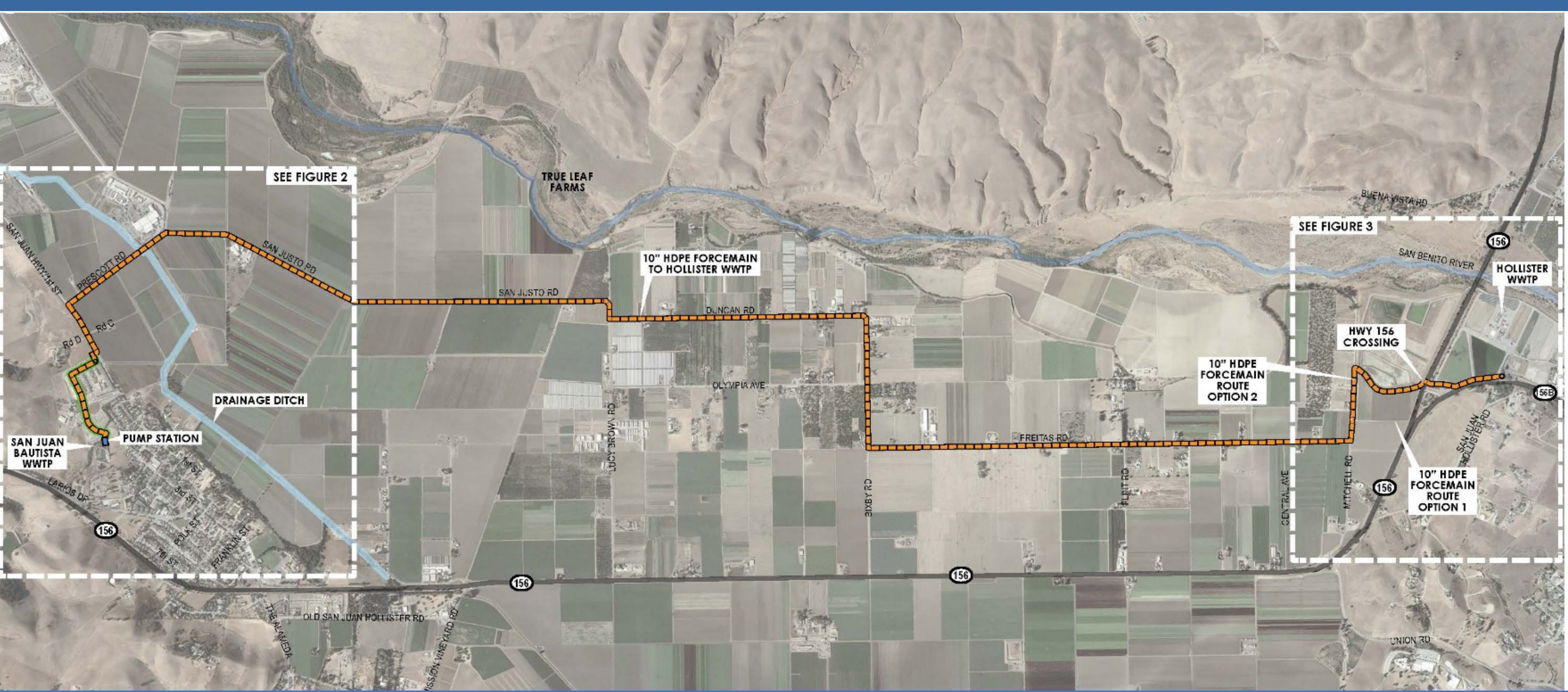
Public Review CEQA-Plus Initial Study/ Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

San Juan Bautista to Hollister Sanitary Sewer Force Main

November 2021



Prepared by

EMC Planning Group

City of San Juan Bautista

The "City of History"

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NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), City of San Juan Bautista Planning Department has undertaken environmental review for the proposed San Juan Bautista to Hollister Sanitary Sewer Force Main and intends to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration. The City of San Juan Bautista invites all interested persons and agencies to comment on the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration.

Lead Agency:	City of San Juan Bautista
Project Location:	San Juan Bautista to Hollister, San Benito County
Project Description:	The proposed project includes repurposing San Juan Bautista's existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) influent pump station and development of a new 10-inch diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) force main that would carry effluent from the San Juan Bautista WWTP to a manhole just upstream of the Hollister Domestic WWTP influent pump station.
Public Review Period:	Begins– November 5, 2021 Ends – December 6, 2021
Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration is Available for Public Review at these Locations:	City of San Juan Bautista 311 Second Street San Juan Bautista, CA 95045 (831) 623-4661 Or online at: https://www.san-juan-bautista.ca.us/departments/planning/community_project_concepts_of_interest.php
Address Where Written Comments May be Sent:	Brian Foucht, Assistant City Manager Community Development Director City of San Juan Bautista PO Box 1420 San Juan Bautista, CA 95045 ACM-CDDirector@san-juan-bautista.ca.us
Public Hearing:	December 14, 2021, 6 pm Council Chambers 311 Second Street, San Juan Bautista

Distribution List

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Attn: Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, Ca 95632

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of
Mission San Juan Bautista
Attn: Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, Ca 94062

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024

Xolon-Salinan Tribe
Karen White, Chairperson
P. O. Box 7045
Spreckels, CA, 93962

Planning Director
City of Hollister
375 Fifth Street
Hollister, CA 95023

Public Works Director
City of Hollister
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San Benito County Public Works Director
2301 Technology Parkway
Hollister, CA 95023

San Benito County Planning Director
2301 Technology Pkwy.
Hollister, CA 95023

San Benito County Sheriff
2301 Technology Parkway
Hollister, CA 95023

San Benito County Water District
P.O. Box 899
Hollister, CA 95024

San Benito County Environmental Health
1111 San Felipe Rd. Ste. 101
Hollister, CA 95023

San Benito Co. Dept. of Agriculture
3224 Southside Rd.
Hollister, CA 95023

San Benito County Farm Bureau
530 San Benito Street
Hollister, CA 95023

San Benito County Council of
Governments
330 Tres Pinos Rd. Suite C-7
Hollister, CA 95023

John Smith Road Landfill
P.O. Box 1480
Hollister, CA 95023

Monterey Bay Air Resources District
24580 Silver Cloud Ct.
Monterey, CA 93940

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Central Coast Region
1234 E. Shaw Ave.
Fresno, CA 93710

California Regional Water Quality
Control Board (Region 3)
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA. 93401-7906

AMBAG Clearinghouse
Attn: Heather Adamson
24580 Silver Cloud Ct
Monterey, CA 93940

Patricia Gomez
PG&E Service Planning
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Salinas, CA 93901

San Benito County Free Library
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Hollister, CA 95023

Department of the Army
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Regulatory Division
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PUBLIC REVIEW CEQA-PLUS INITIAL STUDY/
PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA TO HOLLISTER SANITARY SEWER FORCE MAIN

PREPARED FOR

City of San Juan Bautista

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November 2021

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City of San Juan Bautista

The "City of History"

PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

In Compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Project Name:	San Juan Bautista to Hollister Sanitary Sewer Force Main
Lead Agency:	City of San Juan Bautista
Project Proponent:	City of San Juan Bautista
Project Location:	San Juan Bautista to Hollister, San Benito County
Project Description:	The proposed project includes repurposing San Juan Bautista's existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) influent pump station and development of a new 10-inch diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) force main that would carry effluent from the San Juan Bautista WWTP to a manhole just upstream of the Hollister Domestic WWTP influent pump station.
Public Review Period	Begins– November 5, 2021 Ends – December 6, 2021
Written Comments To	Brian Foucht, AICP, Assistant City Manager Community Development Director City of San Juan Bautista P.O. Box 1420, San Juan Bautista, CA 95045 ACM-CDDirector@san-juan-bautista.ca.us
Proposed Findings	The City of San Juan Bautista is the custodian of the documents and other material that constitute the record of proceedings upon which this decision is based. The initial study indicates that the proposed project has the potential to result in significant adverse environmental impacts. However, the mitigation measures identified in the initial study would reduce the impacts to a less than significant level. There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the lead agency (the City of San Juan Bautista) that the project, with mitigation measures incorporated, may have a significant effect on the environment. See the following project-specific mitigation measures:

Mitigation Measures

Air Quality

AQ-1 The City of San Juan Bautista will prepare a Construction Management Plan and implement it during construction activities. The plan will include the following restrictions:

a. Heavy-duty diesel vehicles will have 2010 or newer model year engines, in compliance with the California Air Resources Board's Truck and Bus Regulation, and will not be staged within 500 feet of occupied residences; and

b. Idling of construction equipment and heavy-duty diesel trucks will be avoided where feasible, and if idling is necessary, it will not exceed five minutes.

