4.12.4 SOLID WASTE – PUBLIC UTILITIES

4.12.4.1 INTRODUCTION

This solid waste analysis is based upon information within the following documents:

- *West Roseville Specific Plan Final EIR,* February 2004
- *Land Development Review Document (Western Placer County, draft)*

All of the above listed documents are available for review during normal business hours at:

City of Roseville Permit Center
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, California.

No comments were received relative to solid waste in response to the Notice of Preparation (NOP) and Initial Study (Appendix A). Refer to Appendix B of this EIR to view the comments received on the proposed project in response to the NOP.

4.12.4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

Solid waste generated in the City of Roseville is collected and hauled by the City and delivered to the Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) for processing and disposal. The WPWMA is a regional agency comprised of the cities of Roseville, Rocklin, and Lincoln, and Placer County, which owns and operates the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL). The MRF and the WRSL are located on 320 acres at the southwest corner of Athens Avenue and Fiddyment Road in Placer County, and are approximately three miles north of the Project area. Nortech Waste, LLC., a private firm, operates the MRF and Nortech Landfill, Inc., a private firm, operates the landfill under separate contracts to the WPWMA.

The City of Roseville has entered into a joint powers agreement (JPA) with these other agencies for solid waste management. The JPA administers the County's Solid Waste Management Plan. The City entered into a Flow Control Agreement with the WPWMA in 2005, which requires all waste generated within the City limits to be delivered to the MRF for sorting and disposal at the WRSL. In

compliance with the City's Municipal Code, Section 9.17.050, all construction and demolition debris, generated within the City of Roseville must be delivered to the WPWMA's facilities for recycling or disposal. Collection of solid waste within the City is operated and managed by the City's Environmental Utilities Department. Permitted Non- Exclusive Franchise haulers may handle temporary refuse collection and disposal for construction and demolition.

The majority of solid waste collected from within the service area is first delivered to the MRF for processing. The MRF, which opened in 1995, receives, separates, processes, and markets recyclable materials removed from delivered solid waste. The MRF has a mixed waste processing capacity of 2,200 tons per day[1]and a permitted vehicle capacity of 1,014 vehicles per day. In addition to processing mixed solid waste, the MRF includes a green waste compost facility. The compost portion of the facility has an annual processing capacity of 75,000 cubic yards. Based on an average density of 0.8 tons per cubic yard, this equates to an annual processing capacity of approximately 60,000 tons. Recyclables captured at the MRF include:

- **Wood/green waste** processed for compost & woodchips
- **Metal** - ferrous/metallic items
- **Plastic** - many grades
- **Glass** - all colors
- **Paper -** newspaper, junk mail, phonebooks, magazines, scrap paper, paperboard and cardboard.

In calendar year 2008, the MRF processed an average of 487 vehicles per day[2] and received an average of 1,076 tons of waste per weekday[3]. Of this amount, 831 consisted of mixed solid waste, 192 consisted of source separated green waste; the remainder consisted of wood waste and other source separate recyclables. During the same time period, the WPWMA received and processed a total of 54,548 tons of source separated green waste at its composting facility.

The WRSL is a Class II/III municipal solid waste (non-hazardous) landfill. The WRSL is permitted to accept 1,900 tons per day and 624 vehicles per day. In calendar year 2008, the WRSL received an

[1] http://www.wpwma.com/facilities.html
[2] While a majority of the waste received at both the MRF and WRSL occur on weekdays, and the peak vehicle loading at the WRSL occurs on weekdays, vehicle loading at the MRF during calendar year 2008 was consistent across both weekdays and weekends. Therefore, the average vehicle loading for the MRF includes both weekdays and weekends.
[3] Regional University Specific Plan, December 2007

average of 932 tons and 130 vehicles per weekday. The WRSL has a total capacity of 36,350,000 cubic yards. As of July 1, 2009, a total of 10,911,366 cubic yards have been disposed at the landfill, leaving a remaining capacity of 25,438,634 cubic yards. Under current projected development conditions, the landfill has a projected lifespan extending through 2042.

