

4.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

4.16.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.16.1.1 Water Supply

The existing water system for the project site includes a potable water system and a non-potable well water system. Untreated potable water used only for flushing toilets is produced from an on-site well, which can be supplemented if necessary by trucked-in supplies. Water for emergency use (fire suppression), limited irrigation, and dust control is produced from another existing on-site well with on-site storage in an above ground tank. Water for drinking, cooking, cleaning, hand washing, and similar consumptive or contact uses is trucked to the site by a vendor and stored on site in tanks.

The on-site well water is pumped from the Tracy Subbasin. According to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), the total thickness of the major geological formation that holds groundwater for the Tracy Subbasin, the Tulare Formation, is approximately 1,400 feet (DWR 2006). Groundwater supply for the project site is not monitored under any local, state, or federal jurisdiction. Although permits are issued for on-site wells, there are no absolute standards for the quantity of groundwater extracted from the aquifer. However, as part of the permitting process, the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (ACDEH) has standards for potable water quality and provides guidelines for the quantity of water pumped.

4.16.1.2 Wastewater

There are currently two septic systems on the project site. One system is located behind the grandstands and serves the kitchen and restroom facilities. A second system, which formerly served a caretaker residence is located near the site's western boundary and is capped and not in use. The one septic system currently in use is serviced on an as-needed basis, which historically has been one to two times per year.

The raceway utilizes self-contained restroom trailers and port-o-lets on an as needed basis to meet the variable on-site capacity needs. Service for these restrooms is performed by pump and tank trucks. Service is typically performed during business hours on weekdays, when guests are not typically present on site.

4.16.1.3 Solid Waste

The Tracy Delta Solid Waste Management, Inc., provides refuse and solid waste removal services for the raceway. Service is typically performed during business hours on weekdays, when guests are not present

on site. If necessary, Tracy Delta Solid Waste Management, Inc., can provide services on weekends at various hours when the facility is open.

Although the project site is located in Alameda County, Tracy Delta Solid Waste Management, Inc., currently transports solid waste materials to the Tracy Material Recovery Facility and Transfer Station, which receives and processes the solid waste, recyclables, green wastes, and wood generated by the City of Tracy, the community of Mountain House, and portions of San Joaquin County. Solid waste from the project site enters the waste stream of the San Joaquin County Unincorporated Solid Waste Jurisdiction, as defined by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). Therefore, the waste stream within San Joaquin County is considered for the purposes of this analysis.

Undiverted solid waste materials from the Tracy Material Recovery Facility and Transfer Station are currently transported to the Foothill Sanitary Landfill, located in Linden. The Foothill Sanitary Landfill is permitted to receive up to 1,500 tons of solid waste per day and is permitted until 2059. As of July 2007, the landfill had 87 million cubic yards of estimated remaining capacity (Carroll 2008).

Other landfills that could receive undiverted solid waste materials from the raceway include the following:

- Altamont Landfill Resource Recovery (Alameda)
- B-J Dropbox Sanitary Landfill (Solano)
- Bonzi Sanitary Landfill (Stanislaus)
- Fink Road Landfill (Stanislaus County Regional Solid Waste Planning Agency)
- Foothill Sanitary Landfill (San Joaquin)
- Forward, Inc. (San Joaquin)
- Keller Canyon Landfill (Contra Costa)
- L-D Landfill Co. (Sacramento County/City of Citrus Heights Regional Agency)
- North County Landfill (San Joaquin)
- Potrero Hills Landfill (Solano)
- Sacramento County Landfill (Sacramento County/City of Citrus Heights Regional Agency)

San Joaquin County Unincorporated currently diverts more than 50 percent of its solid waste each year.

4.16.1.4 Hazardous Waste

Disposal of hazardous waste is discussed in detail under **Section 4.7, Hazards and Hazardous Materials**, in this draft EIR.

4.16.1.5 Energy and Communication Providers (Propane, Electricity, and Telephone)

On-site propane tanks are used to supply the concession stand with cooking fuel and to fuel water heaters. There is no natural gas service to the site. Propane service is typically performed during business hours on weekdays, when guests are typically not present on site. Emergencies or other conditions occasionally require service on weekends at various hours when the facility is open.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) provides electrical service to the site via overhead systems, and AT&T provides telecommunications service.

