

3.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section provides an overview of stormwater drainage, wastewater (sewage/septic), water, natural gas, electricity capacity, telecommunications, and solid waste services in Yolo County and a discussion of how adoption and implementation of the proposed CLUO, including issuance of subsequent Cannabis Use Permits pursuant to the adopted CLUO would affect capacity and ability to provide these services. Comments received in response to the NOP pertained to groundwater supplies and surface water impacts on surface water flows. These issues are considered in Section 3.4, “Biological Resources,” and Section 3.10, “Hydrology and Water Quality.”

Stormwater, flooding, and groundwater water resources are addressed in Section 3.10, “Hydrology and Water Quality.” Section 3.6, “Energy,” contains additional information related to efficient use of electricity and natural gas in Yolo County.

In response to circulation of the NOP, comment letters included one from Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), which provided requirements for projects near gas and electric facilities and procedures for requesting service. These issues are considered below. The reader is referred to Appendix A for NOP comments.

3.15.1 Environmental Setting

The environmental setting conditions identified below are based on available information on utility services (wastewater, water supply, solid waste, drainage, energy facilities, and telecommunications) that include the following primary sources:

- 2014 and 2015 Municipal Service Review and Sphere of Influence Studies for service providers prepared by the Yolo Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo),
- CalRecycle 2019 data on the Yolo County Central Landfill,
- City of Woodland 2035 General Plan and Climate Action Plan (CAP) Draft EIR, and
- Yolo County 2030 Countywide General Plan Draft EIR.

WASTEWATER SERVICE

Wastewater (sewage/septic) collection and treatment systems in the County varies by jurisdiction. In general, wastewater treatment in Yolo County is provided by three types of treatment systems: (1) wastewater treatment plants (WWTP), (2) on-site wastewater treatment systems (OWTSs), and (3) community wastewater treatment systems.

The Cities of Davis, Winters, and Woodland each have municipal WWTPs that treat wastewater generated in their respective cities. The cities of Davis and Woodland WWTPs provide tertiary treatment, and the City of Winters WWTP provides secondary treatment. These municipal systems are not available to serve development in the unincorporated parts of the County unless the areas are within the sphere of influence of the cities and annexation is anticipated. For example, the Davis WWTP also serves the unincorporated communities of El Macero, Willowbank, North Davis Meadows, Jury Industrial, and Royal Oaks because these areas are within the City of Davis sphere of influence. Similarly, Woodland serves some of the developed areas within the North Woodland community area.

In addition, two municipal wastewater treatment systems serve portions of the unincorporated County. El Rio Villa is served by the City of Winters, and portions of North Woodland are served by the City of Woodland. The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Cache Creek resort has its own WWTP providing tertiary treatment of wastewater. The University of California, Davis, operates a WWTP that provides tertiary wastewater treatment to the campus and discharges effluent to Putah Creek.

Within the unincorporated areas of the County, some of the unincorporated communities use community wastewater systems (Exhibit 3.15-1 depicts the service areas these community service districts [CSDs]):

- **Esparto CSD.** Esparto CSD provides wastewater collection and treatment services to the community of Esparto. The wastewater is collected through a system of vitrified clay pipe mains, which range in diameter from 4 to 12 inches. The collection system flows by gravity to a system of 10 facultative treatment ponds located on the eastern side of Esparto. A pump station is located at the headworks to the treatment ponds and is pumped into ponds by a submersible pump lift station equipped with two 500-gallon-per-minute (gpm) submersible pumps. The CSD owns 90 acres of land, which are intended to be used for treatment ponds or other treatment and disposal facilities. However, the actual useable area is approximately 75 acres containing 10 ponds totaling 42.7 acres (Yolo LAFCo 2015).

Esparto CSD's current collection and treatment systems have the capacity to meet flow generation of current development, plus an additional 10- to 15-percent increase in flow (Yolo LAFCo 2015).

- **Knights Landing CSD.** The Knights Landing CSD owns and operates the wastewater collection and treatment system that serves the residents of Knights Landing. Wastewater is conveyed to the treatment facilities through a collection system consisting of 4-inch-diameter service laterals; 6-, 8-, and 10-inch-diameter vitrified clay pipe mains; 12-inch-diameter trunk sewer; a sewer lift station; and an emergency alarm at the lift station. Once it reaches the collection system, wastewater drains by gravity to the treatment facility, which consists of 10 facultative ponds and a spreading area that serves as an emergency holding area during heavy flooding (Yolo LAFCo 2014a).

The existing wastewater system has the capacity to meet the current need and could also accommodate some additional flow. However, the system is subject to issues with infiltration of ground water and inflow of storm water in the collection system, which can place additional burden on the system. (Yolo LAFCo 2014a).

- **Madison CSD.** Madison CSD provides wastewater collection and treatment services for the community of Madison. The existing collection system, consisting of 6-inch and 8-inch vitrified clay pipe, flows by gravity to a treatment pond system. The treatment system consists of four facultative ponds located on a 14-acre property, and a submersible pump lift station with a 120-gpm pump and a 4-inch-diameter discharge line (Yolo LAFCo 2015).

Madison CSD's wastewater system has the capacity to serve the current demand and additional infill development in the area (Yolo LAFCo 2015).

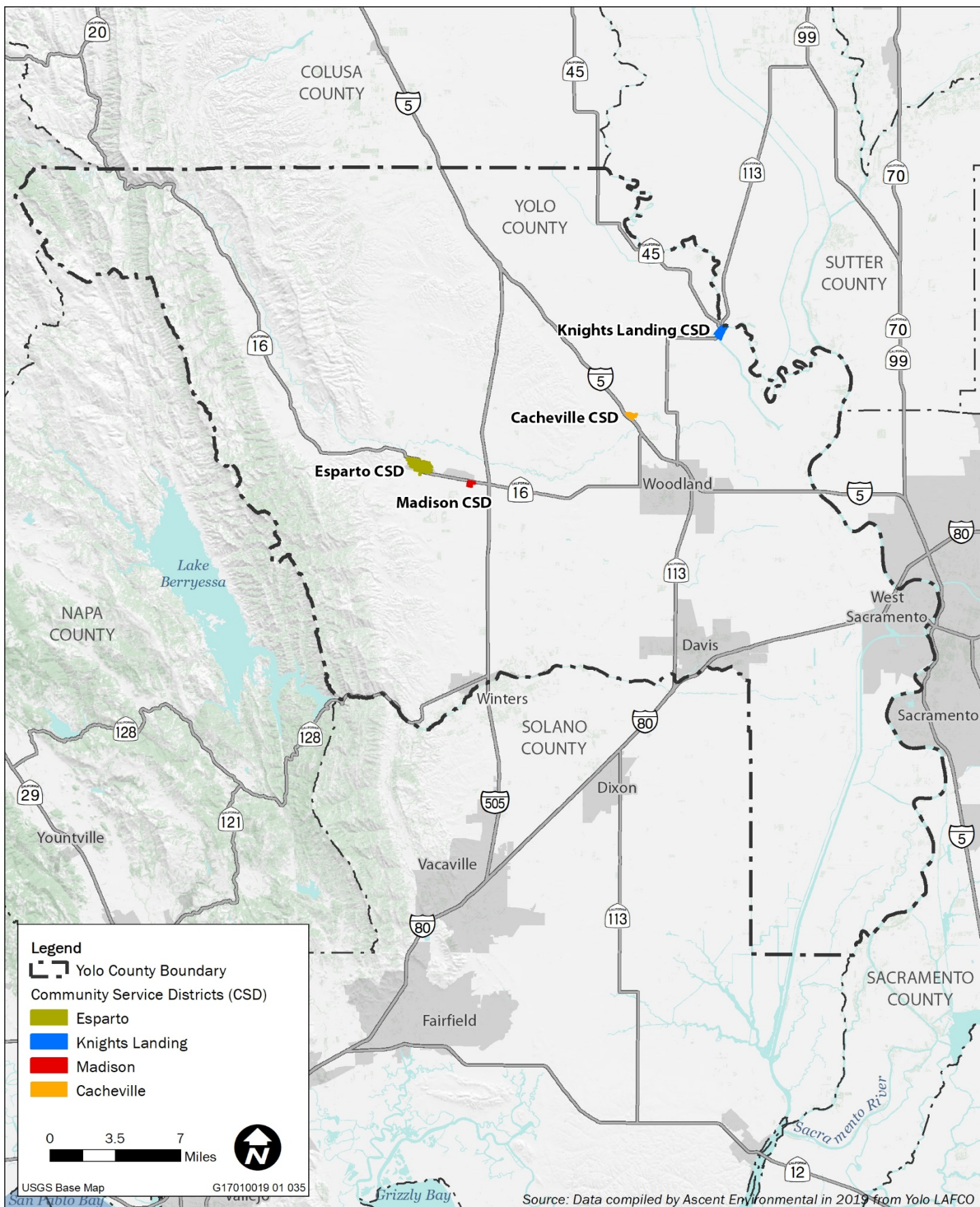


Exhibit 3.15-1

Community Service Districts



PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SERVICES

Potable water supply for the unincorporated area of the County is provided through private wells, small public water systems, and groundwater service from CSDs. The reader is referred to Section 3.10, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” for a detailed description of irrigation supplies associated with surface water and groundwater sources in the County.