AQ-2 All construction equipment will be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and will be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator. All non-road diesel construction equipment will, at a minimum, meet Tier 3 emission standards listed in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 89, Subpart B, §89.112. Further, where feasible, construction equipment will use alternative fuels such as compressed natural gas, propane, electricity or biodiesel.

Biological Resources

BIO-1 Prior to approval of grading permits for the WWTPs and sewer main route, a biologist qualified in botany shall conduct a focused survey of the proposed area of impact (including construction staging areas) for Congdon's tarplant in accordance with current CDFW and CNPS rare plant survey protocols (CDFW 2018 and CNPS 2001). The survey shall occur during the peak blooming period for this species to determine its presence or absence (typically August through September). If possible, a known reference population of the target species in the project vicinity shall first be visited to verify that the species is observable, and the focused survey shall be conducted within two weeks of observing the reference population in full bloom.

If the focused surveys identify Congdon's tarplant within the project site boundary and it would be affected by the proposed project, then appropriate mitigation shall be developed by the biologist and implemented by the City of San Juan Bautista prior to issuance of a grading permit. Measures may include, but are not limited to:

a. A qualified biologist shall identify an on-site or off-site mitigation area suitable for restoration of habitat and seed transplantation for this annual herb. The City of San Juan Bautista shall be responsible for the placement of a conservation easement over the mitigation area and the provision of funds to ensure the restoration of the mitigation area and its preservation in perpetuity.

b. Prior to approval of a grading permit, a qualified biologist or native plant specialist shall perform seed collection from all special-status plants located within the impact areas and implement seed installation at the mitigation area at the optimal time. Additionally, topsoil from the special-status species occurrence area(s) shall be salvaged (where practical) for use in the mitigation area.

c. A maintenance and monitoring program shall be developed by a qualified biologist and established for a minimum of five years after mitigation area installation to verify that restoration activities have been successful. Maintenance activities may include, but not be limited to, watering during the plant establishment period, supplemental seed planting as needed, and removal of non-native plants. Monitoring shall include, at a minimum, quarterly monitoring reports for the first year and annual reports for the remaining four years. The performance standard for successful mitigation shall be a minimum 3:1 replacement ratio (i.e., three plants observed in mitigation area for each plant lost from the project site) achieved in at least one of the five years of monitoring.

The City of San Juan Bautista will be responsible for implementation of this mitigation measure. Compliance with this measure shall be documented prior to approval of a grading permit.

BIO-2 Prior to approval of a grading permit, a qualified biologist shall conduct a training session for all construction personnel. At a minimum, the training shall include a description of special-status species potentially occurring in the project vicinity, including, but not limited to, American badger, San Joaquin kit fox, California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, burrowing owl, special-status bats, and nesting birds and raptors. Their habitats, general measures that are being implemented to conserve species as they relate to the project, and the boundaries within which construction activities will occur will be explained. Informational handouts with photographs clearly illustrating the species' appearances shall be used in the training session. All new construction personnel shall undergo this mandatory environmental awareness training.

The qualified biologist will train biological monitors selected from the construction crew by the construction contractor (typically the project foreman). Before the start of work each day, the monitor will check for animals under any equipment such as vehicles and stored pipes within active construction zones. The monitor will also check all excavated steep-walled holes or trenches greater than one foot deep for trapped animals. If a special-status species is observed within an active construction zone, the qualified biologist will be notified immediately and all work within 50 feet of the individual will be halted and all equipment turned off until the individual has left the construction area.

The City of San Juan Bautista shall document evidence of completion of this training prior to issuance of a grading permit.

BIO-3 Not more than 14 days prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities, a qualified wildlife biologist shall conduct surveys of the grassland habitat on site to identify any potential American badger burrows/dens. If the survey results are negative (i.e., no badger dens observed), a letter report confirming absence will be prepared and submitted to the City of San Juan Bautista and no further mitigation is required.

If the results are positive (badger dens are observed), the qualified biologist shall determine if the dens are active by installing a game camera for three days and three nights to determine if the den is in use.

a. If the biologist determines that a den may be active, coordination with the CDFW shall be undertaken to develop a suitable strategy to avoid impacts to American badger. The strategy may include the following: the biologist shall install a one-way door in the den opening and continue use of the game camera. Once the camera captures the individual exiting the one-way door, the den can be excavated with hand tools to prevent badgers from reusing them. If the biologist determines that the den is a maternity den, construction activities shall be delayed during the maternity season (February to August), or until the badgers leave the den on their own accord or the biologist determines that the den is no longer in use.

b. If the game camera does not capture an individual entering/exiting the den, the den can be excavated with hand tools to prevent badgers from reusing them.

After dens have been excavated and the absence of American badger confirmed, a letter report will be prepared and submitted to the City of San Juan Bautista.

BIO-4 The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the San Joaquin Kit Fox Prior to or During Ground Disturbance (USFWS 2011) shall be implemented prior to initiation of and during any construction activity on the project site to avoid unintended take of individual San Joaquin kit foxes.

Preconstruction/pre-activity surveys for San Joaquin kit fox shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no less than 30 days prior to the beginning of ground disturbance and/or construction activities or any project activity that may impact San Joaquin kit fox. The surveys shall include all work and staging areas and a minimum 200-foot buffer of the project site. The preconstruction surveys shall identify kit fox habitat features on the project site, evaluate use by kit fox and, if possible, assess the potential impacts of the proposed activity. The status of all dens shall be determined and mapped.

If a natal/pupping den is discovered within the project area or within 200 feet of the project boundary, the City shall consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to establish an appropriate avoidance buffer. The avoidance buffer shall be maintained until such time as the burrow is no longer active and/or an incidental take permit is determined to be required and is obtained.

In addition, the following measures shall be observed:

a. Project-related vehicles shall observe a 20-mph speed limit in all project areas; this is particularly important at night when kit foxes are most active. To the extent possible, night-time construction shall be minimized. Off-road traffic outside of designated project area shall be prohibited.

b. To prevent inadvertent entrapment of kit foxes or other animals during the construction phase of the project, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep shall be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials, or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals. If at any time a trapped or injured kit fox is discovered, the procedures under number 11 of the Construction and Operational Requirements in the Standardized Recommendations must be followed.

c. Kit foxes are attracted to den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipe becoming trapped or injured. All construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four inches or greater that are stored at a construction site for one or more overnight periods shall be thoroughly inspected for kit foxes before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or

otherwise used or moved in any way. If a kit fox is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe shall not be moved until the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been consulted. If necessary, and under the direct supervision of the biologist, the pipe may be moved once to remove it from the path of construction activity, until the fox has escaped.

d. All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in closed containers and removed at least once a week from a construction or project site.

e. No firearms shall be allowed on the project site during construction activities.

f. To prevent harassment, mortality of kit foxes or destruction of dens by dogs or cats, no pets shall be permitted on site during construction activities.

g. Use of rodenticides and herbicides on the project site during construction shall be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of kit foxes and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds shall observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other State and Federal legislation, as well as additional project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide shall be used because of proven lower risk to kit fox.

h. In the case of trapped animals, escape ramps or structures shall be installed immediately to allow the animal(s) to escape.

i. Any contractor, employee, or agency personnel who inadvertently kills or injures a San Joaquin kit fox shall immediately report the incident to the City of San Juan Bautista, which will contact the CDFW and USFWS as needed.

j. The City of San Juan Bautista shall prepare weekly reports on construction monitoring activities for the project file.