Solid Waste Generation

To estimate the amount of waste expected on an annual basis to be processed at the MRF and disposed of at the WRSL, the City uses solid waste disposal and generation rates expressed as pounds per person per day. The waste disposal rate is first calculated based upon on actual disposal weights at the landfill from the City of Roseville divided by the City's population. Total solid waste generation rates are then calculated. For purposes of this analysis, the City has calculated solid waste generation rates based on actual 2008 data obtained from City of Roseville records, data maintained by the WPWMA and data maintained by the CIWMB,

The City generated 240,087 tons of waste during 2008. This includes waste directly disposed at the landfill and waste diverted for recycling purposes. Recycling is accomplished through either direct recycling opportunities or through the processing of solid waste at the MRF. The City offers various direct recycling opportunities including cardboard, newspaper, CRV, battery drop off locations and e-waste pick up programs. These recyclable materials are not processed through the MRF. Table 4.12.4-1 summarizes the total waste collected, by weight, and categorizes the various waste streams as landfill waste, direct recyclables or MRF diverted recyclables.

As summarized in the table below, the City disposed 108,243 tons of solid waste that were buried at the landfill and 8,181 tons of alternative daily cover, for a total disposal of 116,424 tons disposed at the landfill. Total waste diverted from landfill disposal totaled nearly 123,664 tons through direct recycling opportunities and diversions through recyclables collected from the MRF. This results in a total diversion rate for the City of Roseville in 2008 of 52%. In January 2008, the City's residential population was reported to be 109,437 persons. Based on the data in Table 4.12.4-1, the City calculated various waste generation, disposal and diversion rates. These are documented in Table 4.12.4-2 below.

TABLE 4.12.4-1

2008 SOLID WASTE GENERATION DETAIL (TONS)

Waste Description	Records Source	Landfill	Direct Recycling	MRF Recycling
Cardboard	Roseville		3,408.0	
Newspaper	Roseville		1,030.6	
CRV	Roseville		88.4	
Residential Drop-Off	WPWMA / Nortech		11.6	
Residential Buy-Back	WPWMA / Nortech		14.8	
Residential Curbside Greenwaste	WPWMA			12,590.6
Residential Self-Haul Green waste	WPWMA		3,231.7	
Commercial Self-Haul Green waste	WPWMA		1,885.8	
Tires	WPWMA		65.7	
White Goods	WPWMA		265.2	
Scrap Metal	WPWMA		3,760.2	
Wood Waste	WPWMA		9,454.0	
Concrete/Asphalt/Rubble	WPWMA		9,742.7	
Other Special Waste (CRT, E-Waste)	WPWMA		4,725.3	
MRF	WPWMA			52,215.1
Dried Sludge	WPWMA		8,268.4	
Alternative Daily Cover	WPWMA	8181.4		
Biomass	WPWMA		12,905.5	
Permanent HHW Facility	WPWMA		0.0	
Landfill	CIWMB	108,243.0		
TOTAL TONNAGE = 240,087		**116,424.4**	**58,857.9**	**64,805.8**
PERCENT SPLITS		**48%**	**25%**	**27%**

TABLE 4.12.4-2
SOLID WASTE GENERATION, DISPOSAL AND DIVERSION RATES

CATAGORY	RATE
Generation Rate	12.02 lbs/person/day
Disposal Rate	5.83 lbs/person/day
Diversion Rates	
MRF Recycling Rate	3.24 lbs/person/day
Direct Recycling	2.95 lbs/person/day

At buildout of the existing General Plan, the City estimates a total population of 147,889 people. Using the generation, disposal and diversion rates reported in Table 4.12.4-2, this population would generate 324,417 tons of solid waste. Of this amount, it is estimated that 48% would be disposed at the landfill (155,720 tons), 25% would be diverted through direct recycling efforts (81,104 tons), and 27% would be diverted for recycling through processing at the MRF (87,593 tons).

4.12.4.3 REGULATORY SETTING

Solid waste activities are regulated by Federal, State and Local regulation as summarized below.

Federal

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle D

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 258 (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA, Subtitle D]) contains regulations for municipal solid waste landfills and requires states to implement their own permitting programs incorporating the federal landfill criteria. The federal regulations address the location, operation, design, groundwater monitoring, and closure of landfills. Federal requirements for disposal of biosolids are set forth in Title 40 Part 503 of the CFR.

State

Integrated Waste Management Act

The California Integrated Waste Management Act, also known as Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939) (Public Resources Code Section 41780), enacted in 1989, contains regulations affecting solid waste disposal in California. AB 939 is designed to increase landfill life and conserve other resources through increased source reduction and recycling. AB 939 requires cities and counties to prepare Solid Waste Management Plans and adopt Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRRE) to implement AB 939's goals. These goals include diverting approximately 50 percent of solid waste from landfills and identifying programs to stimulate local recycling in manufacturing and the purchase of recycled products. AB 939 also requires the SRRE to project solid wastes generated within Roseville through 2005.