4.16.2 REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

4.16.2.1 Assembly Bill 939, Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939) requires each county and city in California to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE). The purpose of the SRRE was to demonstrate how the county and city would meet solid waste diversion goals of 25 percent by the year 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000 and every year after. Alameda County Unincorporated and San Joaquin County Unincorporated areas are currently in compliance with AB 939, and have been since AB 939's inception.

4.16.2.2 Alameda County General Ordinance Code

4.16.2.2.1 Section 6.88, Water Wells

Section 6.88 of the Alameda County General Ordinance Code outlines regulations pertaining to the construction, repair, reconstruction, and destruction of wells, including cathodic protection wells and exploratory holes. The purpose of the code is to prevent pollution or contamination of groundwater such that water obtained from water wells will be suitable for the beneficial uses intended and shall not jeopardize the health, safety, or welfare of the people of the County. The County also regulates the destruction of abandoned wells or wells found to be public nuisances, including cathodic protection wells and exploratory holes, to the end that such wells will not cause pollution or contamination of groundwater or otherwise jeopardize the health, safety, or welfare of the people of the County.

4.16.2.2.2 Alameda County On-site Wastewater Treatment Ordinance

The Alameda County Board of Supervisors adopted the On-site Wastewater Treatment Ordinance in April 2007 to provide a mechanism to ensure the safe and sanitary treatment and disposal of private sewage to prevent environmental degradation, including pollution of surface water and groundwater, and to protect public health and safety. The ordinance mandates property owners to maintain safe and sanitary construction, operation, use, repair, or maintenance of such septic systems, and designates specific site criteria. The ordinance mandates regular inspection of septic systems every six months, payment of fees for the inspections, and submittal of a written report that details the functionality of the system every two years. According to the ACDEH, as of October 2007, the ACDEH has not received any complaints of surfacing sewage and/or backups in the plumbing system (Torres 2007). No inspections of the septic systems have been conducted since they were approved.

4.16.2.3 Alameda County East County Area Plan

The Alameda County East County Area Plan (ECAP) establishes policies to provide for necessary infrastructure and services, including solid waste facilities, and utilities, to accommodate East County holdings. The following policy is relevant to the project:

- Policy 248:** The County shall promote use of solid waste source reduction, recycling, composting and environmentally safe transformation of wastes.
- Policy 247:** The County shall conform its solid waste policies and programs to the Recycling Plan prepared by the Recycling Board, and generally coordinate its hazardous and solid waste management with the Alameda County Waste Management Authority's goals, policies, and plans, except to the extent that they are inconsistent with the Initiative or the Recycling Plan.
- Policy 249:** The County shall support efforts to provide solid waste recovery facilities and household hazardous wastes collection facilities convenient to residences, businesses, and industries.
- Policy 250:** The County shall encourage development of innovative technologies to reclaim contaminated soils and sewage sludge.
- Policy 285:** The County shall facilitate the provision of adequate gas and electric service and facilities to serve existing and future needs while minimizing noise, electromagnetic, and visual impacts on existing and future residents.

4.16.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

4.16.3.1 Thresholds of Significance

The proposed project would result in a significant impact if it would

- exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB);
- require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or new or expanded entitlements;
- result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or
- fail to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

4.16.3.2 Methodology

This section evaluates the potential impacts to utilities as a result of project implementation. Information presented is based on data from Alameda County and San Joaquin County.

4.16.3.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact 4.16-1: Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB?

All wastewater currently generated on site from the kitchen and restrooms located adjacent to the grandstand is treated and discharged into an existing septic system. The 33.6 percent increase in spectators over the baseline condition utilized for analytical purposes in this Draft EIR would be expected to generate a comparable increase in wastewater generation from the kitchen and restrooms to the extent that capacity is available in both the kitchen and restrooms to accommodate the increase. It should be noted that there is no proposal to increase the number of permanent public restrooms at the raceway, so the net increase in demand for wastewater facilities would be somewhat limited to the kitchen. The septic

system is currently serviced 1 to 2 times each year. Restroom trailers and port-o-lets are to be provided on an as-needed basis and would serve to supplement the existing septic system. Therefore, there would be no impact associated with the 33.6 percent increase in spectators over the baseline condition utilized for analytical purposes with regard to increased wastewater generation by either the kitchen or restrooms with regard to exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements of the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board.