BIO-5 To avoid/minimize impacts to burrowing owls potentially occurring within the project site and staging areas, a biologist qualified in ornithology shall conduct surveys for burrowing owl. The approved biologist shall conduct a two-visit (i.e., morning and evening) presence/absence survey at areas of suitable habitat

on and adjacent to the project site boundary no less than 14 days prior to the start of construction or ground disturbance activities. Surveys shall be conducted according to the methods for take avoidance described in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines* (California Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993) and the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012). If no burrowing owls are found, a letter report confirming absence will be prepared and submitted to the City of San Juan Bautista and no further mitigation is required.

Because burrowing owls occupy habitat year-round, seasonal no-disturbance buffers, as outlined in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines* (CBOC 1993) and the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012), shall be in place around occupied habitat prior to and during any ground disturbance activities. The following table includes buffer areas based on the time of year and level of disturbance (CDFW 2012), unless a qualified biologist approved by the CDFW verifies through non-invasive measures that either: 1) birds have not begun egg laying and incubation; or 2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival.

Location	Time of Year	Level of Disturbance Buffers (meters)		
		Low	Med	High
Nesting Sites	April 1 – Aug 15	200 m	500 m	500 m
Nesting Sites	Aug 16 – Oct 15	200 m	200 m	500 m
Nesting Sites	Oct 16 – Mar 31	50 m	100 m	500 m

If burrowing owl is found and avoidance is not possible, burrow exclusion may be conducted by qualified biologists only during the non-breeding season, before breeding behavior is exhibited and after the burrow is confirmed empty through non-invasive methods, such as surveillance. Occupied burrows shall be replaced with artificial burrows at a ratio of one collapsed burrow to one constructed artificial burrow (1:1). Evicted burrowing owls may attempt to colonize or re-colonize an area that would be impacted, thus ongoing surveillance during project activities shall be conducted at a rate sufficient to detect burrowing owls if they return.

If surveys locate occupied burrows in or near construction areas, consultation with the CDFW shall occur to interpret survey results and develop a project-specific avoidance and minimization approach. Once the absence of burrowing owl has been confirmed, a letter report will be prepared and submitted to the City of San Juan Bautista.

BIO-6 Approximately 14 days prior to tree removal or construction activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct a habitat assessment for bats and potential roosting sites in trees to be removed and in trees within 50 feet of the construction easement. These surveys shall include a visual inspection of potential roosting features (bats need not be present) and a search for presence of guano within the project site, construction access routes, and 50 feet around these areas. Cavities, crevices, exfoliating bark, and bark fissures that could provide suitable potential nest or roost habitat for bats shall be surveyed. Assumptions can be made on what species is present due to observed visual characteristics along with habitat use, or the bats can be identified to the species level with the use of a bat echolocation detector such as an "Anabat" unit. Potential roosting features found during the survey shall be flagged or marked.

If no roosting sites or bats are found, a letter report confirming absence shall be prepared and submitted to City of San Juan Bautista and no further mitigation is required.

If bats or roosting sites are found, bats shall not be disturbed without specific notice to and consultation with CDFW.

If bats are found roosting outside of the nursery season (May 1 through October 1), CDFW shall be consulted prior to any eviction or other action. If avoidance or postponement is not feasible, a Bat Eviction Plan will be submitted to CDFW for written approval prior to project implementation. A request to evict bats from a roost includes details for excluding bats from the roost site and monitoring to ensure that all bats have exited the roost prior to the start of activity and are unable to re-enter the roost until activity is completed. Any bat eviction shall be timed to avoid lactation and young-rearing. If bats are found roosting during the nursery season, they shall be monitored to determine if the roost site is a maternal roost. This could occur by either visual inspection of the roost bat pups, if possible, or by monitoring the roost after the adults leave for the night to listen for bat pups. Because bat pups cannot leave the roost until they are mature enough, eviction of a maternal roost cannot occur during the nursery season. Therefore, if a maternal roost is present, a 50-foot buffer zone (or different size if determined in consultation with the CDFW) shall be established around the roosting site within which no construction activities including tree removal or structure disturbance shall occur until after the nursery season.

BIO-7 California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle have been recorded in close proximity to the proposed project. Impacts to these federally and state listed species are considered potentially significant.

The City of San Juan Bautista shall obtain Incidental Take Permits from the USFWS and CDFW for potential project impacts to California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle, and implement all avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation measures required by these permits.

Take permit conditions may include, but not be limited to, the following avoidance and minimization measures identified below before/during construction to minimize the potential for "take" of California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle:

1. At least 15 days prior to ground disturbance, the biologist shall submit the name and credentials of the project biologists who would conduct activities specified in this measure. No project activities shall begin until the biologist has received written approval from the USFWS and CDFW that the biologists are qualified to conduct the work.

2. The biologists shall have the authority to halt construction work at any time to prevent harm to California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle or when any of the permit-specified protection measures have been violated. Work shall re-commence only when authorized by the biologists. If work is stopped due to potential harm to protected species, the project biologists shall contact the USFWS and/or CDFW by telephone or email on the same day to communicate the event and coordinate appropriate action.

3. A biologist shall conduct biological construction monitoring in all work and staging areas with potential to impact California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle. Before the start of work each day, a biologist shall check for wildlife under any equipment such as vehicles and stored pipes within active construction zones. A biologist shall also check all excavated steep-walled holes or trenches greater than one foot deep for trapped animals. If California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle is observed within an active construction zone, a biologist shall be notified immediately and all work within 100 feet of the individual animal shall be halted and all equipment turned off until the biologist has captured and removed the individual from the work area. California tiger salamander, California red-

legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle shall be relocated to a USFWS/CDFW-approved off-site location according to permit specifications.

4. Offsite habitat mitigation. If necessary, offsite habitat shall be procured at an appropriate ratio of project site impact area to compensation habitat area, as determined in coordination with USFWS and/or CDFW. Offsite mitigation may include purchasing credits at a mitigation bank, or permanent protection of land with established aquatic and upland habitat or sites with known upland habitat where the creation of a pond may enhance the habitat value of the site.

BIO-8 To avoid impacts to nesting birds during the nesting season (January 15 through September 15), all construction activities should be conducted between September 16 and January 14, which is outside of the bird nesting season. If construction occurs during the bird nesting season, then a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds to ensure that no nests would be disturbed during project construction.

If project-related work is scheduled during the nesting season (February 15 to August 30 for small bird species such as passerines; January 15 to September 15 for owls; and February 15 to September 15 for other raptors), a qualified biologist shall conduct nesting bird surveys.

a. Two surveys for active bird nests will occur within 14 days prior to start of construction, with the final survey conducted within 48 hours prior to construction. Appropriate minimum survey radii surrounding each work area are typically 250 feet for passerines, 500 feet for smaller raptors, and 1,000 feet for larger raptors. Surveys will be conducted at the appropriate times of day to observe nesting activities. Locations off the site to which access is not available may be surveyed from within the site or from public areas. If no nesting birds are found, a letter report confirming absence will be prepared and submitted to the City of San Juan Bautista and no further mitigation is required.

b. If the qualified biologist documents active nests within the project site or in nearby surrounding areas, an appropriate buffer between each nest and active construction shall be established. The buffer shall be clearly marked and maintained until the young have fledged and are foraging independently. Prior to construction, the qualified biologist shall conduct baseline monitoring of each nest to characterize “normal” bird behavior and

establish a buffer distance, which allows the birds to exhibit normal behavior. The qualified biologist shall monitor the nesting birds daily during construction activities and increase the buffer if birds show signs of unusual or distressed behavior (e.g., defensive flights and vocalizations, standing up from a brooding position, and/or flying away from the nest). If buffer establishment is not possible, the qualified biologist or construction foreman shall have the authority to cease all construction work in the area until the young have fledged and the nest is no longer active. Once the absence of nesting birds has been confirmed, a letter report will be prepared and submitted to the City of San Juan Bautista.

