Areas underlain by demonstrated mineral reserves where geologic data indicate that significant measured or indicated resources are present. MRZ-2a areas contain discovered mineral deposits that represent either measured or indicated reserves as determined by such evidence as drilling records, sample analysis, surface exposure, and mine information.
		MRZ-2b: Areas underlain by inferred mineral resources where geologic information indicates that significant inferred resources are present. MRZ-2b areas contain discovered deposits that represent either inferred reserves or deposits that are presently regarded as subeconomic.
MRZ-3	Areas containing mineral deposits, the significance of which cannot be evaluated from existing data	MRZ-3a: Areas underlain by geologic settings within which undiscovered mineral resources similar to known deposits in the same producing district or region may be reasonably expected to exist (hypothetical resources). Land areas classified MRZ-3a possess geologic characteristics that are favorable for the occurrence of specific mineral deposits.
		MRZ-3b: Areas that contain undiscovered mineral resources that occur either in known types of deposits in favorable geologic settings where mineral discoveries have not been made, or in types of deposits as yet unrecognized for their economic potential (speculative resources). Land areas classified as MRZ-3b are underlain by geologic settings that appear to be favorable environments for the occurrence of specific mineral deposits.
MRZ-4	Areas where available data are inadequate for placement in any other mineral resource zone	Areas where geologic information does not rule out either the presence of absence of mineral resources.

Note: MRZ = Mineral Resource Zone

Source: Loyd 1984:12-17

The MRZ-3a designation for gold, copper, and zinc has been assigned based on the presence of the Gopher Ridge Volcanics and Copper Hill Volocanics. These deposits contain iron sulfides (mainly pyrite) mixed with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and precious metals. In locations where these minerals have been mined, ore grades have commonly yielded an average of 2-5 percent copper, 2-15 percent zinc, 1-2 percent lead, 2-5 ounces per ton (oz/ton) silver, and 0.01-0.05 oz/ton gold. (Loyd 1984:24-25.)

The Sacramento County General Plan (Sacramento County 2011:Conservation Element Figure 1) indicates that portions of the District are located in areas containing potential kaolin clay deposits.

3.11.2 DISCUSSION

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The use of recycled water, either for landscape or pasture irrigation, would have no impact related to the loss of availability of mineral resources. However, construction of the conveyance pipeline along Stonehouse Road would occur in the Ione Formation (Wagner et al. 1987), which has been classified as MRZ-3a for clay, sand, and lignite. Construction of (1) the new pump station and conveyance pipeline extension of the North Golf Course conveyance pipeline; (2) the new conveyance pipeline along Alameda Drive, and (3) and the new conveyance pipeline along SR 16, would all occur in the Gopher Ridge Volcanics (Wagner et al. 1987), which has been classified as MRZ-3a for gold, copper, and zinc. The proposed water storage tank that may be needed to serve the Terrace, Highlands, and River Canyon developments also has the potential to be sited in the Gopher Ridge Volcanics. The MRZ-3a classification means that although specific mineral deposits have not been identified, mineral resources similar to known deposits in the region may be reasonably expected to exist. However, installation of the proposed pipelines would occur within 30 feet of the centerline of existing roadways; the new pump station would take up an area approximately 40 feet by 40 feet; and the new storage tanks serving the Terrace, Highlands, and River Canyon developments could take up an area approximately 100 feet by 60 feet. Therefore, the new facilities would not interfere with access to any mineral resources, and this impact would be less than significant.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

Less-than-Significant Impact. As stated previously, the Sacramento County General Plan (Sacramento County 2011:Conservation Element Figure 1) indicates that portions of the District are located in areas containing potential kaolin clay deposits (i.e., the Ione Formation). As discussed in a) above, construction of the conveyance pipeline along Stonehouse Road would occur in the Ione Formation (Wagner et al. 1987). However, installation of the proposed pipeline would occur within 30 feet of the centerline of the existing roadway. Therefore, the new facilities would not interfere with access to any mineral resources, and this impact would be less than significant.

This page intentionally left blank.

3.12 NOISE

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. Noise. Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.12.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

BASICS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACOUSTICS AND VIBRATION

Sound, Noise, and Acoustics

Sound is the mechanical energy of a vibrating object transmitted by pressure waves through a liquid or gaseous medium (e.g., air). Noise is defined as sound that is unwanted (i.e., loud, unexpected, or annoying). Acoustics is the physics of sound.

The amplitude of pressure waves generated by a sound source determines the perceived loudness of that source. A logarithmic scale is used to describe sound pressure level in terms of decibels (dB). The threshold of human hearing (near-total silence) is approximately 0 dB. A doubling of sound energy corresponds to an increase of 3 dB. In other words, when two sources at a given location are each producing sound of the same loudness, the resulting sound level at a given distance from that location is approximately 3 dB higher than the sound level produced by only one of the sources. For example, if one automobile produces a sound pressure level of 70 dB when it passes an observer, two cars passing simultaneously do not produce 140 dB; rather, they combine to produce 73 dB.

The perception of loudness can be approximated by filtering frequencies using the standardized A-weighting network. There is a strong correlation between A-weighted sound levels (expressed as dBA) and community response to noise. All noise levels reported in this section are in terms of A-weighting.

As discussed above, doubling sound energy results in a 3-dB increase in sound. In typical noisy environments, noise-level changes of 1–2 dB are generally not perceptible by the healthy human ear; however, people can begin to detect 3-dB increases in noise levels. An increase of 5 dB is generally perceived as distinctly noticeable and a 10-dB increase is generally perceived as a doubling of loudness.

The following are the sound level descriptors most commonly used in environmental noise analysis:

- **Equivalent sound level (L_{eq})**: An average of the sound energy occurring over a specified time period. In effect, the L_{eq} is the steady-state sound level containing the same acoustical energy as the time-varying sound that actually occurs during the same period. The 1-hour, A-weighted equivalent sound level ($L_{eq[h]}$) is the energy average of A-weighted sound levels occurring during a 1-hour period.

- **Maximum sound level (L_{max})**: The highest instantaneous sound level measured during a specified period.

- **Day-night average level (L_{dn})**: The energy average of A-weighted sound levels occurring over a 24-hour period, with a 10-dB penalty applied to A-weighted sound levels occurring during nighttime hours (10 p.m.–7 a.m.).

Sound from a localized source (i.e., point source) propagates uniformly outward in a spherical pattern, and the sound level attenuates (decreases) at a rate of 6 dB (hard ground)[1] to 7.5 dB (soft ground)[2] for each doubling of distance from a point/stationary source. Roadways and highways and, to some extent, moving trains consist of several localized noise sources on a defined path; these are treated as "line" sources, which approximate the effect of several point sources. Sound levels attenuate at a rate of 3 dB for each doubling of distance from a line source. Therefore, noise from a line source attenuates less with distance than noise from a point source with increased distance.

Groundborne Vibration

Groundborne vibration is energy transmitted in waves through the ground, and attenuates at a rate of approximately 6 to 9 VdB for each doubling of distance from the source (FTA 2006: 12-11). A reduction rate of 6 VdB per doubling of distance was used in this study. This approach considers only the attenuation from geometric spreading and tends to provide for a conservative assessment of vibration level at the receiver.

Vibration is an oscillatory motion that can be described in terms of the displacement, velocity, or acceleration. Vibration is typically described by its peak and root-mean-square (RMS) amplitudes. The RMS value can be considered an average value over a given time interval. The peak vibration velocity is the same as the "peak particle velocity" (PPV), generally presented in units of inches per second. PPV is the maximum instantaneous positive or negative peak of the vibration signal and is generally used to assess the potential for damage to buildings and structures. The RMS amplitude is typically used to assess human annoyance to vibration.

[1] Any highly reflective surface in which the phase of the sound energy is essentially preserved upon reflection; examples include water, asphalt and concrete. (FHWA, 2011)

[2] Any highly absorptive surface in which the phase of the sound energy is changed upon reflection. (FHWA, 2011)

EXISTING NOISE CONDITIONS

As described in Chapter 2, "Project Description," the project is located in Rancho Murrieta, an unincorporated community in Sacramento County, California. The project is generally located off Jackson Road (SR 16) along the eastern border of Sacramento County approximately 25 miles east of the City of Sacramento. The District is an independent special district formed in 1982 to provide essential services to the community. The District's service area is nearly contiguous with the boundaries of the Rancho Murieta community (see Exhibit 1-1). Of the 3,500 acres within the District service area, approximately 2,000 acres are developed, mostly with residential housing, but also including the RMCC golf courses, a retail complex, the Rancho Murieta Airport and Business Park, a fire station, equestrian center, the WWRP; three water supply reservoirs, Calero, Chesbro, and Clementia; and various park facilities and open space. Rancho Murieta Airport and Van Vleck Airport are located within two miles of the project boundaries (Exhibit 3.12-1).

Noise-sensitive land uses closest to project improvement areas include single family residences, golf courses, open space and natural areas, and natural water areas (Exhibit 2-4). Ambient short term (15 minutes) noise levels were measured at seven noise sensitive locations within the proposed project area, on Wednesday, March 19, 2014, as shown in Table 3.12-1 and (Exhibit 3.12-1). Noise measurements were conducted in locations near the existing noise sources (Murieta Parkway, Stonehouse Road, and Jackson Road), that would also be directly exposed to the planned activities and improvements under the proposed project. As shown, measured short term noise levels ranged from 47 dBA L_{eq} to 55 dBA L_{eq} throughout the community. Given the rural/agricultural nature of the land surrounding the project area, ambient noise levels are expected to be quite low—at or below 55 dBA L_{eq}, 50 dBA L_{eq}, and 45 dBA L_{eq} during the daytime, evening, and nighttime hours, respectively.

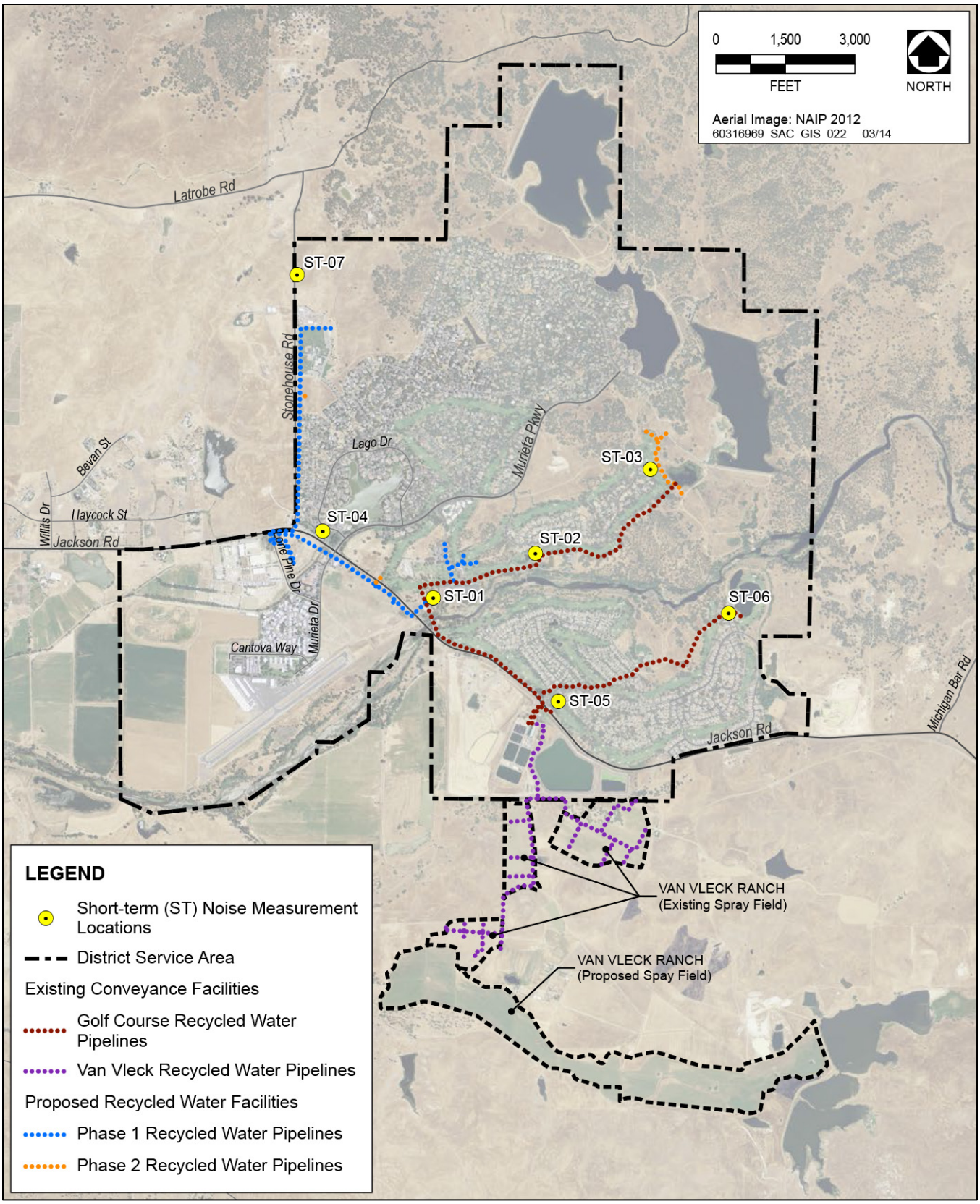
Table 3.12-1
Measured Short Term Noise Levels

Location	Date	Time	Duration	L_{eq}, dBA	L_{50}, dBA	L_{max}, dBA
ST-01	19-Mar-14	13:56:08	15 Minutes	48.9	47	65.2
ST-02	19-Mar-14	14:19:51	15 Minutes	46.6	41.5	63.1
ST-03	19-Mar-14	14:48:13	15 Minutes	47.0	40.5	66.2
ST-04	19-Mar-14	15:17:37	15 Minutes	54.5	48.9	81.6
ST-05	19-Mar-14	15:49:30	15 Minutes	52.2	50.2	64.6
ST-06	19-Mar-14	16:17:56	15 Minutes	40.7	37.2	55.7
ST-07	19-Mar-14	16:45:45	15 Minutes	54.3	47.3	67.5

Notes: dBA = A-weighted decibels; Leq = Equivalent Noise Level; L_{max} = Maximum Noise Level; L_{50} = The median noise level, or level exceeded 50% of the time.

Source: Data compiled by AECOM, 2014

The measured short-term noise levels represent average hourly daytime noise levels at noise sensitive locations close to project improvement areas, and are consistent with the expected typical daytime noise levels of 55 dBA L_{eq} or lower in areas with this type of land use pattern.



Source: AECOM 2014

Exhibit 3.12-1 **Noise Measurement Locations**

APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND ORDINANCES ADDRESSING NOISE AND VIBRATION

California Department of Transportation

The California Department of Transportation has developed guidelines for assessing the significance of vibration produced by transportation and construction sources (Table 3.12-2). These thresholds address the subjective reactions of people to both short-term vibration (e.g., from temporary construction activities) and long-term/permanent vibration (e.g., from transit operations).

Table 3.12-2
California Department of Transportation Guidelines on Potential Criteria for Vibration Annoyance

Human Response	Impact Levels, VdB re: 1 µin/sec (PPV, in/sec)	
	Transient Sources	Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Barely perceptible	80 (0.040)	68 (0.010)
Distinctly perceptible	96 (0.250)	80 (0.040)
Strongly perceptible	107 (0.900)	88 (0.100)
Severe	114 (2.000)	100 (0.400)

Notes: µin/sec = microinches per second; in/sec = inches per second; PPV = peak particle velocity; VdB = vibration decibels

Transient sources create a single isolated vibration event, such as blasting or drop balls. Continuous/frequent intermittent sources include impact pile drivers, pogo-stick compactors, crack-and-seat equipment, vibratory pile drivers, and vibratory compaction equipment.

Source: Caltrans 2004

Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans

The Sacramento Area Council of Governments develops and maintains comprehensive land use plans (CLUPs), also known as airport land use compatibility plans or simply land use compatibility plans, for the county. These plans are intended to protect public health and safety and ensure compatible land use in areas around public-use airports. Airport land use commissions work with cities and counties to ensure consistency between local land-use plans and CLUPs for areas surrounding public-use airports.

Airport Land Use Policy Plans establish planning boundaries and land use compatibility standards for airports not having an individually-prepared CLUP. Currently, the Rancho Murieta Airport is the only airport in the region for which the Policy Plan serves as a CLUP.

The latest Airport Land Use Policy Plan was adopted in December 1988, and amended in December 1992. Until such time as a specific Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) is prepared for an airport subject to ALUC law, this plan will serve as the basis for determining the compatibility of General Plans, Specific Plans, Zoning Ordinances, Building Standards, project proposals, and any other activity needing a compatibility determination (County, 1992). Chapter II (FINDINGS, POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION), Section C (AIRPORT NOISE RESTRICTION AREA) of the Airport Land Use Policy Plan establishes various land use compatibility criteria for new projects affected by aircraft noise, including a “Compatible” limit of 60 to 65 dB CNEL for single family residences, and compatible limit of 80 dB for golf courses, open space and natural areas, and natural water areas, which would be applicable to the project.

Sacramento County General Plan

The goals presented in the Sacramento County General Plan Noise Element are to: 1) protect the citizens of Sacramento County from exposure to excessive noise, and 2) protect the economic base of Sacramento County by preventing incompatible land uses from encroaching upon existing planned noise-producing uses. The General Plan defines a noise-sensitive outdoor area as the primary activity area associated with any given land use at which noise sensitivity exists. Noise sensitivity generally occurs in locations where there is an expectation of relative quiet, or where noise could interfere with a given activity. For example, a residential backyard would be considered a primary activity area since loud noise (from the outside) could interfere with the ability to engage in normal conversation.

The Noise Element of the Sacramento County General Plan establishes noise exposure criteria to aid in determining land use compatibility by defining the limits of noise exposure for sensitive land uses.

- NO-6. Where a project would consist of or include non-transportation noise sources, the noise generation of those sources shall be mitigated so as not to exceed the interior and exterior noise level standards of Table 3.12-4 at existing noise-sensitive areas in the project vicinity.

- NO-7. The "last use there" shall be responsible for noise mitigation. However, if a noise-generating use is proposed adjacent to lands zoned for uses which may have sensitivity to noise, then the noise generating use shall be responsible for mitigating its noise generation to a state of compliance with the Table 3.12-3 standards at the property line of the generating use in anticipation of the future neighboring development.

- NO-8. Noise associated with construction activities shall adhere to the County Code requirements. Specifically, Section 6.68.090(e) addresses construction noise within the County.

- NO-9. In the case of existing residential uses, sensitive outdoor areas shall be mitigated to 60 dB L_{dn}, when possible, through the application of feasible methods to reduce noise levels. If 60 dB L_{dn} cannot be achieved after the application of all feasible methods of reducing noise, then noise levels up to 65 dB L_{dn} will be allowed.

- NO-13. Where noise mitigation measures are required to satisfy the noise level standards of this Noise Element, emphasis shall be placed on the use of setbacks and site design to the extent feasible, prior to consideration of the use of noise barriers.

Sacramento County Municipal Code

The Sacramento County Noise Control Ordinance, Chapter 6.68.090, *Exemptions,* establishes exemptions to the Chapter 6.68.070 exterior noise exposure limits. Specifically, Section 6.68.090(e) exempts construction noise based on the following.

> Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, demolition, paving or grading of any real property, provided said activities do not take place between the hours of 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. on weekdays and Friday commencing at 8 p.m. through 7 a.m. Saturday; Saturdays commencing at 8 p.m. through 7 a.m. on Sunday and on Sunday after the hour of 8 p.m. Provided, however, when an unforeseen or unavoidable condition occurs during a construction project and the nature of the project necessitates that work in process be continued until a specific phase is completed, the contractor or owner shall be allowed to

continue work after 8 p.m. and to operate machinery and equipment necessary until completion of the specific work in progress can be brought to conclusion under conditions which will not jeopardize inspection acceptance or create undue financial hardship for the contractor or owner.

Table 3.12-3
Summary of Non-Transportation Noise Level Standards – Sacramento County Noise Element of the General Plan

New Land Use	Noise Level – L_{50}/L_{max} (dB)		
	Outdoor Area		Interior
	Daytime	Nighttime	Day and Night
All residential	55/75	50/70	35/55
Transient lodging	55/75	---	35/55
Hospitals and nursing homes	55/75	---	35/55
Theaters and auditoriums	---	---	30/50
Churches, meeting halls, schools, libraries, etc.	55/75	---	35/60
Office buildings	60/75	---	45/65
Commercial buildings	---	---	45/65
Playgrounds, parks, etc.	65/75	---	---
Industry	60/80	---	50/70

Notes:

The standards shall be reduced by 5 dB for sounds consisting primarily of speech or music, and for recurring impulsive sounds. If the existing ambient noise level exceeds the standards, then the noise level standards shall be increased at 5 dB increments to encompass the ambient.

Interior noise level standards are applied within noise-sensitive areas of the various land uses, with windows and doors in the closed positions.

Outdoor activity areas of non-residential facilities are not commonly used during nighttime hours.

Hospitals are often noise-generating uses. The exterior noise level standards for hospitals are applicable only at clearly identified areas designated for outdoor relaxation by either hospital staff or patients.

Where median (L_{50}) noise level data is not available for a particular noise source, average (L_{eq}) values may be substituted for the standards of this table provided the noise source in question operates for at least 30 minutes of an hour. If the source in question operates less than 30 minutes per hour, then the maximum noise level standards shown would apply.

Therefore, it is assumed that noise produced by construction activities occurring between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. on weekdays and between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. on weekends would be exempt from Sacramento County's noise level criteria.

Rancho Murieta Association Non-Architectural Rules

The Rancho Murieta Association Non-Architectural Rules, Chapter XII, *Construction Controls and Rules*, Section 6, *Work Hours and Days*, establishes work hours and days during which improvement activities may be conducted within residential areas.

> Improvement activity and commercial landscaping shall not commence prior to 7:00 a.m. or past 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday**.** Work on Sunday and on the following holidays will not be permitted: New Year's Day, President's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and the following Friday, and Christmas Day.

3.12.2 DISCUSSION

a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

No Impact. Project construction activities could cause short-term potentially significant noise impacts to nearby noise-sensitive receptors. The Sacramento County Noise Ordinance exempts construction activities occurring during the daylight hours of 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday, from established noise standards. The Rancho Murieta Non-Architectural Rules require construction activities to occur between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday, and between 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday. Construction activities are not permitted under these rules on Sunday and certain holidays. As stated in Chapter 2, "Project Description," proposed project construction activities would be conducted in compliance with the noise exempt hours for construction identified in the Sacramento County Noise Ordinance and the Ranch Murieta Non-Architectural Rules, where applicable. Therefore, no impact associated with temporary, direct, and indirect construction noise would occur.

CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC

Less-than-Significant Impact. Sacramento County employs the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model (FHWA RD-77-108) for the prediction of traffic noise levels. The FHWA model was used to estimate the construction traffic noise levels for the project. The FHWA model is the analytical method currently favored for traffic noise prediction by most state and local agencies, including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The model is based upon the CALVENO noise emission factors for automobiles, medium trucks and heavy trucks, with consideration given to vehicle volume, speed, roadway configuration, distance to the receiver, and the acoustical characteristics of the site. Based on the County traffic counts, current daily traffic volumes along Stonehouse Road and Jackson Road are 2,235 vehicles and 16,424 vehicles, respectively. Also, current daily traffic volume along Murieta Parkway is 3,000 vehicles. Project construction would not require more than a few vehicles for workers, and for deliveries of materials to and from all the project improvement sites. Although the anticipated activities would not be expected to approach 500 daily trips, to provide a conservative estimate of potential impacts, the addition of 500 daily trips was evaluated. When added to the existing traffic volumes, as shown in Table 3.12-4, project-related construction traffic for improvements under both phases could increase traffic noise levels by as much as 0.1 dB to 0.9 dB along the roads within and surrounding the project site.

As presented in the Regulatory Section above, noise-sensitive land uses (i.e., residential) are generally compatible with exterior traffic-related noise exposure not exceeding 60 dB L_{dn}. Where it is not possible to reduce exterior traffic noise exposure to 60 dB L_{dn} or less by incorporating a practical application of the best available noise-reduction technology, an exterior traffic-related noise level of up to 65 dB L_{dn} would be allowed. As shown in Table 3.12-4, noise levels along Stonehouse Road, Jackson Road, and Murieta Parkway would not increase beyond 65 dB L_{dn}, with the addition of construction-related project traffic. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

Table 3.12-4
Construction Traffic Noise: Existing Traffic Plus Construction Traffic

Roadway	From	To	Calculated Noise Levels at 100 feet, L_{dn} dBA		
			Existing	Existing + Construction	Increase
Stonehouse Road	SR 16	Latrobe Road	57.0	57.9	0.9
SR 16	East of Murieta Parkway	Murieta Parkway	64.6	64.7	0.1
Murieta Parkway	SR 16	End of Murieta Parkway	51.9	52.6	0.7

Notes: dBA = A-weighted decibels; Ldn = Day-Night Average Level.

Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014 (see Appendix A)

PUMP STATIONS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT

Less-than-Significant Impact. A new 200,000 gallon storage tank along with a 700 gallon per minute (gpm) booster pump station would be installed on 0.5 acres at Lookout Hill to store and deliver recycled water to the developments located in the northwest corner of Rancho Murieta. Also, a new pump station would be constructed at the WWRP to serve the North Golf Course, and a new 1,000 gpm pump station would be installed at Lakes 16/17 to convey recycled water to the Lakeview and Riverview developments for residential landscape irrigation, and then discharge the remaining recycled water into Lakes 10/11.

Pump station noise levels would be affected by pump vibration noise, piping vibration noise caused by pressure pulsation from the pump or other transmitted vibrations, flow in piping, pumping station acoustic characteristics, inlet stream in wet well, and pump cavitation. Pipe bends, branches, and valves cause disturbances in the flow, in which may also emit noise.

Noise control for pump station design depends on location, type, and layout of the station components. The most significant sources of noise associated with pump stations are emergency generators, ventilation equipment, and, in some cases, motor or pump operations. Of these, the emergency generator is most significant.

Noise levels from pumps would be approximately 77 dBA at 50 feet, and from generators, noise levels would be 82 dBA at 50 feet (see Table 3.12-5). Combined noise levels from a station could therefore reach 83 dBA at 50 feet. The nearest on-site sensitive receptors to new pump stations would be located approximately 400 – 1000 feet from station locations, resulting in an unshielded noise level of approximately 58 to 65 dBA L_{eq}. As stated in Table 3.12-3, if the source in question operates less than 30 minutes per hour, then the maximum noise level standards shown would apply. Assuming the pump stations would operate less than 30 minutes per hour, the noise level exposure from the pump stations would be less than the applicable daytime standard of 75 dB L_{max} and night time standard of 70 dB L_{max}, and this impact would be less than significant.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Less-than-Significant Impact. The operation of the WWRP and maintenance of proposed pipelines and pump stations would not significantly contribute to ambient noise levels, as the daily trips associated with this type of activity would be less than the actual construction traffic trips. Therefore, noise levels resulting from these activities would not significantly increase the current noise levels or adversely affect sensitive receptors. This impact would be less than significant.

Table 3.12-5 Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels	
Equipment Item	Typical Maximum Noise Level (dB) at 50 Feet
Earthmoving	
Backhoes	80
Bulldozers	85
Front Loaders	80
Graders	85
Paver	85
Roller	85
Scrapers	85
Tractors	84
Slurry Trencher	82
Dump Truck	84
Pickup Truck	55
Materials Handling	
Concrete Mixer Truck	85
Concrete Pump Truck	82
Crane	85
Man Lift	85
Stationary Equipment	
Compressors	80
Generator	82
Pumps	77
Impact Equipment	
Compactor	80
Jack Hammers	85
Impact Pile Drivers (Peak Level)	95
Pneumatic Tools	85
Rock Drills	85
Other Equipment	
Concrete Saws	90
Vibrating Hopper	85
Welding Machine / Torch	73
Notes: dB = decibels Noise levels are for equipment fitted with properly maintained and operational noise control devices, per manufacturer specifications. Sources: Bolt, Beranek and Newman Inc. 1981, FTA 2006:12-6	

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less-than-Significant Impact. Groundborne vibration associated with the proposed project is limited to vibration generated during construction activities. Project construction–related vibration would result from the use of heavy earth-moving equipment for area clearing, grading, and excavation. These activities would produce a vibration level of approximately 87 vibration decibels (VdB) (0.089 inch per second PPV) at a distance of 25 feet (which is the reference vibration level for operation of a large bulldozer [FTA 2006; Caltrans 2004]). The distance between proposed construction activities and the closest acoustically sensitive uses would be approximately 400 feet. Assuming a standard reduction of 6 VdB per doubling of distance, the project-related construction vibration level at the closest sensitive receptors would be approximately 63 VdB. As shown in Table 3.12-2, this level of groundborne vibration is barely perceptible to most people (Caltrans 2004). Also, maintenance, or operation of the proposed project would not use equipment that produces groundborne vibration or that would increase ambient groundborne noise levels. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The project would not alter the local environment, such as by increasing the noise production/exposure associated with existing, permanent sources of noise from roadways in the project area. However, the project would include maintenance, or operation activities, and new pump stations as permanent sources of noise.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Maintenance or operation of the proposed project would not use equipment that would produce noise levels in excess of ambient noise levels, and this impact would be less than significant.

PUMP STATIONS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT

Noise control for pump station design depends on location, type, and layout of the station components. The most significant sources of noise associated with pump stations are emergency generators, ventilation equipment, and, in some cases, motor or pump operations. Of these, the emergency generator is most significant.

As previously described in b), combined noise levels from a station could reach 83 dBA at 50 feet. The nearest on-site sensitive receptors could be located approximately 400 to 1000 feet from the new station locations, resulting in an unshielded noise level of approximately 65 dBA L_{eq}, which is above the ambient noise level of 55 dBA L_{eq}. Therefore this impact would be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Provide Noise Shielding for Pump Stations

The District will design the proposed pump stations with shielding, as needed, to achieve noise levels below 55 dBA at 50 feet.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact related to noise from operation of pump stations and associated equipment to a **less-than-significant** level because noise levels would not exceed ambient noise levels at nearby sensitive receptors.

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Ambient noise levels at the existing rural residential properties in the project vicinity are expected to be approximately 55 dBA, 50 dBA, and 45 dBA $L_{eq[h]}$, respectively, during the daytime (7 a.m.–7 p.m.), evening (7 p.m.–10 p.m.), and nighttime (10 p.m.–7 a.m.) hours. Measured noise levels at sensitive receptor locations closest to project improvement areas ranged from 47 dBA L_{eq} to 55 dBA L_{eq} (Table 3.12-1), which is consistent with daytime noise levels expected in the project area.

Construction would involve activities such as site preparation, grading, excavation, and site restoration. The activities would vary with project components (e.g., WWRP upgrades, storage tanks and pump stations, and pipelines). Staging areas would be located at the WWRP and immediately adjacent to construction disturbance areas within the District's right-of-way. Typical construction equipment necessary to implement improvements to the WWRP facilities and to construct new facilities and transmission pipelines needed to store and convey recycled water to the new use areas would include backhoes, graders, trenchers, cranes, haul trucks, water trucks, compactors, excavators, side-booms, and pipe bending machines. Calculated noise levels from this equipment would be about 87 dBA L_{eq}, at 50 feet from the construction sites. With an attenuation rate of 7.5 dB per doubling of distance from the source, construction activities located within approximately 900 feet of daytime noise-sensitive receptors could result in noise levels in excess of the ambient level of 55 dBA L_{eq}.

Noise levels in excess of 65 dBA $L_{eq[h]}$ (+10 dB above the measured ambient level of 55 dB) would be considered a significant impact. This significance threshold, based on the *Interim Construction Noise Guideline* prepared by Australia's Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW (2009), is considered appropriate for temporary noise exposure like that caused by short-term construction activities. With an attenuation rate of 7.5 dB per doubling of distance from the source, noise-sensitive receptors within approximately 350 feet of construction activities could experience noise levels in excess of 65 dBA L_{eq}. However, this represents a worst-case, conservative scenario for potential noise exposure because noise attenuation associated with shielding from intervening structures and topography is not considered, and all construction equipment included in the construction noise calculation would not be operating at the same time in the same location.

As shown in Table 3.12-4, project-related construction traffic could increase traffic noise levels by as much as 0.1 dB to 0.9 dB along the roads within and surrounding the project site. A significant noise level increase relative to roadway noise sources is defined as follows:

Pre-Project (Ambient) Noise Environment (L_{dn})	Significant Increase
Less than 60 dB	5+ dB
60-65 dB	3+ dB
Greater than 65 dB	1.5+ dB

The increases from project construction traffic are less than 1 dB. Therefore, traffic noise exposure at the closest noise-sensitive receptors (residences) to these roadways would not significantly increase beyond the existing noise levels as a result of the construction traffic.

Because some noise-sensitive receptors, particularly along Stonehouse Road, could be within 350 feet or less of construction activities, construction-generated noise could result in ambient noise levels in excess of the 65 dBA L_{eq} ambient noise threshold at these receptors. Therefore, this impact would be potential significant.

Mitigation Measure NOI-2: Implement Feasible Noise Abatement Measures for Construction Equipment

The District will require its contractors to implement feasible noise abatement measures for noise-producing equipment. These may include, but may not be limited to the following actions:

- Plan noisier operations during times of highest ambient noise levels.
- Keep noise levels relatively uniform; avoid excessive and impulse noises. Operate equipment so as to minimize banging, clattering, buzzing, and other annoying types of noises, especially near residential and other noise sensitive areas.
- Turn off idling equipment.
- Provide upgraded mufflers, acoustical lining or acoustical paneling for noisy equipment, including internal combustion engines.
- To the extent feasible, configure the construction site in a manner that keeps noisier equipment and activities as far as possible from noise sensitive locations and nearby buildings.
- Use construction equipment manufactured or modified to reduce noise and vibration emissions, such as electric instead of diesel-powered equipment.

Implementing Mitigation Measure NOI-2 would reduce temporary and short-term ambient noise impacts associated with construction to a less-than-significant level because noise abatement measures would reduce construction equipment noise levels.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The project area is located within the area of influence for the Rancho Murieta (Sacramento County, December 1993), and project activities (Lookout Hill storage tank and booster pump station) would occur northeast of and within approximately 0.2 miles of this Airport. The project would not change the project site's current exposure to noise generated from aircraft and would not result in the addition of any noise-sensitive receptors. Project construction workers would be exposed to typical noise levels from heavy construction equipment during their daily activities, which would be substantially louder than noise from aircraft operations at Rancho Murieta Airport. As required by OSHA, construction workers would use hearing protection as needed for heavy equipment use to provide hearing protection during project construction. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose workers or people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels from aircraft overflights or other activities associated with the Rancho Murieta Airport and there would be no impact.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The project area is located within the area of influence for the Rancho Van Vleck Airport, a private air strip that serves Van Vleck Ranch (Sacramento County, December 1993). However, the private airstrip is no longer being actively used and has been out of service since the passing of Stan Van Vleck in2000 (Crouse, pers. comm., 2014). Therefore, no impact would occur.

3.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. Population and Housing. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing homes, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.13.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

POPULATION

The proposed project is located in Rancho Murieta along the eastern border of unincorporated Sacramento County. Rancho Murieta is a 3,500-acre planned community located off Jackson Road (State Route [SR] 16) and approximately 25 miles east of the City of Sacramento. In 2010, approximately 5,488 people resided in Rancho Murieta (U.S. Census Bureau 2014).

Sacramento County has experienced population growth in the recent past, with the most population growth occurring within the incorporated cities of Elk Grove and Rancho Cordova (Sacramento County 2013). California Department of Finance (DOF) estimates that Sacramento County's total population increased from 1,223,499 in 2000 to 1,418,788 in 2010, or a 16% increase over the 10-year period (DOF 2012). Approximately 40% (554,554 persons) resided in the unincorporated areas of the county and 60% (864,234 persons) resided in the incorporated cities (DOF 2012).

As of January 1, 2013, Sacramento County's total population increased to 1,445,806 persons with 40% (564,657 persons) residing in the unincorporated areas of the county and 60% (881,149 persons) residing in incorporated cities (DOF 2013a). The population in Sacramento County is expected to increase to 2,191,508 by 2060 (DOF 2013b). This represents an increase of 52% over the 2013 estimated population.

HOUSING

According to the DOF, the total number of housing units in Sacramento County was 555,932 in 2010, with an average household size of 2.71 persons per unit. Approximately 71% of these housing units were attached and detached single-family homes (DOF 2013a).

As of January 1, 2013, the number of households in Sacramento County was 559,806, with an average household size of 2.75 persons (DOF 2013a). The bulk of new housing construction has occurred in the City of Elk Grove followed by the cities of Folsom and Galt (Sacramento County 2013).

Of the 3,500 acres within the District service area, approximately 2,000 acres are developed, mostly with residential housing, including the developments of Rancho Murieta North, located east of Stonehouse Road and north of the Cosumnes River; Rancho Murieta South, located south of the Cosumnes River and northeast of SR 16; and Murieta Village Association, a mobile home community in the southwestern corner of the community (see Exhibit 2-2 in Chapter 2, "Project Description"). Although the Rancho Murieta Master Plan caps development at 5,000 units, future residential build out is currently estimated at 4,400 dwellings units. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that 2,436 housing units were located in Rancho Murieta in 2010.

3.13.2 DISCUSSION

a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would consist of improvements to the WWRP disinfection system, construction of the new pump station, and installation of additional seasonal storage within the existing footprint of the WWRP; construction of a new recycled water storage tank and pumping station and refurbishment of an existing above-ground tank within asphalt concrete located at the top of Lookout Hill; and installation of new pipelines along existing roadways. Construction activities would require between four and 20 construction workers, and while the source of the construction labor force is unknown at this time, workers would likely come from the local labor pool and union hiring halls. The District would require four additional full-time employees to support the expanded recycled water program. It is anticipated that these four positions would be filled by workers from the local labor pool.

The primary purpose of the proposed project is to expand the District's approved recycled water use areas to include residential landscaping for the Murieta Gardens, Residences at Murieta Hills, Retreats, Lakeview, Riverview, Terrace, Highlands, River Canyon, Apartments, and Escuela developments and the proposed Industrial/Commercial/ Residential development northeast of the WWRP; and irrigation of Stonehouse Park.

As discussed in Section 3.10, "Land Use and Planning," local land use decisions are within the jurisdiction of Sacramento County, which has adopted a general plan consistent with state law. The *Sacramento County General Plan of 2005–2030* (2011) provides an overall framework for growth and development in the county, including Rancho Murieta. Because the proposed project would not involve constructing new homes or businesses, it would not directly induce population growth. Rather, the proposed project would accommodate growth already approved in the Sacramento County General Plan. In addition, the proposed project would not increase population growth in the surrounding region because it would not result in the provision of new recycled water supply infrastructure that could be used to serve new development beyond that currently projected for the District. Consequently, implementation of the proposed project would not affect current and/or planned population growth patterns or growth rates within Rancho Murieta or Sacramento County and would not affect the population goals as outlined in the County General Plan. No impact would occur.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing homes, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would consist of improvements to the WWRP disinfection system, construction of the new pump station, and installation of additional seasonal storage within the existing footprint of the WWRP; construction of a new recycled water storage tank and pumping station and refurbishment of an existing above-ground tank within asphalt concrete located at the top of Lookout Hill; and installation of new pipelines along existing roadways. None of these project components would affect existing housing in Rancho Murieta. Therefore, implementing the proposed project would not displace existing housing or necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No impact would occur.

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. For the reasons described in the response to item b) above, implementation of the proposed project would not displace a substantial number of people or necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No impact would occur.

This page intentionally left blank.

3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. Public Services. Would the project:				
a) 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 times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☒	☐	☐
Police protection?	☐	☒	☐	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.14.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

FIRE AND POLICE PROTECTION

Fire protection in Rancho Murieta is provided by the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District. One station, Station No. 59 is located in the community at 7210 Murieta Drive (Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District 2014). The Sacramento County Sheriff, Central Division, South Bureau provides police protection services from its James L. Noller Safety Center located at 15160 Jackson Road.

SCHOOLS

Rancho Murieta is served by the public schools in the Elk Grove Unified School District. Students attend Cosumnes River Elementary School at 13580 Jackson Road in Sloughhouse, Joseph Kerr Middle School at 8865 Elk Grove Boulevard in Elk Grove, and Elk Grove High School at 9800 Elk Grove-Florin Road in Elk Grove.

PARKS

Recreational facilities in Rancho Murieta include parks, bike trails and open space, the golf courses and tennis courts of the RMCC, and an equestrian center. Stonehouse Park is located on Stonehouse Road just north of the proposed Escuela development (see Exhibit 2-4) and includes baseball and soft ball fields, a playground and other typical park amenities, Bike trails and open space include the Deer Creek Hills Preserve just north of the community, and bike trails around Chesbro Reservoir and Clementia Reservoir.

3.14.2 DISCUSSION

a) 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 times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

FIRE AND POLICE PROTECTION

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The Rancho Murieta community would continue to be served by the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District and Murieta Police Department. Because the project would not include new structures, such as housing or businesses, or indirectly increase housing or businesses in the project vicinity, it would not increase the demand for fire protection, police protection, or other emergency services. However, as discussed in Section 3.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials" and Section 3.16, "Transportation/Traffic," project construction (particularly trenching) would temporarily interfere with emergency access because roadways in the project vicinity, such as SR 16 and Stonehouse Road, would be affected intermittently during installation of underground pipelines. These construction activities could result in temporary lane closures, increased truck traffic, and other roadway effects that could interfere with, or slow down emergency vehicles, temporarily increasing response times and impeding existing services. Therefore, this impact is considered potentially significant.

> Mitigation Measure: Implement Mitigation Measure HAZ-2, "Prepare and Implement a Construction Traffic Control Plan."

Implementation of the mitigation measure above would reduce the significant impact associated with increased response times during construction to a less-than-significant level by requiring preparation and implementation of a construction traffic control plan that would provide for adequate emergency access during construction activities.

SCHOOLS, PARKS, AND OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES

No Impact. The project does not propose new housing and would not generate new residents or students. Therefore, the project would not increase demands for school services or park facilities. There would be no impact.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures PUB-1 would reduce the significant impact associated with temporarily interfering with emergency access during construction to a **less-than-significant** level by requiring preparation and implementation of a construction traffic control plan that would provide for adequate emergency access during construction activities.

3.15 RECREATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. Recreation. Would the project:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.15.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Sacramento County encompasses 15,000 acres of land with a variety of recreational opportunities that include regional parks, open spaces, bike trails, and historical sites (Sacramento County 2014a). The county includes 32 major recreational areas, such as the Deer Creek Hills Preserve located just north of Rancho Murieta, approximately two miles north of the proposed project. The Preserve includes 4,060 acres of rangeland, oak woodlands, grasslands and seasonal creeks, and is co-owned by Sacramento County Regional Parks and the Sacramento Valley Conservancy (Sacramento County 2014b). Recreational opportunities in Rancho Murieta also include bike trails such as the loop trail around Chesbro Reservoir and the trail adjacent to Clementia Reservoir that are both located less than a quarter of a mile from the proposed project.

Rancho Murieta's two golf courses, North Golf Course and South Golf Course, are located in the central and southern areas of the community. Both golf courses are managed by RMCC which is located at 7000 Alameda Drive, Rancho Murieta, just north of SR 16. The existing recycled water system pipelines run underneath the southern portion of the North Golf Course and the central portion of the South Golf Course.

3.15.2 DISCUSSION

a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Increases in overall permanent demand for recreational facilities typically are associated with substantial population increases, either because new residences have been constructed or because a major job generator has been created that would indirectly increase the number of residents in an area. The proposed project would expand the District's approved recycled water use areas, as well as, improve the WWRP disinfection system, install additional seasonal storage and pumping capacity, and construct conveyance facilities. The proposed project would not include any new residences. As local residents or visitors, construction workers may use local parks and recreational facilities; however, the limited number of workers needed for the project would not cause the demand for such facilities to increase substantially, thus accelerating the facilities' physical deterioration. Implementing the proposed project would not result in a

substantial increase in demand for recreational facilities, nor would it adversely affect existing recreational resources in a permanent manner. Furthermore, any effects on the use of these facilities would be minor, temporary, and short-term, and would not cause the use of other recreation facilities to increase; therefore, the project would not have any long-term substantial effects on recreational facilities and uses. Existing recreational uses would not be permanently altered.

Although the proposed project would not result in the physical deterioration of any parks or recreational facilities, construction-related activities could temporarily affect the North Golf Course and South Golf Course by requiring the temporary closure of affected areas of the golf course. Although construction is expected to be confined to paved or disturbed areas within the golf course, access to cart paths and other facilities may be temporarily impaired. Because the proposed project could affect course operations, this impact is considered potentially significant.

Mitigation Measure REC-1: Coordinate with Rancho Murieta Country Club (RMCC) Prior to Construction.

The District shall coordinate with RMCC at least 30 days prior to construction activities that could affect golf course operations, including access to the course and course play. Measures to minimize disruption to golf course operations could include, but may not be limited to:

- Providing notification of scheduled construction activities in highly visible locations within the golf courses (e.g., clubhouse, pro shop) at least 15 days prior to initiation of the work.
- When construction is taking place on the golf course, conducting daily preconstruction meetings between the District contractor and the RMCC manager to minimize disruptions to golf course operations.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure REC-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact associated with access to areas within the golf course during construction to a less-than-significant level by requiring coordination with the RMCC prior to construction to minimize disruptions to golf course operations.

b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact. The proposed project does not include the construction or expansion of new recreational facilities and adverse physical effects on the environment are not anticipated. Therefore, no impact would occur with project implementation.

3.16 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. Transportation/Traffic. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.16.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

As noted in Chapter 2.0, "Project Description," the majority of the project area is located within the District boundary; Van Vleck Ranch is located outside of the District boundary to the south. The project area includes various land uses, including single-family residential, commercial, agricultural, municipal (water supply reservoirs, WTP, and WWRP), and recreational (e.g., RMCC and its two golf courses, parks).

It is anticipated that personnel, equipment, and imported materials would reach the project area via Jackson Road SR 16, Murieta Parkway, Camino Del Lago, Alameda Drive, Stonehouse Road, and Van Vleck Road. The functions of these roadways are briefly described below.

- **SR 16:** SR 16 is a regional east-west facility running from Route 20 in Colusa County to Route 49 just outside Plymouth in Amador County. In the project vicinity, SR 16 provides two travel lanes in each direction.

- **Murieta Parkway:** Murieta Parkway functions as a north-south collector roadway, running from SR 16 in the south to Camino Del Lago in the north. In the project vicinity, Murieta Parkway provides two travel lanes in each direction.

- **Camino Del Lago:** Camino Del Lago functions as a north-south collector roadway, extending south from Puerto Drive. In the project vicinity, Camino Del Lago provides one travel lane in each direction.

- **Alameda Drive:** Alameda Drive functions as a north-south local roadway, extending south from Murieta Parkway. In the project vicinity, Alameda Drive provides one travel lane in each direction.

- **Stonehouse Road:** Stonehouse Road functions as a north-south collector roadway, running from SR 16 in the south to Latrobe Road in the north. In the project vicinity, Stonehouse Road provides one travel lane in each direction.

- **Van Vleck Road:** Van Vleck Road functions as a north-south local / rural roadway, extending south from SR 16. In the project vicinity, Van Vleck Road provides one travel lane in each direction.

The County of Sacramento considers Level of Service (LOS) A through E to be acceptable operating conditions for intersections or roadways in urban areas, and LOS A through D acceptable for intersections or roadways in rural areas. The Rancho Murieta Community lies within the Sacramento County urban policy area. According to the Caltrans Transportation Corridor Concept Report, under existing conditions SR 16 in the vicinity of Rancho Murieta operates at LOS 'E' (Caltrans 2012). Annual average daily traffic volumes on SR 16 are 16,500 west of Murieta Parkway, and 11,600 east of Murieta Parkway (Caltrans 2014).

The community of Rancho Murieta has a single distinct public transit operator within its corporate boundaries; a bus service run by Amador Transit. There are two bus stops within the community; Rancho Murieta South (on Murieta South Pkwy) and Murieta Parkway North (corner of Murieta and Lago Dr.). The bus service runs from downtown Sacramento through Rancho Murieta to the Sutter Hill Transit Station in Sutter Creek (Amador County).

3.16.2 DISCUSSION

a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The purpose of the project is to expand the District's approved recycled water use areas, and includes improvements to the WWRP disinfection system, installation of additional seasonal storage and pumping capacity, and construction of conveyance facilities. Project components would be located within the District's easements and would not alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the population. The expanded recycled water program would require no more than 4 new FTEs and would generate a minimal number of new permanent trips on local roadways resulting from the requirement for inspections of customers' recycled water system components once every four years. As such, buildout and implementation of the proposed project is not expected to substantially affect the surrounding transportation network on a permanent basis. However, it

should be noted that construction-related activities and equipment could temporarily cause a minor increase in traffic on the surrounding local road network.