To supplement the on-site restrooms the raceway utilizes and would continue to utilize self-contained restroom trailers and port-o-lets on an as needed basis to meet the variable on-site capacity needs. Service for these restrooms is performed by pump and tank trucks. Service is typically performed during business hours on weekdays, when guests are not typically present on site. None of the wastewater collected from those facilities is discharged to on-site soils or receiving waters. Therefore, there would be no impact associated with the 33.6 percent increase in spectators over the baseline condition utilized for analytical purposes with regard to additional use of restroom trailers and port-o-lets with regard to exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements of the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The proposed caretaker residences would be served by a new septic system or systems that would be designed in accordance with all applicable state and county regulations. Those regulations are designed to, among other factors, ensure that water quality standards are met with respect to downstream receiving waters. Therefore, there would be no impact associated with the wastewater that would be generated by the two caretaker residences with regard to additional use of restroom trailers and port-o-lets with regard to exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements of the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Conclusion: No impact

Mitigation Measure: None required

Potential Impact 4.16-2: Would the project 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?

The project site is not currently connected to, and the proposed project does not include connection to, existing off-site water or wastewater treatment facilities. The proposed project would increase the number of populations during raceway events by approximately 33 percent, which could increase the demand for water and wastewater treatment facilities. The proposed project would continue the

pumping of groundwater from existing on-site wells for non-potable uses and would also continue to rely on potable water from off-site sources, as needed.

Potable water for the two caretaker residences would be provided by one or more new domestic wells to be constructed on site. The two caretaker residences would be connected to one or more new septic system(s). Construction of the new domestic well(s) and septic system(s) are not expected to result in impacts during or after construction inasmuch as their design, construction, and operation would be required to comply with applicable regulations and standards, the purpose of which is to avoid such impacts.

Because the proposed project does not include connection to off-site water or wastewater treatment systems, no expansion of those off-site systems would be required and there would be no generation of associated construction impacts.

Conclusion: No impact

Mitigation Measure: None required

Potential Impact 4.14-3: Would the project 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?

The existing on-site drainage system is not considered adequate as described in **Section 4.8, Hydrology and Water Quality**. Additional catch basins and detention areas will be required to address potential environmental impacts. Construction of these new catch basins and detention areas would not be expected to result in impacts during or after construction inasmuch as their design, construction, and operation would be required to comply with applicable regulations and standards, the purpose of which is to avoid such impacts. The proposed project would not require the construction or modification of any off-site systems.

Conclusion: No impact

Mitigation Measure: None required

Potential Impact 4.14-4: Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

Potable and other water utilized on the project site is, and is proposed to be, served by continued use of on-site pumping of groundwater and importation from off-site sources. Untreated potable water used only for flushing toilets is produced from an on-site well, which can be supplemented if necessary by trucked-in supplies. Water for emergency use (fire suppression), limited irrigation, and dust control is produced from another existing on-site well with on-site storage in an above ground tank. Water for drinking, cooking, cleaning, hand washing, and similar consumptive or contact uses is trucked to the site by a vendor and stored on site in tanks. The proposed project would continue existing practices and supply sources, with the addition of one or more new wells to provide potable water to the two caretaker residences only.

The proposed project would generate a recurring temporary incremental additional demand for water based on the assumed 33.6 percent increase over baseline populations during raceway events. Because potable water supplies are trucked to the site from off-site municipal sources, the raceway would be required to increase the amount of import to match expected temporary demands. Because the source for the potable water is subject to change, adequacy of the off-site potable water supply would be speculative.

The demand for non-potable water would also be expected to increase to accommodate the same net increase in the site's recurring temporary populations. To an extent, that expected increase in demand would be tempered by the fact that the number of on-site restroom facilities requiring non-potable water supplies for flushing will not be increased. Rather, the use of restroom trailers and port-o-lets would be adjusted to meet demand. That expected increase in demand would also be tempered by the fact that the proposed project does not include expansion of the raceway's kitchen facilities that are used during racing events to prepare and serve food and beverages.