BIO-9 Prior to issuance of a grading permit within the project boundary, the City of San Juan Bautista will retain a qualified biologist to determine the extent of potential wetlands and waterways regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and CDFW. If the USACE claims jurisdiction, the City shall retain a qualified biologist to obtain a Clean Water Act Section 404 Nationwide Permit. If the impacts to the drainage features do not qualify for a Nationwide Permit, the City will proceed with the qualified biologist in obtaining an Individual Permit from the USACE. The City will then retain a qualified biologist to coordinate with the RWQCB to obtain a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification. If necessary, the City will also retain a qualified biologist to coordinate with the CDFW to obtain a Streambed Alteration Agreement.

To compensate for temporary and/or permanent impacts to Waters of the U.S. that would be impacted as a result of the proposed project, mitigation shall be provided as required by the regulatory permits. Mitigation would be provided through one of the following mechanisms:

i. A *Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan* shall be developed that will outline mitigation and monitoring obligations for temporary impacts to wetlands and other waters as a result of construction activities. The Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan would include thresholds of success, monitoring and reporting requirements, and site-specific plans to compensate for wetland losses resulting from the project. The Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan shall be submitted to the appropriate regulatory agencies for review and approval during the permit application process.

ii. To compensate for permanent impacts, the purchase and/or dedication of land to provide suitable wetland restoration or creation shall ensure a no net

loss of wetland values or functions. If restoration is available and feasible, a minimum 1:1 mitigation to impact ratio would apply to projects for which mitigation is provided in advance.

BIO-10 An arborist evaluation of all trees and project plans will be conducted prior to construction; implementation of specific protections for preserved trees during construction will be followed; and replacement plantings for damaged or removed trees will be installed. Compliance with this mitigation measure will ensure that impacts to protected trees are avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

Cultural Resources

CUL-1 In the event that prehistoric traces (human remains, artifacts, concentrations of shell/bone/rock/ash) are encountered during excavation and/or grading of the site, all activity within a 50-foot radius of the find will be stopped, the San Juan Bautista Director of Community Development will be notified, and a qualified archaeologist will examine the find and make appropriate recommendations prior to commencement of construction. Recommendations could include collection, recordation, and analysis of any significant cultural materials. A report of findings documenting any data recovery during monitoring would be submitted to the Director of Community Development.

CUL-2 In the event that human remains are discovered during excavation and/or grading of the site, all activity within a 50-foot radius of the find will be stopped. The San Benito County Coroner will be notified and will make a determination as to whether the remains are of Native American origin. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) immediately. Once NAHC identifies the most likely descendants, the descendants will make recommendations regarding proper burial, which will be implemented in accordance with Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Geology and Soils

GEO-1 If paleontological resources (i.e., fossil remains) are discovered during excavation activities, the contractor will notify the City and cease excavation within 100 feet of the find until a qualified paleontological professional can provide an evaluation of the site. The qualified paleontological professional will evaluate the significance of the find and recommend appropriate measures for the disposition of the site (e.g., fossil recovery, curation, data recovery, and/or monitoring). Construction activities may continue on other parts of the construction site while evaluation and treatment of the paleontological resource takes place.

Noise

N-1 During all project construction activities, the following mitigation measures will be incorporated into construction documents and shall be implemented by the contractors:

- All construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with intake and exhaust mufflers that are in good condition and recommended by the vehicle manufacturer.
- Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines shall be strictly prohibited.
- Wheeled earth moving equipment shall be used rather than track equipment.
- A detailed construction plan shall be prepared and submitted with the grading and improvement plans identifying the schedule for major noise-generating construction activities. The construction plan shall identify a procedure for coordination with adjacent residential land uses so that construction activities can be scheduled to minimize noise disturbance.
- A noise disturbance coordinator shall be designated to handle complaints and the site shall be posted with a phone number and email address so that the nearby residents have a contact person in case of a noise problem.
- Vehicle routes clean and smooth both on site and off site to minimize noise and vibration from vehicles rolling over rough surfaces.
- Nail guns shall be used where possible as they are less noisy than manual hammering.
- Stationary equipment, such as compressor and generators shall be housed in acoustical enclosures and placed as far from sensitive receptors as feasible.
- Utilize "quiet" air compressors and other stationary noise sources where technology exists.
- Control noise from construction workers' radios to a point where they are not audible at existing residences bordering the project site.
- Restrict noise-generating activities at the construction site or in areas adjacent to the construction site to the hours of 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM Monday through Friday and 8:00 AM and 6:00 PM on Saturday. Construction-related noise-generating activities shall be prohibited on Sundays.

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PUBLIC REVIEW CEQA-PLUS INITIAL STUDY

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA TO HOLLISTER SANITARY SEWER FORCE MAIN

PREPARED FOR

City of San Juan Bautista

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November 2021

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Appendices

Figures

Tables

A. BACKGROUND

Project Title	San Juan Bautista to Hollister Sanitary Sewer Force Main
Lead Agency Contact Person and Phone Number	Brian Foucht, Assistant City Manager, Community Development Director City of San Juan Bautista (831) 623-4661 ext. 20
Date Prepared	October 2021
Study Prepared by	EMC Planning Group Inc. 301 Lighthouse Avenue, Suite C Monterey, CA 93940
Project Location	San Juan Bautista to Hollister, San Benito County
Project Sponsor Name and Address	City of San Juan Bautista 311 Second Street San Juan Bautista, CA 95045
General Plan Designation	Public Facility (San Juan Bautista) Agriculture (San Benito County) Public Facility (Hollister)
Zoning	Public Facility (PF) (San Juan Bautista) Agricultural Productive (AP) (San Benito County) Public Facilities/Institutional (PF) (Hollister)

Setting

The project setting begins at the existing City of San Juan Bautista Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) on Third Street in San Juan Bautista and terminates at the City of Hollister Domestic WWTP at the intersection of State Route 156 and San Juan Hollister Road, within Hollister. The majority of the project route is on existing road rights-of-way within farmland. Figure 1, Location Map, shows the general location of the proposed project. The project is also located on a USGS map in Appendix D.

Background

The City of San Juan Bautista (City) currently collects wastewater flows and conveys them through the wastewater collection system to the City-owned WWTP. This WWTP effluent has received repeated violation for chloride, sodium and total dissolved solids (TDS), and in more recent years, the Regional Water Quality Control Board has issued notices for high levels of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), ammonia, and total suspended solids.

The City prepared the City of San Juan Bautista Wastewater Master Plan (Akel Engineering, 2020) to document the planned land uses for the City, identify existing and future wastewater flows generated within San Juan Bautista, and to plan wastewater infrastructure to provide adequate levels of service to the customers at the lowest lifecycle cost feasible. As part of the wastewater master plan, various solutions to mitigate the effluent quality concerns were also evaluated. These solutions would require either the upgrade of the existing WWTP or the construction of a force main and lift station to convey the City's wastewater to the Hollister Domestic WWTP. The wastewater master plan concluded the following:

1. The sewer flow projections used for ultimate build-out of the City's Planning Boundary are based on land uses from the City of San Juan Bautista 2035 General Plan and other planning documents from the City, as well as review and comments from City staff. Consumption data for the various land uses were extracted from City billing information and historical wastewater treatment plant flows were used to project future wastewater flows.
2. The existing deficiencies and needs for future development within the City will require a large investment in new infrastructure. This study analyzes this future development and identifies the improvements needed to serve it. Residential lands are currently built to 73 percent of the proposed land use capacity, while non-residential lands are developed to 68 percent of the proposed capacity. Thus, approximately 70 percent of the overall land use plan is built out.
3. Under existing conditions, the City's WWTP has received repeated violation notices from the Regional Water Quality Control Board for high levels of contaminants in the effluent. Various solutions to mitigate these effluent quality concerns were evaluated, with the preferred option including decommissioning the City's WWTP and rerouting wastewater flows to the City of Hollister's Domestic WWTP.