As described in Chapter 2.0, "Project Description," project construction would involve activities such as site preparation, grading, excavation, and site restoration. Staging areas would be located at the WWRP and immediately adjacent to construction disturbance areas within the District's existing easements. Typical construction equipment necessary to implement improvements to the WWRP facilities and to construct new facilities and transmission pipelines needed to store and convey recycled water to the new use areas would include backhoes, graders, trenchers, cranes, haul trucks, water trucks, compactors, excavators, side-booms, and pipe bending machines. The proposed project would require multiple professionals to operate this heavy equipment. Assumptions for the overall duration of project construction by phase, as well as the number of daily truck and worker trips, is detailed in Table 3.16-1.

Table 3.16-1
Construction Duration and Vehicular Activity of Proposed Phase 1 and 2 Improvements

Improvements		Duration (months)	Daily Truck Trips	Daily Worker Trips
Phase 1:				
1.1	WWRP Disinfection System	6	40	8
1.2	North Golf Course and Van Vleck Pump Stations	4	10	6
1.3	Lakes 16 and 17 Pump Station	4	10	4
1.4	Lookout Hill Storage Tanks and Booster Pump Station (250 cubic yards = 13 truck trips, 26 one-way truck trips)	12	26	11
1.5	Transmission Mains to Murieta Gardens, Lookout Hill, Stonehouse Park, and Residences of Murieta Hills	6 (each)	10	20
1.6	Transmission Mains to the Retreats, Riverview, and Lakeview	6 (each)	2	20
1.7	Bass Lake Pump Station (250 cubic yards / tank x 2 tanks = 25 truck trips, 50 one-way truck trips)	12	50	12
Phase 2:				
2.1	Seasonal Storage Expansion at WWRP	18	3	10
2.2	Transmission Mains to Industrial/Commercial/Residential, Apartments, Escuela, River Canyon, Highlands, and Terrace (135 cubic yards = 7 truck trips, 14 one-way truck trips)	6 (each)	16	20
Van Vleck Ranch:				
2.3	Van Vleck Ranch – 20,000 linear feet of six inch pipe, K-line distribution	2	6	10

Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2014

The proposed project would be constructed over approximately 50 months for Phase 1, and over approximately 26 months for Phase 2. Construction-related traffic would be spread over the duration of the construction schedule and therefore, would be minimal on a daily basis. However, materials would need to be brought to the site from sources within the Sacramento County area and would use SR 16 to deliver these materials. The proposed project may generate up to 296 total daily truck trips (i.e., 148 inbound trips and 148 outbound trips) on SR 16 over the duration of Phase 1 construction. However, it should be noted that since these truck trips would be spread over the course of at least a day or more, their effect on traffic operations during peak traffic periods would be minimal.

Additionally, the proposed project may generate up to 162 total daily worker trips (i.e., 81 inbound trips and 81 outbound trips) over the duration of Phase 1 construction. However, given that these workers would be dispersed amongst the various project construction sites, and all Phase 1 sites may not be under construction at the same time, their overall effect on the transportation network would be minimal.

The proposed project may generate up to 50 total daily truck trips (i.e., 25 inbound trips and 25 outbound trips) on SR 16 over the duration of Phase 2 construction. However, it should be noted that since these truck trips would be spread over the course of at least a day or more, their effect on traffic operations during peak traffic periods would be minimal. Additionally, the proposed project may generate up to 80 total daily worker trips (i.e., 40 inbound trips and 40 outbound trips) over the duration of Phase 2 construction. However, given that these workers would be dispersed amongst the various project construction sites, and all Phase 2 sites may not be under construction at the same time, their overall effect on the transportation network would be minimal.

Thus, the proposed project is not expected to generate significant vehicle trips or significantly increase the amount of vehicle miles traveled over existing conditions. Minor increases in traffic are expected during each construction period, but such increases would be short term and temporary. No long term increases in traffic would result from implementation of the proposed project. This is considered a less-than significant impact.

b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

Less-than-Significant Impact. As discussed above, any increase in traffic resulting from construction of the proposed project would be short term and temporary. Phase 1 construction may generate up to 296 total daily truck trips and 162 total daily worker trips, and Phase 2 construction may generate up to 50 total daily truck trips and 80 total daily worker trips. However, since truck trips would be spread over the course of at least a day or more, their effect on traffic operations during peak traffic periods would be minimal. Also, since workers trips would be dispersed amongst the various project construction sites, and it is unlikely all project sites would be under construction at the same time, their overall effect on the transportation network would be minimal. Because the proposed project is not expected to generate significant vehicle trips, the project is not expected to exceed either individually or cumulatively, LOS standards established by the County. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the proposed project would add sufficient trips to local roadways to degrade levels of service below acceptable standards. This is considered a less-than-significant impact.

c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

No Impact. The proposed project would not result in any changes in air traffic patterns, increase air traffic levels, or a change in location that would result in substantial safety risks. Therefore, no impact would occur with project implementation.

d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No Impact. The proposed project would not result in alterations to existing public roadways, and the safety of the public transportation network would not be affected. Project operation would not result in any change in land

uses, and therefore would not alter the compatibility of uses served by the public roadway network. Therefore, there would be no impact to hazards resulting from design features.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Construction-related traffic would be spread over the duration of the construction schedule and therefore, would be minimal on a daily basis. Project components would be located within the District's easements and would not alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the population, and existing fire, police, and medical services would be sufficient to respond to potential emergencies.

Nevertheless, project construction (particularly trenching) would temporarily interfere with emergency access. As roadways in the project vicinity, such SR 16 and Stonehouse Road, would be affected intermittently during installation of underground pipelines. Ongoing construction activities could result in temporary lane closures, increased truck traffic, and other roadway effects that could interfere with, or slow down emergency vehicles, temporarily increasing response times and impeding existing services. This impact is considered potentially significant.

> Mitigation Measure: Implement Mitigation Measure HAZ-2, "Prepare and Implement a Construction Traffic Control Plan."

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the significant impact associated with decreased emergency response times during construction to a less-than-significant level by requiring preparation and implementation of a construction traffic control plan that would provide for adequate emergency access during construction activities.

f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Project construction (particularly trenching) would temporarily decrease the performance of transit services through the Rancho Murieta community, as roadways in the project vicinity would be affected intermittently during installation of underground pipelines. Ongoing construction activities could result in temporary lane closures, increased truck traffic, and other roadway effects that could interfere with, or slow down transit services. This impact is considered potentially significant.

> Mitigation Measure: Implement Mitigation Measure HAZ-2, "Prepare and Implement a Construction Traffic Control Plan."

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the significant impact associated with decreased transit performance during construction to a less-than-significant level by requiring preparation and implementation of a construction traffic control plan that would provide for adequate transit service during construction activities.

This page intentionally left blank.

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. Utilities and Service Systems. Would the project:				
a) Exceed 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 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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

As noted in Section 2.0, "Project Description," services provided by the District include water supply collection, treatment and distribution; wastewater collection, treatment, and reuse; storm drainage collection and disposal; flood control; security; and solid waste collection and disposal. The District was formed in 1982 by State Government Code 61000 to provide these essential services in Rancho Murieta. The existing WWRP's secondary and tertiary treatment facilities are designed to treat up to 3.0 MGD respectively. However, the capacity of the overall tertiary treatment process is limited to 2.3 MGD due to limitations associated with the existing disinfection system. The wastewater treatment process utilizes a series of aerobic/anaerobic ponds followed by a tertiary treatment process. The tertiary process utilizes the dissolved air floatation process, followed by filtration and contact with chlorination for disinfection.

Wastewater discharges at Rancho Murieta are controlled by the Central Valley RWQCB. Reuse of the treated wastewater currently takes place on the two golf courses and Van Vleck Ranch. Reclaimed water used for the irrigation of parks, playgrounds, schoolyards, and the golf course, must meet the requirements of Title 22,

Division 4 of the California Code which require an adequately oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered, and disinfected wastewater, which is the standard the District's reclaimed water meets (RMCSD 2014a).

Prior to the mid 1980's, storm drainage and flood control jurisdiction had been the overlapping responsibility of property owners and homeowners associations, Sacramento County, and the District. However, after the mid-80's, the District de-annexed from the County storm drainage maintenance district and began providing drainage services to the community. The current storm drainage system for Rancho Murieta is comprised of natural swales, pipelines, and flood control levees. Significant storm drainage facilities within the community include natural drainage courses which convey seasonal run-off, 100-year flood protection along the Cosumnes River, perennial storm drainage detention basins, and scattered marsh and wetland areas. In addition, small to large diameter pipelines and pump station convey runoff to the ditches and river. While the District is responsible for maintenance of the bottoms of natural drainage courses, ditches and canals, and underground pipe systems and detention basins, individual property owners or the homeowners associations are responsible for maintenance of the open space above the ditch bottom and debris removal in the streets and gutters.

As of November of 2005, residential garbage, recycling and green waste services have been provided by the District, through a contract with California Waste Recovery Systems (CWRS). The nearest solid waste disposal facility to the project area is the Kiefer Landfill located at 12701 Kiefer Boulevard, Sloughhouse, CA; approximately 6 miles west of the WWRP. This landfill is owned and operated by Sacramento County and receives up to 900,000 tons of waste annually. Currently only occupying 250 acres, this landfill is permitted to occupy up to 660 acres (Sacramento County 2014).

The District has a utility easement to access meters, service connections, collection systems, and drainage facilities for water, sewer, or drainage purposes within Rancho Murieta (RMCSD 2014b). The District has a blanket utility easement on all public roads that typically includes 12.5 feet from the centerline on the either side of the road but can vary up to 30 feet from the centerline on either side of the roadway (Crouse, pers. comm., 2014). Within District's easement for sewer and water lines includes 6.5 feet on either side of the centerline of the roadways.

Other utility easements include electricity and gas. Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) provides electricity to Rancho Murieta, and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides gas service. In addition, there may also be below-ground phone and cable lines within or adjacent to the roadways.

3.17.2 DISCUSSION

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Less-than-Significant Impact. The proposed project would include disinfection system improvements at the WWRP to meet WDR and Title 22 standards for reuse of treated wastewater to be supplied for residential front and backyard irrigation; and irrigation of parks, greenbelts, playgrounds, athletic fields, common areas, and commercial and street landscaping associated with planned future development; as well as for dust control throughout the District's service area; and for pasture irrigation.

Because WWRP improvements would be designed to meet applicable WDRs and reuse requirements, the proposed project would not cause the WWRP to exceed RWQCB requirements, and this impact would be less than significant.

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?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The primary objective of the proposed project is to expand the District's approved recycled water use areas, and construct needed improvements, including WWRP disinfection system upgrades, additional seasonal storage and pumping capacity, and conveyance facilities to supply recycled water to the proposed reuse areas. No new homes or businesses that would increase demand for wastewater treatment, conveyance, and distribution facilities in the District are proposed as part of the project. Rather, the proposed project facilities would be designed to support demand for non-potable water associated with future development in the community. While proposed project facilities would not in and of themselves increase demand for additional wastewater treatment, conveyance, or distribution facilities, construction and operation of the proposed facilities would have potential impacts related to Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Noise, Public Services, Recreation, and Transportation/Traffic. Therefore, this impact would be potentially significant. The physical effects associated with construction and operation of the WWRP improvements and recycled water systems (i.e., related to air quality, hydrology and water quality, biological resources, etc.) are addressed throughout this Initial Study.

> Mitigation Measures: Implement Mitigation Measures AES-1, AQ-1 through AQ-4, BIO-1 through BIO-8, CUL-1 through CUL-3, GEO-1, GEO-2, HAZ-1, HAZ-2, HYD-1 through HYD-3, NOI-1, NOI-2, and REC-1.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure UTIL-1 would reduce the potentially significant impacts associated with project construction and operation to a less-than-significant level for the reasons stated in Sections 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 3.12, 3.14, 3.15, and 3.16.

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?

No Impact. The proposed project would not result in changes to existing stormwater facilities or require the construction of new facilities. No significant adverse environmental effects associated with new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities would result from the project; therefore, no impact would occur.

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

No Impact. Existing water entitlements and resources would be sufficient to accommodate the proposed project's minor temporary and short-term water needs during construction. No water would be needed during operation of the project. The proposed project would instead have a beneficial impact on water supply since the reuse of treated wastewater for irrigation of residential and commercial landscaping parks and medians associated with

future planned developments, and existing golf courses and irrigated pastureland would reduce the projected demand for surface water supplied by the Cosumnes River or other sources. Therefore, there would be no impact.

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that 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?

No Impact. The project would not generate wastewater, but would instead provide a beneficial reuse for tertiary treated wastewater. Therefore, the project would not result in inadequate wastewater treatment capacity. Therefore, no impact would occur.

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less-than-Significant Impact. During construction, there would be a temporary increase in solid waste disposal (e.g. excess segments of PVC pipe) associated with construction wastes. Construction debris and excess material requiring disposal in a landfill would be hauled off-site to Kiefer Landfill. Following completion of construction, the proposed project would not require landfill service and thus would not affect landfill capacity. Project operation would not generate solid waste. This impact would be less than significant.

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

No Impact. The proposed project would comply with all relevant federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, no impact would occur.

3.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. Mandatory Findings of Significance.				
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Authority: Public Resources Code Sections 21083, 21083.5.

Reference: Government Code Sections 65088.4.
Public Resources Code Sections 21080, 21083.5, 21095; *Eureka Citizens for Responsible Govt. v. City of Eureka* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 357; *Protect the Historic Amador Waterways v. Amador Water Agency* (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th at 1109; *San Franciscans Upholding the Downtown Plan v. City and County of San Francisco* (2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 656.

3.18.1 DISCUSSION

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The analysis conducted in this IS concludes that the proposed project with mitigation would not have a significant effect on the environment. As evaluated in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources," construction of the proposed project could have potential adverse effects on special-status plants (i.e., Tuolumne button-celery, Sanford's arrowhead) and wildlife species (i.e., California tiger salamander, valley elderberry longhorn beetle, and western pond turtle); foraging and nesting habitat for species such as Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and nesting raptors and songbirds; federally protected waters (i.e., ponds, canal, Arkansas Creek) and possible wetlands (i.e., roadside ditches); and oak trees. However, with

implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-8 included in Section 3.4, these potentially significant impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level by protecting special-status plants and wildlife species, protecting wetlands and drainages, and complying with the Sacramento County Tree Preservation Ordinance.

As discussed in Section 3.5, "Cultural Resources," the proposed project could disturb undiscovered subsurface cultural remains or uncover unknown or undocumented prehistoric burials. Implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-3 would reduce potentially significant impacts on prehistory to less-than-significant levels by halting construction activities if any cultural materials or human remains are discovered until it is determined if the cultural material or prehistoric burial should be avoided, preserved, or recovered.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Construction of the proposed project would result in temporary impacts that would be primarily limited to the project site. Although impacts related to resources such as air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and traffic would contribute to regional impacts, these impacts when combined with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the project vicinity would not be cumulatively considerable.

As discussed in item c) in Section 3.3, "Air Quality," the proposed project would exceed the SMAQMD significance thresholds for NOx emissions and projects that would exceed these thresholds would be considered significant on a project level and would also be considered to contribute a cumulatively considerable amount of pollutants to regional emissions. Implementation of Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-4 would reduce the proposed project's construction-related NOx emissions below the SMAQMD threshold of significance by implementing applicable SMAQMD basic construction emission control practices, providing a comprehensive inventory of off-road construction equipment, developing a plan to reduce construction-related NO_X and PM emissions, and paying SMAQMD's off-site emission mitigation fee, if needed. Therefore, impacts related to a cumulatively considerable net increase of criteria pollutants would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

As discussed in this IS, the proposed project would result in less-than-significant impacts or no impacts on the following areas: agriculture and forestry resources, greenhouse gas emissions, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, and utilities and service systems. Furthermore, mitigation measures have been included in this IS that would reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level in the following areas: aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, public services, recreation, and traffic and transportation. Therefore, all impacts would be less than significant or would be reduced to a less-than-significant level through incorporation of required mitigation measures, and the proposed project would not make a cumulatively considerable incremental contribution to significant cumulative adverse impacts on those resource areas. The incremental effects of the proposed project would not be cumulatively considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. This impact would be less than significant.

c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed throughout this IS, construction and operation of the proposed project would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. The proposed project is intended to expand the District's recycled water use areas. This IS evaluates the potential impacts to water quality associated with the application of recycled water within the proposed new use areas, along with the potential construction- and operations-related impacts of proposed facilities required to treat, store, and convey recycled water to the new reuse areas.

Mitigation measures are provided to reduce the proposed project's potentially significant effects on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, public services, and traffic and transportation to a less-than-significant level. Thus, construction and operation of the proposed project would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. This impact would be less than significant.

This page intentionally left blank.\

4 REFERENCES CITED

4.1 CHAPTER 1, "INTRODUCTION"

No references cited.

4.2 CHAPTER 2, "PROJECT DESCRIPTION"

Rancho Murieta Community Services District. 2007 (August). *Operations and Management Plan for Temporary Spray Fields.* Rancho Murieta, CA. Prepared by HydroScience Engineers. Sacramento, CA.

———. 2010 (May). *Delivery and Use of Recycled Water at the Rancho Murieta Country Club.* Rancho Murieta, CA. Prepared by HydroScience Engineers. Sacramento, CA.

———. 2013a (December). *Report of Wastewater Discharge*. Rancho Murieta, CA. Prepared by AECOM. Sacramento, CA.

———. 2013b (September). *Wastewater Reclamation Plant Operations and Maintenance Manual.* Rancho Murieta, CA. Original prepared by Creegan + D'Angelo Consulting Engineers. San Jose, CA.

———. 2013c. *Reclaimed Water Contingency and Response Plan*. Revised October 21, 2013. Rancho Murieta, CA.

———. 2013d (December). *Title 22 Engineering Report.* Rancho Murieta, CA. Prepared by AECOM. Sacramento, CA.

———. 2014. About Rancho Murieta Community Services District. Available: http://www.ranchomurietacsd.com/about/index.php. Accessed January 31, 2014.

RMCSD. *See* Rancho Murieta Community Services District.

4.3 CHAPTER 3, "ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST"

4.3.1 SECTION 3.1, "AESTHETICS"

California Department of Transportation. 2011. California Scenic Highway Mapping System. Sacramento County. Available at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/index.htm. Last updated September 7, 2011. Accessed March 25, 2014.

Caltrans. *See* California Department of Transportation.

4.3.2 SECTION 3.2, "AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES"

FMMP. 2010. Important Farmland for Sacramento County, California, 2010 release. California Department of Conservation, Farmland Monitoring and Mapping Program (FMMP). Available: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/2008/. Accessed October 6, 2011.

Department of Conservation. 2009. GIS data for Williamson Act Program within Sacramento County. Available: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/WA/Map%20and%20PDF/CALIFORNIA%20WILLIAMSON%20ACT/Total%20WA%20GIS%20to%202009/shapefile/. Accessed September 8, 2010.

———. 2013 (October). *The California Land Conservation Act 2012 Status Report: The Williamson Act.* Division of Land Resource Protection. Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/lca/stats_reports/Pages/index.aspx. Accessed March 21, 2014.

DOC. *See* California Department of Conservation.

4.3.3 SECTION 3.3, "AIR QUALITY"

ARB. *See* California Air Resources Board.

California Air Resources Board. 2005 (April). *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective.* Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/landuse.htm. Accessed March 28, 2014.

———. 2013. Mobile Source Emission Inventory. Available: http://www.arb.ca.gov/msei/msei.htm. Last updated in September 2013. Accessed March 28, 2014.

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District. 2013a (April). *Guide to Air Quality Assessment in Sacramento County*. Published in December 2009; revised September 2010, April 2011, May 2011, and April 2013. Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.airquality.org/ceqa/ceqaguideupdate.shtml. Accessed March 28, 2014.

SMAQMD. *See* Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District.

4.3.4 SECTION 3.4, "BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES"

Baldwin, B. G., D. H. Goldman, D. J. Keil, R. Patterson, T. J. Rosatti, and D. H. Wilken (eds.). 2012. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*, second edition. Berkeley: University of California Press.

California Native Plant Society. 2014. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants. Available: http://cnps.site.aplus.net/cgi-bin/inv/inventory.cgi/Home. Accessed March 13, 2014.

California Natural Diversity Database. 2014 (March 18). Results of electronic records search. Sacramento: California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch.

CNDDB. *See* California Natural Diversity Database.

CNPS. *See* California Native Plant Society.

County of Sacramento Department of Environmental Review and Assessment. 2007. *Supplemental Final Environmental Impact Report. Riverview: Extension of Time of a Tentative Subdivision Map*. Control Number: 04-XSP-0168. Sacramento, CA.

Hickman, J. C. (ed.). 1993. *The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

Rancho Murieta Association. 2004. *Rancho Murieta Association Tree Preservation Policy.* Drafted May 4, 2004; adopted by Board of Directors October 19, 2004; effective October 19, 2004.

Rancho Murieta Community Services District. 2007 (June). *Initial Study with Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Temporary Recycled Water Irrigation Project.* Rancho Murieta, CA. Prepared by EIP Associates, a Division of PBS&J, Sacramento, CA.

———. 2014. *Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Rancho Murieta Community Services District Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project.* Prepared by HDR, Inc., Folsom, CA.

RMCSD. *See* Rancho Murieta Community Services District.

Sacramento County Planning Department. 2011 (November). *Sacramento County General Plan of 2005–2030.* Amended November 9, 2011. Sacramento, CA.

Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee. 2000 (May 31). *Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley*.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1999 (July 9). *Conservation Guidelines for the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle.* Sacramento, CA: Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office.

———. 2013. Endangered Species Lists. Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office, Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es_species/Lists/es_species_lists-form.cfm. Last updated December 19, 2013. Accessed March 13, 2014.

———. 2003 (October). *Interim Guidance on Site Assessment and Field Surveys for Determining Presence or a Negative Finding of the California Tiger Salamander*. Sacramento, CA.

USFWS. *See* U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

4.3.5 SECTION 3.5, "CULTURAL RESOURCES"

Dupras, D. 1999. *Mineral Land Classification: Portland Cement Concrete-Grade Aggregate and Kaolin Clay Resources in Sacramento, County, California.* Open-File Report 99-09. Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

Elsasser, A. B. 1978. Development of Regional Prehistoric Cultures. In *Handbook of North American Indians,* Volume 8. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Helley, E. J., and D. S. Harwood. 1985. Geologic Map of the Late Cenozoic Deposits of the Sacramento Valley and Northern Sierran Foothills, California. Map MF-1790. U.S. Geological Survey.

Hoover, M. B., and D. E. Kyle. 1990. *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

Piper, A. M., H. S. Gales, H. E. Thomas, and T. W. Robinson. *Geology and Ground-Water Hydrology of the Mokelumne Area, California.* Water-Supply Paper 780. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey.

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. 1995. Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Nonrenewable Paleontologic Resources—Standard Guidelines. *Society of Vertebrate Paleontology News Bulletin* 163:22–27.

————. 1996. Conditions of Receivership for Paleontologic Salvage Collections (Final Draft). *Society of Vertebrate Paleontology News Bulletin* 166:31–32.

Springer, R. K., and H. W. Day. 2005. *Birth and Death of a Late Jurassic Volcanic Arc Terrane, Western Sierra Nevada Foothills, California.* Geological Society of America, Cordilleran Section. 101st Annual Meeting (April 29–May 1, 2005). San Jose, CA. Paper No. 22-1.

University of California Museum of Paleontology. 2014. Paleontology Collections Database. Accessed March 21, 2014.

Wagner, D. L., C. W. Jennings, T. L. Bedrossian, and E. J. Bortguno. 1987. Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quandrangle. Regional Geologic Map Series, Map No. 1A. Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

4.3.6 SECTION 3.6, "GEOLOGY AND SOILS"

California Department of Water Resources. 1997. Sacramento Valley Spring 1997 Groundwater Elevation. Central and Northern Districts. Available: http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/pdfs/SV_GWE_CONT_S97_11x17.pdf. Accessed March 21, 2014.

California Geological Survey. 2014a (September). Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Maps. Available: http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/WH/regulatorymaps.htm. Accessed March 21, 2014.

———. 2014b. Landslide Map Index Program. Available: http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/WH/landslidemaps.htm. Accessed March 21, 2014.

Day, H. W. 1992. Tectonic Setting and Metamorphism of the Sierra Nevada, California. In *Field Guide to the Geology and Metamorphism of the Franciscan Complex and Western Metamorphic Belt of Northern California*, eds. P. Schiffman and D. Wagner, 12–28. Special Publication 114. Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

Higgins, C. T., and J. P. Clinkenbeard. 2006. *Relative Likelihood for the Presence of Naturally Occurring Asbestos in Eastern Sacramento County, California.* Special Report 192. Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

Jennings, C. W. 1994. *Fault Activity Map of California and Adjacent Areas*. Geologic Data Map No. 6. Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

NRCS. *See* U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service.

U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2013a. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Sacramento County, California. Available: http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/. Last updated November 15, 2013. Accessed March 18, 2014.