Community Services Districts

The following discussion is a summary of CSDs and water districts that provide public water service for agricultural and rural portions of the County near existing cannabis cultivation sites:

- **Esparto CSD.** The Esparto CSD owns, operates, and maintains the water system servicing the community of Esparto. The system’s infrastructure includes four wells, a 500,000-gallon storage tank, a booster pump station, and two tanks connected to the distribution system of 4-inch- and 6-inch-diameter pipes. the combined capacity of the CSD’s three wells is 1,432 gallons per minute (gpm). A capacity of 1,432 gpm is not adequate to deliver the state- mandated 1,500 gpm and 2,500 gpm commercial fire flow requirements. However, due to recent improvements, the system likely meets both domestic supply needs and fire flow requirements (Yolo LAFCo 2015).
- **Knights Landing CSD.** The Knights Landing CSD owns, operates and maintains the water system serving the community of Knights Landing. The system’s infrastructure includes three wells (the School Yard/Railroad Street Well [Well 3], Ridge Cut Well [Well 4], and Third Street Well [Well 5]); 4-, 6-, and 8-inch-diameter pipes; and a back-up generator at Well 3. Well 3 has a capacity of 500 gpm, Well 4 has a capacity of 1,000 gpm and Well 5 has a capacity of 1,500 gpm. The District’s water system has the capacity to meet the community’s existing water supply needs (Yolo LAFCo 2014a).
- **Madison CSD.** The Madison CSD provides domestic water services to the community of Madison and seasonably to the residents of the Madison Migrant Center. The water system consists primarily of 6-inch-diameter pipes. The System has three wells (Park Wells 1, 2, and 3). Park Well 3 is the primary well with a production rate of 500 gpm. Park Well 1 is used as the back-up well with a production rate of 450 gpm. Park Well 2 is considered an emergency back-up well due to sand infiltration problems and is only capable of approximately 110 gpm. The water system is considered to be adequate (Yolo LAFCo 2015).
- **Cacheville CSD.** The Cacheville CSD provides domestic water services to residents in the town of Yolo through a community groundwater system that was constructed in the 1970. The water systems infrastructure includes two wells; 4-inch- and 6-inch-diameter pipes; pump; and two 5,000-gallon tanks. The primary well (Washinton Well) has a capacity of approximately 1,000 gpm, and the backup well (Sacramento Street Well) has a capacity of 100 gpm. While the existing water system has capacity to meet current domestic water demands, it would require new facilities to provide water service for new development in the area (Yolo LAFCo 2014b).

Small Community Service and Transient Community Water Service Providers

There are numerous other small community and transient community water service providers within Yolo County. The following water service providers serve approximately 15 residential service connections all year round, and 25 nonresidential transient service connections. They use groundwater as their source of drinking water (Yolo County 2018a: Appendix C):

- Campers Inn - RV & Golf Course
- North Davis Meadows
- Monroe/Leinberger Center
- Wild Wings Golf Community
- Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency

The following water service providers serve approximately 25 nonresidential service connections at least 60 days per year. They use groundwater as their source of drinking water:

- Americas Best Value Inn
- Road Trip Bar & Grill
- Bogle Family Limited Partner
- Casa Ruiz
- Holland Market
- St Joseph's Church
- Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area
- Yolo Fruit Stand - Water
- Mumma (Thomas) Well
- California Motel
- Caltrans-Dunnigan Rest Area
- Dunnigan Express
- Jack in The Box #3465
- River Garden Farms #1
- Club Pheasant
- Elkhorn Saloon
- SacWest RV Park & Campground
- Sacramento Yacht Club
- Fast & Easy Mart #54 - Water
- Canyon Creek Resort
- Inn at Park Winters
- Pacific Coast Producers
- Plainfield Station
- Yolo Sportsmen's Association
- La Amistad
- First Baptist Church
- Cache Creek Canyon-Middle Site
- Mountain Valley Golf Center
- Ceja-Reyes Inc
- Capay Open Space Park
- United Travel Plaza
- Dunnigan Chevron
- Grassland Park Host Well (Old Yolo Bowmen Well)
- Elkhorn Regional Park
- Fraternal Order of Eagles #2345
- Kentucky Avenue Industrial
- Sherwood Harbor Marina
- Farmer's Market
- Stan's Yolo Marina
- Nelson's Grove
- Clarksburg Community Church
- Zamora Shell & Mini Mart
- West Valley Baptist Church C- 12
- Jehovah's Witnesses - Kingdom Hall
- Jehovah's Witnesses - Southport
- Jehovah's Witnesses - Davis
- Satiety Winery
- Brannigan's Turkey Farm
- Faye Properties Inc
- Vega's Water System
- Wild Wings Wastewater Recycling Facility
- Cache Creek Resort

The following water service providers serve approximately 26 nonresidential service connections at least 6 months per year. They use groundwater as their source of drinking water:

- Old Sugar Mill Winery
- Clarksburg Middle School
- Delta High School
- Harris Moran Seed Company - Water
- Davis Migrant Center
- Teichert Construction
- Pilot Travel Center #168 - Water
- Davis Joint Unified School District - Fairfield School
- Plainfield Elem School - Water
- Yolo Fliers Club
- Migrant Head Start Program - Water
- Yolo County Airport
- Crew Wine Company
- Dollar General Store #16171
- Clark Pacific - County Road 18C
- Syngenta Seeds Inc
- Unitarian Church of Davis
- Yolo County Central Landfill - Water
- Grace Valley Christian Center
- Seminis Vegetable Seed
- Pavestone
- Pioneer Hi-Bred International

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Solid waste disposal services in the County are provided by the Yolo County Division of Integrated Waste Management, which contracts to haulers to provide curbside pickup of solid waste and recyclable for residents and businesses (Waste Management Inc. and Recology Davis). Businesses that generate 4 cubic yards of more of organic waste must also arrange for organic waste recycling services.

Table 3.15-1 provides an overview of the Yolo County Central Landfill.

Table 3.15-1 Active Solid Waste Facilities in Yolo County

Facility Name	Facility Type	Maximum Permitted Throughput	Remaining Capacity	Estimated Closure Date	Waste Types
Yolo County Central Landfill	Solid Waste Disposal	1,800 tons/day	35, 171,142 cubic yards	1/1/2081	Tires, Sludge (BioSolids), Construction/demolition, Mixed municipal, Agricultural
Source: CalRecycle 2019					

Cannabis Disposal Procedures at Yolo County Central Landfill

The Yolo County Department of Integrated Waste Management has prepared internal procedures for the disposal of waste generated from cannabis operations (Yolo County 2018b). The procedures allow for cannabis disposal at the Yolo County Central Landfill with the following information: (1) A copy of the driver's license/photo ID of the disposer and (2) Completion of a "Cannabis Acceptance Form." Cannabis waste is not currently accepted at the green waste facility (see list of facilities at Yolo County Landfill above in Table 3.15-1).

Items considered to be hazardous waste must set up a hazardous waste appointment through the Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator business program. Various items related to cannabis operations are considered to be hazardous waste, including (Yolo County 2018b):

Cultivators:

- Growth media – coconut husk or inorganic matrix
- Nonsalable plant material
- Fertilizers; pesticides; other agricultural chemicals
- Grow lamps – fluorescent and HID
- Lamp ballasts
- Electronic equipment from lighting and irrigation control
- Activated carbon from odor control systems

Processors/Manufacturers:

- Butane canisters/cylinders
- Solvents used in extractions, such as alcohols
- Filter media contaminated with solvents, cannabis residuals
- Nonsalable plant material left over after extraction
- Personal protective equipment, including gloves contaminated with residual materials

Laboratory:

- Solvents
- Extraction Residuals (filters, plant or product that has undergone extraction containing solvents or cannabis residuals)
- Samples, both unprocessed and post-extraction/analysis

Franchised waste haulers (Waste Management Inc. and Recology Davis) may haul organic cannabis waste to the Yolo County Landfill in source-separated loads only, following similar record-keeping procedures as described above for self-haulers.

STORMWATER DRAINAGE FACILITIES

Drainage facilities in the unincorporated portions of the County are limited and primarily consist of roadside open drainage ditches that discharge to canals and other surface water features. The Esparto CSD and Madison CSD do maintain stormwater drainage facilities in the developed portions of their service areas. These facilities include curbs and gutters, stormwater pipeline networks, and detention basins (Yolo County 2009). Stormwater drainage facilities consisting of pipelines and irrigation canals along the Sacramento River are maintained by Reclamation District 999 and 730. The reader is referred to Section 3.10, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” for further discussion of surface water and drainage conditions in the County.

ENERGY FACILITIES

Electrical and natural gas infrastructure in the County consists of electrical transmission lines (60 kilovolt [kV], 115 kV, 230 kV, and 500 kV), substations, and natural gas transmission pipelines maintained by PG&E (Yolo County 2009: Figure IV.H-5). Propane tanks are also used on individual parcels in areas of the County where natural gas service is not available. The reader is referred to Section 3.6, “Energy,” for a further discussion of energy use in the state and County.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telephone services in Yolo County are provided by AT&T. The residential broadband market in unincorporated Yolo is served by multiple wireline providers including AT&T of California, Comcast, Omsoft, Frontier, and Verizon, in addition to a few resellers of wireline providers in the area. Fixed wireless providers also have coverage in unincorporated Yolo including AFES, Winters Broadband, and DigitalPath. There is more penetration of satellite and 3G/4G mobile wireless broadband in unincorporated Yolo due to its rural geography and lack of wireline infrastructure. In more rural parts of the County, such as agricultural areas, internet services are generally limited to wireless technologies (3G and 4G) (Magellan Advisors 2015).