Project Description

The proposed project includes repurposing San Juan Bautista's existing WWTP influent pump station and development of a new 10-inch diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) force main that would carry effluent from the San Juan Bautista WWTP to a manhole just upstream of the Hollister Domestic WWTP influent pump station. Figure 2, Proposed Route, illustrates the proposed route of the sanitary sewer force main. Figure 3, West End Route Detail, and Figure 4, East End Route Detail, provide more details regarding the improvements at the San Juan Bautista and Hollister wastewater treatment plants. Approximately three (3) acres would be affected by the proposed project.

Influent Pump Station and WWTP Storage

The City's current average dry weather flow (ADWF) is approximately 160,000 gpd (gallons per day) with an estimated build-out ADWF of 430,000 gpd. A new primary pump station will be constructed that will house three submersible pumps which will serve as the primary pumps to convey city wastewater to the Hollister Domestic WWTP. The three primary submersible pumps will be nearly capable of conveying peak hour wet weather flows through the intermediate planning horizon (2035). The existing San Juan Bautista WWTP influent pump station will be repurposed to house two submersible pumps which will serve as the emergency storage pumps for peak flow shaving during extreme wet weather events. The existing San Juan Bautista WWTP ponds will be converted to emergency storage basins. The lower pond will be lined in the future to serve as an equalization basin when the build-out peak-hour wet weather flows are realized. Two sump (i.e., drain) pumps will be available to support the storage function of the existing ponds. The remaining existing facilities will be decommissioned (existing pumps, aerators, filters, and ultraviolet disinfection equipment). Figure 5, Pump Station and Storage Improvements, presents the location and components of the improvements.

A construction staging area will be located on the San Juan Bautista WWTP site near the existing influent pump station, using available undeveloped space within the WWTP fence line.

Force Main

The proposed route runs the new force main inside the existing, unused 18-inch gravity sewer in San Juan Bautista north for about 0.43 miles until it reaches the northwest end of Caetano Place. From there the proposed 10-inch, 6.97-mile main route is along Prescott Road, where it crosses a drainage near the True Leaf Farms agricultural processing facility, and turns east on San Justo Road. At Lucy Brown Road, the route turns south for a short length before running east again on Duncan Road. At Bixby Road the route turns south and then turns east on Freitas Road. The route then turns north on Mitchell Road until it reaches the

southeast border of the Hollister Domestic WWTP site. The route then follows the southern border of the Hollister Domestic WWTP percolation ponds until crossing State Route 156, heading further east until it terminates at the Hollister Domestic WWTP existing influent manhole. The proposed route is almost entirely in public rights-of-way.

The area of impact for the force main will be include a trench width up to three-feet wide with an additional one foot on both sides for asphalt restoration if in the roadway and will be up to 15-feet deep. During construction, it is likely that more than a three-foot wide area would be disturbed. The trench and force main will be placed in the roadway shoulders to the maximum extent possible with limited lengths located within the paved roadway where the shoulder is unavailable or there are conflicts with other utilities or water features. Where the route crosses water features, pipe bridges will be utilized.

The proposed main improvements will be primarily within the County road rights-of-way, which is generally 40 to 60 feet. (See easement discussion below.) Agricultural crops or other improvements within the rights-of-way will not be disturbed.

Construction staging areas will be located on the San Juan Bautista WWTP site, the City of Hollister Domestic WWTP site, and along the force main alignment, within the public rights-of-way, where possible. It is likely that the contractor would rent some space from farms along the route. Preliminary plans for the force main alignment are included in Appendix A.

Easement

The proposed project may need an easement of about 10'x100' from True Leaf Farms, just north of Prescot (at the canal crossing). The True Leaf Farms property is identified in Figure 3.

Construction Schedule

Construction is expected to begin sometime between Spring 2022 and Fall 2023, and is expected to last for approximately one year, including project award, notice to proceed, substantial completion, start-up, punch-list resolution, and project close out. Substantial completion is estimated to be nine months after the notice to proceed.

San Juan Bautista WWTP Decommissioning

The City of San Juan Bautista ultimately plans to decommission the WWTP and to instead operate the existing ponds as emergency storage when needed and eventually as equalization when build-out flows are realized. Upon completion of the proposed project, the ponds will no longer be configured for treatment.

Property Ownership

No federal lands are affected. Parcels to be affected by the proposed project are owned by the following entities:

1. City of San Juan Bautista – Wastewater Treatment Plant
2. City of Hollister – Wastewater Treatment Plant
3. County of San Benito – Public Roadways
4. True Leaf Farms – 10′ x 100′ – Possible Easement

Project Objectives

The City of San Juan Bautista has identified the following project objectives.

- Providing adequate wastewater collection system facilities to meet existing and projected peak dry weather flows and peak wet weather flows for the cities of San Juan Bautista and Hollister;
- Developing a project consistent with San Juan Bautista City Council Resolution 2020-51, and pursuant to the SJB and United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") Administrative Order on Consent, (executed August 8th, 2020);
- Bringing San Juan Bautista's water and wastewater systems into compliance with local National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit limits; and
- Developing a project that will provide ease of operation and maintenance, reliability, and flexibility with future regulations.

Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is or May be Required

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Regional Water Quality Control Board
- California Department of Transportation
- County of San Benito
- California State Water Resources Control Board (Funding)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (Funding)

Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

The City of San Juan Bautista sent out letters offering consultation to tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area on June 18th 2021. On August 7, 2021, Mr. Valentin Lopez, Chair of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band sent an email to the City requesting consultation. The City responded to that email twice to set up a consultation time, but has received no response. The City will continue to be available to consult with Mr. Lopez regarding the project.