———. 2013b (November). Web Soil Survey. Available: http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm. Last updated December 6, 2013. Accessed March 19, 2014.

Wagner, D. L., C. W. Jennings, T. L. Bedrossian, and E. J. Bortguno. 1987. Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quandrangle. Regional Geologic Map Series, Map No. 1A. Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

Wills, C. J., R. J. Weldon II, and W. A. Bryant. 2008. *California Fault Parameters for the National Seismic Hazard Maps and Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities 2007.* Appendix A in *The Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast,* Version 2 (UCERF 2). U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2007-1437A and California Geological Survey Special Report 203A. Reston, VA.

4.3.7 SECTION 3.7, "GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS"

ARB. *See* California Air Resources Board.

BAAQMD. *See* Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District. 2010 (May). *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*. San Francisco, CA. Available: http://www.baaqmd.gov/~/media/Files/Planning%20and%20Research/CEQA/Draft_BAAQMD_CEQA_Guidelines_May_2010_Final.ashx?la=en. Accessed March 28, 2014.

California Air Pollution Control Officers Association. 2008 (January). *CEQA & Climate Change: Evaluating and Addressing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Projects Subject to the California Environmental Quality Act.* Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.capcoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/CAPCOA-White-Paper.pdf. Accessed March 28, 2014.

California Air Resources Board. 2008 (December). *Climate Change Scoping Plan: A Framework for Change.* Sacramento, CA. Available: www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/document/scopingplandocument.htm. Accessed March 28, 2014.

———. 2014 (February). *Proposed First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan: Building on the Framework.* Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/scopingplan.htm. Accessed March 28, 2014.

CAPCOA. *See* California Air Pollution Control Officers Association.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2007. *Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis.* Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC. Geneva, Switzerland. Available: http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/contents.html. Accessed January 2014.

IPCC. *See* Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Sacramento County. 2011. *Climate Action Plan: Strategy and Framework Document*. Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.green.saccounty.net/Documents/sac_030843.pdf. Accessed March 28, 2014.

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District. 2013a (April). *Guide to Air Quality Assessment in Sacramento County*. Published in December 2009; revised September 2010, April 2011, May 2011, and April 2013. Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.airquality.org/ceqa/ceqaguideupdate.shtml. Accessed March 28, 2014.

———. 2013. *SMAQMD Draft GHG Thresholds of Significance Concepts: November 13, 2013 Workshop Discussion Document*. Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.airquality.org/lutran/20131113WorkshopHandout.pdf. Accessed March 28, 2014.

SMAQMD. *See* Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District.

State Water Resources Control Board. 2009. *Resolution No. 2009-0011: Adoption of a Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water.* Available: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2009/rs2009_0011.pdf. Accessed March 28, 2014.

———. 2013. Recycled Water Policy. As modified by State Water Board Resolution 2013-0003, January 22, 2013. Available: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2013/rs2013_0003_a.pdf. Accessed March 28, 2014.

SWRCB. *See* State Water Resources Control Board.

4.3.8 SECTION 3.8, "HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS"

Airport Land Use Commission. 1992 (December). *Airport Land Use Commission Policy Plan.* December 1988, amended December 1992. Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.sacog.org/airport/clups/2008/Airport%20Land%20Use%20Commission%20Policy%20Plan%20Amend%20Dec%201992%20-%2093-010.pdf. Accessed March 13, 2014.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. 2007 (November 6). Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA, Sacramento County. Scale: 1:100,000. Sacramento, CA. Available: http://frap.fire.ca.gov/webdata/maps/sacramento/fhszs_map.34.pdf. Accessed March 13, 2014.

———. 2008 (July 30). Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA. Scale: 1:100,000. Available: http://frap.fire.ca.gov/webdata/maps/sacramento/fhszl_map.34.pdf. Accessed March 13, 2014.

California Department of Public Health. 2009 (January 1). *Regulations Related to Recycled Water.* Available: http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Documents/Lawbook/RWregulations_2009-01a_final.pdf. Accessed March 17, 2014.

———. 2011 (January). *Statutes Related to Recycled Water & the California Department of Public Health.* Available: http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Documents/Lawbook/RWstatutes2011-01-01.pdf. Accessed March 17, 2013.

California Department of Substances Control. 2014. EnviroStor. Available: http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/. Accessed March 13, 2014.

Crouse, Edward. General Manager. Rancho Murieta Community Services District, Rancho Murieta, CA. March 18, 2014—e-mail to Andrea Shephard of AECOM and others regarding Van Vleck Ranch Private Airstrip.

Higgins, C. T., and J. P. Clinkenbeard. 2006. *Relative Likelihood for the Presence of Naturally Occurring Asbestos in Eastern Sacramento County, California*. Department of Conservation. Special Report 192. Available: http://www.airquality.org/compliance/NOA/East_Sac_County_SR192Report.pdf. Accessed March 27, 2014.

Rancho Murieta Airport, Inc. 2014. Airport Information. Available: http://ranchomurietaairport.com/. Accessed March 13, 2014.

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District. 2006 (July). *Compliance Assistance Advisory. Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations.* Advisory #06-03. Available: http://www.airquality.org/compliance/NOA/NOAAdvisory2006July.pdf. Accessed March 27, 2014.

State Water Resources Control Board. 2014a. Geotracker. Available: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/. Accessed March 13, 2014.

———. 2014b (January). *Recycled Water Policy*. Available: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_recycling_policy/. Accessed March 17, 2014.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2013. Search Superfund. Available: http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/srchsites.cfm. Last updated November 12, 2013. Accessed March 13, 2014.

———. 2014. Envirofacts. Available: http://www.epa.gov/envirofw/. Last updated March 13, 2014. Accessed March 13, 2014.

4.3.9 SECTION 3.9, "HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY"

Kennedy, L., Debroux, J. and Millan, M., 2012. Risk assessment study of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in nonpotable recycled water to support public review. WateReuse Research Foundation. Alexandria, VA.

Rancho Murieta Community Services District. 2013a (December). *Title 22 Engineering Report*. Rancho Murieta, CA. Prepared by AECOM. Sacramento, CA.

———. 2013b (December). *Report of Wastewater Discharge*. Rancho Murieta, CA. Prepared by AECOM. Sacramento, CA.

RMCSD. *See* Rancho Murieta Community Services District.

4.3.10 SECTION 3.10, "LAND USE AND PLANNING"

AirNav. 2014a. KRIU: Rancho Murieta Airport, Rancho Murieta, California, USA. FAA Information Effective 06 February 2014. Available: http://www.airnav.com/airport/KRIU. Accessed March 27, 2014.

———. 2014b. 57CN: Van Vleck Airport, Rancho Murieta, California, USA. FAA Information Effective 06 February 2014. Available: http://www.airnav.com/airport/57CN. Accessed March 27, 2014.

Sacramento County. 2011 (November). *Sacramento County General Plan of 2005–2030*. Amended November 9, 2011. Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.per.saccounty.net/PlansandProjectsIn-Progress/Pages/GeneralPlan.aspx. Accessed March 12, 2014.

4.3.11 SECTION 3.11, "MINERAL RESOURCES"

Loyd, R. C. 1984. *Mineral Land Classification of the Folsom 15-Minute Quadrangle, Sacramento, El Dorado, Placer, and Amador Counties, California.* California Division of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 84-50. Sacramento, CA.

Sacramento County. 2011 (November). *Sacramento County General Plan of 2005–2030*. Amended November 9, 2011. Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.per.saccounty.net/LandUseRegulationDocuments/Documents/General-Plan-Update/Final%202030%20General%20Plan_sm.pdf. Accessed March 12, 2014.

Wagner, D. L., C. W. Jennings, T. L. Bedrossian, and E. J. Bortguno. 1987. *Geologic Map of the Sacramento Quandrangle.* Regional Geologic Map Series, Map No. 1A. Sacramento: California Division of Mines and Geology.

4.3.12 SECTION 3.12, "NOISE"

California Department of Transportation. 2004. *Transportation and Construction-Induced Vibration Guidance Manual*. Sacramento, CA.

———. 2009. *Technical Noise Supplement.* Sacramento, CA.

Caltrans. *See* California Department of Transportation.

Crouse, Edward. General Manager. Rancho Murieta Community Services District, Rancho Murieta, CA. March 18, 2014—e-mail to Andrea Shephard of AECOM and others regarding Van Vleck Ranch Private Airstrip.

Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW. 2009 (July). *Interim Construction Noise Guideline.* Sydney, NSW, Australia.

EPA. *See* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Federal Highway Administration. 2006 (January). *FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model* User's Guide. FHWA-HEP-05-054, DOT-VNTSC-FHWA-05-01. Office of Natural and Human Environment, Washington, DC. Prepared by U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, John A. Volpe National Transportation Systems Center, Acoustics Facility, Cambridge, MA.

Federal Transit Administration. 2006 (May). *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*. FTA-VA-90-1003-06. Washington, DC: Office of Planning and Environment.

FHWA. *See* Federal Highway Administration.

FTA. *See* Federal Transit Administration.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1974 (March). *Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety.* Washington, DC.

U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). 2011 (July). Measurement of Highway-Related Noise. Available online: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/measurement/mhrn02.cfm. Accessed March 15, 2014.

4.3.13 SECTION 3.13, "POPULATION AND HOUSING"

California Department of Finance. 2012 (November 9). E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2001–2010, with 2000 & 2010 Census Counts. Version 1.3. Available: http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-4/2001-10/view.php. Accessed March 11, 2014.

———. 2013a (May). E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, January 2011–2013, with 2010 Benchmark. Available: http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-5/2011-20/view.php. Accessed March 11, 2014.

———. 2013b (January). Report P1 (County): State and County Total Population Projections, 2010–2060 (5-year increments). Available: http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/projections/P-1/. Accessed March 11, 2014.

DOF. *See* California Department of Finance.

Sacramento County. 2011. *Sacramento County General Plan of 2005–2030*. Amended November 9, 2011. Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.per.saccounty.net/PlansandProjectsIn-Progress/Pages/HousingElementUpdate_HOME.aspx. Accessed March 12, 2014.

———. 2013 (October). *Sacramento County 2013–2021 Housing Element*. Adopted October 8, 2013. Sacramento, CA. Available: http://www.per.saccounty.net/PlansandProjectsIn-Progress/Pages/GeneralPlan.aspx. Accessed March 11, 2014.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2014. DP-1. Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics. Rancho Murieta CDP. Available: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t. Accessed March 11, 2014.

4.3.14 SECTION 3.14, "PUBLIC SERVICES"

Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District. 2014. Metro Fire Stations. Map Viewer. Available: http://metrofire.ca.gov/index.php/serving-you/fire-station-locations. Accessed March 25, 2014.

4.3.15 SECTION 3.15, "RECREATION"

Sacramento County. 2014a. Regional Parks Home Page. Available: http://www.regionalparks.saccounty.net/Pages/default.aspx. Accessed March 25, 2014.

———. 2014b. Regional Parks. Open Spaces – Deer Creek Hills. Available: http://www.regionalparks.saccounty.net/Parks/OpenSpaces/Pages/DeerCreekHills.aspx. Accessed March 22, 2014.

4.3.16 SECTION 3.16, "TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC"

California Department of Transportation. 2012 (June 26). *Transportation Corridor Concept Report, State Route 16*. District 3, Office of Transportation Planning, Marysville, CA. Available: http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist3/departments/planning/tcr/tcr16.pdf. Accessed on March 19, 2014.

———. 2014. *Traffic and Vehicle Data Systems Unit, 2012 All Traffic Volumes on California State Highway System.* Available: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/saferesr/trafdata/2012all/. Accessed on March 19, 2014.

Caltrans. *See* California Department of Transportation.

4.3.17 SECTION 3.17, "UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS"

Crouse, Edward. General Manager. Rancho Murieta Community Services District, Rancho Murieta, CA. March 7, 2014—telephone conference call with Lindsay Kantor of AECOM and others regarding district easements within Rancho Murieta.

Rancho Murieta Community Services District. 2014a. Wastewater Process Overview. Available: http://www.rmcsd.com/water/wastewater_process_overview.php. Accessed March 24, 2014.

———. 2014b. District Easements. Available: http://www.rmcsd.com/water/water_easements.php. Accessed March 22, 2014.

RMCSD. *See* Rancho Murieta Community Services District.

Sacramento County. 2014. Waste Management & Recycling: Kiefer Landfill. Available: http://www.wmr.saccounty.net/Pages/Kiefer-Landfill.aspx. Accessed March 22, 2014.

4.3.18 SECTION 3.18, "MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE"

No references cited.

5 REPORT PREPARERS

This initial study (IS) was prepared by AECOM in cooperation with the Rancho Murieta Community Services District (Lead Agency). The IS technical team provided technical expertise, as presented below.

AECOM (INITIAL STUDY PREPARATION)

Project Director	Eric Zagol
Project Manager	Kevin Kennedy
CEQA Task Leader	Andrea Shephard, Ph.D.
Project Coordinator	Lindsay Kantor
Aesthetics	Lindsay Kantor
Agriculture and Forestry Resources	Jenifer King
Air Quality	Jason Paukovits
Air Quality Technical Review	George Lu
Biological Resources	Ellen Pimentel/Tracy Walker
Biological Resources Technical Review	Susan Sanders
Cultural Resources	Patricia Ambacher/Wendy Copeland/Anna Starkey
Culutral Resources Technical Reveiw	Denise Jurich
Geology and Soils	Wendy Copeland
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Jason Paukovits
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Technical Review	George Lu
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Wendy Copeland
Hydrology and Water Quality	Richard Burzinski
Hydrology and Water Quality Technical Review	Kevin Kennedy
Land Use and Planning	Jenifer King
Mineral Resources	Wendy Copeland
Noise	Mohammad Issa Mahmodi
Noise Technical Review	Linda Howard
Population and Housing	Jenifer King
Public Services	Lindsay Kantor
Recreation	Lindsay Kantor
Transportation and Traffic	Ryan Niblock
Transportation and Traffic Technical Review	Carol Shariat
Utilities and Service Systems	Lindsay Kantor
Mandatory Findings of Significance	Jenifer King
Geographic Information Systems	Phi Ngo
Graphics	Brian Perry
Document Specialist	Charisse Case
Document Specialist	Kristine Olsen

RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DESTRICT (LEAD AGENCY)

General Manager	Edward R. Crouse
Assistant General Manager	Darlene Gillum
Director of Field Operations	Paul Siebensohn

This page intentionally left blank.

6 REPORT DISTRIBUTION

Amador Transit
11400 American Legion Drive
Jackson, CA 95642

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Region 2
1701 Nimbus Road
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
Anne Olson
Waste Discharge to Land Permitting Unit
11020 Sun Center Drive, Suite 200
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

California Department of Public Health
Ali Rezvani
1616 Capital Ave.
PO Box 997377, MS 7407
Sacramento, CA 95899-7377

California Department of Transportation
District 3
703 B Street
Marysville, CA 95901

Murieta Village Association
14751 Poncho Conde Circle
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

Rancho Murieta Airport, Inc.
7443 Murieta Drive
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

Rancho Murieta Country Club
Arnie Billingsley
7000 Alameda Drive
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

Rancho Murieta Association
7191 Murieta Parkway
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Sacramento County Clerk Recorder
P.O. Box 839
Sacramento, CA 95812-0839

Sacramento County Planning
Planning and Environmental Review Division
827 7th Street Room 230
Sacramento, CA 95814

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
777 12th St #3
Sacramento, CA 95814

Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD)
P.O. Box 15830
Sacramento, CA 95852-1830

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Pacific Southwest Region (Region 8)
2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-2606
Sacramento, CA 95825

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street, Room 1513
Sacramento, CA 95814

Van Vleck Ranch
Stan Van Vleck
7898 Van Vleck Road
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

This page intentionally left blank.

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project

State Clearinghouse No. 2014052043

Prepared for:

Rancho Murieta
Community Services District

AECOM

June 2014

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project

State Clearinghouse No. 2014052043

Prepared for:

Rancho Murieta Community Services District
P.O. Box 1050
15160 Jackson Road
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

Contact:

Paul Siebensohn
Director of Field Operations
916/354-3700

Prepared by:

AECOM
2020 L Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95811

Contact:

Andrea Shephard, PhD
CEQA Task Leader
916/414-5800

AECOM

60316969
06.12.14

June 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section **Page**

Table

ACRONYMS AND OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

BMPs	best management practices
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
dbh	diameter at breast height
District	Rancho Murieta Community Services District
IS/MND	initial study/mitigated negative declaration
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture-certified
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MMP	mitigation and monitoring plan
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NOx	Oxides of Nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
proposed project	Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project
RMCC	Rancho Murieta Country Club
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SMAQMD	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SVP	Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB's	State Water Resources Control Board's

1 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Rancho Murieta Community Services District (District) has prepared an initial study/mitigated negative declaration (IS/MND) that identifies adverse environmental impacts related to construction and implementation of the proposed Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project (proposed project). The IS/MND also identifies mitigation measures that would be implemented to reduce potential significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Section 21081.6 of the California Public Resources Code, and Sections 15091(d) and 15097 of the State CEQA Guidelines, require public agencies "to adopt a reporting and monitoring program for changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment." A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is required for the proposed project because the IS/MND identifies potentially significant adverse impacts related to construction and implementation activities, and mitigation measures have been identified to mitigate those impacts.

The District is the lead agency that must adopt the MMRP for the proposed project. Adoption of this MMRP will occur along with approval of the proposed project.

1.2 PURPOSE OF MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

This MMRP has been prepared to ensure that all required mitigation measures are implemented and completed according to schedule and are maintained in a satisfactory manner during construction of the proposed project. The MMRP may be modified by the District during project implementation, as necessary, in response to permit conditions by regulatory and permitting agencies, changing conditions, or other refinements. Table 1 has been prepared to assist the responsible parties in implementing the MMRP. The table identifies all of the individual mitigation measures that were identified in the IS/MND; the person and/or agency responsible for implementing the measure; and monitoring and mitigation timing. It also includes space in the last column to confirm implementation of the measures. The numbering of the mitigation measures follows the numbering sequence found in the IS/MND.

1.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The District is responsible for taking all actions necessary to implement the mitigation measures according to the specifications provided for each measure, and for demonstrating that the action has been successfully completed. The District, at its discretion, may delegate implementation responsibility or portions thereof to a licensed contractor or other designated agent as long as the District maintains final responsibility for ensuring that the actions are taken.

The District will be responsible for overall administration of the MMRP and for verifying that District staff members and/or the construction contractor has completed the necessary actions for each measure. The District will designate a project manager to oversee the MMRP. The project manager will be charged with the following duties:

- ensure that routine inspections of the construction site are conducted by appropriate District staff; check plans, reports, and other documents required by the MMRP; and conduct reporting activities;
- serve as a liaison between District and other responsible agencies (where necessary), and the construction contractor regarding mitigation monitoring issues;
- complete forms and maintain reports and other records and documents generated by the MMRP; and
- coordinate and ensure that corrective actions or enforcement measures are taken, if necessary.

The party responsible for implementing each item will identify the staff members responsible for coordinating with the District on the MMRP.

1.4 ANNUAL REPORTING

The District staff or assigned personnel shall prepare monitoring reports addressing compliance with the required mitigation measures on an annual basis and upon completing construction of the proposed project. Information regarding inspections and other requirements shall be compiled and explained in each report. The report shall be designed to simply and clearly describe whether mitigation measures have been adequately implemented. At a minimum, each report shall identify the mitigation measures or conditions to be monitored for implementation, whether compliance with the mitigation measures or conditions has occurred, the procedures used to assess compliance, and whether further action is required. The monitoring report shall be presented to the District for review and decisions regarding any required action or determination.

1.5 MITIGATION MONITORING PLAN

The annual report will verify the implementation of mitigation measures. Table 1 will guide the District in its evaluation and will be the basis for annual reporting.

The column categories identified in Table 1 are described below:

- **Mitigation Measure**—This column presents the text of the mitigation measures identified in the IS/MND.
- **Party Responsible for Monitoring**—This column identifies the entity responsible for complying with the requirements of the mitigation measure.
- **Timeframe for Implementation**—This column lists the time frame in which the mitigation will take place.
- **Monitoring Compliance**—This column is for verifying compliance. It shall be filled in with the description of the type of action taken to verify implementation, and dated and initialed by the project manager or his/her designee, based on the documentation provided by the construction contractors, its agents (qualified individuals), or through personal verification by the District.