The SRRE, which is part of the City of Roseville General Plan, contains goals and policies for solid waste disposal. The City has met AB 939's 50 percent reduction goal for 2000. The City's waste reduction for 2006 was 66 percent. To meet these goals, the SRRE specifies three methods: (1) source reduction, which is a net reduction in waste generation at the source; (2) recycling, which is a reuse of materials to produce new similar products or different products; and (3) composting, which is a process of biological decomposition of solid organic debris, such as leaves, grass clippings, and other organic material commonly found in the municipal waste stream to create useable material.

The Legislature amended the California Integrated Waste Management Act in 2007 through Senate Bill 1016 (SB 1016). Previously, the Act had had required the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), at least once every two years, to review a jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element. Under SB 1016, which repealed that requirement, the CIWMB instead was required to make a finding whether each jurisdiction was in compliance with AB 939's diversion requirements for calendar year 2006 and to determine compliance for the 2007 calendar year and later years based on the jurisdiction's change in its per capita disposal rate. The CIWMB is also required to review a jurisdiction's compliance with those diversion requirements in accordance with a specified schedule, which would be conditioned upon the CWMB finding that the jurisdiction is in compliance with those

requirements or has implemented its source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element.

SB 1016 also requires the CIWMB to issue an order of compliance if it finds that the jurisdiction has failed to make a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element or its household hazardous waste element, pursuant to a specified procedure. The CIWMB is required to comply with certain requirements in making this determination, including considering the extent to which the jurisdiction has maintained its per capita disposal rate.

SB 1016 repeals this review schedule on January 1, 2018, and, after that date, requires the CIWMB to review each jurisdiction's source reduction and recycling element and household hazardous waste element at least once every 2 years.

Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

Assembly Bill 1327 (AB 1327) (Solid Waste Reuse and recycling Access Act) enacted in 1991 requires jurisdictions to adopt ordinances that require development projects to provide adequate storage areas for collection and removal of recyclable materials.

California Integrated Waste Management Board

The CIWMB is the State agency charged with the primary responsibility for permitting of solid waste facilities. The CIWMB operates through its designated Local Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), which typically are County Health Departments. Air pollution from solid waste facilities is regulated by local air pollution control districts or air quality management districts, while water pollution is regulated by regional water quality control boards.

Local

Western Placer Waste Management Authority

The Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) is a regional agency comprised of Placer County and the Cities of Roseville, Rocklin and Lincoln. The WPWMA provides recycling and waste disposal opportunities to those communities, as well as to the City of Auburn and the Town of Loomis. The WPWMA oversees operations of the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL), and the Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection

Facility (PHHWCF). The MRF receives separates, processes and markets recyclable materials removed from delivered solid waste.

The City of Roseville entered into a Flow Control Agreement with the WPWMA in 2005. This agreement states that any waste generated within the City must first be processed at the WPWMA's Material Recover Facility (MRF) for sorting and then sent to the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL) for disposal. Temporary construction and demolition debris must go through the Materials Recovery Facility. Any materials that are collected through recycling programs that are established by the City, such as the collection of green waste, cardboard, newspaper, and other recyclables does not have to be delivered to the MRF. The City of Roseville retains the rights to market their recyclables.

Placer County Solid Waste Local Enforcement Agency

Placer County Environmental Health Services has also been certified by the CIWMB as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) to enforce state solid waste statutes and regulations within the County.

The LEA's primary functions are permitting, inspection and enforcement at solid waste operations and facilities such as landfills/disposal sites (active and closed), including sites for disposal of construction/demolition debris and inert materials; transfer stations, including Materials Recovery Facilities; and composting facilities.

City of Roseville General Plan and Zoning Ordinance

As described previously, the City's Source Reduction and Recycling Elements is part of the City of Roseville General Plan, and contains includes goals and policies for solid waste disposal. Section 9.17 of the Municipal Code includes provision for refuse hauling and recycling.