3.15.2 Regulatory Setting

The following policies and regulations are focused on utility services. The reader is referred to Section 3.6, “Energy,” and Section 3.10, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” for additional policies and regulations regarding energy use and water resources.

FEDERAL

Clean Water Act

Since 1972 the Clean Water Act (CWA) has regulated the discharge of pollutants to navigable waters. Since 1973 California has been delegated the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and thus prepares and issues the permits. NPDES permits contain effluent limitations that prescribe the level of pollutants allowed in the discharge. These limits are based on either technology-based limits or water-quality based limits. Technology-based limits require that the best available technology be used for the removal of pollutants. Water-quality based limits are those limits that are more stringent than technology-based limits and are applied when necessary to achieve water quality standards as set by a basin plan's beneficial uses and water quality objectives.

Permits can be issued for individual discharges or as a "general" permit for a class or group of discharges. Permits are issued for a five-year period and must be reviewed and reissued every five years. Facilities are also classified as either "major" or "minor" facilities depending on the volume and/or type of pollutants discharged.

NPDES permits establish specific requirements for discharges from municipal and industrial sources and affect how sanitary and industrial wastewater is handled. Individual permits are established for publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs). Industrial facilities that discharge wastewater to a municipal sewer system are covered under the NPDES pretreatment program. Industrial facilities that discharge wastewater directly to a surface water require an individual or general NPDES permit.

Industrial facilities that discharge to sanitary sewer systems of larger agencies are required to pre-treat their wastes so that they approximate the strength of domestic sewage. Sewer agencies are required to have a pre-treatment program that monitors these industrial dischargers. The Water Boards audit this pre-treatment program to ensure compliance with the regulations.

Discharges to surface water that are not covered under the CWA may be regulated in California by Waste Discharge Requirements as authorized in applicable statutes. This occurs when the surface water is a water of the State and is not under federal jurisdiction or the discharge type is exempted in the CWA, such as agricultural drainage. Other special cases exist as well for discharges of storm water, pesticides, wastes from concentrated animal feeding operations, and wastes from vessels.

STATE

The reader is also referred to Section 3.10, "Hydrology and Water Quality," for a further description of water resources policies and regulations.

Cannabis Licensing Agencies Regulations

Three state licensing agencies regulate the commercial cannabis market:

- California Bureau of Cannabis Control, housed within the California Department of Consumer Affairs. The bureau licenses testing labs, distributors, dispensaries, and microbusinesses.
- CalCannabis Cultivation Licensing (CalCannabis), housed within the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA). CalCannabis licenses cannabis cultivators, nurseries, and processors.
- Manufactured Cannabis Safety Branch, housed within the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). The Manufactured Cannabis Safety Branch licenses manufacturers of cannabis products, including edibles.

Regulations associated with utilities and service systems are described below.

Wastewater Service

The following cannabis licensing agency state regulations are applicable to the project as they relate to wastewater treatment.

Manufactured Cannabis Safety Branch Licensing

CCR Section 40240 contains wastewater requirements for cannabis manufacturing and products. According to these regulations, sewage disposal systems must be maintained and kept in good repair.

Water Service

The following state regulations are applicable to the project as they relate to water supply.

Cultivation Licensing

CCR Sections 8102 and 8107 outline water supply requirements for cultivators, nurseries, and processors. These requirements include identification of applicable water sources (retail water supplier, groundwater well, rainwater catchment system, or diversion from a surface water body) used for cultivation activities. If water is sourced from a retail water supply source, the name of the retail water supplier and a copy of the most recent bill must be kept on the premises. Depending on the type of water supplier, more information may be necessary.

Bureau of Cannabis Control Licensing

CCR Sections 5501 and 5503 provide water requirements for microbusiness applications that include cultivation activities. These requirements include identification of applicable water sources (retail water supplier, groundwater well, rainwater catchment system, or diversion from a surface water body) used for cultivation activities. If water is sourced from a retail water supply source, the name of the retail water supplier and a copy of the most recent bill. Depending on the type of water supplier, more information may be necessary.

Manufactured Cannabis Safety Branch Licensing

CCR Section 40240 contains water requirements for cannabis manufacturing and products. According to these regulations, running water must be supplied in all areas necessary for the processing of cannabis products; the cleaning of equipment, utensils, and packaging materials; and for employee sanitary facilities. Any water that contacts cannabis, components, cannabis products, contact surfaces, or packaging materials shall be potable.

Solid Waste Service

The following state regulations are applicable to the project as they relate to solid waste.

Cultivation, Nursery, and Processor Licensing

CCR Sections 8108 and 8308 of the CalCannabis regulations outline requirements for solid waste management for cultivators, nurseries, and processors. These regulations require development and implementation of a cannabis waste management plan that includes methods for managing cannabis waste, such as on-premises composting, collection and processing by an agency, or self-hauling to a permitted facility. Proof of services must be provided through evidence of a subscription service or receipt from self-haul facility. A licensee must report all cannabis waste activities, up to and including disposal into the state's track-and-trace system.

Bureau of Cannabis Control Licensing

CCR Section 5054 of the Bureau of Cannabis Control regulations provides methods for disposal of cannabis manufacturing products. These regulations require that to be rendered as cannabis waste for proper disposal, cannabis goods must first be destroyed on the licensed premises. This includes, at a minimum, removing or separating the cannabis goods from any packaging or container and rendering it unrecognizable and unusable. A licensee must report all cannabis waste activities, up to and including disposal into the state's track-and-trace system.

Manufactured Cannabis Safety Branch Licensing

The Manufactured Cannabis Safety Branch regulations require a licensee to have a written cannabis waste management plan (see CCR Section 40290). This requires that all disposed cannabis is entered into the track-and-trace system. Cannabis waste may be collected from a licensee in conjunction with a regular organic waste collection route used by the local agency, a waste hauler franchised or contracted by the local agency, or a private waste hauler permitted by the local agency. If a local agency, a waste hauler franchised or contracted by the local agency, or a private waste hauler permitted by the local agency is being used to collect and process cannabis waste, a licensee must provide evidence of a subscription service. If the licensee chooses to self-haul solid wastes, copies of a certified weight ticket or receipt from the solid waste facility must be made available upon request.

Track-and-Trace System

The California Cannabis Track-and-Trace system is the program used statewide to record the inventory and movement of cannabis and cannabis products through the commercial cannabis supply chain. The system uses unique identifier tags that are used for plants and packages inventories, defined as follows.

- Plants are immature or flowering. All plants must enter the system through immature plant lots (up to 100 plants per lot). Each immature plant must be labelled with the lot unique identifier. Individual flowering plants are assigned a plant tag.
- Packages are created from immature plants, harvest batches, testing lab samples, production batches, and other packages. Any amount of cannabis or cannabis product that may be sold, manufactured, or transferred, must be placed into one or more packages, and each individual package must have a unique identifier tag created.

As part of the annual state licensing procedures, either CalCannabis Cultivation Licensing, the Bureau of Cannabis Control, or the California Department of Public Health will send system-training registration information to the applicant. Applicants are strongly encouraged to complete the required user training while their provisional/annual license application is being reviewed. Once a provisional/annual license is approved and the license holder and/or designated account manager have completed the required training, the applicant may access the tracking systems.

State Water Resources Control Board – Cannabis Cultivation Policy

The State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB's) cannabis cultivation policy provides requirements for the treatment of wastewater associated with indoor cannabis cultivation. Indoor cannabis cultivation structure must either (1) discharge all industrial wastewaters generated to a permitted wastewater treatment collection system and facility that accepts cannabis cultivation wastewater; or (2) collect all industrial wastewater in an appropriate storage container to be stored and properly disposed of by a permitted wastewater hauler at a permitted wastewater treatment facility that accepts cannabis cultivation wastewater.

California Health and Safety Code

A public water system is defined in CHSC Section 116275(h) as "a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year." Human consumption is defined in Section 116275(e) as "the use of water for drinking, bathing or showering, hand washing, oral hygiene, or cooking, including, but not limited to, preparing food and washing dishes."

California Integrated Waste Management Act

The California Waste Management Act of 1989 requires state, County, and local governments to substantially decrease the volume of waste disposed at landfills by the year 2000 and beyond. The act requires each County to submit an Integrated Waste Management Plan to the California Integrated Waste Management Board that includes an adopted Source Reduction and Recycling Element from each of its cities as well as a County-prepared Source Reeducation and Recycling Element for the unincorporated area. The element identifies existing and future quantities and types of solid waste, an inventory of existing

disposal sites, a determination of the plan's economic feasibility, enforcement programs, and implementation schedule.

California Code of Regulations, Energy Efficiency Standards

Energy consumption in new buildings in California is regulated by State Building Energy Efficiency Standards (CALGreen) contained in the CCR, Title 24, Part 2, Chapter 2-53. Title 24 applies to all new construction of both residential and nonresidential buildings, and regulates energy consumed for heating, cooling, ventilation, water heating, and lighting. The 2016 Building Energy Efficiency Standards have improved efficiency requirements from previous codes and the updated standards are expected to result in a statewide consumption reduction.