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
AESTHETICS			
Mitigation Measure AES-1: Replace Landscaping. The District will coordinate with affected landowners to restore or replace plantings consistent with pipeline safety, maintenance, and easement requirements in affected landscaped areas.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	
AIR QUALITY			
Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Implement applicable Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) Basic Construction Emission Control Practices. The project applicant shall comply with the following measures to reduce fugitive dust and construction equipment exhaust emissions: ► Water all exposed surfaces two times daily. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads. ► Cover or maintain at least 2 feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the site. Cover any haul trucks that will be traveling along freeways or major roadways. ► Use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day. Use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. ► Limit vehicle speed on unpaved roads to 15 mph. ► Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes [required by California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sections 2449(d)(3) and 2485]. Provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers at the entrances to the site. ► Maintain all construction equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. Have the equipment checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Implement SMAQMD Requirements to Reduce Construction-Related Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) Emissions. The project applicant and/or contractor shall submit to SMAQMD a comprehensive inventory of all off-road diesel construction equipment, equal to or greater than 50 horsepower, that will be used in aggregate of 40 or more hours during any portion of the construction project. SMAQMD's Equipment List Form can be used to submit this information. The inventory shall be updated and submitted monthly throughout the duration of the project, except that an inventory shall not be required for any 30-day period in which no construction activity occurs. ► The project applicant and/or contractor shall demonstrate that the heavy-duty off-road vehicles (50 horsepower or more) to be used in the construction project, including owned, leased, and subcontractor vehicles, will achieve a project wide fleet-average 20% NO_X reduction and 45% PM reduction compared to the most recent ARB fleet average. This information shall be submitted in conjunction with the equipment inventory. The SMAQMD Construction Mitigation Calculator can be used to identify an equipment fleet that achieves this reduction. ► If the projected construction-related emissions do not exceed the NOx threshold of significance based on the equipment inventory, including the use of equipment that achieves a project wide fleet-average 20% NOx reduction compared to the most recent ARB fleet average, no further mitigation is required. ► If the projected construction-related emissions exceed the NOx threshold of significance based on the equipment inventory, including the use of equipment that achieves a project wide fleet-average 20% NOX reduction compared to the most recent ARB fleet average, the project applicant shall pay an emission mitigation fee into the SMAQMD's off-site mitigation program. The emission mitigation fee shall be sufficient to offset the amount by which the proposed project's NOx emissions exceed the threshold of 85 lbs per day. ► The determination of the final mitigation fee shall be conducted in coordination with SMAQMD before any ground disturbance occurs for any phase of project construction. If there are changes to construction activities (e.g., equipment lists, increased equipment usage or schedules), the project applicant shall work with the District and the SMAQMD to ensure emission calculations and fees are adjusted appropriately.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Protect Special-status Plant Species. The District and its primary construction contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts on special-status plant habitat in the biological study area: ► Minimize loss of special-status plant habitat (i.e., drainages) to the greatest extent feasible by avoiding removal of or disturbance to habitat during construction. ► Implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1: Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Associated Best Management Practices and HYD-3: Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan to ensure no construction area erosion, sedimentation, or pollution enters any special-status plant habitat (i.e., drainages) within or adjacent to the biological study area. ► Implement Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Protect Wetlands and Drainages.	District	Before and during construction	
Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Protect Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle. The District and its primary construction contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts on valley elderberry longhorn beetles in the biological study area: ► Before the commencement of construction activity, a focused survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist, in accordance with current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) guidelines (USFWS 1999), to identify elderberry shrubs and exit holes of valley elderberry longhorn beetles where elderberry shrubs could occur within 100 feet of construction areas, including the known elderberry shrub sites within and adjacent to the riparian vegetation near Murieta Gardens. The preconstruction surveys shall be conducted no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction, regardless of the time of year in which construction occurs. ► For all shrubs that are to be retained in the biological study area, a setback of 20 feet from the dripline of each elderberry shrub found during the survey shall be established. Brightly colored flags or fencing shall be used to demarcate the 20-foot setback area and shall be maintained until project construction in the vicinity is complete. No construction activities shall occur within the setback area. ► For all shrubs without evidence of valley elderberry longhorn beetle exit holes that cannot be retained on the project site, all stems of 1 inch or greater in diameter at ground level shall be counted. The USFWS shall be consulted regarding compensation for removal of these stems.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
► All shrubs with evidence of valley elderberry longhorn beetle exit holes that cannot be retained in the biological study area shall be transplanted to elderberry mitigation sites during the dormant period for elderberry shrubs (November 1 to February 15). For elderberry shrubs displaying evidence of beetle occupation that cannot be transplanted, the USFWS service shall be consulted regarding compensation for removal of shrubs.			
Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Protect Western Pond Turtle. The District and its primary construction contractor shall implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1: Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Associated Best Management Practices and HYD-3: Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan to ensure no construction area erosion, sedimentation, or pollution enters any western pond turtle habitat (i.e., adjacent lakes or ponds, such as Bass Lake, and tributaries to these water bodies).	District	Before and during construction	
Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Swainson's Hawk and Implement Avoidance and Minimization Measures. The District and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to protect nesting Swainson's hawks: ► No tree removal is anticipated during project construction. However, if project plans change and the District needs to remove trees suitable for Swainson's hawk nesting, trees shall be removed when trees are not likely to be occupied, between September 16 and March 1, outside of the nesting season. ► If construction is proposed during the Swainson's hawk nesting season (March 1 - September 15) a qualified biologist shall conduct preconstruction surveys to search for active Swainson's hawk nests in and within 0.5 mile of the boundaries of the proposed construction activities. The surveys shall be conducted no less than 14 days and no more than 30 days before the beginning of ground disturbance. To the extent feasible, guidelines provided in *Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in the Central Valley* (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000) shall be followed for surveys for Swainson's hawk. If no nests or breeding behavior are observed, no further mitigation is required. ► If active nests of Swainson's hawks are observed during surveys, impacts on nesting Swainson's hawks shall be avoided by establishing appropriate buffers around active nest sites. No project activity shall commence within the buffer areas until a qualified biologist has determined in coordination with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) that the young have	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
fledged, the nest is no longer active, or that reducing the buffer would not result in nest abandonment. CDFW guidelines recommend implementation of 0.25- or 0.5-mile-wide buffers, but the size of the buffer may be adjusted if a qualified biologist and the District, in consultation with CDFW, determine that such an adjustment would not be likely to adversely affect the nest. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist during construction activities may be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect the nest.			
Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Conduct Pre-Construction Surveys for Nesting Raptors and Other Migratory Birds and Implement Avoidance and Minimization Measures. The District and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to protect nesting raptors and other nesting migratory birds: ► If project activity would commence during the nesting season (February 15 to September 15), preconstruction surveys shall be conducted in areas of suitable nesting habitat within 500 feet of project activity. Surveys shall be conducted within 10 days prior to commencement of project activity. If no active nests are found, no further mitigation shall be required. ► If active nests are found within 500 feet of proposed construction activities, disturbance to nesting birds shall be avoided by establishment of appropriate protective buffers that are sufficiently large to avoid construction-related disturbance to nesting activities, as determined by a qualified biologist. No project activity shall occur within the buffer area until the biologist confirms that the nest is no longer active. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist may be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect nesting activities. ► If trees will be removed, then the following mitigation measures shall be implemented: • Tree removal shall be done in accordance with the Sacramento County Tree Ordinance and the Rancho Murieta Tree Preservation Policy; • Trees shall be removed during the nonbreeding season (September 16 to February 14); • If any construction activities, including tree or vegetation removal, take place between February 15 and September 15, preconstruction surveys for active nests shall be conducted prior to the beginning of construction as described above. If any active nests are identified in trees or other areas slated for removal, those nest trees or areas shall be protected and an associated protective buffer shall be established and maintained as described above until the biologist confirms that the nest is no longer active.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
Mitigation Measure BIO-6: Implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program. Before the start of each new construction season, a worker environmental awareness training program shall be conducted by a qualified biologist. The training shall include instruction regarding species identification, natural history, habitat, and protection needs of the following species: valley elderberry longhorn beetle, western pond turtle, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, nesting raptors and other migratory birds.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	
Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Protect Wetlands and Drainages. The District and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts to wetlands and drainages in the biological study area: ► Implement Mitigation Measures HYD-1, "Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Associated Best Management Practices" and HYD-3, "Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan." ► Minimize impacts on wetlands and drainages by avoiding removal of or disturbance to these features during construction to the greatest extent feasible. ► For wetlands and drainages that cannot be avoided during construction, authorization for fill of jurisdictional waters of the United States shall be secured from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) via the Section 404 permitting process before project implementation. Avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures that are required for the 404 permit shall be implemented during project construction. These measures would likely include, but not be limited to, installation of temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences and silt/sediment traps, protection of storm drain inlets at the site and in downstream offsite areas, and dust control practices to prevent wind erosion, sediment tracking, and dust generation by construction equipment. ► The CDFW shall be consulted to determine if a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) is required for trenchless pipeline crossings under canals, Arkansas Creek, and other potential waters of the State within the biological study area. Any avoidance and minimization measures required as part of the CDFW SAA shall be implemented during project construction. These measures would likely include, but not be limited to, installation of temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences and silt/sediment traps, protection of storm drain inlets at the site and in downstream offsite areas, and preparation and implementation of a frac-out and undercrossing contingency plan.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
► If wetlands or drainages would be filled as a result of the project, a qualified wetland biologist shall develop and implement a conceptual wetlands mitigation and monitoring plan (MMP) to compensate for the loss of jurisdictional wetlands, including appropriate wetland replacement ratios as determined by USACE. The mitigation plan shall quantify the total jurisdictional acreage lost; and describe creation/replacement ratios for acres filled, annual success criteria, mitigation sites, and monitoring and maintenance requirements. The habitat MMP for jurisdictional wetland features shall be consistent with USACE's and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) April 10, 2008 Final Rule for Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources (33 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 325 and 332 and 40 CFR Part 230). Plan implementation shall compensate for any loss of wetlands resulting from project construction activities and shall result in no net loss of wetland function. ► Water quality certification pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA shall be required as a condition of issuance of the 404 permit. Therefore, if a 404 permit is required, water quality certification or a waiver from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) shall be obtained before starting project construction. Any measures required as part of the issuance of water quality certification shall be implemented. These measures would likely include, but not be limited to, installation of temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences and silt/sediment traps, protection of storm drain inlets at the site and in downstream offsite areas, and dust control practices to prevent wind erosion, sediment tracking and dust generation by construction equipment.			
Mitigation Measure BIO-8: Comply with Tree Preservation Ordinance. The District and its primary contractor shall implement the following measures to reduce impacts to protected oaks and other native trees in the biological study area: ► An International Society of Arboriculture-certified (ISA) arborist shall conduct a survey prior to removal of oaks and other native trees in all areas of the biological study area where tree removal is being considered. The arborist shall identify to species, measure the diameter at breast height (dbh), and determine exact locations of oaks and other native trees. ► Dripline avoidance areas shall be established and flagged or marked according to measures in Title 19.12 of the Ordinance. ► Minimization of impacts to oaks, such as prohibiting attachment cables to oaks, soil disturbance, or driving construction equipment within the dripline of the oak, as stated in Title 19.12 shall be followed.	District	Before, during, and after construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
► Removal or pruning of native trees shall comply with the permit conditions described in the Rancho Murieta Tree Preservation Policy. ► The District shall mitigate for loss of trees according to Title 19.12 of the Ordinance. ► If a native oak tree must be removed, it shall be replaced with in-kind species in accordance with established tree planting specifications, the combined diameter of which shall equal the combined diameter of the trees removed. In addition, a provision for a comparable on-site area for the propagation of oak trees may substitute for replacement of tree planting requirements at the discretion of the County Tree Coordinator when removal of a mature oak tree is necessary in accordance with existing policy. ► If on-site mitigation is not possible given site limitation, off-site mitigation may be considered. Such a mitigation area must meet all of the following criteria to preserve, enhance, and maintain a natural woodland habitat in perpetuity, preferably by transfer of title to an appropriate public entity.			
CULTURAL RESOURCES			
Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Immediately Halt Construction Activities if Any Cultural Materials Are Discovered. If an inadvertent discovery of cultural materials (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, flaked stone, bottle glass, ceramics, structure/building remains, etc.) is encountered during project-related construction activities, ground disturbances in the area of the find shall be halted immediately and a qualified professional archaeologist shall be notified regarding the discovery. The archaeologist shall determine whether the resource is potentially significant as per the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and develop appropriate mitigation. Appropriate mitigation may include no action, avoidance of the resource, and potential additional data recovery.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	
Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Conduct Construction Personnel Education, Stop Work if Paleontological Resources are Discovered, Assess the Significance of the Find, and Prepare and Implement a Recovery Plan as Required. To minimize potential adverse impacts on previously unknown potentially unique, scientifically important paleontological resources, the project applicant for all project phases where construction would occur along or in the immediate vicinity of Stonehouse Road shall do the following:	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
► Before the start of any earthmoving activities along Stonehouse Road, the project applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist to train all construction personnel involved with earthmoving activities, including the site superintendent, regarding the possibility of encountering fossils, the appearance and types of fossils likely to be seen during construction, and proper notification procedures should fossils be encountered. ► If paleontological resources are discovered during earthmoving activities, the construction crew shall immediately cease work in the vicinity of the find and notify the Sacramento County Planning and Community Development Department. The project applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the resource and prepare a recovery plan in accordance with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) guidelines (1996). The recovery plan may include, but is not limited to, a field survey, construction monitoring, sampling and data recovery procedures, museum storage coordination for any specimen recovered, and a report of findings. Recommendations in the recovery plan that are determined by the District to be necessary and feasible shall be implemented before construction activities can resume at the site where the paleontological resources were discovered.			
Mitigation Measure CUL-3: Immediately Halt Construction Activities if Any Human Remains Are Discovered. The procedures for the treatment of discovered human remains are contained in Sections 7050.5 and 7052 of the California Health and Safety Code and Section 5097 of the California Public Resources Code. In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during ground disturbing activities, all such activities within 75 feet of the find shall be halted immediately and the District or its designated representative shall be notified. The District or its designated representative shall immediately notify the county coroner and a qualified professional archaeologist. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours of making that determination (Health and Safety Code, Section 7050[c]). The District's responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in detail in Section 5097.9 of the California Public Resources Code. The District or its designated representative and the professional archaeologist shall consult with a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) determined by the NAHC regarding the removal or preservation and avoidance of the remains and shall determine whether additional burials could be present in the vicinity.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
Assuming that an agreement can be reached between the MLD and the District or their representative with the assistance of the archaeologist, these steps would minimize or eliminate adverse impacts on the uncovered human remains.			
GEOLOGY AND SOILS			
Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare a Site-Specific Landslide Hazard Evaluation and Implement Engineering Recommendations. The District shall hire a licensed geotechnical or civil engineer to perform a site-specific evaluation of the landslide potential in areas of moderate or steep slopes where each of the proposed water storage tanks would be placed. The District shall follow all recommendations made by the engineer to ensure stabilization of steep slopes, which may include, but is not limited to, the following: ► corrective grading including soil removal and recompaction with engineered fill; ► construction of soil embankments; ► construction of surface and subsurface drainage systems; and/or ► installation of catchment basins and berms to contain potential debris flows that may occur.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	
Mitigation Measure GEO-2: Prepare and Implement a Grading and Erosion Control Plan. Before the start of earthmoving activities for each project phase encompassing greater than one acre of disturbance, the project applicant shall prepare a grading and erosion control plan. The grading and erosion control plan shall be submitted to the Sacramento County Planning and Development Department for review before issuance of any grading permit for on-site work. The plan shall be consistent with the county's Land Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance and the state's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and shall include the site-specific grading associated with development for each project phase. The plan referenced above shall include the location, implementation schedule, and maintenance schedule of all erosion and sediment control measures, a description of measures designed to control dust and stabilize the construction-site road and entrance, and a description of the location and methods of storage and disposal of construction materials. Erosion and sediment control measures could include the use of detention basins, berms, swales, wattles, and silt fencing, and covering or watering of stockpiled soils to reduce wind erosion.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS			
Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement a Site Investigation to Determine the Presence of Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) and, if necessary, Prepare and Implement an Asbestos Dust Control Plan. The District will conduct a site investigation to determine whether and where NOA is present in the construction area. The site investigation shall include the collection of soil and rock samples by a qualified geologist. If the site investigation determines that NOA is present within the proposed construction area then the District will prepare an Asbestos Dust Control Plan for approval by SMAQMD as required in Section 93105 of the California Health and Safety Code, "Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations." The Asbestos Dust Control Plan shall specify measures, such as periodic watering to reduce airborne dust and ceasing construction during high winds, that will be taken to ensure that no visible dust leaves the construction area. The District shall submit the plan to SMAQMD for review and approval prior to construction. SMAQMD approval of the plan must be received before any asbestos-containing rock (serpentinite) can be disturbed. Upon approval of the Asbestos Dust Control Plan by SMAQMD, the District will ensure that construction contractors implement the terms of the plan throughout the construction period.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	
Mitigation Measure HAZ-2: Prepare and Implement a Construction Traffic Control Plan. The project applicant shall prepare and implement a traffic control plan for construction activities that may affect road rights-of-way, in order to facilitate travel of emergency vehicles on affected roadways. The traffic control plan must follow applicable Sacramento County, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), private, and any other responsible party's standards and must be approved and signed by a professional engineer. Measures typically used in traffic control plans include advertising of planned lane closures, warning signage, a flag person to direct traffic flows when needed, and methods to ensure continued access by emergency vehicles. During project construction, access to the existing surrounding land uses shall be maintained at all times, with detours used, as necessary, during road closures. The traffic control plan shall be submitted to the Sacramento County Public Works Department for review and approval before the approval of all project plans or permits.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY			
Mitigation Measure HYD-1: Prepare and Implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Associated Best Management Practices. For all activities disturbing 1 or more acres (including phased construction of smaller areas that are part of this larger project), the District will obtain coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB's) NPDES stormwater permit for general construction activity (Order 2009-0009-DWQ, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities"), including preparation and submittal of a SWPPP at the time the notice of intent is filed. The SWPPP shall address pollutant sources, non-stormwater discharges resulting from construction dewatering, best management practices (BMPs), and other requirements specified in the Order. The BMPs shall include any measures included in the erosion and sediment control plans developed for the project to minimize disturbance after grading or construction. The SWPPP shall also include dust control practices to prevent wind erosion, sediment tracking and dust generation by construction equipment. The District will be responsible for overall compliance with the SWPPP, and will ensure that a copy of the approved SWPPP is maintained and available at all times at each construction site, and visual inspections and sampling and analysis are conducted in accordance with the SWPPP. The BMPs should include, but may not be limited to: ► Temporary erosion control measures such as silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment basins and traps, check dams, geofabric, sandbag dikes, and temporary revegetation or other groundcover shall be employed for disturbed areas, including re-seeding the pipeline alignments with native grass seed to prevent pollutants or sediment from entering stormwater runoff. ► Protection of storm drain inlets on the site and in downstream offsite areas. ► Sweeping dirt and debris from paved streets in the construction zone on a regular basis, particularly before predicted rainfall events. ► No disturbance of surfaces without erosion control measures in place between October 15 and April 15.	District	Before, during, and after construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
Mitigation Measure HYD-2: Evaluate and Implement Construction Site Dewatering Controls. If construction dewatering is required, the District will evaluate reasonable options for dewatering management and ensure that controls on construction site dewatering are implemented during all construction dewatering activities. If possible, water generated as part of construction dewatering shall be discharged onsite such that there is no discharge to surface waters. This may be achieved by reusing the water on-site for dust control, compaction, or irrigation, and/or retaining the water on-site in a grassy or porous area to allow infiltration/evaporation. If discharge to surface waters is unavoidable, the District will obtain coverage under the SWRCB's NPDES stormwater permit for general construction activity (Order 2009-0009-DWQ, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities"), prior to commencement of construction.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	
Mitigation Measure HYD-3: Prepare and Implement a Frac-Out and Undercrossing Contingency Plan. If drilling mud is needed during construction, the District will develop and follow procedures to prevent the mix that is used during drilling from being discharged onto the ground surface when installing pipelines using trenchless construction methods. The plan shall address how the contractor would manage pressures and the volume of lubricant used to prevent frac-out. The plan shall also address procedures to follow in the event a frac-out occurs. Drilling activities shall be visually monitored for any sign of lubricant frac-out, and should frac-out occur, the contractor shall complete the following: ► Stop pumping lubrication. ► Locate the point and cause of the frac-out. ► Contain the spill to the maximum extent possible. ► Clean up the spill to the maximum extent possible. ► Wait at least two hours before pumping lubrication near the frac-out point to allow the ground to seal. ► Reduce pumping pressure and volume in the area of the frac-out. ► Notify all designated authorities that a frac-out occurred, including but not limited to CDFW.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	

Table 1
Summary of Mitigation Measures, Responsible Parties, and Timing

Mitigation Measure	Party Responsible for Monitoring	Timeframe for Implementation	Monitoring Compliance (Provide Name/Date)
NOISE			
Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Provide Noise Shielding for Pump Stations. The District will design the proposed pump stations with shielding, as needed, to achieve noise levels below 55 dBA at 50 feet.	District	Before, during, and after construction as appropriate	
Mitigation Measure NOI-2: Implement Feasible Noise Abatement Measures for Construction Equipment. The District will require its contractors to implement feasible noise abatement measures for noise-producing equipment. These may include, but may not be limited to the following actions: ► Plan noisier operations during times of highest ambient noise levels. ► Keep noise levels relatively uniform; avoid excessive and impulse noises. Operate equipment so as to minimize banging, clattering, buzzing, and other annoying types of noises, especially near residential and other noise sensitive areas. ► Turn off idling equipment. ► Provide upgraded mufflers, acoustical lining, or acoustical paneling for noisy equipment, including internal combustion engines. ► To the extent feasible, configure the construction site in a manner that keeps noisier equipment and activities as far as possible from noise sensitive locations and nearby buildings. ► Use construction equipment manufactured or modified to reduce noise and vibration emissions, such as electric instead of diesel-powered equipment.	District	Before and during construction as appropriate	
RECREATION			
Mitigation Measure REC-1: Coordinate with Rancho Murieta Country Club (RMCC) Prior to Construction. The District shall coordinate with RMCC at least 30 days prior to construction activities that could affect golf course operations, including access to the course and course play. Measures to minimize disruption to golf course operations could include, but may not be limited to: ► Providing notification of scheduled construction activities in highly visible locations within the golf courses (e.g., clubhouse, pro shop) at least 15 days prior to initiation of the work. ► When construction is taking place on the golf course, conducting daily preconstruction meetings between the District contractor and the RMCC manager to minimize disruptions to golf course operations.	District	Before and during construction	

1.6 REFERENCES

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1999 (July 9). *Conservation Guidelines for the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle.* Sacramento, CA: Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office.

Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee. 2000 (May 31). *Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley*.

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. 1996. Conditions of Receivership for Paleontologic Salvage Collections (Final Draft). *Society of Vertebrate Paleontology News Bulletin* 166:31–32.

This page intentionally left blank.

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project Sacramento, California

Prepared for:

Rancho Murieta Community Services District
15160 Jackson Road
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

Prepared by:

AECOM, Inc.
2020 L Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, California 95811

June 2014

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Rancho Murieta Community Services District (District) is undertaking the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project (proposed project) in Sacramento County, California. The District is an independent special district formed in 1982 to provide essential services to the community of Rancho Murieta, a 3,500-acre planned community bisected by the Cosumnes River and located off Jackson Road (State Route [SR] 16) approximately 25 miles east of the City of Sacramento.

The District falls within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB, whose mission is to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources and to ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations. A specific goal of the Central Valley RWQCB is to promote and expand the beneficial use of recycled water. In an effort to support this goal, the District has chosen to offer recycled water to customers to protect, preserve, and conserve ground and surface water resources in Sacramento County as well as surrounding counties as part of the District's water augmentation supply and wastewater disposal portfolio.

AECOM's assessment of potential impacts to historic properties that may be located within the project area consisted of a records search conducted at the North-Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Native American consultation, and an intensive pedestrian survey. The results of the field investigation did not identify any significant (per Section 106 or CEQA criteria) cultural resources or properties of concern to the Native American community within the project area. No cultural resources were identified within the project area and it is highly unlikely that historic properties are present that would be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources that would be adversely affected by the Proposed Action. Therefore, a recommendation of "No Historic Properties Affected" is made for the project.

This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section **Page**

Exhibits

Tables

This page intentionally left blank.

1 INTRODUCTION

AECOM, at the request of Rancho Murieta Community Services District (District), conducted an archaeological survey, Native American consultation, and a review of pertinent cultural resources literature for the proposed Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project. The purpose of this investigation was to identify any archaeological or historical resources or culturally sensitive properties that could be affected by the proposed project. This document was prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), as amended, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970. AECOM's cultural resources staff conducted research for this project according to current professional and legal standards. The study team consisted of professionally trained archaeologists meeting the federal *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, and technical support staff. The following personnel were key participants in this research:

Person	**Position**
Denise Jurich, M.A.	Project Archaeologist
Anna Starkey, B.A.	Archaeologist/Report Author
Jenna Rogers, B.A	Archaeologist
Keith Syda, B.A.	Archaeologist

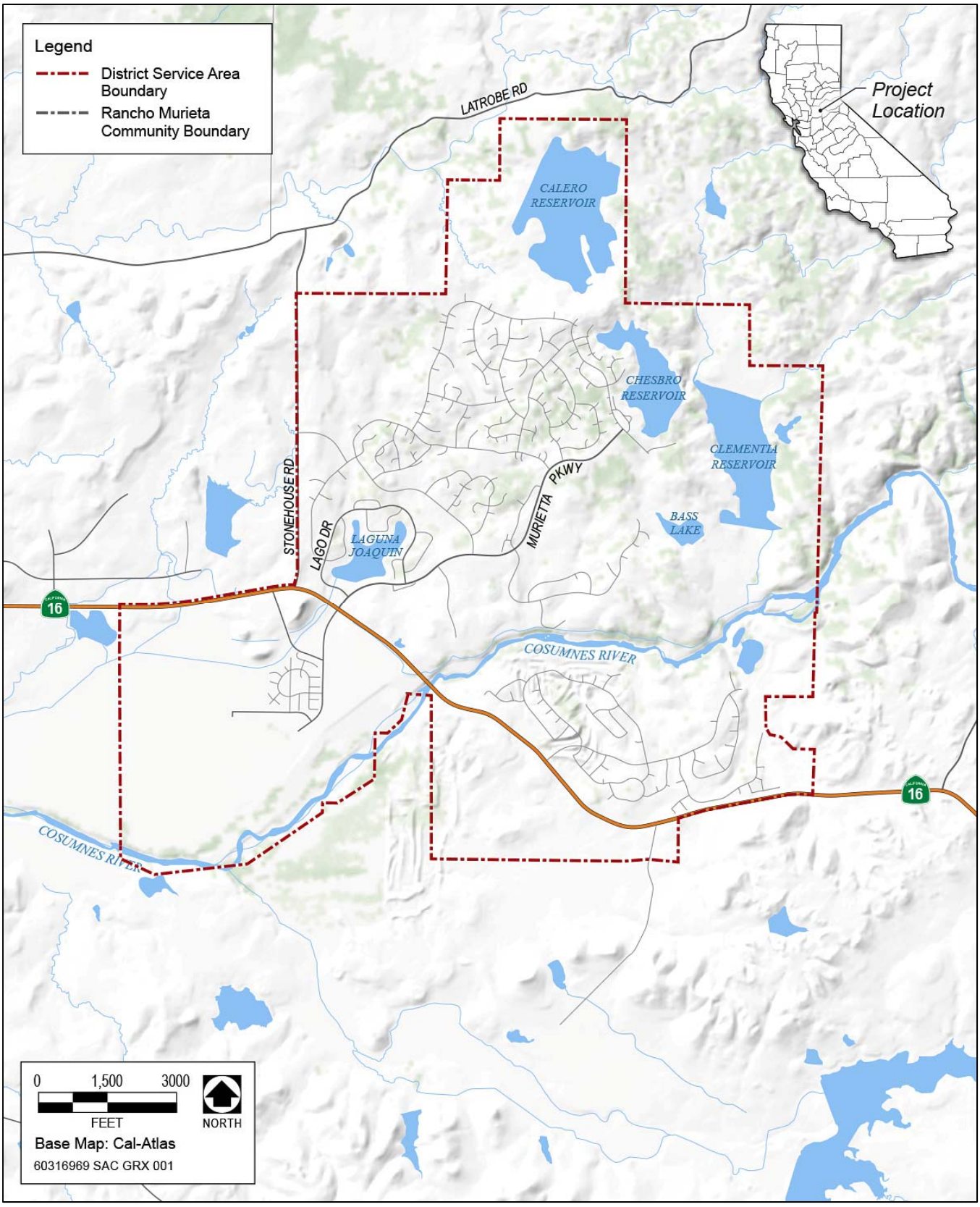
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project area is located in Sacramento County within the community of Rancho Murieta on the Folsom SE, sections 27, 28, 33, 34, and 35 and Carbondale, sections 2, 3, 4, 10, 14, and 15, of the California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle of Township 7 North, Range 8 East (Exhibit 1). Rancho Murieta is located off Jackson Road (State Highway [Hwy] 16) along the eastern border of Sacramento County approximately 25 miles east of the City of Sacramento. The Cosumnes River runs east to west through the south-central portion of the community.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The District is an independent special district formed in 1982 to provide essential services to the community. The District's service area is nearly contiguous with the boundaries of the Rancho Murieta community (see Exhibit 1**)**. Services provided by the District include water supply collection, treatment and distribution; wastewater collection, treatment, and reuse; storm drainage collection and disposal; flood control; security; and solid waste collection and disposal (RMCSD 2014).