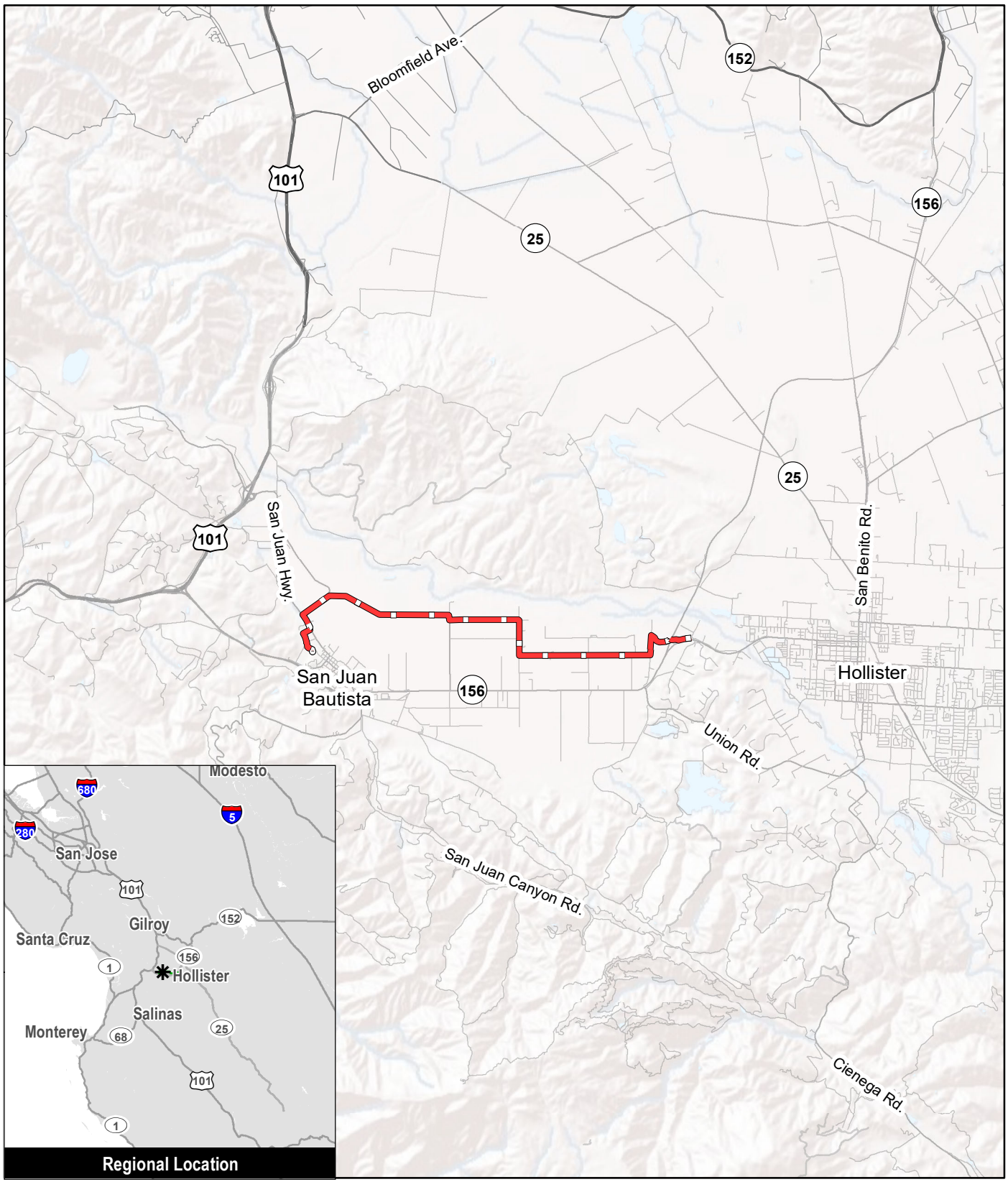

Figure 1

Location Map

San Juan Bautista to Hollister Sanitary Sewer Force Main
CEQA Plus Initial Study

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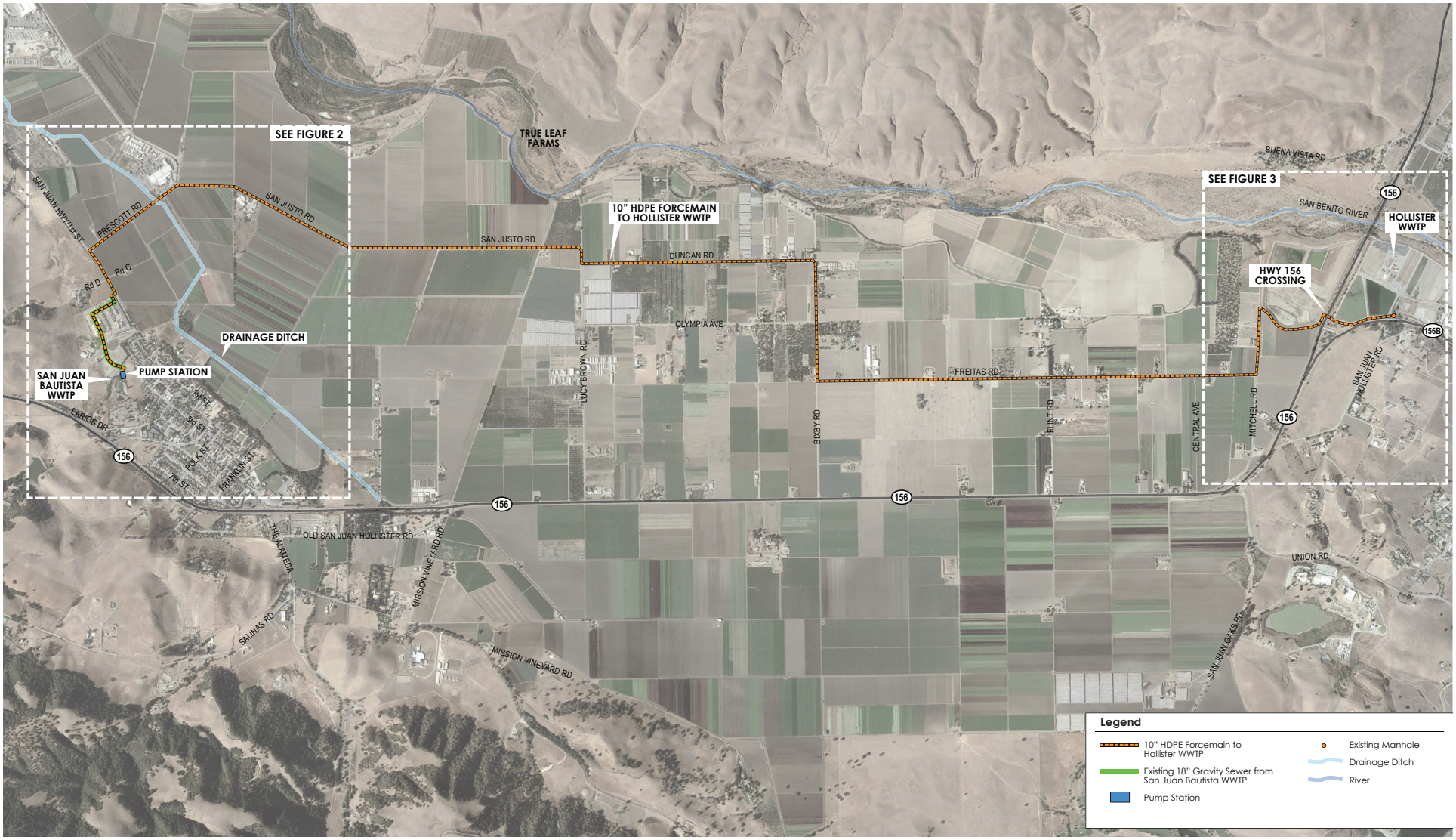