4.12.4.4 IMPACTS

Solid Waste Analysis

This solid waste analysis considers waste processing demands on the MRF and disposal demands on the WRSL. It does not consider recyclable materials collected through City recycling programs such as cardboard, newspaper, CRV, battery drop off locations and e-waste pick up programs, because these materials do not directly impact the processing and disposal capacities of the MRF or the

WRSL. Demand on the disposal facilities are based on estimating the total tonnage of waste to be generated by the City and the Project and evaluating its impacts on processing capabilities at the MRF and the lifespan of the landfill. Because all waste collected and processed at WPWMA facilities is first tipped onto the MRF floor for processing, the MRF is conservatively evaluated based upon total waste generation. This analysis is considered conservative in that it does not reduce the amount of waste based upon direct (i.e. privately conducted) recycling that does not impact operations of the MRF. To estimate the amount of waste expected on an annual basis, the City uses the solid waste generation rates shown in Table 4.12.4-2, above.

Threshold of Significance

For the purposes of this EIR, a significant impact would occur if the development proposed for the project would do the following:

- Be served by a landfill or MRF with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.

IMPACT 4.12.4-1	**INCREASED DEMAND FOR SOLID WASTE SERVICES AT THE MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY**	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	Assembly Bill 939 Senate Bill 1016 City Source Reduction and Recycling Element	
	SVSP	**Urban Reserve**
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant
Mitigation Measures:	None Required	None Required
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

SIERRA VISTA SPECIFIC PLAN

Development of the project would result in solid waste generated by residences, retail and commercial establishments, offices, schools, and recreational facilities. Development of the project area would include 6,655 dwelling units resulting in a population of 16,904 people. Using the waste generation factor of 12.02 pounds per person per day (Table 4.12.4-2), the project is expected to generate 37,081 tons per year (101.6 tons per day) of solid waste to be processed at the MRF. The City currently process approximately 181,229 tons per year (497 tons per day) at the MRF; at buildout of the General Plan, that number is conservatively expected to be as high as 324,417 tons per year (889 tons per day) if no direct recycling efforts are assumed. The total solid waste expected to be produced for processing at the MRF by the City, including the SVSP at buildout, would be as much as 361,498 tons per year (990.4 tons per day).

As explained above, the MRF currently processes an average of 1,071 tons per day of which 831 tons is mixed solid waste while the remaining volume is green waste collections and other source separated recyclables and is designed to receive up to 2,200 tons per day. The peak tonnage received at the MRF would continue to increase as growth occurs in the service area. The MRF is permitted to receive 1,750 tons per day and is currently operating at approximately 49% of permitted capacity. At buildout of the City and the SVSP, an additional 493 tons per day (990 - 497) of waste would be processed at the MRF. Adding this to the current processing rate of 831 tons per day yields an estimated capacity need of 1,324 tons per day. This would represent 76% of the MRFs permitted capacity at buildout. Thus there is adequate capacity to serve the SVSP; therefore, this would be considered a **less than significant** impact.

URBAN RESERVE

Although no development is currently proposed in the Urban Reserve area, a total of 2,487 dwelling units are estimated for development within the Urban Reserve for purposes of this analysis. Using the waste generation factors shown in Table 4.12.4-2, future development of the Urban Reserve area would produce approximately 13,858 tons per year (38 tons per day) of solid waste for processing at the MRF. At buildout of the City, SVSP and the Urban Reserve, it is estimated that the City of Roseville will produce approximately 1,029 tons per day of waste for processing at the MRF. When considering existing demands upon MRF processing, this would represent 62% of the MRF's permitted capacity at buildout.

The WRSP FEIR identified a significant and unavoidable impact due to increased demand for solid waste services at the MRF, because the processing volumes were expected to exceed the permitted capacity of that facility. Since preparation of the WRSP FEIR, staff has been able to better verify waste generation rates. As a result the existing permitted MRF processing capacy would be sufficient to serve not only the SVSP at buildout, but the Urban Reserve as well. This is a departure from what was assumed in the WRSP FEIR, which assumed that MRF capacity would need to be expanded. Therefore, WMM 4.11-10 (Increase MRF Capacity) is no longer applicable to the project. Impacts on the MRF are considered **less than significant.**

IMPACT 4.12.4-2	**INCREASED DEMAND FOR SOLID WASTE SERVICES AT THE LANDFILL**	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	Assembly Bill 939 Senate Bill 1016 City's Source Reduction and Recycling Element	
	SVSP	**Urban Reserve**
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	WMM 4.11-7 Expand the WRSL Landfill	WMM 4.11-7 Expand the WRSL Landfill
Significance after Mitigation:	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