Of the 3,500 acres within the District service area, approximately 2,000 acres are developed, mostly with residential housing, including the developments of Rancho Murieta North, located east of Stonehouse Road and north of the Cosumnes River; Rancho Murieta South, located south of the Cosumnes River and northeast of Hwy 16; and Murieta Village Association, a mobile home community in the southwestern corner of the community. Also located within the District are the Rancho Murieta Country Club (RMCC), including two golf courses; a retail complex; the Rancho Murieta Airport and Business Park; a fire station; equestrian center; wastewater reclamation plant (WWRP); three water supply reservoirs, Calero, Chesbro, and Clementia; and various park facilities and open space.



Source: RMCSD 2014, adapted by AECOM 2014.

Exhibit 1 **Project Vicinity Map**

The proposed project would include expansion of approved recycled water use areas to include residential landscaping for the proposed new developments of Murieta Gardens, Residences at Murieta Hills, Retreats, Lakeview, Riverview, Terrace, Highlands, River Canyon, Apartments, and Escuela and the proposed Industrial/Commercial/ Residential development northeast of the WWRP; irrigation of Stonehouse Park; and irrigation of another 187 acres of pastureland on Van Vleck Ranch. The maximum demand from the Van Vleck Ranch is assumed to be 625 AFY (RMSCD 2013a) (Exhibit 2). Although the Rancho Murieta Master Plan caps development at 5,000 units, future residential build out is currently estimated at 4,150 dwellings units, which translates to a residential irrigation demand of approximately 370 AFY (RMCSD 2013a).

To support recycled water use in the expanded use areas would require improvements to the WWRP disinfection system, installation of additional seasonal storage and pumping capacity, and construction of conveyance facilities (Exhibit 2). Individual improvements would be implemented in two phases to correspond with development. Phase 1 improvements would include the WWRP plant improvements and other facilities needed to serve the Murieta Gardens, Residences at Murieta Hills, Retreats, Lakeview, and Riverview developments, Stonehouse Park, and the additional pastureland on Van Vleck Ranch. Phase 2 improvements would include facilities needed to serve the Terrace, Highlands, River Canyon, Apartments, Escuela, and the Industrial/Commercial/Residential developments.

1.3 PHASE 1 IMPROVEMENTS

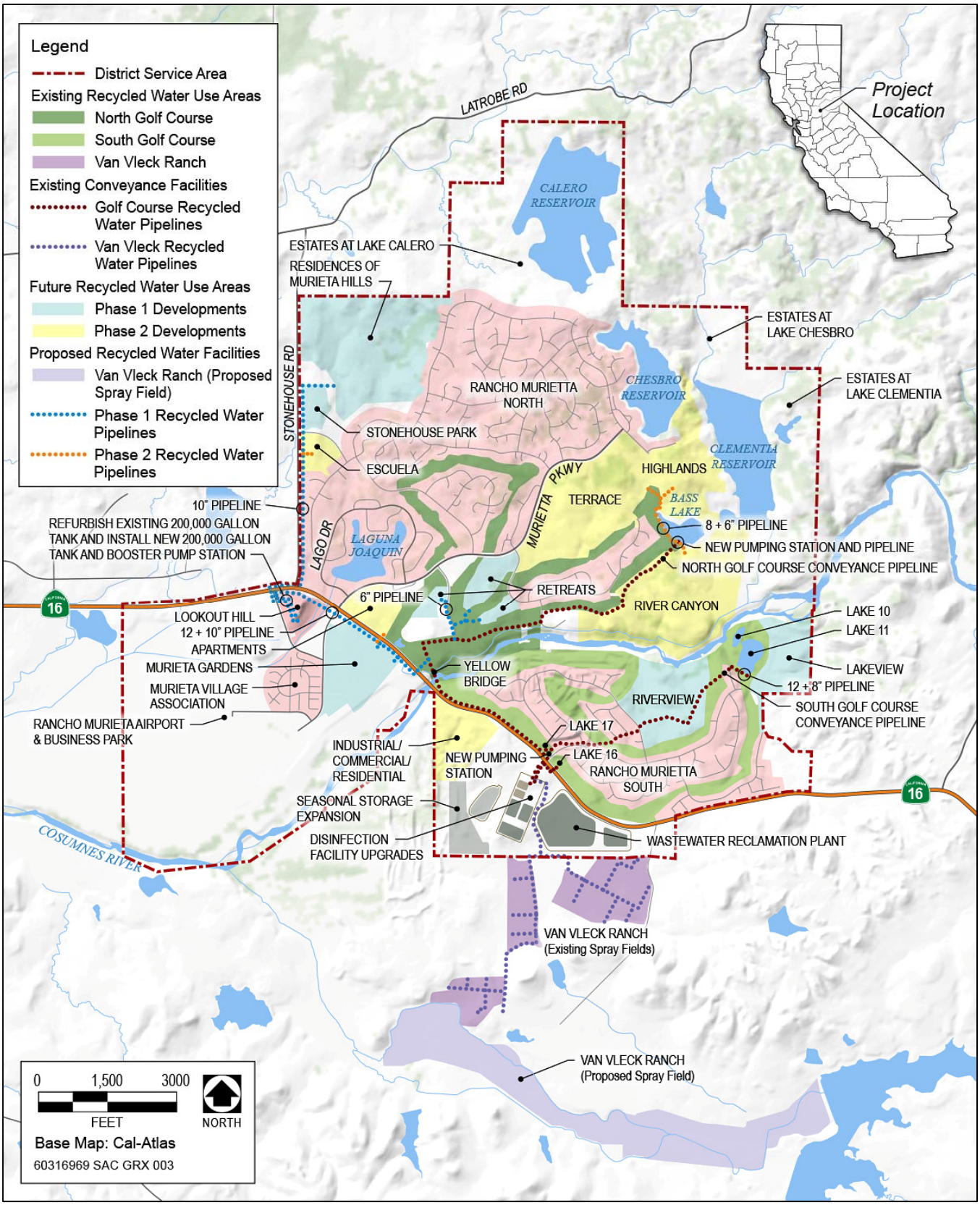
Phase 1 recycled water system improvements would include the following elements:

- upgrading the existing disinfection system to include approximately 195,000 gallons of additional chlorine contact basin capacity by adding concrete walls within the existing 1.8 MG equalization basin, and thereby increasing the rated tertiary treatment capacity from 2.3 to 3.0 MGD in accordance with Title 22 requirements;

- refurbishing an existing 200,000 gallon water storage tank and installing a new 200,000 gallon storage tank along with a 700 gallon per minute (gpm) booster pump station on approximately ½ acre at Lookout Hill to store and deliver recycled water to the developments located in the northwest corner of Rancho Murieta. Booster pumping stations are required to increase the operating pressure downstream of recycled water storage tanks. Storage tanks are intended to supplement recycled water supply during the peak month of the irrigation season and to provide a backup supply;

- reconfiguring the existing Recycled Water Pump Station at the WWRP to serve the Van Vleck Ranch and constructing a new pump station at the WWRP to serve the North Golf Course;

- installing approximately 12,000 linear feet of new 12- and 10-inch diameter transmission main along existing roadways to serve the Murieta Gardens and Residences at Murieta Hills developments and Stonehouse Park; and connecting the transmission main to the existing 12-inch North Golf Course conveyance pipeline immediately north of the Yellow Bridge. It is assumed that both the highway undercrossing and transmission main up to the Murieta Gardens development would be a 12-inch pipeline, and beyond this point, the transmission main would be reduced to a 10-inch pipeline;



Source: RMCSD 2014, adapted by AECOM 2014.

Exhibit 2 **Project Element Map**

- installing approximately 2,000 linear feet of 6-inch diameter service pipeline along existing roadways to serve the Retreats, Riverview and Lakeview developments. These pipelines would be connected to either the existing 8-inch North Golf Course conveyance pipeline or 8-inch South Golf Course conveyance pipeline;

- installing a new 1,040 gpm pump station at Bass Lake to convey recycled water to the Terrace, Highlands, and River Canyon developments for residential landscape irrigation, and possibly one 500,000 gallon or two 250,000 gallon storage tanks at an as yet to be determined location within one of these developments to provide up to 500,000 gallons of new recycled water storage; and

- installing a new 1,000 gpm pump station at Lakes 16/ 17 to convey recycled water to the Lakeview and Riverview developments for residential landscape irrigation, and then discharge the remaining recycled water into Lakes 10/11.

1.4 PHASE 2 IMPROVEMENTS

Phase 2 recycled water system improvements would include the following elements:

- constructing approximately 240 AF of additional seasonal storage at the WWRP;

- installing approximately 1,000 linear feet of new 6-inch diameter recycled water pipeline to serve the Terrace, Highlands, River Canyon, Apartments, and Escuela developments and the proposed Industrial/Commercial/ Residential development northeast of the WWRP. These pipelines would be connected to the existing 8-inch North Golf Course conveyance pipeline.

2 SETTING

The cultural resources encountered in the project region are a result of human behaviors in, and adaptations to, the environment. To better understand the origin and implications of these resources, an environmental and cultural context must be established. The following paragraphs describe the regulatory setting of the project area and summarize cultural developments through the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic past. In general, any project site should be analyzed within a larger regional framework to properly understand cultural resource sites or themes particular to the site; this enables the researcher to evaluate their significance within a larger context.

2.1 REGULATORY SETTING

CEQA provides a broad definition of what constitutes a cultural or historical resource. Cultural resources can include traces of prehistoric habitation and activities, historic-era sites and materials, and places used for traditional Native American observances or places with special cultural significance. In general, any trace of human activity more than 50 years in age is required to be treated as a potential cultural resource.

CEQA states that if a project would have significant impacts on important cultural resources, then alternative plans or mitigation measures must be considered. However, only significant cultural resources (termed “historical resources”) need to be addressed. The State CEQA Guidelines define a historical resource as a resource listed or

eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The State CEQA Guidelines also require consideration of unique archaeological resources (Section 15064.5). As used in the Public Resources Code (Section 21083.2), the term "unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information,

2. has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its

3. type, or

4. is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (California Office of Historic Preservation 1999:69–70).

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.2.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The archaeology of Sacramento County is included within the broad framework established by archaeologists for the Sacramento Valley. Although human occupation of the northern Sacramento Valley may extend back 10,000 years or more, reliable evidence of the presence of such an early human presence is lacking. Early archaeological sites bearing evidence of these Paleo-Indian populations may be present in the valley but deeply buried under alluvium (Moratto 1984).

The following discussion of the prehistoric background is adapted from Rosenthal, et al. (2007). In the early 1970s, Fredrickson (1973, 1974) proposed a sequence of cultural patterns for the central districts of the North Coast Ranges, placing them within a framework of cultural periods that he believed were applicable to California as a whole. Fredrickson argued that the dating and definition of particular patterns should be kept separate from temporal periods given the coexistence of more than one cultural pattern operating at any particular time. Thus, his framework of prehistoric periods is based on general technological and cultural horizons in operation throughout California over appreciable lengths of time. This horizon scheme, referred to as the Central California

Taxonomic System, does not account well for cultural variation between sub-regions, nor for gradual changes through time. It deals primarily with material culture and pays little attention to subsistence and settlement, social organization, or other patterns of behavior. As Moratto (1984:201) has observed, "central California prehistory was far too complex and dynamic to have been represented by [such] a monolithic scheme." Consequently, later researchers have broken the region and its prehistory into local districts and phases (Elsasser 1978). New radiocarbon determinations adjusted with modern calibration curves are now used for a more precise time frame (Rosenthal, et al: 2007: 147-153). These different cultural patterns are characterized as:

The Paleo-Indian Period (12,000 to 10,500 Before Present [B.P.]) saw the first demonstrated entry and spread of humans into California. Characteristic artifacts recovered from archaeological sites of this time period have included fluted projectile points (often compared to Clovis points), cobble cores and biface rough-outs.

The beginning of the Lower Archaic Period (10,500 to 7500 B.P.) coincides with that of the Middle Holocene climatic change which resulted in widespread floodplain deposition. This episode resulted in most of the early archaeological deposits being buried. Most tools were manufactured of local materials, and distinctive artifact types include large dart points and the milling slab and handstone.

The Middle Archaic Period (7500 to 2500 B.P.) is characterized by warm, dry conditions which brought about the drying up of pluvial lakes. Economies were more diversified and may have included the introduction of acorn processing technology, although hunting remained an important source of food. Artifacts characteristic of this Period include milling stones and pestles and a continued use of a variety of implements interpreted as large dart points.

The Upper Archaic Period (2500 to 850 B.P.) corresponds with a sudden turn to a cooler, wetter and more stable climate. The development of status distinctions based upon wealth is well documented in the archaeological record. The development of specialized tools, such as bone implements and stone plummets as well as manufactured goods (e.g. Olivella saucer and saddle beads, Haliotis ornaments) were prolific during this time. The regional variance of economies was largely due to the seasonality of resources which were harvested and processed in large quantities.

Several technological and social changes distinguish the Emergent Period (850 B.P. to Historic) from earlier cultural manifestations. The bow and arrow were introduced, ultimately replacing the dart and atl-atl, and territorial boundaries between groups became well established. In the latter portion of this Period (450 to 1800 B.P.), exchange relations became highly regularized and sophisticated. The clam disk bead developed as a monetary unit of exchange, and increasing quantities of goods moved greater distances. It was at the end of this Period that contact with Euroamericans became commonplace, eventually leading to intense pressures on Native American populations.

2.2.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The Plains Miwok inhabited much of the Sacramento River delta and adjacent plains, including the lower reaches of the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers. The Plains Miwok are related with the Sierran Miwok to the east and the Lake, Bay and Coast Miwok to the west based on the similarity of their spoken languages. These groups spoke languages of the Utian family of the Penutian Stock (Krober 1925; Levy 1978: 398).

Like elsewhere in western California, Miwoks were organized into small, independent political groups, referred to as tribelets. These settlements had a population ranging from 300 to 500 individuals and were typically located on elevated ground in the valley bottom or along a major tributary stream outside the active floodplain of the Sacramento and Cosumnes Rivers (Levy 1978: 410). Most settlements appear to have been permanent year-round villages, although people would disperse in the spring and early summer to collect seeds, bulbs, and other plant foods. The Miwok built several kinds of structures for a variety of purposes. Among them were thatched structures of grass, brush or tule laid over a framework of poles, assembly or dance houses, sweat-houses, ceremonial structures, and acorn granaries.

The rich resources of the marshes, sloughs, and forests contained a variety of economically important plant foods, fish, water birds, and terrestrial animals as well as providing for their material needs. Acorns, which were the most highly prized plant food (Levy 1978: 402), were processed on mortars using stone pestles; the meal was leached through sand and then boiled in baskets with hot stones or clay balls, or baked into a gelatinous "bread". Fish was very important to the Miwok economy and included salmon, trout, sturgeon, and lampreys. Fish were trapped in nets or taken with bone harpoons; Barrett and Gifford state that "we have no account of fish hooks among the Miwok" (1933:189). Fish to be stored was either dried or smoked. Fresh water mussels, clams and snails were also consumed. Deer was the most important animal hunted. They were driven into nets or snares, or were shot with bows and arrows, and the meat was divided between the hunters and their relatives (Levy 1978: 404).

2.2.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT

MINING AND RANCHING

Mining activities in the region began in 1849 with gold camps established along the Cosumnes River. Much of the mining activity centered on Michigan Bar, which was founded by two men from Michigan (Hoover 1990:290). Hydraulic mining was outlawed in California in the 1880s, but dredge mining along the Cosumnes River continued into the 1930s (SWCA 2007:10).

By the early 1900s, ranching was the dominate industry in the region. One of the largest ranchers was owned by the Van Vleck family. Orin Van Vleck purchased his ranch land in 1915 and established his cattle ranching business two years later. In the 1970s, the family began irrigating its pastureland at the ranch to keep their cattle on the property during the summer months. Today, the ranch remains a fully functional cattle ranch with nearly 10,000 acres under its management (Van Vleck Ranch 2014). Jack and Art Granless were another well-established ranching family who operated cattle and turkey ranches on the land that is now the community of Rancho Murieta (Rancho Murieta 2014).

RANCHO MURIETA

Planning for the development of Rancho Murieta began in the mid-1960s when real estate developers petitioned the Sacramento County Planning Commission to rezone land along the Cosumnes River for subdividing and future development. In 1969, the Pension Fund of Operating Engineers Local No. 3 announced plans for the development of 3,000 acres on both sides of the Cosumnes River for single-family residences, townhouses, schools, shopping centers, and a golf course. The developers successfully purchased the Granless ranch and six adjacent ranches. With the acquisition of the Granless ranch the developers also secured the water rights on the Cosumnes River, which allowed for this large-scale planned development (Muldoon 2014; Ranch Murieta 2014).

Construction on Rancho Murieta North began in the early-1970s and the first structures were the north gate, gazebo and the development sign. By 1972, the 18-hole golf course was open and construction was underway for the country club building as was the mobile home development. The first homes were under construction in 1973. Development of Rancho Murieta continued into the 2000s (Muldoon 2014). Today the community consists of hundreds of homes, two golf courses, tennis courts, and several lakes.

3 METHODS

3.1 RECORD SEARCH

Technical studies conducted by AECOM in 2014 for the proposed Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project began with a records search of pertinent cultural resources information curated by the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. The records search included a review of select publications and properties listed in the following sources:

- California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Data File and Determinations of Eligibility (December 2012)
- *National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historic Resources* (2012)
- *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (State of California 1976)
- *State Historic Landmarks* (State of California 1992 and updates)
- *California Points of Historic Interest* (State of California 1992 and updates)
- *Inventory of Historic Bridges* (Caltrans 1987, 2000)
- General Land Office Plat Map Township 7 North, Range 8 East (1856, 1870 and 1882) and Township 8 North, Range 8 East (1868)

The files maintained at the NCIC contain information on previously conducted archaeological investigations that occurred near the project area. The results of this records search indicate that 20 studies have been conducted and 39 cultural resources have been documented within ¼ mile of the project area. None of the resources are located within the project area. Nineteen of the documented sites are clustered along the Cosumnes River. A summary of the previous investigations is provided below in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations		
Report Title	NCIC File No.	Author and Date
Studies Conducted Near the Project Area		
Section 106 Review of the Proposed Bechtel Corporation Project	5812	Wilkins, Brett (2002)
Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Riverview Project Rancho Murieta	5817	Peak, Melinda A. (2004)
Archaeological Reconnaissance: Rancho Murieta South, The Greens and The Crest	5818	Bouey, Paul D. (1991)
Cultural Resources Assessment of the Murieta Gardens Project	5821	Peak and Associates, Inc. (2004)
Rancho Murieta South, The proposed Greens Subdivision Archaeological Monitoring Report	5822	Historic Resource Associates (2002)
Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Study Report State Route 16 Gap Closure Project	5824	Offerman, Janis K. (1999)
Cultural Resource Study for the Rancho Murieta Pedestrian Bridge Project	5828	Kelley, John (2004)
Archaeological Inventory Survey: Rancho Murieta Phase I Parcel	5829	Jensen, Peter (2000)
Archaeological Reconnaissance: Rancho Murieta South-Phase II	5830	Bouey, Paul D. (1991)
Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility-Sacramento County	5832	Billat, Lorna (2000)
Archaeological Survey Report for State Route 16 Structural Section Repair	5837	Weitze, Karen J. (1990)
Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Nine Levee Repair Locations along the Consumnes River, Sacramento County, California	5912	Jones and Stokes Association, Inc. (1997)
Preliminary Cultural Resource Investigations at the Calero Reservoir, Rancho Murieta Properties	5962	Rondeau, Michael (1979)
Cultural Resource Assessment of the Rancho Murieta Water Transmission Pipeline Route	5967	Peak and Associates, Inc. (1989)
An Archaeological Survey of Highway 16 from 0.5 Miles West of Grant Line Road to Rancho Murieta Parkway in Sacramento County	6167	Noble, Gary G. (1990)
CA-SAC-400-H: The Old Michigan Bar Cemetery at Rancho Murieta, Sacramento County, California	7458	Peak and Associates, Inc. (1990)
Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Lakeview Project, Rancho Murieta, Sacramento County, California	8003	Peak, Melinda, Ann Peak and Sue Merritt (2006)
Determination of Eligibility and Effect for the Proposed Residences of Murieta Hills Project, Rancho Murieta	8065	Peak and Associates, Inc. (2005)
Cultural Resources Survey of the Van Vleck Park Private Residence Project	9191	Martinez, Amanda and Nancy Sikes (2007)
Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 3 Rural Conventional Highways in Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba Counties	9326	Leach-Palm, Laura (2008)
Source: NCIC, compiled by AECOM 2014		

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 6, 2014, requesting a Sacred Land File search and a list of individuals or groups who may have an interest in the project or information regarding cultural sites in the area. The response from the NAHC indicates that there are no cultural resources or areas of sensitivity that are on file within or in the vicinity of the project area. Written and phone contacts with the Native American groups above did not result in the identification of any known prehistoric cultural sites, Traditional Cultural Properties or properties that might otherwise be of importance to local Native American prehistory, history or present-day cultural practices.

3.3 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

A survey of the project site was conducted by AECOM archaeologists on March 7, 2014. The survey consisted of an intensive 10 meter to 15 meter pedestrian survey of the proposed pipeline routes along Stonehouse Road, Highway 16 (Jackson Road), Lone Pine Road, and Lookout Hill, and two pipeline placement locations within the gated Rancho Murieta residential complex near Bass Lake and at Alameda Drive. The Van Vleck Ranch was investigated, but pedestrian survey of the proposed spray field was determined unnecessary because no ground disturbance is proposed. Results of the survey determined that one unrecorded resource, a maintained water district irrigation canal, was observed within the survey area. The irrigation canal does not need to be evaluated because it is less than 45 years old and would not meet the CRHR requirements.

4 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 UNANTICIPATED FINDS

No cultural resources were identified within the area during the current study. Considering the amount of ground disturbance that has taken place in the project area in the past it is highly unlikely that additional unidentified resources may be present. However, certain conditions, such as dense vegetation or pavement, may have prevented a resource from being detected during the inventory. Prehistoric resources that may be identified include, but are not limited to, concentrations of stone tools and manufacturing debris made of obsidian, basalt and other stone materials; milling equipment (e.g. bedrock mortars, portable mortars, and pestles); locally darkened soils (midden) that may contain dietary remains such as shell and bone, and human remains. Historic resources that may be identified include, but are not limited to structural foundations, wire nails, fragments of ceramic or porcelain, cans with soldered seams or tops, and bottles or fragments of clear and colored glass. If any new cultural resources are located during project activities, all work must stop and a qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately.

4.2 HUMAN REMAINS

Section 7050 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human burial. If human remains are encountered, work should halt in that vicinity and the County Coroner should be notified immediately. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of such identification. The California Environmental Quality Act details steps to be taken if human burials are of Native American origin.

5 REFERENCES

Hoover, Mildrend Brooke and Douglas E. Kyle. 1990. *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA.

Elsasser, Albert B. 1978. Development of regional Prehistoric Cultures. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Fredrickson, David A. 1973. Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges, California. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis, CA.

———. 1974. Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A view from the North Coast Ranges. *Journal of California Anthropology* 1 (1):41-54, Berkeley, CA.

Kroeber, A. L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Smithsonian Institution, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Levy, Richard. 1978. Eastern Miwok. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Moratto, Michael. 1984. *California Archaeology.* Academic Press, San Francisco, CA.

Muldoon, Karen. 2014. "Modern-day History of Murieta." Available: http://www.ranchomurieta.com/?q=node/1255. Accessed March 17, 2014.

Rancho Murieta. 2014. "Ray Henderson, First Manager of Rancho Murieta, Dies at 88." Available: http://www.ranchomurieta.com/localnews/rayhendersonobituary031505.html. Accessed March 17, 2014.

Rosenthal, Jeffery S, Gregory White, and Mark Q. Sutton. 2007. The Central Valley: A View from the Catbird's Seat. California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity. Edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Alta Mira Press.

SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA). 2007. *Cultural Resources Survey V.V. Park Private Residence Project*. On file at the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

Van Vleck. 2014. "Our History." Available: http://www.vv-ranch.com/history.html. Accessed March 17, 2014.

_____. 2014. "The Ranch Today." Available: http://www.vv-ranch.com/today.html. Accessed March 17, 2014.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO CA 95814-2922

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

May 27, 2014

Regulatory Division SPK-2014-00472

Darlene Gillum
Rancho Murieta Community
Services District
P.O. Box 1050
Rancho Murieta, California 95683

Dear Ms. Gillum:

We are responding to your May 19, 2014 request for comments on the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project. The project is located on the Cosumnes River, in Section 8, Township 7 North, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, Latitude 38.499284°, Longitude -121.086990°, Rancho Murieta, Sacramento County, California.

The Corps of Engineers' jurisdiction within the project area is under the authority of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Waters of the United States include, but are not limited to, rivers, perennial or intermittent streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, vernal pools, marshes, wet meadows, and seeps. Project features that result in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States will require Department of the Army authorization prior to starting work.

To ascertain the extent of waters on the project site, you should prepare a wetland delineation, in accordance with the "Minimum Standards for Acceptance of Preliminary Wetlands Delineations", under "Jurisdiction" on our website at the address below, and submit it to this office for verification. A list of consultants that prepare wetland delineations and permit application documents is also available on our website at the same location.

The range of alternatives considered for this project should include alternatives that avoid impacts to wetlands or other waters of the United States. Every effort should be made to avoid project features which require the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. In the event it can be clearly demonstrated there are no practicable alternatives to filling waters of the United States, mitigation plans should be developed to compensate for the unavoidable losses resulting from project implementation.

Please refer to identification number SPK-2014-00472 in any correspondence concerning this project. If you have any questions, please contact Stephen Willis at our California South Branch Office, 1325 J Street, Room 1350, Sacramento, California 95814-2922, by email at *Stephen.M.Willis2@usace.army.mil*, or by telephone at 916-557-7355. For more information regarding our program, please visit our website at *www.spk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx.*

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. Dadey, Ph.D
Chief, California South Branch

CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Matthew Rodriquez
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

29 May 2014

Darlene J. Gillum
Rancho Murieta Community Services District
PO BOX 1050
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

CERTIFIED MAIL
7013 2250 0000 3465 2121

COMMENTS TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW FOR THE MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, RANCHO MURIETA RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM EXPANSION PROJECT, SCH NO. 2014052043, SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Pursuant to the State Clearinghouse's 15 May 2014 request, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has reviewed the *Request for Review for the Mitigated Negative Declaration* for the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project, located in Sacramento County.

Our agency is delegated with the responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state; therefore our comments will address concerns surrounding those issues.

Construction Storm Water General Permit

Dischargers whose project disturb one or more acres of soil or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (Construction General Permit), Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

For more information on the Construction General Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml.

Phase I and II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits[1]

The Phase I and II MS4 permits require the Permittees reduce pollutants and runoff flows from new development and redevelopment using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MS4 Permittees have their own development standards, also known as Low Impact Development (LID)/post-construction standards that include a hydromodification component. The MS4 permits also require specific design concepts for LID/post-construction BMPs in the early stages of a project during the entitlement and CEQA process and the development plan review process.

For more information on which Phase I MS4 Permit this project applies to, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/municipal_permits/.

For more information on the Phase II MS4 permit and who it applies to, visit the State Water Resources Control Board at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/phase_ii_municipal.shtml

Industrial Storm Water General Permit

Storm water discharges associated with industrial sites must comply with the regulations contained in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ.

For more information on the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/industrial_general_permits/index.shtml.

Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). If a Section 404 permit is required by the USACOE, the Central Valley Water Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements.

If you have any questions regarding the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits, please contact the Regulatory Division of the Sacramento District of USACOE at (916) 557-5250.

---

[1] Municipal Permits = The Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) Permit covers medium sized Municipalities (serving between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large sized municipalities (serving over 250,000 people). The Phase II MS4 provides coverage for small municipalities, including non-traditional Small MS4s, which include military bases, public campuses, prisons and hospitals.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit – Water Quality Certification

If an USACOE permit, or any other federal permit, is required for this project due to the disturbance of waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands), then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiation of project activities. There are no waivers for 401 Water Quality Certifications.

Waste Discharge Requirements

If USACOE determines that only non-jurisdictional waters of the State (i.e., "non-federal" waters of the State) are present in the proposed project area, the proposed project will require a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit to be issued by Central Valley Water Board. Under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, discharges to all waters of the State, including all wetlands and other waters of the State including, but not limited to, isolated wetlands, are subject to State regulation.

For more information on the Water Quality Certification and WDR processes, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/business_help/permit2.shtml.

Low or Limited Threat General NPDES Permit

If the proposed project includes construction dewatering and it is necessary to discharge the groundwater to waters of the United States, the proposed project will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Dewatering discharges are typically considered a low or limited threat to water quality and may be covered under the General Order for *Dewatering and Other Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters* (Low Threat General Order) or the General Order for *Limited Threat Discharges of Treated/Untreated Groundwater from Cleanup Sites, Wastewater from Superchlorination Projects, and Other Limited Threat Wastewaters to Surface Water* (Limited Threat General Order). A complete application must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board to obtain coverage under these General NPDES permits.

For more information regarding the Low Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0074.pdf

For more information regarding the Limited Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/general_orders/r5-2013-0073.pdf

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4684 or tcleak@waterboards.ca.gov.

Trevor Cleak
Environmental Scientist

cc: State Clearinghouse Unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento

Print Form

Notice of Determination

Appendix D

To:

☒ Office of Planning and Research

U.S. Mail: P.O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

Street Address: 1400 Tenth St., Rm 113, Sacramento, CA 95814

☒ County Clerk
County of: Sacramento
Address: 600 8th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

From:

Public Agency: Rancho Murieta Comm. Serv. Distr.
Address: PO Box 1050
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683
Contact: Darlene J. Gillum
Phone: 916-354-3700

Lead Agency (if different from above):

Address:

Contact:
Phone:

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to State Clearinghouse):

Project Title: Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project

Project Applicant: Rancho Murieta Community Services District

Project Location (include county): Community of Rancho Murieta, Sacramento County, California

Project Description:
The District is consolidating Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) R5-01-124 and WDR R5-2007-0109 into a renewed WDR for its Wastewater Reclamation Plant and a new Master Reclamation Permit to expand approved recycled water use areas to serve new development in its service area and pasture lands. New reuse areas include residential front and backyards; parks; athletic fields; commercial and street landscaping; and dust control. Existing reuse areas include two Rancho Murieta Country Club golf courses; and portions of Van Vleck Ranch. The project will also upgrade and install needed infrastructure to produce and deliver recycled water to the expanded use areas.

This is to advise that the Rancho Murieta Community Services District (☒ Lead Agency or ☐ Responsible Agency) has approved the above described project on June 18, 2014 (date) and has made the following determinations regarding the above described project.

1. The project [☐ will ☒ will not] have a significant effect on the environment.
2. ☐ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
   ☒ A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures [☒ were ☐ were not] made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan [☒ was ☐ was not] adopted for this project.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations [☐ was ☒ was not] adopted for this project.
6. Findings [☒ were ☐ were not] made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval, or the negative Declaration, is available to the General Public at:
Rancho Murieta Community Services District office, 15160 Jackson Road, Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

Signature (Public Agency): _____ Title: _____

Date: _____ Date Received for filing at OPR: _____

Authority cited: Sections 21083, Public Resources Code.
Reference Section 21000-21174, Public Resources Code.

Revised 2011

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 10, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Improvements Committee Staff

Subject: Consider Adoption of Resolution 2014-09, Adopting the American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

---

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Adopt Resolution 2014-09, adopting the American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

BACKGROUND

The Proposition 84 funding agreement that the District executed in August, 2012, includes a provision (Section 13(e) of the agreement) that local project sponsors adopt the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) within two (2) years of execution of the funding agreement. The attached resolution satisfies that provision.

The Improvements Committee recommends adoption.

RESOLUTION 2014-09

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RANCHO MURIETA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ADOPTING THE AMERICAN RIVER BASIN INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the stakeholders of the American River Basin (ARB) support a vision of responsibly managing water resources for the lasting health of the region's community, economy, and environment;

WHEREAS, the stakeholders of the American River Basin recognize the development and implementation of an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) will support realization of this vision;

WHEREAS, RWA was designated in November 2009 by the California Department of Water Resources as the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) authorized to prepare and implement an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan within the American River Basin planning area;

WHEREAS, since November 2009, RWA has collaborated extensively with regional stakeholders to develop a vision, principles, goals, and objectives to support the American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan;

WHEREAS, the American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan is not a legally binding document on the stakeholders adopting the plan, but rather serves as a framework for coordinated planning in the region;

WHEREAS, the American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan is a living document, with defined processes for updating plan components;

WHEREAS, RWA, serving as the Regional Water Management Group, adopted the American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan at a public meeting held on July 11, 2013.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Rancho Murieta Community Services District hereby adopts the American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan that provides a broadly supported vision, principles, goals, and objectives to help ensure sustainable water resources in the region. Rancho Murieta Community Services District will strive to ensure that projects it submits into the American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan have considered opportunities for achieving integrated benefits. Furthermore, Rancho Murieta Community Services District will update information on any of its projects included in the American River Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan on at least an annual basis.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 18th day of June 2014, by the following Roll Call Vote:

Ayes:
Noes:
Abstain:
Absent:

_____
Gerald Pasek, President of the Board
Rancho Murieta Community Services District

Attest:

_____
Suzanne Lindenfeld
District Secretary

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 10, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Improvements Committee Staff

Subject: Consider Approval of Additional Costs for Water Line Valve Project

---

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Approve payment of the invoice from Groeniger/Ferguson Water Works, Inc., for additional costs for the Water Line Valve Project, in an amount not to exceed $149.04. Funding to come from Water Replacement Reserves.

BACKGROUND

At the April 2014 Board meeting, the Board approved the proposal from Groeniger/Ferguson for the Valve Replacement Project. Staff discovered an additional gasket needed to be replaced, at a cost of $138.00 plus tax.

Despite the nominal cost not exceeding the General Manager's approval limit, all reserve expenditures require Board approval.

The Improvements Committee recommends approval.

FERGUSON Waterworks

Groeniger & Company

INVOICE NUMBER	CUSTOMER	PAGE
0987019	424394	1 of 1

DBA GROENIGER & CO
7601 14TH AVENUE
SACRAMENTO, CA 95820-3601

RECEIVED
RANCHO MURIETA
COMM. SERV. DIST.
MAY 19 A 11:39

Please contact with Questions: 916-381-6100

PLEASE REFER TO INVOICE NUMBER WHEN MAKING PAYMENT AND REMIT TO:

FERGUSON ENTERPRISES INC 1423
DBA GROENIGER & COMPANY
FILE 56809
LOS ANGELES, CA 90074-6809

2588 1 AT 0.406 E0188X I0332 D961706389 P1957803 0001:0002

RANCHO MURIETA COMM SERV DIST
PO BOX 1050
RANCHO MURIETA CA 95683-1050

SHIP TO:

RANCHO MURIETA COMM SERV DIST
15160 JACKSON ROAD
RANCHO MURIETA, CA 95683

SHIP WHSE.	SELL WHSE.	TAX CODE	CUSTOMER ORDER NUMBER	SALESMAN	JOB NAME	INVOICE DATE	BATCH
1423	1423	CA34	VERBAL DAVE HERRMANN	JPS	36" SPOOL & CPLG	05/09/14	IO 44339

ORDERED	SHIPPED	ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	UM	AMOUNT
			Thank you for your business ! SIGN UP FOR FERGUSON ON LINE TODAY!			
1	1	FPP36S	36X5'0 FLGXPE CL BT DI SPL	2760.000	EA	2760.00
1	1	SP-RRC40038303600	RC400 38.30X36.00 X 12 COUP	2200.000	EA	2200.00
3	3	N150FFG1836	36 NA 1/8 150# FF GSKT	138.000	EA	414.00
2	2	CXFBSFBFVDAFP15036	36 150# BFV FLG BOLT SET	280.000	EA	560.00
1	1	FBSETZ36	36 ZN FLG BOLT SET	280.000	EA	280.00
			INVOICE SUB-TOTAL			**6214.00**
			TAX	Sacramento		**497.12**

****

LEAD LAW WARNING: IT IS ILLEGAL TO INSTALL PRODUCTS THAT ARE NOT "LEAD FREE" IN ACCORDANCE WITH US FEDERAL OR OTHER APPLICABLE LAW IN POTABLE WATER SYSTEMS ANTICIPATED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION. PRODUCTS WITH *NP IN THE DESCRIPTION ARE NOT LEAD FREE AND CAN ONLY BE INSTALLED IN NON-POTABLE APPLICATIONS. BUYER IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCT SELECTION.

TERMS: NET 10TH PROX **ORIGINAL INVOICE** **TOTAL DUE** **$6,711.12**

All past due amounts are subject to a service charge of 1.5% per month, or the maximum allowed by law, if lower. If Buyer fails to pay within terms, then in addition to other remedies, Buyer agrees to pay Seller all costs of collection, including reasonable attorney fees. Complete terms and conditions are available upon request or at http://wolseleyna.com/terms_conditionsSale.html and are incorporated by reference. Seller may convert checks to ACH.

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 10, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Improvements Committee Staff

Subject: Consider Approval of Title 22 Engineering Report and Report of Waste Discharge Project Contract Amendment No. 2

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Approve the Title 22 Engineering Report and Report of Waste Discharge Project Contract Amendment No. 2, an increase in an amount not to exceed $37,010, for future permit negotiations and public outreach. Funding to come from Sewer Replacement Reserves.

BACKGROUND

The original contract for the Title 22 Engineering Report and Report of Waste Discharge did not include permit negotiations. After the project was completed, the Board authorized the remaining budget of $35,120 to be used for Permit Negotiations and Rancho Murieta Country Club outreach. As those funds are close to being exhausted, this amendment is for future permit negotiations and outreach. The tasks covered under the Contract Amendment No. 2 include:

1. Amend Section 2.7 of the Title 22 Engineering Report to reflect CDPH discussions and District decisions regarding the commingling of raw surface and recycled waters for residential landscaping irrigation;
2. Formally respond to CDPH;
3. Finalize and deliver the RMCC outreach presentation;
4. Schedule and facilitate biweekly coordination meetings; adjusted meetings to facilitate RWQCB interaction; and
5. Finalize negotiations with the RWQCB; and
6. Adopt the District's WDR and MRP.

The Improvements Committee recommends approval.

AECOM
2020 L Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95811
www.aecom.com

916.414.5800 tel
916 414 1557 fax

May 23, 2014

Paul Siebensohn
Director of Field Operations
Rancho Murieta Community Services District
15160 Jackson Road
P.O. Box 1050
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

RE: Amendment No. 2
Title 22 Engineering Report and Report of Waste Discharge Project (Project)

Dear Paul,

As we have discussed, the original contract for the above referenced project did not include permit negotiations in the original $107,275 fee. After Project completion,[1] the Board of Directors authorized Amendment No. 1 which reallocated the remaining budget of $35,120 to two new tasks (Permit Negotiations and RMCC outreach). We have come to a point where we are close to exhausting the original budget and are requesting an amendment to increase our budget from $107,275 to $144,285 (increase of $37,010) for future permit negotiations through WDR and MRP adoption scheduled for December 2014 and RMCC outreach. This fee increase and associated schedule adjustment are based on addressing what AECOM perceives as the minimum future effort described below plus a $10,000 allowance to account for unforeseen permit negotiation efforts.

Background

To date the negotiations with both CDPH and RWQCB have been positive and things appear to be moving in the right direction. For the past five months, AECOM has supported the District with ongoing permit negotiations and RMCC outreach activities without a budget amendment. Specific examples of AECOM's support include defining the level of effort required for environmental permitting (e.g., City of Lathrop and more recently the State Water Resources Control Board); interacting with CV Salts, directly and indirectly; coordinating with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (RWQCB) and California Depart of Public Health (CDPH) and attending meetings, conference calls, and a site visit (February); developing the RMCC outreach agenda and draft presentation; identifying the framework needed to potentially complete CDPH negotiations, scheduling and facilitating biweekly or weekly conference calls to coordinate ongoing recycled water implementation activities.

Minimum Future Efforts and Budget Allowance

Minimum future efforts recommended by AECOM to support WDR and MRP permit adoption by the end of the year are to (1) amend Section 2.7 of the Title 22 Engineering Report to reflect CDPH discussions and District decisions regarding the commingling of raw surface and recycled waters for residential landscaping irrigation; (2) formally respond to CDPH; (3) finalize and deliver the RMCC outreach presentation; (4) schedule and facilitate biweekly coordination meetings; adjusted meetings

[1] Submission of the Title 22 Engineering Report and Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) ahead of schedule to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (RWQCB).

to facilitate RWQCB interaction; (5) finalize negotiations with the RWQCB; and (6) adopt the District's WDR and MRP.

Items 1 through 4 are relatively straightforward to estimate with respect to scope, level of effort, and budget. However, Items 5 and 6 are subject to both RWQCB and public participation and interpretation and are thus difficult to quantify with respect to the number of hours required for successful completion. To address this uncertainty we have provided an allowance of $10,000 which equates to 46.5 hours (at Kevin Kennedy's rate) in addition to the items listed below:

- Items and 2: 12 hours
- Item 3 Not included in Task 5, see below
- Item 4: 20 hours (17 meetings or 34 weeks)
- Items 5 and 6: 44 hours (allowance)
- Unforeseen Issues: 40 hours ($10,000 allowance)

Contract Amendment

If this approach is acceptable to you, we would like modify the contract to read as follows:

Task 5 - Negotiations. AECOM shall schedule, attend, and facilitate biweekly conference call meetings to discuss the coordination efforts needed to support the adoption of future WDR and MRP. As part of this effort, AECOM shall amend Section 2.7 of the Title 22 Engineering Report to reflect CDPH concerns and available options and District decisions regarding the commingling of raw surface and recycled waters for residential landscape irrigation through May 31, 2014. AECOM, at the direction of the District, shall communicate with RWQCB and CDPH staff to schedule and/or attend meetings, answer questions, develop additional material, etc. up to the amount allocated for this task of $18,400 which reflects the 76 hours listed above plus administrative (contracting) support through the end of this year. The $10,000 allowance (roughly 43 hours) would most likely be applied to this task.

Task 6. RMCC Coordination. Given the District's need for ongoing recycled water use at the golf courses, it is important that the RMCC understand the information, limitations, etc. which were described in the Report of Waste Discharge along with other requirements and conditions that may be imposed by the RWQCB or CDPH in the future. AECOM, at the request of the District, shall finalize and deliver up to two (2) RMCC presentations, one of which is already scheduled for the May or June 2014 timeframe, up to the amount allocated for this task of $$8,610.

Table 1 shows the budgets for Tasks 5 and 6 associated with the original and contract and proposed amendment.

If this contract amendment is acceptable to you and your staff, please indicate your acceptance by signing below and sending this letter back to us at your earliest convenience. We look forward to continuing to work with the District towards obtaining a newly adopted WDR and MRP by the end of this year. If you have any questions or desire any additional information, please feel free to contact Kevin Kennedy at (916) 414-1641.

Table 1. Original and Proposed Fee by Task

Task	Current Budget ($)	Amended Contract ($)
5 – Permit Negotiations	29,373	47,023 / 57,023[a]
6 – RMCC Outreach	5,747	14,367
Total	107,275	133,545 / 143,545[a]

[a] With $10,000 allowance

Sincerely,

Kevin Kennedy, P.E.
Senior Project Manager

Eric E. Zagol, P.E.
District Manager

_____

Paul Siebensohn
Director of Field Operations
Rancho Murieta Community Services District

Table 1 - Estimated Work Effort and Cost

Title 22 Engineer Report and Report of Waste Discharge Project

Rancho Murieta Community Services District

Task No.	Task Description	QA/QC	Project Manager	Assistant Engineer	CADD Tech/ Graphics	Clerical	AECOM Labor Hours	Total		Total Cost ($)
								Labor ($)	Expenses ($)	
	Rates	250	$ 215.00	$ 125.00	$ 110.00	$ 70.00				
5	Permit Negotiations		76			10	86	$ 17,040	$ 1,360	$ 18,400
5	Permit Negotiations (Allowance)		43				43	$ 9,245	$ 755	$ 10,000
6	RMCC Outreach		34		6		40	$ 7,970	$ 640	$ 8,610
	COLUMN TOTALS	**0**	**153**	**0**	**6**	**10**	**169**	**$ 34,255**	**$ 2,754**	**$ 37,010**

TOTAL COST	**$ 37,010**

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 10, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Improvements Committee Staff

Subject: Consider Approval of the Recycled Water Distribution System Model Development Project Proposal

---

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Approve the proposal from AECOM for Recycled Water Distribution System Model Development Project in an amount not to exceed 51,280. Funding to come from Water Supply Augmentation Reserves.

BACKGROUND

The proposal is to develop a hydraulic model of the District's proposed recycled water distribution system to be used to help refine the recycled water distribution components including previously estimated pipe lengths and head losses, booster pump station requirements, and storage tank locations; recycled water irrigation demands; and peak month supplemental water requirements in terms of acre-feet per day or gallons per day for three specific periods of time. These time periods being (a) transition from potable to recycled water in the recycled water distribution system, (b) build out of the recycled water system, and, (c) one interim timeframe. In addition, one of the key objectives of this Project is to recommend a course of action for the District to pursue regarding the potential to serve commingled raw surface and recycled waters from Lake 16 and Bass Lake to the Riverview, Lakeview, Terrace, River Canyon, and/or Highlands developments.

The Scope of Work includes project management and meetings, collect and review existing data, site visits, model development, model calibration and verification, expanded system modeling and assessment, updating the Recycled Water Program opinion of probably costs, and reporting.

The Improvements Committee recommends approval.

AECOM
2020 L Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95811
www.aecom.com

916.414.5800 tel
916 414 1557 fax

June 4, 2014

Paul Siebensohn
Director of Field Operations
Rancho Murieta Community Services District
15160 Jackson Road
P.O. Box 1050
Rancho Murieta, CA 95683

RE: Proposal for Recycled Water Distribution System Model Development (Project)
Rancho Murieta Community Services District

Dear Mr. Siebensohn,

AECOM is pleased to provide the Rancho Murieta Community Services District (District) with this proposal to develop a hydraulic model of the District's proposed recycled water distribution system. The hydraulic model will be used to help refine the recycled water distribution components described in the previous reports AECOM has developed for the District - the latest being the Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Rancho Murieta Recycled Water System Expansion Project. Specifically, the model will be used to refine (1) previously estimated pipe lengths and headlosses, booster pump station requirements, and storage tank locations, (2) recycled water irrigation demands, and (3) peak month supplemental water requirements in terms of acre-feet per day or gallons per day for three specific periods of time. These time periods being (a) transition from potable to recycled water in the recycled water distribution system, (b) buildout of the recycled water system, and, (c) one interim timeframe. In addition, one of the key objectives of this Project is to recommend a course of action for the District to pursue regarding the potential to serve commingled raw surface and recycled waters from Lake 16 and Bass Lake to the Riverview, Lakeview, Terrace, River Canyon, and/or Highlands developments.

AECOM is currently updating the District's Standards and as such are familiar with the most current standards as well as other requirements and data that the District would like incorporate into this document (e.g., estimated recycled water demands by development). The following is AECOM's proposed scope of work for developing the recycled water model.

SCOPE OF WORK

Task 1. Project Management and Meetings

AECOM will schedule, facilitate and meet with District staff to discuss the needs of the hydraulic model and to review the 90% submittal of the hydraulic model and key recycled water program implications. These meetings will be integrated with the biweekly or monthly conference calls held as part of a different project (Permit Negotiations of the Title 22 Engineering Report and Report of Waste Discharge).

Deliverables: *Agenda and minutes of the meetings specific to hydraulic modeling efforts.*

Assumptions: *For budgeting purposes, AECOM has assumed that the project duration will be no more than 4 months (June, July, August, and September).*

Task 2. Collect and Review Existing Data

Relevant data will be collected and reviewed by AECOM and will include the following. As indicated below, it is anticipated that most, if not all of this data will be readily available from our files or the District, Rancho Murieta Country Club (RMCC) or Sacramento County.