PG&E Gas Rules

PG&E's Gas Rules 15 and 16 provide policies and procedures for the extension of gas services and distribution mains necessary to furnish permanent services to customers. It outlines responsibilities for installation and extension of gas lines, as well as financial contributions by project applicants.

LOCAL

Yolo County 2030 Countywide General Plan

The following policies address utility services and are applicable to the project:

- **Policy CC-2.2:** Ensure that the appropriate base level of rural services and infrastructure for existing development in each community is required in connection with new development.
- **Policy CC-4.11:** Require site specific information appropriate to each application to enable informed decision-making, including but not limited to the following: biological resources assessment, noise analysis, traffic and circulation assessment, air quality calculations (including greenhouse gases), cultural resources assessment, geotechnical study, Phase One environmental site assessment, title report, storm drainage analysis, flood risk analysis, water supply assessment, sewer/septic capacity and service analysis and fiscal impact analysis.
- **Policy CO-5.16:** Require all development to have an adequate water supply. Require significant discretionary projects to demonstrate adequate long-term and sustainable water supplies by preparing a verified water supply assessment. The assessment shall demonstrate a long-term, reliable water supply satisfactory under normal and above normal rainfall conditions, as well as drought conditions. Satisfy the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15155 to consult with water agencies regarding water supply assessments.
- **Policy PF-1.1:** Require discretionary projects to demonstrate adequate long-term wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal capacity, including full funding for land acquisition, facility design and construction, and long-term operations and maintenance for needed wastewater treatment and disposal facilities. Where such funding is dependent upon a community vote, approval of the project by the County shall be contingent upon a successful voting outcome.
- **Policy PF-1.2:** Promote innovative and efficient options for sewage and septic treatment that are appropriate for the type of development to be served, existing facilities available, and administrative alternatives.
- **Action PF-A3:** Require service hook-up for all septic users within a community when new sewer treatment facilities are made available.
- **Policy PF-9.1:** Meet or exceed State waste diversion requirements.
- **Policy PF-9.3:** Employ innovative strategies to ensure efficient and cost-effective solid waste and other discarded materials collection, disposal, transfer, and processing.

- **Policy PF-9.8:** Require salvage, reuse or recycling of construction and demolition materials and debris at all construction sites.
- **Policy PF-9.9:** Encourage use of salvaged and recycled materials in construction.
- **Policy PF-11.3:** Require utility lines to follow field edges to minimize impacts on agricultural operations.
- **Policy PF-12.10:** Ensure that all basic community services (e.g., septic/sewage, water, drainage, roads, power, parks, schools, libraries, etc.) for new planned development, including all Specific Plan areas, are made available consistent with the target service levels established in this General Plan, prior to or concurrent with need, to the extent feasible.

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

Counties are required to prepare and submit to CalRecycle an integrated waste management plan that includes a Household Hazardous Waste Element, Source Reduction Recycling Element, Nondisposal Facility Element, and Regional Siting Element if regional agencies have been formed. The Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan summarizes waste management problems facing the County. It also provides an overview of the actions that will be taken to achieve PRC Section 4178.

Yolo County Code

Water Supply Requirements

Title 6, Chapter 8 of the Yolo County Code provides objectives, criteria, and procedures for the regulation of domestic water supplies and wells in order to assure high quality water supplies. Section 6-8.301 establishes water quality and monitoring standards for public water systems. Sections 6-8.1000 through 6-8.1012 include standards for private wells that include well spacing requirements from septic systems, property lines, animal confinement areas and hazardous material operations, and well design standards regarding casings, depth of well, and disinfection requirements.

Public Sewers

Title 6, Chapter 5, Article 3 of the Yolo County Code addresses public sewer use. Section 6-5.035 contains prohibitions of certain waters and wastes into the public sewer, including flammable or explosive materials and toxic or poisonous wastes that could constitute a hazard to humans or animals.

Yolo County Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Ordinance

Chapters 5 and 8 of Title 6 of the County of Yolo Code of Ordinances were amended in 2016 to establish conformity with standards for the approval, installation, and operation of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems within Yolo County. This Ordinance is consistent with the Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems adopted by the California State Water Resources Control Board on June 19, 2012. A County Onsite Wastewater Treatment Manual provides the policy, procedural, and technical requirements for the implementation of the provisions of the amended ordinance. Section 6-19.601(a) of the Ordinance requires that places of business which cannot be connected to a public sewer system, must be connected to an onsite wastewater treatment system. In addition, Ordinance Section 6-19.610(g) specifies that portable toilets may be used on a temporary basis, including agricultural purposes and at construction sites. Section 6C2(b) of the Onsite Wastewater Treatment Manual provides further clarification stating that portable toilets are only allowed for temporary or limited use areas such as construction sites, mobile or temporary agricultural uses, temporary campsites, and special events.

The Yolo County Division of Environmental Health Policy and Procedure Chapter 6, Division 5, Section 3.16 specifically addresses onsite wastewater treatment system requirements for agricultural operations, including cannabis. The policy defines two types of agricultural operations: cultivation only and cultivation with onsite processing. Cultivation only operations apply to businesses engaged in cultivation and harvesting only. This is similar to row crop type operations with little handling of the product. Cultivation with onsite

processing defines processing as including but is not limited to trimming, drying, curing, grading, storing, packaging, and labeling of non-manufactured product incidental to the operation. Cultivation only businesses may operate with portable toilets. However, cultivation businesses with onsite processing may connect to a public sewer or an approved onsite wastewater treatment system.

Issues related to onsite-wastewater treatment systems are addressed in Section 3.10, “Hydrology and Water Quality;” however, the ordinance provides the following definition, which is pertinent to the discussion below related to wastewater treatment.

“Sec. 6-19.433 Industrial Wastewater: Any Wastewater generated from any manufacturing, processing institution, commercial, or agricultural operation, or any operation that discharges other than Domestic Wastewater.”

3.15.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The impact analysis is based on existing conditions identified in Section 3.15.1, “Environmental Setting.” Assumptions associated with construction and operation of assumed cannabis uses under each of the five alternatives are provided in Table 2-4, Exhibits 2-4 through 2-8, and Appendix D. Potential impacts on public water and wastewater services are based on the assumed locations of new cannabis uses in relation to the CSDs and cities for EIR analysis purposes as shown in Exhibits 3.15-2 through 3.15-6. The reader is referred to Section 3.10, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” regarding countywide groundwater supply and drainage impacts and potential wastewater treatment facility impacts associated with cannabis use waste discharges.

Chapter 4, “Cumulative Impacts and Overconcentration,” contains a separate detailed analysis of the potential for cumulative effects not otherwise identified in this section, and effects from concentrations or clusters of multiple cannabis uses located in distinct subregions of the County.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. These thresholds address possible impacts anticipated with the implementation of the CLUO under the five alternatives under consideration.

The project would result in a significant impact on utilities and service systems if it would:

- require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- not have sufficient water supplies available from a public water system to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years;
- result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand in addition to the provider’s existing commitments;
- generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals; or
- fail to comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