0 3300 feet

Source: Stantec 2021

Figure 2
Proposed Route

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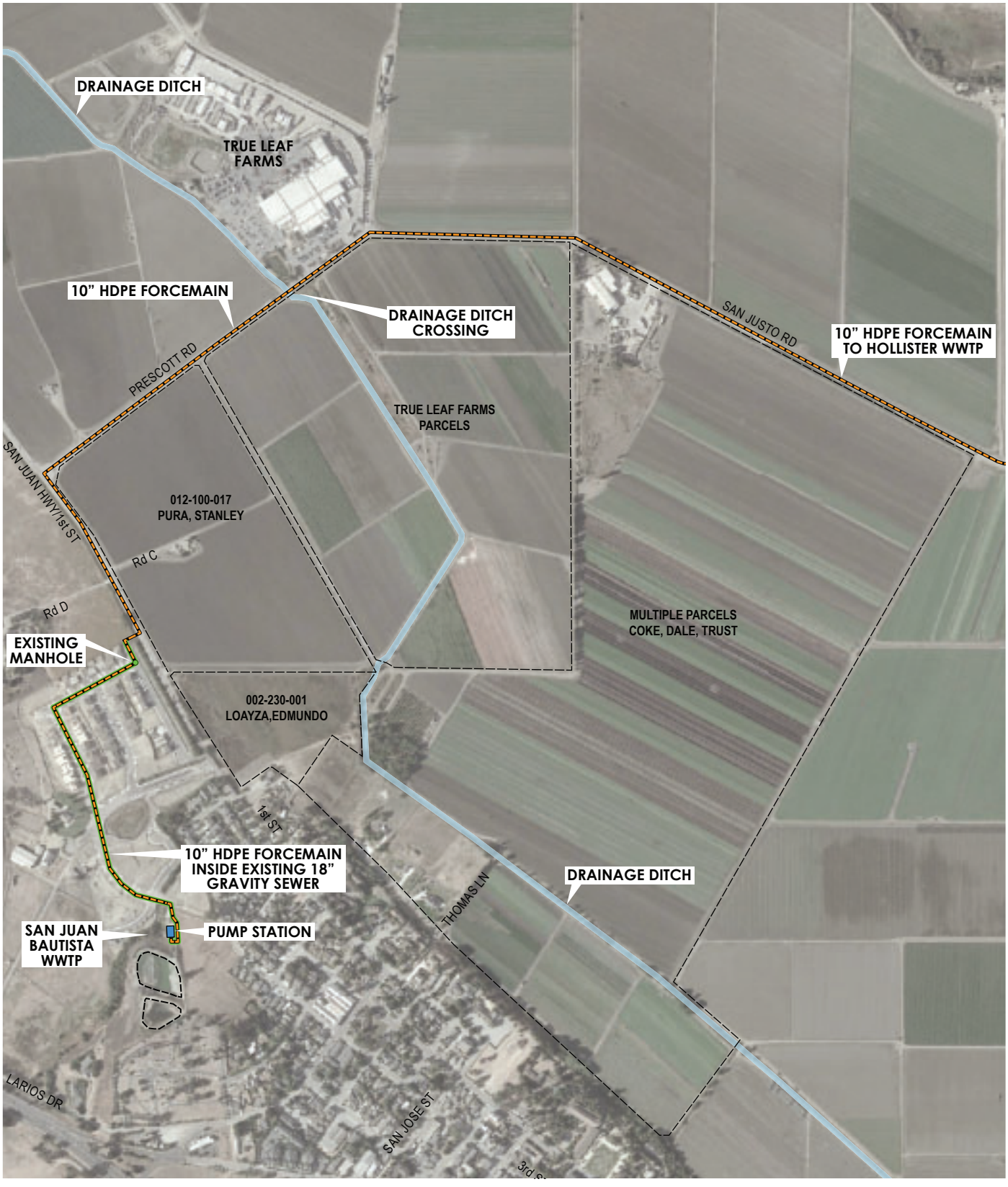

Source: Stantec 2021

Figure 3

West End Route Detail

San Juan Bautista to Hollister Sanitary Sewer Force Main
CEQA Plus Initial Study

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Source: Stantec 2021

Figure 4

East End Route Detail

San Juan Bautista to Hollister Sanitary Sewer Force Main
CEQA Plus Initial Study

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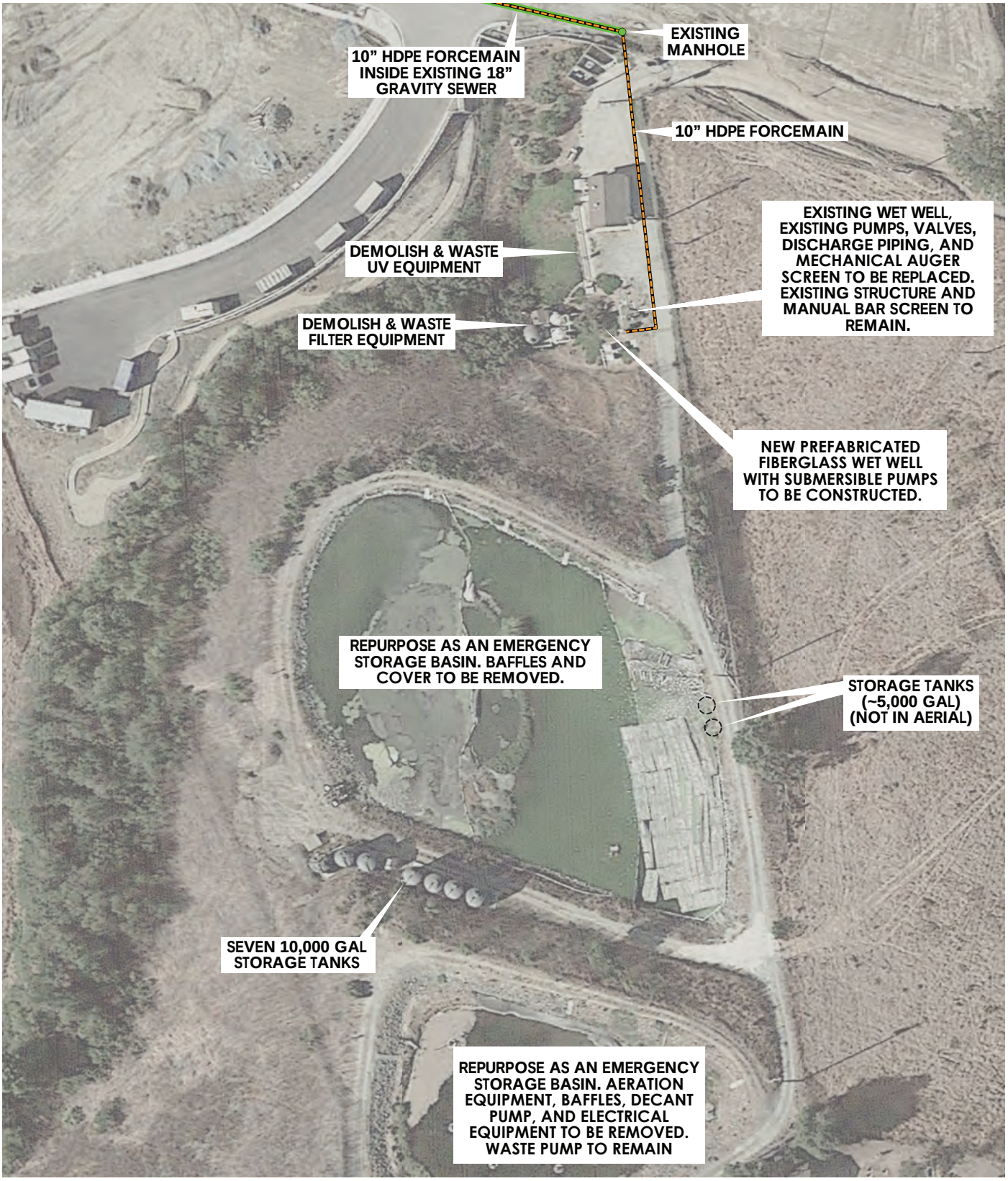

Source: Stantec 2021

Figure 5

San Juan Bautista WWTP Proposed Improvements

San Juan Bautista to Hollister Sanitary Sewer Force Main
CEQA Plus Initial Study

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B. Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Population/Housing
☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Public Services
☐ Air Quality	☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Recreation
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Transportation
☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Wildfire	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Energy	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Utilities/Service Systems
☐ Geology/Soils	☐ Noise	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

C. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

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

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (1) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (2) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

_____ _____

Brian Foucht, Assistant City Manager
Community Development Director

Date

D. Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

Notes

1. A brief explanation is provided for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer is explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. Once it has been determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
4. "Negative Declaration: Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less-Than-Significant Impact." The mitigation measures are described, along with a brief explanation of how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level (mitigation measures from section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced).
5. Earlier analyses are used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document or negative declaration. [Section 15063(c)(3)(D)] In this case, a brief discussion would identify the following:
    a. "Earlier Analysis Used" identifies and states where such document is available for review.
    b. "Impact Adequately Addressed" identifies which effects from the checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and states whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
    c. "Mitigation Measures"—For effects that are "Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," mitigation measures are described which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances, etc.) are incorporated. Each reference to a previously prepared or outside document, where appropriate, includes a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. "Supporting Information Sources"—A source list is attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted are cited in the discussion.
8. This is a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected. This is the format recommended in the CEQA Guidelines as amended 2018.
9. The explanation of each issue identifies:
    a. The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
    b. The mitigation measure identified, if any to reduce the impact to less than significant.