Nonetheless, it is reasonable to assume that there would be some incremental increase in demand for non-potable water; that water is currently produced from two on-site wells. It is unknown if the amount of water produced from the two on-site wells can be incrementally increased to accommodate the net increase in demand. There are no existing regulations that limit or otherwise regulate pumping of ground water from the underlying aquifer. As such, it is unknown if the aquifer can serve as a reliable and sustainable source for non-potable water. Given that the thickness of the groundwater aquifer is unknown, impacts of increased extraction from on-site wells cannot be determined. As a result this is

conservatively considered a significant impact. These potentially significant impacts can be mitigated to less than significant levels with **Mitigation Measures UTILS-1** and **UTILS-2**.

Conclusion: Potentially significant

UTILS-1: Upon project approval, under direction of the ACDEH, a professional hydrologist retained by the raceway operator shall study the groundwater aquifer for the project site and make a determination of the adequacy of the groundwater supply and allowable amount to be pumped by the project applicant. A meter shall be installed on all on-site wells and the ACDEH shall monitor flows from the wells to confirm that ground water extraction rates and volumes do not exceed safe yield levels.

UTILS-2: A supply of water at the site with chemical contents less than allowed by the US Public Health Service allows as maximum for public suppliers shall be provided. This supply shall be adequate in quantity to furnish water for a maximum attendance as determined by ACDEH.

Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant

Potential Impact 4.16-5: Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

As discussed above, wastewater generated on the project site is treated and disposed of via a conventional septic system and leach field. The proposed project would continue to use the septic system and leach field and would not connect to an off-site wastewater treatment plant. The proposed caretaker residences would be served by one or more new septic systems and would not rely upon a public system for wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal. Therefore, the implementation of the proposed project would result in no impact associated with wastewater treatment providers.

Conclusion: No impact

Mitigation Measure: None required

Potential Impact 4.16-6: Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

According to a recently certified EIR for the Riverside Motorsports Park Master Plan, typical raceway employees, including those conducting restaurant services, professional services, retail and business services, would generate approximately 1.7 tons of solid waste per employee per year. In addition, that EIR states that on average, guests are assumed to generate approximately 0.2 tons of waste per year.

The 33.6 percent increase in spectators over the baseline condition utilized for analytical purposes in this draft EIR would be expected to generate an additional 370 tons of solid waste each year (1,850 guests multiplied by 0.2 ton of waste/year/guest). This EIR assumes that there would be not net increase over baseline of other site populations such as competitors, teams and crew members, employees, service providers, and vendors.

The company retained by the project applicant would be responsible for ensuring that solid waste collected from the site is delivered to a landfill with adequate capacity. The specific landfill that would receive the site's solid waste would be at the discretion of the solid waste hauler. Currently the Foothill Sanitary Landfill, located in Linden, receives the raceway's solid waste, and has capacity to accommodate additional solid waste services required for the project. There are a number of other landfills with adequate long-term capacity that could accept the raceway's solid waste. The availability of a number of existing landfills with adequate long-term capacity suggests that disposal of the incremental increase in solid waste generated by the proposed project could be accommodated without significantly reducing capacity for other generators. Therefore, the proposed project would be served by a landfill or landfills with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. This is considered a less than significant impact.

Conclusion: Less than significant

Mitigation Measure: None required

Potential Impact 4.16-7: Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The proposed project would result in an incremental contribution of solid waste to landfills under the jurisdiction of San Joaquin County. Through countywide solid waste reduction and reuse efforts, in addition to other recycling programs, unincorporated San Joaquin County currently diverts more than 50 percent of its solid waste each year, as required under AB 939. Although implementation of the proposed project would incrementally increase the quantity of solid waste disposed of in San Joaquin

County, it is not likely to substantially increase the amount of solid waste contributed to landfills. As such, the project alone would not affect the ability of San Joaquin County to comply with waste diversion requirements, as governed by the California Integrative Waste Management Board. This is considered a less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Conclusion: Less than significant

Mitigation Measure: None required