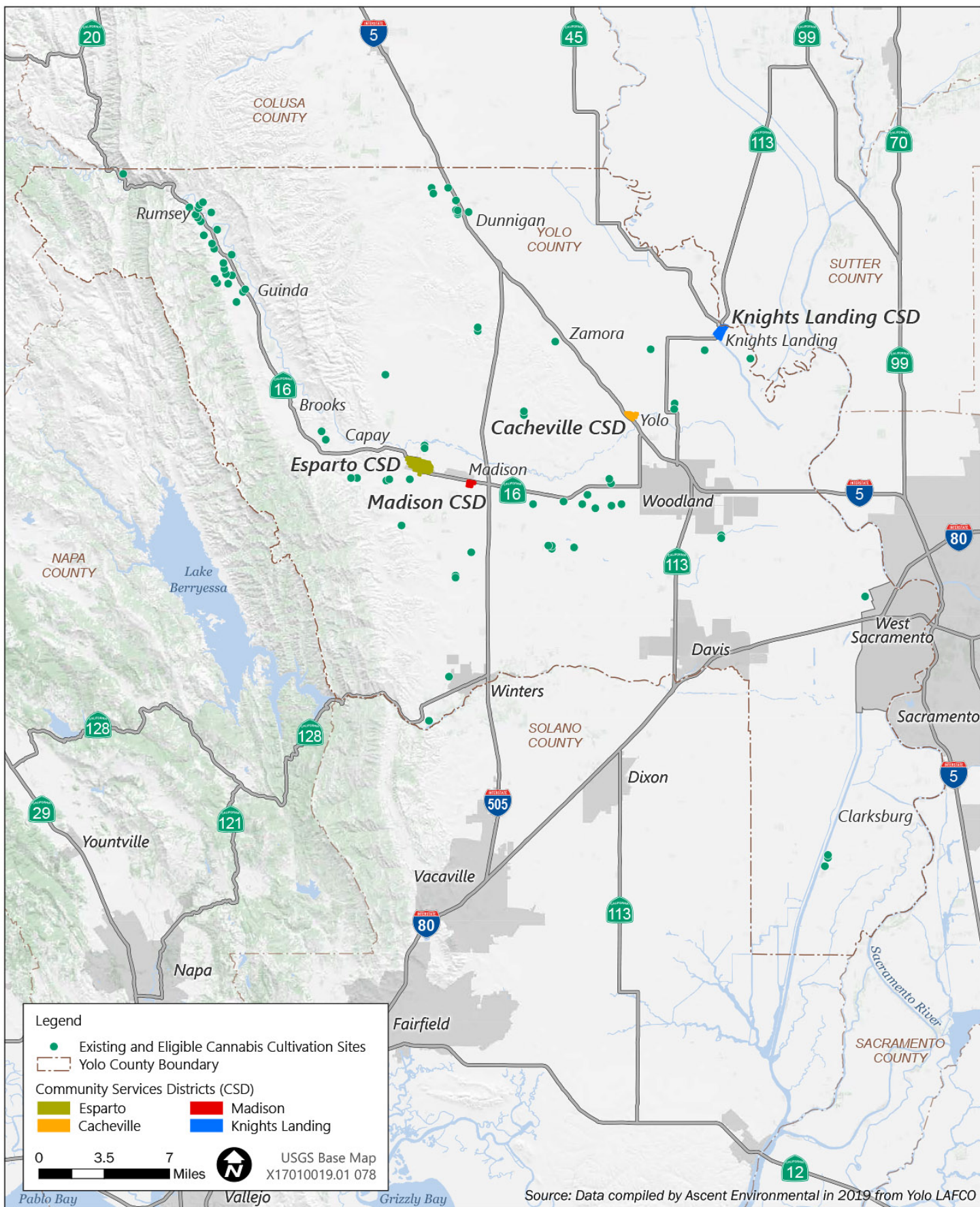


Exhibit 3.15-2

Alternative 1 Cannabis Uses and Community Service Districts

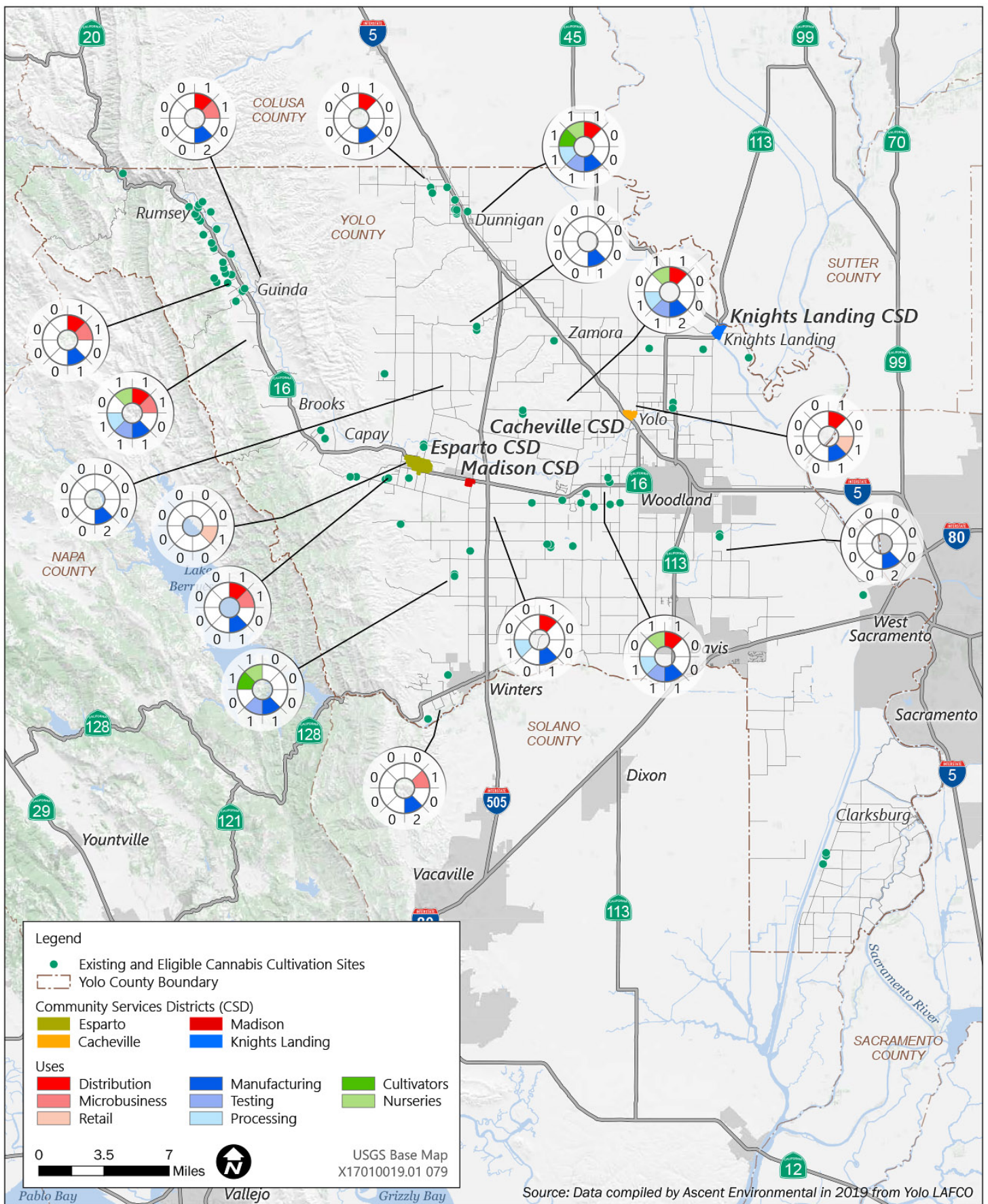


Exhibit 3.15-3

Alternative 2 Cannabis Uses and Community Service Districts

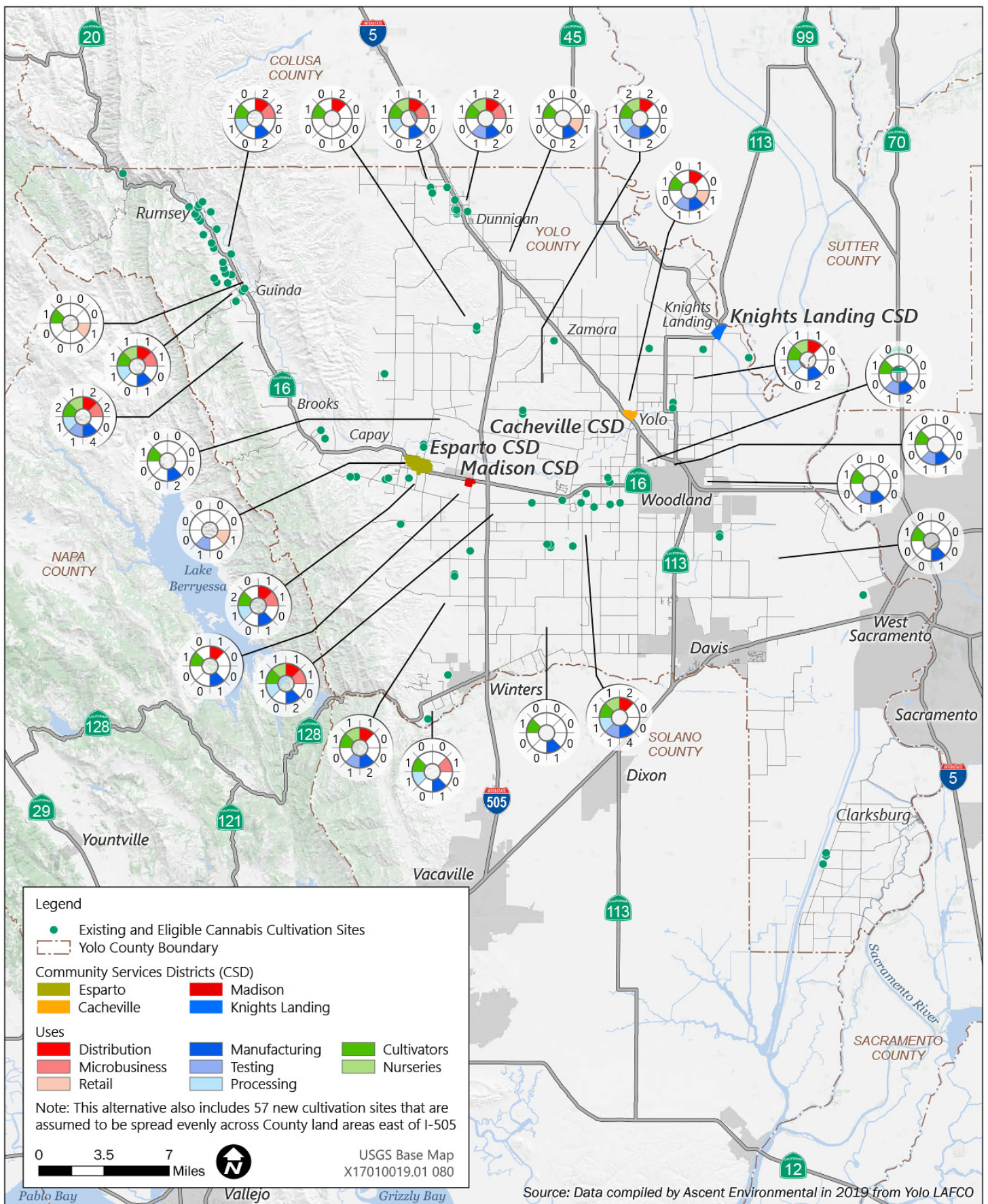


Exhibit 3.15-4

Alternative 3 Cannabis Uses and Community Service Districts

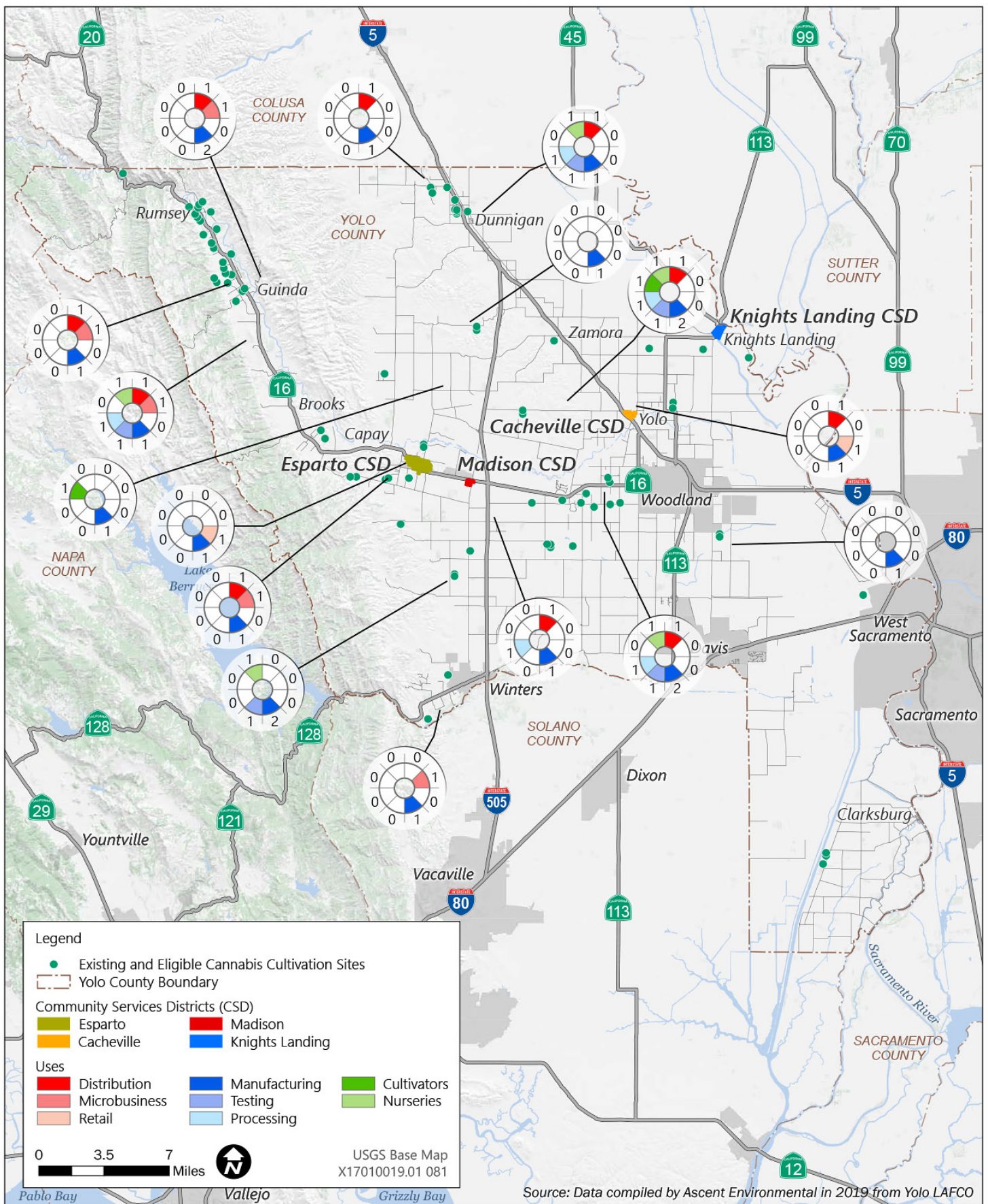


Exhibit 3.15-5

Alternative 4 Cannabis Uses and Community Service Districts

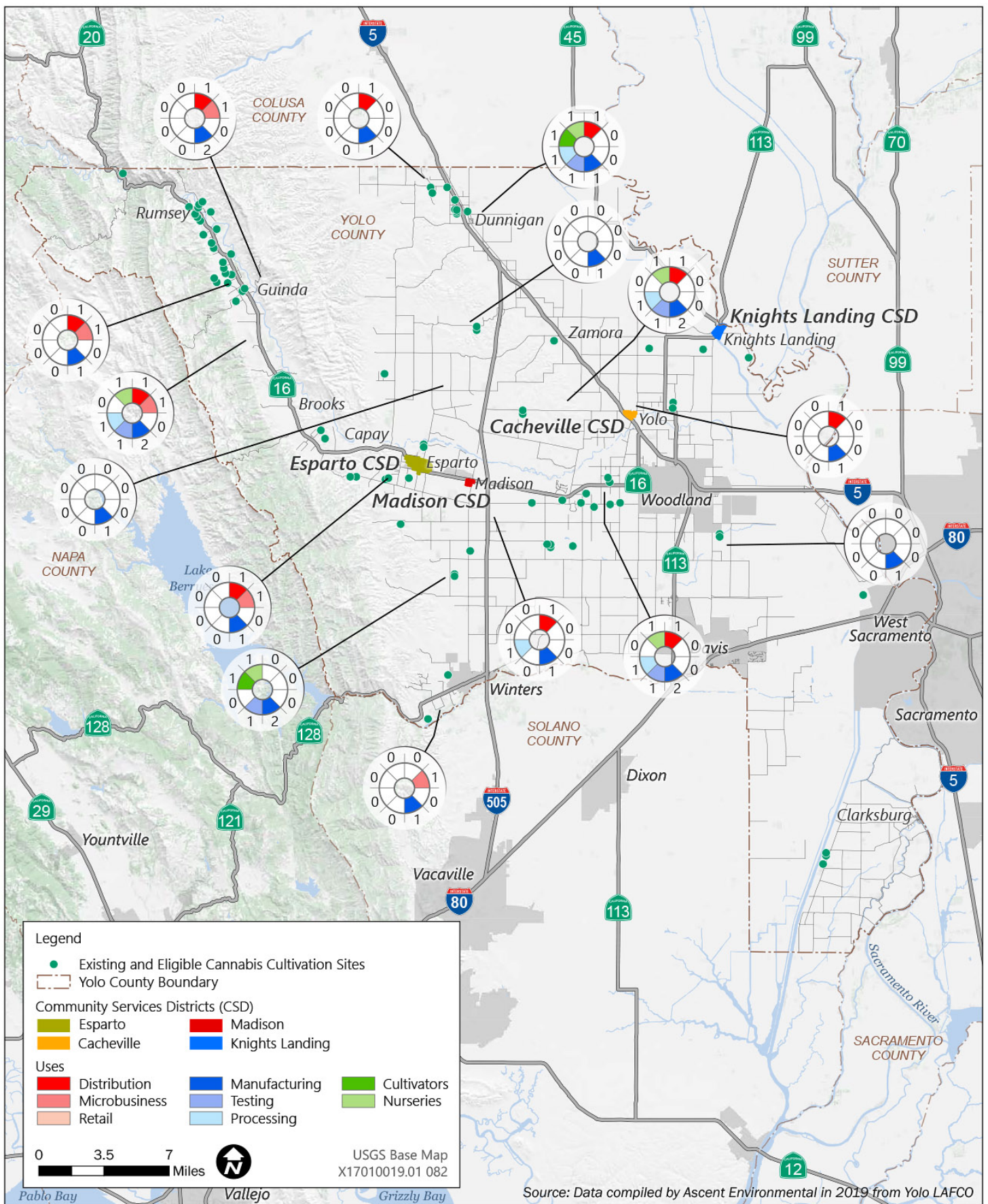


Exhibit 3.15-6

Alternative 5 Cannabis Uses and Community Service Districts

As described in Section 3.15.1, “Environmental Setting,” groundwater is the water supply source for public water systems in the unincorporated area of the County. Groundwater supply impacts are addressed in Impact HYDRO-2 in Section 3.10, “Hydrology and Water Quality.”

Section 3.0, “Approach to the Environmental Analysis,” identifies that implementation of the CLUO would not result in significant environmental impacts related to drainage facilities, electrical or natural gas facilities, or telecommunication facilities. Therefore, this impact issue area is not further evaluated.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Impact UTIL-1: Result in Relocation or Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Systems and Facilities

Adoption and Implementation of the proposed CLUO, including subsequent Cannabis Use Permits pursuant to the adopted CLUO could require public wastewater services from CSDs or the City of Woodland. The CLUO would require cannabis use permittees to demonstrate adequate wastewater service. This impact would be **less than significant** for all alternatives.