SIERRA VISTA SPECIFIC PLAN

Development of the SVSP would result in solid waste generated by residences, retail and commercial establishments, offices, schools, and recreational facilities. Using the factors shown in Table 4.12.4-2, above, a total of 37,081 tons per year (101.6 tons per day) of solid waste would be generated by the SVSP. Of this amount, 17,985 tons per year would require disposal through direct bury at the landfill. At buildout of the City's General Plan, it is anticipated that landfill disposal will reach 155,720 tons per year (427 tons per day). At buildout of the SVSP, City landfill disposal needs would reach 173,705 tons per year (476 tons per day).

The landfill has a remaining capacity of approximately 25,438,634 cubic yards. According to WPWMA staff, 1,200 pounds of solid waste take up approximately one cubic yard of landfill space. Thus considering the remaining capacity estimates cited above yields a remaining landfill capacity of 15,263,180 tons. Currently, the landfill is projected to be able to accept waste until 2042. However, the final closure date could be affected by several factors, including regional growth rates, economic conditions, and the efficiency of waste recovery. Depending on when the project area is built out, it would generate approximately 359,700 tons of solid waste for disposal to the landfill (17,985 tons per year x 20 years). This waste would require approximately 2 percent of the landfill's remaining capacity and will shorten the life time of the landfill by less than a year based on a remaining life span of 33 years (between year 2009 and 2042). Because the SVSP could shorten the life of the landfill the impact is considered **significant**.

Approximately 465-acres west of the WRSL are available for a landfill expansion, although no expansion has been approved to date. As discussed in WMM 4.11-7, the landfill could be expanded to increase capacity; however the City cannot guarantee landfill expansion beyond current plans. Therefore, this impact is considered **significant and unavoidable**.

URBAN RESERVE

Although no development is currently proposed in the Urban Reserve area, a total of 2,487 dwelling units are estimated for development within the Urban Reserve for purposes of this analysis. Using the waste generation factors shown in Table 4.12.4-2, future development of the Urban Reserve area would produce approximately 6,721 tons per year (18.4 tons per day) of solid waste for landfill disposal. At buildout of the SVSP and the Urban Reserve, the City of Roseville will produce approximately 494,120 tons of solid waste. This will require approximately 3% of the landfill's remaining capacity and will shorten the life of the landfill by 13 months.

The WRSP FEIR identified a significant and unavoidable impact on increased demand for landfill capacity because the life of the landfill would be reduced by approximately 1.4 years. The WRSP FEIR identified WMM 4.11-7 (Expand the landfill) and WWM 4.11-9 (Waste reduction policies), which were adopted by the City. WWM 4.11-9 requires all residences be provided with green waste bins. Since preparation of the WRSP FEIR, the City has implemented a green waste program whereby all new residential customers receive green waste bins. Therefore this mitigation measure is no longer required because it is a standard operating procedure.

Because the City cannot guarantee landfill expansion beyond current plans by the WPWMA mitigation measure WWM 4.11-7 is still considered an appropriate measure. Impacts on the landfill are considered **significant and unavoidable**.

IMPACT 4.12.4-3	EXPANSION OF THE LANDFILL	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	Title 40 CFR, Part 258 Integrated Waste Management Act Placer County General Plan	
	SVSP	**Urban Reserve**
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	WMM 4.11-7 Expand the WRSL Landfill	WMM 4.11-7 Expand the WRSL Landfill
Significance after Mitigation:	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable

SIERRA VISTA SPECIFIC PLAN

The SVSP would contribute to the need to expand the landfill in the future. Expansion of the landfill would create environmental effects. Because plans for expansion of capacity beyond 2042 have not been developed, specific impacts cannot be identified at this time. Because of the identified expansion site's proximity to the existing landfill, however, it can be anticipated that impacts of an expansion would be similar to those attributed to the existing landfill. There would be construction related impacts such as air pollutant emissions, noise, and erosion. In addition, agricultural land and biological resources, including wetlands, could be lost. Once constructed, the landfill could create additional odors, traffic, operation air emissions, increased emissions of landfill gas and combustion flare emissions, litter, night lighting, and changes in visual character, degradation of surface and groundwater quality. These impacts would be similar to those of the existing landfill, and where significant, could be reduced by implementation of mitigation measures already required of the landfill and the permitting process. However, there could be impacts, such as the loss of biological and agricultural resources that would remain **significant and unavoidable** even after mitigation.