- Existing Reports: (AECOM already has all of these items)
  - Report of Waste Discharge (December 2013)
  - Title 22 Engineering Report (December 2013)
  - Title XVI Recycled Water Feasibility Study (July 2013)

- Survey and Topographic Data: (AECOM to request a more current version from developers and/or Sacramento County)
  - Available topographic mapping for the study area
  - Available aerial photography

- As-Built Data:
  - As-built data of existing sewers, forcemains, and pump stations (AECOM to request this data from the District)
  - As-built data of existing recycled water distribution mains, pump stations and 1.8 MG equalization basin (AECOM already has this information)
  - As-built plans of the existing recycled water ponds (Lakes 10, 11, 16, 17, and Bass Lake) (AECOM to request this data from RMCC)

- Flow Data:
  - More recent recycled water production data for the District to assist in the calibration of the golf course irrigation demands. (AECOM will be requesting this data from the District)

- Development Data:
  - Specific plans showing detailed layouts of individual developments (e.g., number, type, location of residential homes, commercial areas, etc.) (AECOM will be requesting this data from individual developers)

- Other Data
  - Information regarding the existing condition and pipe material of the recycled water mains to establish pipe roughness coefficient factors, if this data exists (AECOM will be requesting this data from RMCC)
  - Pump curves for the existing pumps (AECOM already has this information for the north golf course pumping station)

In the absence of as-built information, the hydraulic model will be based on topographic mapping and an assumed coverage (i.e. 3 feet). No surveys are anticipated or included in this proposal at this time. The need for surveys will be identified following review of the existing data.

Deliverables: *A summary, in tabular format, of relevant information to be considered in the Project.*

Task 3. Site Visit

A site visit will be carried out prior to the completion of the 90% hydraulic model submittal. AECOM will visit the site to view key components of the recycled water distribution system including reservoirs and pumping stations. The site visit will help the modeler to gain a better understanding of the topography and existing and future methods of operation.

In addition, the following will be identified in consultation with the District and RMCC:

- Past problem areas including areas experiencing low / high water pressures during high / low flow periods.
- Operational and maintenance problems experienced in the pumping facilities and storage reservoirs and improvement opportunities.

Deliverables: *Summary, in tabular format, of findings from the site visit that can be utilized for model calibration.*

Assumptions: *For budgeting purposes, AECOM has assumed that issue and resolution discussions will require a maximum of 4 hours to complete.*

Task 4. Recycled Water Distribution System Model

Task 4.1 Model Development

A model of the existing recycled water distribution system will be developed using WaterCAD program developed by Bentley. This program provides steady-state as well as extended period simulation capabilities. For the purposes of this Project, only steady-state modeling is anticipated and budgeted for. The software uses pull-down menus for data entering and editing along with the AutoCAD based graphical interface. The software allows review of the simulation results graphically on the screen and the results can be plotted.

The program requires physical details of the existing recycled water distribution system to accurately represent the system through pipes and junction nodes such as pipeline roughness coefficients, topography, physical ground elevations, etc. The distribution system data will be obtained from the existing recycled water distribution system drawings. Where no elevations are provided, ground elevations at nodes will be estimated from available topographic maps or spot elevations and assumed coverages.

The distribution system pipe material will be ascertained from the record drawings and maintenance records. Where possible, the age of distribution mains in various areas will be established to estimate the initial pipe roughness coefficients. The roughness coefficients will then be calibrated, to the extent possible, using available flow and pressure data at the supply and discharge locations. AECOM will either collect this data during the site visit or coordinate its collection during the site visit. AECOM will format the existing recycled water distribution system attributes to support the District's current asset management efforts.

Recycled water demand boundaries or locations will be established based on the existing distribution system layout. Recycled water demands for the two points of supply within the golf course (Lake 16 and Bass Lake) will be used to establish the existing demands at various nodes in the system.

The distribution system model will be developed to include the north and south golf course pumping stations, 1.8 MG equalization basin, Bass Lake, and Lake 16.

Deliverables: *Model and results of the existing recycled water distribution system will be submitted at 90% and final completion milestones.*

Task 4.2 Model Calibration and Verification

The model developed as part of Task 4.1 will be calibrated and verified to the extent possible to levels acceptable for planning or to the accuracy of the calibration data provided. Following the collection and review of the flow and pressure information as well as the information collected as part of the site visit, a comparison between the measured and simulated available flows and pressures will be carried out to verify and calibrate the system model.

The roughness coefficient "C" will be reviewed and adjusted if required.

Deliverables: *A calibrated model of the existing system will be submitted at 90% submittal.*

Task 4.3 Expanded System Modeling and Assessment

AECOM will modify the existing hydraulic model to reflect the expanded recycled water distribution system and use the model to establish appropriate pressure settings and to ensure flows and pressures at all locations as required by the District are met. The need for additional storage and booster pumping requirements will also be investigated based on update development projections and permit negotiations. AECOM will determine storage requirements based on meeting the projected peak month landscape irrigation demand associated with two existing golf courses and future residential landscape irrigation program. AECOM will review historic recycled water supply and demand data and projections to confirm that peak month factors reflect the highest demand events and that maximum day and peak hour factors (Maximum Day Demand/Average Day Demand, Peak Hour Demand/Maximum Day Demand) are not required for this particular system.

Following the model expansion, review and analysis of the existing data, AECOM will recommend more detailed design criteria and requirements as described below:

- Pipe lengths and diameters of the existing and proposed recycled water distribution system based on specific plans for individuals developments;
- Future recycled water supplies and demands (average and peak) by development;
- Minimum and maximum pressure requirements;
- Storage reservoir requirements; and
- Pumping capacity requirements

AECOM will evaluate the proposed recycled water supply and storage facilities at three distinct time periods with respect to (1) capacity and the ability to meet future projected demands and (2) CDPH criteria regarding the commingling of raw surface and recycled water. As part of this evaluation, AECOM will estimate recycled water pumping costs. AECOM will provide cost to operate estimates based on constant speed pumps as well as variable speed pumps.

The expanded distribution system model will be used to establish system requirements for future developments and supplemental water requirements.

Deliverables: *Expanded program model and results will be submitted at 90% and final completion milestones.*

Task 4.4 Update Recycled Water Program Opinion of Probable Costs

An opinion of probable costs will be developed for the expanded recycled water distribution system based on the more refined criteria developed in the previous subtasks. This cost estimate will be compared to the estimate described in the Title XVI Recycled Water Feasibility Study (July 2013). Adjustments to the seasonal storage costs will NOT be provided as part of this Project.

The updated cost estimate will be developed at a conceptual design level in 2014 dollars. These estimates shall be based on AECOM's experience and costs on similar projects, information obtained from the private construction industry and suppliers, and Means Site Work Data.

Deliverables: *Cost estimate to be submitted at 90% level of completion for Task 4.1.*

Task 5 Reporting

Key Project findings, recommendations and conclusions will be documented for review and comment by the District in a report. It is estimated that the report will be approximately 20 to 25 pages in length (without appendices) and contain information pertaining to all tasks. The report will include an Executive Summary and will address the following topics:

- Presentation of the data collected and reviewed including existing reports, mapping, as-built and flow data;
- Development of model of the recycled water distribution system including details on the modeling parameters;
- Calibration and verification of the model;
- Assessment of the existing system's performance;
- Description of distribution system improvements;
- Development of cost estimates; and
- Conclusions and recommendations.

Deliverables: *Three (3) bound hardcopies and one (1) electronic copy (in PDF format) of the draft report will be submitted for District review and comment. Following the receipt of comments the report will be finalized and five (5) bound hardcopies and one (1) electronic copy (in PDF format) will be submitted.*

AECOM will also develop a Board presentation summarizing the report for the District review and comment.

SCHEDULE

AECOM proposes the following milestones:

Milestone	**Anticipated Data**	**Proposed Location**
Notice to Proceed	June 18, 2014	District Office
Kick-off Meeting	Week of June 23, 2014	District Office
Site Visit	Week of June 23, 2014	District Office
50% Submittal (Task 4.1)	Week of July 14, 2014	District Office
90% Submittal (Task 4.1)	Week of August 04, 2014	District Office
Draft Report	Week of August 25, 3014	District Office
District Comments	Week of September 10, 2014	District Office

Final Report	Week of September 17, 2014	District Office

PROPOSED FEE

Our proposed fee for this project is $51,280 and is detailed in the attached Table 1. We propose to conduct this project on a time and material basis. Our standard rate sheet for 2014 is also attached for your reference. If this proposal is acceptable to you, we will incorporate it, along with our standard rate sheet, into our contract for your signature.

We look forward to assisting you with this assignment and are available to start upon receipt of Notice to Proceed. If you have any questions or desire any additional information, please feel free to contact Kevin Kennedy at (916) 414-1641.

Sincerely,

Kevin Kennedy, P.E.
Senior Project Manager

Eric E. Zagol, P.E.
District Manager, Northern California

Attachment:
Table 1 – Estimated Level of Effort

Table 1 - Estimated Work Effort and Cost

Recycled Water Distribution System Model Development

Rancho Murieta Community Services District

Task No.	Task Description	Project Manager	Project Engineer	Mechanical	CADD Operator	Clerical	AECOM Labor Hours	Total Labor ($)	Total Expenses ($)	Total Cost ($)
	Billing Rates	$ 215.00	$ 185.00	$ 215.00	$ 120.00	$ 70.00				
1	Project Management & Meetings	8	24				32	$ 6,160	$ 493	$ 6,653
2	Collect and Review Existing Data	6	16				22	$ 4,250	$ 340	$ 4,590
3	Site Visit	4	8				12	$ 2,340	$ 187	$ 2,527
4	Recycled Water Supply & Distribution System	2	78	40			120	$ 23,460	$ 2,071	$ 25,531
5	Reporting	6	24		40	8	78	$ 11,090	$ 889	$ 11,979
	COLUMN TOTALS	**26**	**150**	**40**	**40**	**8**	**264**	**$ 47,300**	**$ 3,980**	**$ 51,280**

TOTAL COST	**$ 51,280**

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 12, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Paul Siebensohn, Director of Field Operations

Subject: Receive Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project Update

---

RECOMMENDED ACTION

No action - receive update.

BACKGROUND

With the financing now in place, the project is commencing. We have had a conference call with GE, Roebbelen, and HDR to discuss necessary items for the project moving forward. We have also had a site meeting at the Water Plant with Roebbelen's construction management team of Jeff Dees and Dave Champion. We anticipate receiving an updated project schedule from Jeff soon. We conveyed that the drying bed extension and sodium hydroxide pad can begin as soon as possible. Our major concerns are when tie-ins for power and raw water lines occur, as well as possibly increasing mandatory water conservation in late September should expected drops in water plant demands not occur as Plant #1 needs to be shut down.

Staff contact SMUD's design engineer, Aaron Cager, and informed him that the project is proceeding.

The table below is a summary of expenditures, through March 2014, related to the WTP1 Expansion and Upgrade project:

WTP1 Expansion and Upgrade Project	Approved Amount	RMCSD	R&B Letter of Credit	Developer	Total Expended to Date
WTP Design (HDR)	$239,982.00		$239,982.00		$239,982.00
Construction Manager at Risk (Roebbelen)	$49,049.00	$49,049.00			$49,049.00
SMUD Application	$5,000.00	$5,000.00			$5,000.00
CEQA (HDR)	$46,292.00		$47,788.89		$47,788.89
Geotechnical Study (Youngdahl)	$2,600.00	$2,600.00			$2,600.00
Legal		$2,373.00			$2,373.00
CSD Personnel		$19,974.50			$19,974.50
Miscellaneous (bid advertising, asbestos testing, etc.)		$708.95			$708.95
Total	$342,923.00	$79,705.45	$287,770.89	$0.00	$367,476.34

Letter of Credit (LOC) Balance as of December 31, 2013:

Beginning Balance:	$ 4,136,099.12
- LOC expenditures thru 2/28/14	($287,770.89)
LOC Remaining Balance	$ 3,848,328.23

Letter of Credit (LOC) Demands Tracking:

Demands made thru 3/14/14	$287,770.89
LOC Reimbursement Received thru 3/31/13	($287,770.29)
Reimbursement Outstanding	$0.60

MEMORANDUM

Date: June 12, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Paul Siebensohn, Director of Field Operations

Subject: Receive Water Conservation Update

RECOMMENDED ACTION

No action - receive update.

BACKGROUND

Governor Brown declared a statewide drought on January 17, 2014 and requested all water users cutback 20%. The District's Board declared a Stage 2 – Water Warning at its January 15, 2014 Regular Board meeting, which went into effect February 1, 2014, requesting a targeted 20% reduction in water use. As the rains came and District was able to fill its reservoirs, the District's Board decided at the April 16, 2014 Regular Board meeting, to go from a Stage 2 -Water Warning to a Stage 1 - Water Alert. This allowed the community to irrigate three (3) days a week instead of the two (2) days a week under the Stage 2- Water Warning.

On April 25, 2014, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order to reaffirm the State's need to continue to conserve water. The Order provided that "all California residents should refrain from wasting water" and then listed some things to avoid and limit, as well as for Homeowner's Associations not to punish those complying with water conservation. Similarly, other provisions in Section 3 of the Order use "should." As applied to the District, the Order is a recommendation and not an affirmative mandate.

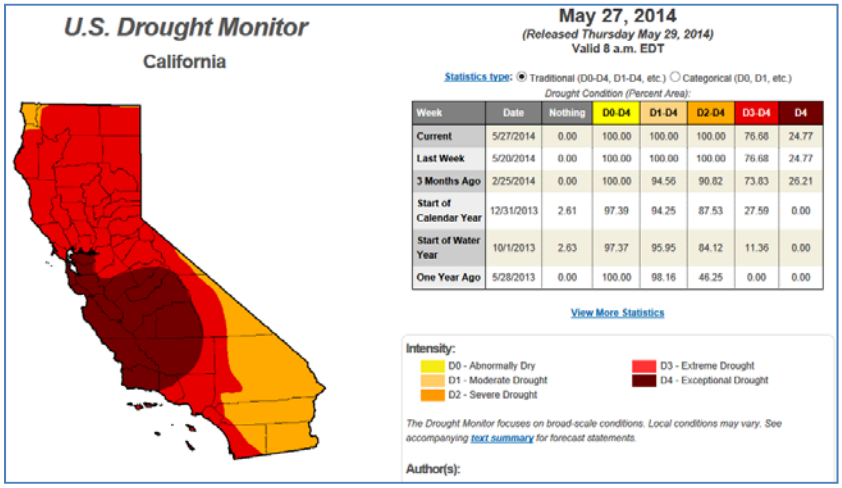
The District continues to be in a Stage 1 – Water Alert of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan with a targeted objective of 5 – 10% cutbacks in water demand. Based off the five (5) year average, production in May was down 8.8 percent showing that we are meeting this goal. It is also a benefit to the District to demonstrate to the Water Board that conservation is in place, should we seek grant funding or there be future issues for the District requiring an approval from the Water Board. Staff has been tagging water wasters that are not complying with Stage 1 and the District's Water Code section 11.01 Wasteful Use of Water. To date, over 129 tags have been issued.

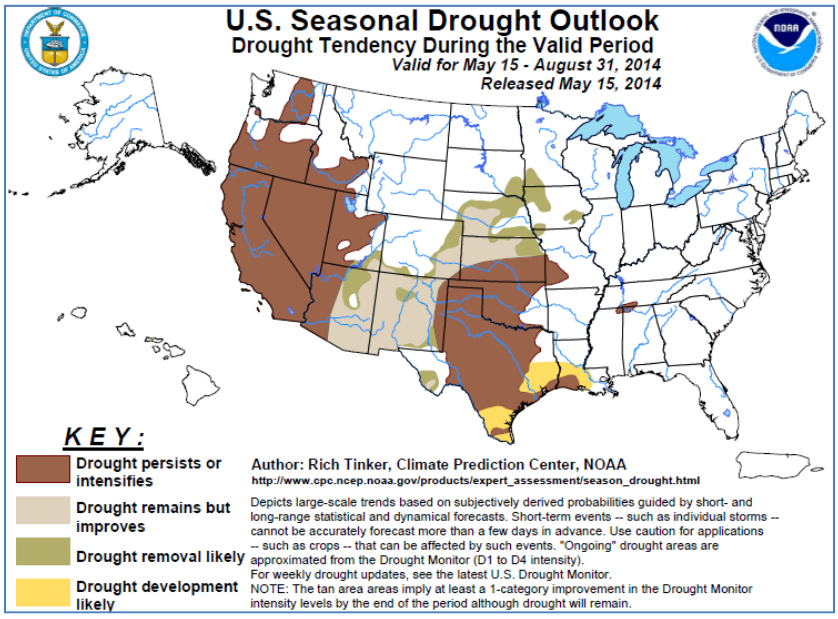
The District received a letter on May 27, 2014 for mandatory compliance to stop all appropriative water diversions, requiring a statement of compliance via an online report within seven (7) days of receipt of the letter. I complied by filing the compliance report for all of the water rights the District administers. This was also discussed with the local water users. This will affect appropriative water right for Laguna Joaquin as no water for irrigation purposes may be diverted

into it from this point forward. As a portion of the water that Laguna Joaquin is from residential runoff, that water may be used for irrigation purposes around it.

I met with the riparian water users in our area to discuss shared water use from the river. They coordinated a use schedule amongst themselves and noted that the Anderson Ranch will be requesting that any regulatory storage water held in Laguna Joaquin be provided to the Ranch upon its request. I discussed the water use agreement the District has with Rancho Murieta Association (RMA) to maintain the water level in Laguna and that it would be difficult to estimate any amount of regulatory storage held in Laguna vs. residential runoff. In the meantime, I have contacted the District's water rights attorney seeking clarification and guidance on this issue.

The US Drought Monitor shows that our area continues to be in extreme drought. The allowable river diversion season ended on May 31. Only 0.17" of rain was received in May and evaporation was 7.11".

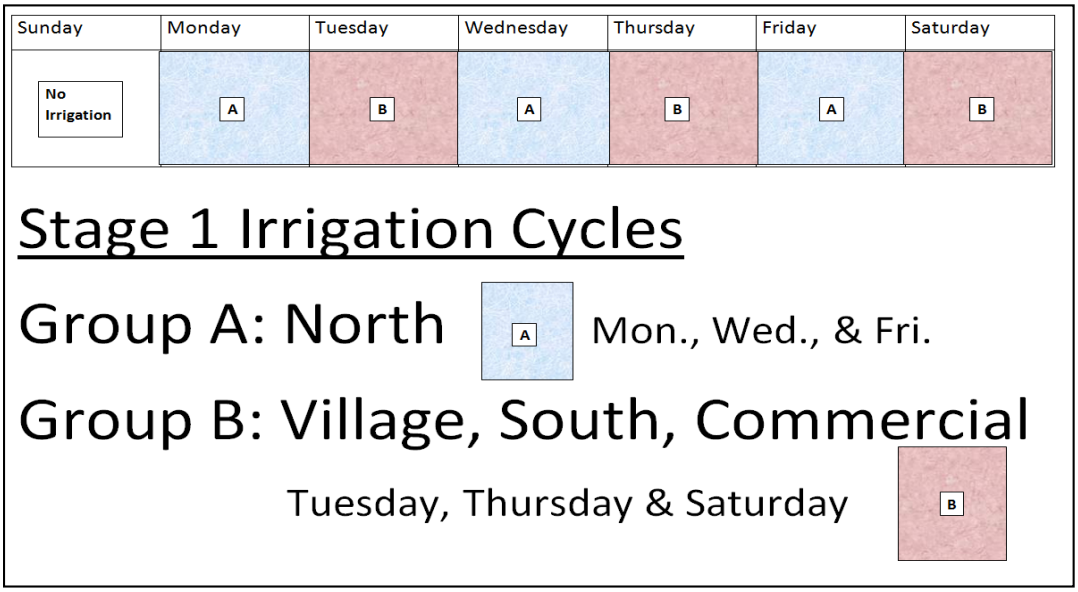




Long term outlook is noting there may be an El Nino weather condition developing in the Pacific Ocean which may lead to a wet winter.

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The District has printed out banners for the North and South communities and posted them at the respective gates, noting which days are their allowable watering days. We have also distributed watering schedules to residents and associations in the community.



We continue to have rebates and handouts as shown below:

Rebates Available (while funding lasts; information and rebate applications available on District website)

- High efficiency Toilets	$100
- High efficiency Clothes Washer	$125
- Pressure reducing valve	$100
- Hot water recirculator	$100
-Drip system installation	$50
-Rotator head sprinkler rebate	$50

Free Conservation Handouts (while supplies last)

-Shower timer	to limit water use
-Irrigation Drip measuring tool	to properly adjust drip flows
-Rain Gauge	to measure water applied to lawn
-Sprinkler adjusting screwdrivers	to properly adjust spray or flow of sprinklers
-Water saving shower heads	saves water by restricting flow
-Toilet leak detection dye tablets	tests toilet flapper if leaking
-Moisture Meters	to determine if soil really needs irrigation or not
-Kneeling pads	to work on your irrigation

California Special
Districts Association
Districts Stronger Together

CALIFORNIA SPECIAL DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION

2014 BOARD ELECTIONS

MAIL BALLOT INFORMATION

Dear Member:

A mail ballot has been enclosed for your district's use in voting to elect a representative to the CSDA Board of Directors in your Region for Seat C. Each of CSDA's six (6) regional divisions has three seats on the Board. Each of the candidates is either a board member or management-level employee of a member district located in your geographic region. Each Regular Member (district) in good standing shall be entitled to vote for one (1) director to represent its region.

We have enclosed the candidate information for each candidate who submitted one. Please vote for **only one** candidate to represent your region in Seat C and be sure to sign, date and fill in your member district information (*in some regions, there may only be one candidate)*. If any part of the ballot is not complete, the ballot will not be valid and will not be counted.

Please utilize the enclosed return envelope to return the completed ballot. Ballots must be received at the CSDA office at 1112 I Street, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95814 by **5:00pm on Friday, August 1, 2014.**

If you do not use the enclosed envelope, please mail in your ballot to:
California Special Districts Association
Attn: 2014 Board Elections
1112 I Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95814

Please contact Charlotte Lowe toll-free at 877.924.CSDA or charlottel@csda.net with any questions.

CANDIDATE STATEMENT FOR DAVID PIERSON

I have enjoyed serving the public as an EMT and then as a Paramedic on an ambulance. I was then hired by a city fire department and have had the opportunity to serve the public in that capacity for many years.

I decided to run for a public office because I feel a strong need to give back to the community that has given me so much. I have served as an elected member of the Board of Directors of the Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District since December 2010. As an elected member of a special district, I found that there are agencies like CSDA that help local leaders magnify their positions and give them the tools to be successful. I decided I wanted to be part of that.

I was very pleased when I was appointed to the CSDA Board. I feel like I am just getting my feet wet, but will soon be able to jump in and do some good work.

I would appreciate your support in letting me help you and your district be successful.

Respectfully,

Dave Pierson

Frederick A. Gayle

I have been involved with CSDA in my past positions with Rio Linda School District and Grant Joint Unified School District; and currently in my position as Director for Sacramento Suburban Water District.

I come from a family of public servants, and have been a public servant most of my life; I consider it to be a family tradition. From an early age, I was instilled with the conviction that public service is a noble and worthwhile pursuit.

In my service to Sacramento Suburban Water District, I have enjoyed interacting with others, gaining from their expertise, and playing off the energy of these other members in order to accomplish the many goals that enable the District to move forward for the benefit of the public.

I believe in transparency to the public, maintaining the highest ethical standards, tackling challenging tasks and engaging in activities that help people live better lives. If elected, I will do my utmost to be the best servant of the public and CSDA that I can be.

I would appreciate your vote.

CSDA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
2014 ELECTION

OFFICIAL BALLOT

SIERRA NETWORK
REGION 2

SEAT C
term ends 2018

Please vote for only one.

- ☐ **David Pierson***
  Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District
- ☐ **Frederick Gayle**
  Sacramento Suburban Water District

All fields must be completed for ballot to be counted.

** incumbent running for re-election*

SIGNATURE	DATE
MEMBER DISTRICT	

Must be received by **5pm, August 1, 2014**. CSDA, 1112 I Street, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA 95814

CONFERENCE/EDUCATION SCHEDULE

Date: June 10, 2014

To: Board of Directors

From: Suzanne Lindenfeld, District Secretary

Subject: Review Upcoming Conference/Education Opportunities

This report is prepared in order to notify Directors of upcoming educational opportunities. Directors interested in attending specific events or conferences should contact me to confirm attendance for reservation purposes. The Board will discuss any requests from Board members desiring to attend upcoming conferences and approve those requests as deemed appropriate.

Board members must provide brief reports on meetings that they have attended at the District's expense. (AB 1234).

The upcoming conferences/educational opportunities include the following:

CALIFORNIA SPECIAL DISTRICT ASSOCIATION (CSDA)

General Manager Leadership Summit	June 22, 2014	Olympic Valley

GOLDEN STATE RISK MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION (GSRMA)

No Information Currently Available on Upcoming Conferences.

ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA WATER AGENCIES (ACWA)

Fall Conference and Exhibition	December 2 - 5, 2014	San Diego

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

Dam Safety	September 21 - 25, 2014	San Diego