New cannabis cultivation and noncultivation uses would require wastewater services, which may be provided using on-site systems, typically as septic tanks, or connecting to a municipal wastewater treatment plant or facility. Some cannabis use wastewater may be defined as “industrial wastewater” under Section 6-19.433 of the Yolo County Code and require additional wastewater treatment for public wastewater systems to accept and permitting (e.g., report of waste discharge) from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for on-site wastewater treatment systems. Irrigation tail water or hydroponic wastewater from cultivation operations may contain nutrients (e.g., phosphate or nitrate), salinity constituents (e.g., sodium, chloride, potassium, calcium, sulfate, magnesium), and other constituents (e.g., iron, manganese, zinc, molybdenum, boron, and silver). Other sanitation based wastewaters may also be generated at indoor commercial cannabis cultivation sites. These miscellaneous industrial wastewaters may contain biocides, bleach mixtures, or other chemical waste streams. Cannabis manufacturing and testing uses share general similarities with other manufacturing, laboratory, and research development uses that use solvents (e.g., butane, ethanol, isopropanol, propane, etc.) to draw tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) from the flowers, leaves, and stems of cannabis plants. The reader is referred to Impact HYDRO-4 in Section 3.10, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” for a further discussion of this issue.

CLUO Section 8-2.1406(L)(5) would require cannabis uses to meet the following finding for issuance of a Cannabis Use Permit to ensure adequate wastewater services are available to serve the site. Cannabis Use Permits would not be issued if this finding cannot be made.

Adequate utilities, access roads, drainage, sanitation, and/or other necessary facilities will be provided, as required in applicable County and State regulations, standards, and specifications.

Section 8-2.1408(TT) includes the following requirements for verification of adequate wastewater service:

- Access to adequate toilet facilities during operation must be provided and shall meet the requirements of the Division of Environmental Health (see Section 6-19.601 et. seq. of the YCC. If a connection to a public sewer system cannot be provided, an onsite wastewater treatment system (OWTS) or other approved wastewater disposal method is required. A permit from the Division of Environmental Health is required prior to construction of an OWTS. Wastewater effluent must be discharged into an approved OWTS or public sewer system. Permittees shall comply with applicable County and State and requirements for wastewater discharge.

CLUO Section 8-2.1408(OO) requires the site design to demonstrate compliance with wastewater service. Compliance may be provided as details on the on-site wastewater treatment system and its permits or verification of wastewater service by a public wastewater treatment facility and any required connection

improvements (e.g., pipeline connections and pumps). This is consistent with General Plan Policies CC-4.11, PF-1.1, and PF-1.2 and Action PF-A3 regarding wastewater service provision.

Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 5 assume that personal use outdoor cultivation may occur in any zoning district on a parcel with a legal residence. Personal use outdoor cultivation of up to six plants is assumed to occur within pots or garden areas on the grounds of the parcel. Alternative 4 would limit personal use cultivation to indoor only. These activities would likely involve no more than 100 square feet of land area and would be required to be outside of front yard and side yard setback areas. These activities would be an ancillary use to the residential use of the parcel and is not expected to generate any wastewater treatment requirements that are not already provided on the parcel.

Alternative 1: Cultivation (Ancillary Nurseries and Processing Only) with Existing Limits (Existing Operations with CLUO) (CEQA Preferred Alternative)

This alternative assumes the retention of the current extent of cannabis cultivation that is allowed in the County. Nine of the 78 existing and eligible cannabis cultivation sites are assumed to relocate under this alternative to comply with zoning standards under the CLUO. As shown in Exhibit 3.15-2, none of the existing or eligible cannabis cultivation sites are located within the service areas of the CSDs. These existing and relocated sites would be required to demonstrate adequate wastewater facilities pursuant to CLUO Sections 8-2.1408(OO) and 8-2.1408(TT) as part of obtaining Cannabis Use Permits.

This impact would be **less than significant** under Alternative 1.

Alternative 2: All License Types with Moderate Limits

As shown in Exhibit 3.15-3, Alternative 2 assumes that a cannabis retail site could be located in the Esparto CSD. While this is an analytical assumption made solely for the purposes of this analysis, cannabis uses in any location where required services could not be provided would be not be issued a Cannabis Use Permit pursuant to Section 8-2.1406(L)(5) and 8-2.1408(TT) identified above. Cannabis uses that use an on-site wastewater treatment system would be required to comply with CLUO Section 8-2.1408(TT) as part of obtaining Cannabis Use Permits and may require approvals from the RWQCB. Compliance with these measures would ensure no adverse impacts to wastewater service providers.

This impact would be **less than significant** under Alternative 2.

Alternative 3: All License Types with High Limits

As shown in Exhibit 3.15-4, Alternative 3 assumes that a testing site could be located in the Esparto CSD, and three cultivation sites, three testing sites, and four manufacturing sites in the planning area of the City of Woodland that could obtain wastewater service from the City. While this is an analytical assumption made solely for the purposes of this analysis, cannabis uses in any location where required services could not be provided would be not be issued a Cannabis Use Permit pursuant to Section 8-2.1406(L)(5) and 8-2.1408(TT) identified above. Cannabis uses that use an on-site wastewater treatment system would be required to comply with CLUO Section 8-2.1408(TT) as part of obtaining Cannabis Use Permits and may require approvals from the RWQCB. Compliance with these measures would ensure no adverse impacts to wastewater service providers.

This impact would be **significant** under Alternative 3.

Alternative 4: Mixed-Light/Indoor License Types Only with Moderate Limits, No Hoop Houses or Outdoor Types

As shown in Exhibit 3.15-5, Alternative 4 assumes that a manufacturing site could be located in the Esparto CSD. While this is an analytical assumption made solely for the purposes of this analysis, cannabis uses in any location where required services could not be provided would be not be issued a Cannabis Use Permit pursuant to Section 8-2.1406(L)(5) and 8-2.1408(TT) identified above. Cannabis uses that use an on-site wastewater treatment system would be required to comply with CLUO Section 8-2.1408(TT) as part of obtaining Cannabis Use Permits and may require approvals from the RWQCB. Compliance with these measures would ensure no adverse impacts to wastewater service providers.

This impact would be **significant** under Alternative 4.

Alternative 5: All License Types with Moderate Limits, within Agricultural Zones Only, No Retail

As shown in Exhibit 3.15-6, Alternative 5 is assumed not to locate any cannabis uses within CSD boundaries in the County. While this is an analytical assumption made solely for the purposes of this analysis, cannabis uses in any location where required services could not be provided would not be issued a Cannabis Use Permit pursuant to Section 8-2.1406(L)(5) and 8-2.1408(TT) identified above. Compliance with these measures would ensure no adverse impacts to wastewater service providers. Cannabis uses that use an on-site wastewater treatment system would be required to comply with CLUO Section 8-2.1408(TT) as part of obtaining Cannabis Use Permits and may require approvals from the RWQCB.

This impact would be **less than significant** under Alternative 5.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for any of the alternatives.

Impact UTIL-2: Result in Relocation or Expansion of Water Supply Systems

Adoption and Implementation of the proposed CLUO, including subsequent Cannabis Use Permits pursuant to the adopted CLUO could increase demands on public water systems and their associated infrastructure. CLUO Section 8-2.1408 (VV) requires commercial cannabis facilities to demonstrate that adequate water delivery infrastructure is available to meet demand. This impact would be **less than significant** under all alternatives.

State licensing regulations require cannabis cultivators, nurseries, processors, and microbusinesses that include cultivators to submit the source of water as part of the permit application process under CCR Sections 5501, 5503, 8102, and 8107. If the permit applicant indicates that a retail water source is used, the name of the water supplier and the most recent bill must be submitted. This provides proof of existing pipelines and other water infrastructure, and it can generally be assumed that the infrastructure within an individual site is sufficient upon completion of permitting requirements.

CLUO Section 8-2.1406(L)(5) would require cannabis uses to meet the following finding for issuance of a Cannabis Use Permit to ensure adequate water services are available to serve the site. Cannabis Use Permits would not be issued if this finding cannot be made.

Adequate utilities, access roads, drainage, sanitation, and/or other necessary facilities will be provided, as required in applicable County and State regulations, standards, and specifications.

The CLUO includes the following requirements regarding water service provision (CLUO Section 8-2.1408[VV]):

- Access to potable drinking water and water for hand washing during operation must be provided and shall meet the requirements of the Division of Environmental Health. Permittees shall identify the source of all water proposed to be used for the operation, substantiate a legal right to use the water if from a surface source, and demonstrate that adequate capacity is available to serve the use on a sustainable basis. If operations will involve more than 25 persons (including employees, property owners, and visitors) at least 60 days per year, the site must comply with public water system requirements and obtain a water supply permit from the Division of Environmental Health. CDFA licensees shall comply with Section 8107, Supplemental Water Source Information, of the CDFA Regulations. Microbusiness permittees with cultivation shall comply with Section 5503, Supplemental Water Source Information, of the BCC Regulations.

This is consistent with General Plan Policies CC-2.2, CC-4.11, and CO-5.6 regarding water service provision.

Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 5 assume that personal use outdoor cultivation may occur in any zoning district on a parcel with a legal residence. Personal use outdoor cultivation of up to six plants is assumed to occur within pots or garden areas on the grounds of the parcel. Alternative 4 would limit personal use cultivation to indoor only. These activities would likely involve no more than 100 square feet of land area and would be required to be outside of front yard and side yard setback areas. These activities would be an ancillary use to the residential parcel and are not expected to generate new water delivery infrastructure service system requirements that are not already provided on the parcel.

The reader is referred to Impact HYDRO-2 in Section 3.10, “Hydrology and Water Quality,” for the analysis of the CLUO’s impact on groundwater supply.