URBAN RESERVE

Although not proposed at this time, future development of the Urban Reserve area would contribute to the need to expand the landfill. As indicated above the expansion would create environmental effects. Because these effects can not be fully characterized at this time and it is reasonable to assume the loss of biological and agricultural resources, this impact would be **significant and unavoidable** even after mitigation.

IMPACT 4.12.4-4	CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS DEMAND FOR SOLID WASTE SERVICES	
Applicable Policies and Regulations	Assembly Bill 939 Senate Bill 1016 City's Source Reduction and Recycling Element	
	SVSP	**Urban Reserve**
Significance with Policies and Regulations	Significant	Significant
Mitigation Measures:	WMM 4.11-11 Divert Construction Debris	WMM 4.11-11 Divert Construction Debris
Significance after Mitigation:	Less Than Significant	Less Than Significant

SIERRA VISTA SPECIFIC PLAN

Development of the SVSP area would involve removal of debris from the site and construction of new buildings and infrastructure that would generate construction debris that requires disposal. Construction and demolition activities can generate significant amounts of waste. As discussed above, solid waste generated by the SVSP would shorten the life of the landfill and increase the demand for processing at the MRF. Construction debris would exacerbate these impacts. This is considered a **significant impact.** Consistent with the requirements of AB 939, WMM 4.11-11 requires that 50% of the construction debris from the SVSP be diverted from the landfill. Developers must submit all diversion and disposal records to the City's Environmental Utilities Department to demonstrate that the 50% diversion requirement has been satisfied. This would ensure that the impacts from construction are reduced to a **less than significant** level.

URBAN RESERVE

Although not proposed at this time, development of the Urban Reserve area would generate debris from the construction of infrastructure and new buildings. As discussed above construction debris will create demand upon the MRF and shorten the life of the landfill. Previously adopted WMM 4.11-11 continues to apply to the Urban Reserve area and would reduce the impact of construction debris disposed in the landfill by 50%. Implementation of this mitigation measure is still appropriate and would mitigate impacts to a **less than significant** level after mitigation.

4.12.4.5 MITIGATION MEASURES

The project area was included in the program-level analysis of the West Roseville Specific Plan Final EIR. Mitigation adopted by the City Council at time of approval in 2004 is still applicable to the project, especially to the Urban Reserve areas. This document includes the WRSP mitigation as "WMM" and provides ~~strikeout~~ to language that is being eliminated or <u>underline</u> to denote new language. New mitigation measures applicable to the SVSP follow as "MM".

WMM 4.11-7 ***Expand the WRSL Landfill (Impact 4.12.4-2, Impact 4.12.4-3 and Impact 4.12.4-4 – SVSP and Urban Reserve)***

Development in the ~~WRSP~~ <u>SVSP</u> Area and ~~Remainder Area~~ <u>Urban Reserve</u> shall pay collection fess to the City of Roseville, a portion of which shall be used to service bonds necessary to fund landfill expansion. As a member of the WPWMA, the City of Roseville can support the expansion of the landfill, as needed; however, the City cannot compel the WPWMA to expand the landfill.

WMM 4.11-11 ***Divert Construction Debris (Impact 4.12.4-4 – SVSP and Urban Reserve)***

The applicants shall ensure a 50% reduction in the development's construction waste stream. In Developer contracts with construction contractors and their sub-contractors, the Developer shall require that construction waste be reduced by 50%. The Developer shall further require that contractors and sub-contractors submit records of diversion

and disposal to the City's Environmental Utilities Department in order to verify compliance with this requirement.

The following WRSP Remainder Area Mitigation Measures are no longer applicable:

~~**WMM 4.11-9** ***Greenwaste policies (Impact 4.11-9 Remainder)***~~

~~All residences shall be provided with one 90-gallong greenwaste receptacle.~~

~~**WMM 4.11-10** **Increase MRF Capacity (Impact 4.11-10 WRSP and Remainder Area)**~~

~~Operations at the MRF could be expanded by increasing the number of processing lines. Like expansion of the landfill, increasing the MRF capacity would be under the jurisdiction of WPWWMA. The WPWMA can and should increase the capacity of the MRF and the City should advocate that it do so.~~