Alternative 1: Cultivation (Ancillary Nurseries and Processing Only) with Existing Limits (Existing Operations with CLUO) (CEQA Preferred Alternative)

As shown in Exhibit 3.15-2, none of the existing or eligible cannabis cultivation sites are located in the CSDs. Nine of the 78 existing and eligible cannabis cultivation sites are assumed to relocate under this alternative to comply with zoning standards under the CLUO but are not likely to relocate within the CSDs. Existing cannabis cultivation primarily use on-site groundwater wells. Existing and relocated sites would be required to demonstrate adequate water service infrastructure pursuant to CLUO Sections 8-2.1406(L)(5) and 8-2.1408(VV).

This impact would be **less than significant** under Alternative 1.

Alternative 2: All License Types with Moderate Limits

As shown in Exhibit 3.15-3, Alternative 2 assumes that a cannabis retail site could be located in the Esparto CSD and a distribution site, cannabis retail site, and a manufacturing site could be located in the Cacheville CSD. As noted in Section 3.15.1, “Environmental Setting,” both of these CSDs may require water facility improvements to accommodate these cannabis uses. Permittees would be required to demonstrate adequate water service infrastructure under CLUO Section 8-2.1406(L)(5) and Section 8-2.1408(VV) and any on-site improvements that would be required for service (e.g., groundwater well and storage tank) under CLUO Section 8-2.1408(OO) in order to obtain a Cannabis Use Permit. The environmental impacts of the construction of improvements (including infrastructure) for cannabis sites is programmatically addressed in this EIR. Compliance with the CLUO requirements would ensure that adequate water delivery infrastructure service systems are in place to accommodate cannabis uses.

This impact would be **less than significant** under Alternative 2.

Alternative 3: All License Types with High Limits

As shown in Exhibit 3.15-4, Alternative 3 assumes that a cannabis retail site and a testing site could be located in the Esparto CSD and a distribution site, cannabis retail site, and three cultivation sites, three testing sites, and four manufacturing sites in the planning area of the City of Woodland. The City of Woodland and Esparto CSD may require water facility improvements to accommodate these cannabis uses. Permittees would be required to demonstrate adequate water service infrastructure under CLUO Section 8-2.1406(L)(5) and Section 8-2.1408(VV) and any on-site improvements that would necessary for service (e.g., groundwater well and storage tank) under CLUO Section 8-2.1408(OO) in order to obtain a Cannabis Use Permit. The environmental impacts of the construction of improvements (including infrastructure) for cannabis sites is programmatically addressed in this EIR. Compliance with the CLUO requirements would ensure that adequate water delivery infrastructure service systems are in place to accommodate cannabis uses.

This impact would be **less than significant** under Alternative 3.

Alternative 4: Mixed-Light/Indoor License Types Only with Moderate Limits, No Hoop Houses or Outdoor Types

As shown in Exhibit 3.15-5, Alternative 4 assumes that a cannabis retail site and a testing site could be located in the Esparto CSD and a distribution site, cannabis retail site, and a manufacturing site could be located in the Cacheville CSD. As noted in Section 3.15.1, “Environmental Setting,” both of these CSDs may

require water facility improvements to accommodate these cannabis uses. Permittees would be required to demonstrate adequate water service infrastructure under CLUO Section 8-2.1406(L)(5) and Section 8-2.1408(VV) and any on-site improvements that would necessary for service (e.g., groundwater well and storage tank) under CLUO Section 8-2.1408(OO) in order to obtain a Cannabis Use Permit. The environmental impacts of the construction of improvements (including infrastructure) for cannabis sites is programmatically addressed in this EIR. Compliance with the CLUO requirements would ensure that adequate water delivery infrastructure service systems are in place to accommodate cannabis uses.

This impact would be **less than significant** under Alternative 4.

Alternative 5: All License Types with Moderate Limits, within Agricultural Zones Only, No Retail

As shown in Exhibit 3.15-6, Alternative 5 assumes that a distribution site and a manufacturing site could be located in the Cacheville CSD. As noted in Section 3.15.1, “Environmental Setting,” the Cacheville CSD may require water facility improvements to accommodate these cannabis uses. Permittees would be required to demonstrate adequate water service infrastructure under CLUO Section 8-2.1406(L)(5) and Section 8-2.1408(VV) and any on-site improvements that would necessary for service (e.g., groundwater well and storage tank) under CLUO Section 8-2.1408(OO) in order to obtain a Cannabis Use Permit. The environmental impacts of the construction of improvements (including infrastructure) for cannabis sites is programmatically addressed in this EIR. Compliance with the CLUO requirements would ensure that adequate water delivery infrastructure service systems are in place to accommodate cannabis uses.

This impact would be **less than significant** under Alternative 5.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for any of the alternatives.

Impact UTIL-3: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of Solid Waste Facilities or That Conflicts with Regulations

Adoption and Implementation of the proposed CLUO, including subsequent Cannabis Use Permits pursuant to the adopted CLUO would generate solid waste that would be required to comply with state regulations related to cannabis waste. There is adequate capacity in County solid waste facilities to accommodate solid waste generated. Cannabis facilities would comply with the Yolo County Landfill’s process to dispose of cannabis waste and hazardous materials. This impact would be **less than significant** under all alternatives.

Implementation of the CLUO would allow for new cannabis uses in the County that would generate solid waste. In addition to solid waste common to agricultural, commercial, and industrial uses (e.g., food waste, plastic, paper, glass, metal, and other similar materials) cultivation, nurseries, and processing uses generate cannabis plant waste that is considered organic waste under state regulations. Cannabis manufacturing and retail uses generate cannabis product (also known as cannabis goods) waste that state regulations (see below) require to be unusable and unrecognizable prior to leaving the licensed site. Similar to other industrial uses, cannabis manufacturing uses also involve the use of solvents that require disposal. As further described below, the CLUO and state cannabis regulations have specific requirements for the disposal of cannabis waste that includes a track and trace system.

Section 8-2.1408(RR) of the CLUO includes the following requirements for cannabis waste management for all alternative:

- Cannabis waste/trash/garbage must be stored so as not to create a public nuisance and must be removed from the facility every 7 days to an appropriately permitted disposal facility. CDFA licensees shall provide the Cannabis Waste Management Plan required pursuant to Section 8108, Cannabis Waste Management, of the CDFA Regulations and satisfy the requirements of Section 8308, Cannabis Waste Management of the CDFA regulations. BCC licensees shall satisfy the requirements of Section

5054, Destruction of Cannabis Goods Prior to Disposal, Section 5055 (Cannabis Waste Management), and other applicable requirements of the BCC Regulations pertaining to record keeping and waste management. CDPH licensees shall satisfy the requirements of Section 40290, Waste Management, of the CDPH Regulations for Cannabis Manufacturing.

As described in Section 3.15.2, “Regulatory Setting,” CCR Sections 8108 and 8308 require cultivation, nurseries, and processing facilities to have a cannabis waste management plan that identifies methods for managing cannabis waste, including on-premises composting, collection and processing by an agency, or self-hauling to a permitted facility. Transportation of self-hauled cannabis waste shall only be performed by the licensee or employees of the licensee. CCR Section 5054 provides methods for disposal of cannabis products.

These regulations require that to be rendered as cannabis waste for proper disposal, cannabis goods must first be destroyed on the licensed premises. This includes, at a minimum, removing or separating the cannabis goods from any packaging or container and rendering it unrecognizable and unusable. A licensee must report all cannabis waste activities, up to and including disposal, into the state’s track-and-trace system. CCR Section 40290 requires that all disposed cannabis is entered into the track-and-trace system for manufacturing uses in a manner similar to CCR Sections 8108 and 8308.

In addition, the Yolo County Department of Integrated Waste Management has prepared internal procedures for the disposal of waste generated from cannabis operations (see Section 3.15.1, “Environmental Setting,” above). The procedures allow for cannabis disposal at the Yolo County Central Landfill with the following information: 1. A copy of the driver’s license/photo ID of the disposer and 2. Completion of a “Cannabis Acceptance Form.” Cannabis waste is currently not accepted at the green waste facility. Items considered to be hazardous waste must set up a hazardous waste appointment through the Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator business program. Various items related to cannabis operations are considered to be hazardous waste, including growth media; fertilizers, pesticides, other agricultural chemicals; and solvents used in extractions (Yolo County 2018b). Franchised waste haulers (Waste Management Inc. and Recology Davis) may haul organic cannabis waste to the Yolo County Landfill in source-separated loads only, following similar record-keeping procedures as described above for self-haulers.

Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 5 assume that personal use outdoor cultivation may occur in any zoning district on a parcel with a legal residence. Personal use outdoor cultivation of up to six plants is assumed to occur within pots or garden areas on the grounds of the parcel. Alternative 4 would limit personal use cultivation to indoor only. These activities would likely involve no more than 100 square feet of land area and would be required to be outside of front yard and side yard setback areas. These activities would be an ancillary use to the residential parcel and is not expected to generate new significant solid waste demands that are not already provided on the parcel.

As identified in Table 3.15-1, the Yolo County Central Landfill is anticipated to have adequate capacity for the foreseeable future to accommodate cannabis related waste, in addition to other solid waste accepted. Compliance with the above standards would ensure cannabis related solid waste is being handled consistent state requirements and would not result in any foreseeable capacity issues at the Yolo County Central Landfill. This impact would be **less than significant** under all alternatives.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for any of the alternatives.