1. AESTHETICS

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099 (Modernization of Transportation Analysis for Transit-Oriented Infill Projects), would the project:

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? (1, 4)	☐	☐	☐	☒
c.	In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage points.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality? (1)	☐	☐	☒	☐
d.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a. The proposed project includes the repurposing of the San Juan Bautista WWTP influent pump station and an underground force main to the Hollister WWTP. The pump station improvements would replace existing infrastructure and the force main would be entirely underground, except where it crosses drainage ditches, where pipe bridges would be used; therefore, the proposed project would not adversely affect a scenic vista.

b. The proposed project crosses an eligible state scenic highway (State Route 156). While the proposed project may create some visual disturbance during construction, upon completion, the force main would be entirely underground and would not damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.

c. The proposed project consists of repurposing an existing WWTP pump station in San Juan Bautista, and a force main to the Hollister WWTP. The force main would be entirely underground, except where it crosses drainage ditches, where pipe bridges would be used. The above-ground improvements may be visible, but would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. The impact would be less than significant.

d. The project would not include any new sources of light or glare. Construction would occur during daylight hours and there would not be nighttime lighting along the pipeline alignment. Therefore, no impact on light or glare would occur with project implementation.

2. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts on agricultural resources are significant environmental effects and in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract? (1, 2, 3)	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))? (1, 2, 3)	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to nonagricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a. The force main improvement would be located adjacent to paved roadways and will be entirely underground. Construction activities would occur within the existing right of way, which is generally a total of 40 feet, and would be temporary. Although some crops are grown within the right-of-way, the project would not result in removal of or impacts to the crops.

The improvements to the San Juan Bautista WWTP would be refurbishing the existing facilities. The project does would not result in the conversion of farmland designated by the California Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance.

b. The force main alignment would be located adjacent to paved roadways, and the physical impact would be temporary. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact land zoned for agricultural uses, and would not conflict with any land that is currently under Williamson Act contract.

c, d. The force main alignment is located entirely within existing road rights-of-way and does not include forest land or any land zoned for forest land and would not result in the loss of forest land or the conversion of forest land to a non-forest use.

e. While the proposed force main alignment would be within in roads that run through or adjacent to areas of active agricultural land and may cause a temporary inconvenience to farming operations during construction, the proposed project does not include any components that would cause the conversion of farmland or forest land. The improvements to the San Juan Bautista WWTP would not cause the conversion of farmland or forest land.

3. AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? (1,3)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard? (1,2,3)	☐	☐	☒	☐
c.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? (1)	☐	☒	☐	☐
d.	Result in other emissions, such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a. The project site is located in the North Central Coast Air Basin (hereinafter "air basin"), which is under the jurisdiction of the Monterey Bay Air Resources District (hereinafter "air district"). Regional air districts must prepare air quality plans specifying how state air quality standards will be met. The air district's currently adopted plan is 2012-2015 Air Quality Management Plan for the Monterey Bay Region. The air district specifies Air Quality Management Plan consistency for population-related projects only. The proposed project is an infrastructure improvement that would not result in an increase in population. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the applicable air quality plan.

b. The air district is responsible for monitoring air quality in the air basin, which is designated, under state criteria, as a nonattainment area for ozone and suspended particulate matter (PM_{10}). Under federal criteria, the air basin is at attainment (8-hour standard) for ozone and particulates. Table 1, North Central Coast Air Basin Attainment Status, presents a summary of attainment status with federal and state standards. With respect to national standards, the air basin has achieved attainment.

Table 1 North Central Coast Air Basin Attainment Status

Pollutant	California Standards	National Standards
O_3	Non-attainment	Attainment
PM_{10}	Non-attainment	Attainment
$PM_{2.5}$	Attainment	Attainment
CO	Unclassified (San Benito County)	Attainment
NO_2	Attainment	Attainment
SO_2	Attainment	Attainment
Pb	Attainment	Attainment

SOURCE: Monterey Bay Air Resources District 2017

The air district has developed criteria pollutant emissions thresholds which are used to determine whether or not a proposed project would violate an air quality standard or contribute to an existing violation during operations and/or construction. A significant environmental impact would occur if the proposed project would generate emissions that would exceed state thresholds for criteria air pollutants.

Based on the air district's CEQA Air Quality Guidelines (hereinafter "air district CEQA Guidelines"), a project would have a significant operational air quality impact if it would:

- Emit 137 pounds per day or more of direct and indirect volatile organic compounds (VOC);
- Emit 137 pounds per day or more of direct and indirect nitrogen oxides (NOx);
- Directly emit 550 pounds per day or more of carbon monoxide (CO);
- Emit 82 pounds per day or more of suspended particulate matter (PM_{10}) on-site and from vehicle travel on unpaved roads off-site; or
- Directly emit 150 pounds per day or more of sulfur oxides (SOx).

Operational Impacts

The proposed project is primarily a construction activity. During operations, electricity would be used to power the three planned submersible and two planned storage pumps. These planned sources of energy demand would replace existing WWTP sources of energy demand that include pumps, aerators, filters, and UV equipment. Air emissions from electricity generation needed to operate the proposed project would not significantly increase relative to existing baseline conditions. Therefore, the project would not contribute to cumulative operational air emissions in the air basin and would have no cumulative impact.

Construction Impacts

Construction emissions would include mobile source exhaust emissions and emissions generated from fugitive dust associated with earthmoving equipment. Air district CEQA Guidelines Table 5-2, Construction Activity with Potentially Significant Impacts, identifies the level of construction activity that could result in significant temporary fugitive dust impacts if not mitigated. Construction activities with grading and excavation that disturb more than 2.2 acres per day and construction activities with minimal earthmoving that disturb more than 8.1 acres per day are assumed to be above the 82 pounds of particulate matter per day threshold of significance.

As a linear pipeline project, the amount of surface disturbance that would occur on any given day would be minimal. At a pipeline length of about 7.4 miles, an assumed average trench width of about four feet on average, and an assumed 10-month construction period (22 days/month of construction), on an average day, less than 0.02 acres would be disturbed. This is far below the 2.2-acre per day threshold. Therefore, fugitive dust emissions impacts would be less than significant.

c. According to the air district CEQA Guidelines, a sensitive receptor is generally defined as any residence including private homes, condominiums, apartments, and living quarters; education resources such as preschools and kindergarten through grade twelve (K-12) schools; daycare centers; and health care facilities such as hospitals or retirement and nursing homes.

As a construction activity, the proposed project could result in limited localized emissions of dust and diesel exhaust. As illustrated in Figures 2, 3, and 4, the pipeline would be constructed primarily within existing road rights-of-way. Within the San Juan Bautista city limits, the route would pass adjacent to a single-family subdivision. Within the county, the route is along rural roads adjacent to which are a number of homes.

The project would not require intensive use of diesel-powered construction equipment that would generate significant diesel exhaust containing toxic air contaminants. Further, dust emissions should be minimal as described in "b" above. Nevertheless, the adjacent sensitive receptors could be exposed to pollutant concentrations that could conservatively be considered potentially significant. The City will implement the following measures to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measures

AQ-1 The City of San Juan Bautista will prepare a Construction Management Plan and implement it during construction activities. The plan will include the following restrictions:

a. Heavy-duty diesel vehicles will have 2010 or newer model year engines, in compliance with the California Air Resources Board's Truck and Bus Regulation, and will not be staged within 500 feet of occupied residences; and

b. Idling of construction equipment and heavy-duty diesel trucks will be avoided where feasible, and if idling is necessary, it will not exceed five minutes.

AQ-2 All construction equipment will be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and will be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator. All non-road diesel construction equipment will, at a minimum, meet Tier 3 emission standards listed in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 89, Subpart B, §89.112. Further, where feasible, construction equipment will use alternative fuels such as compressed natural gas, propane, electricity or biodiesel.

d. The proposed project would not produce new odors during operation. Construction activities such as demolition and grading may temporarily generate objectionable odors. Since odor-generating construction activities would be localized and short-term in any one location, this impact would be less than significant.

4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

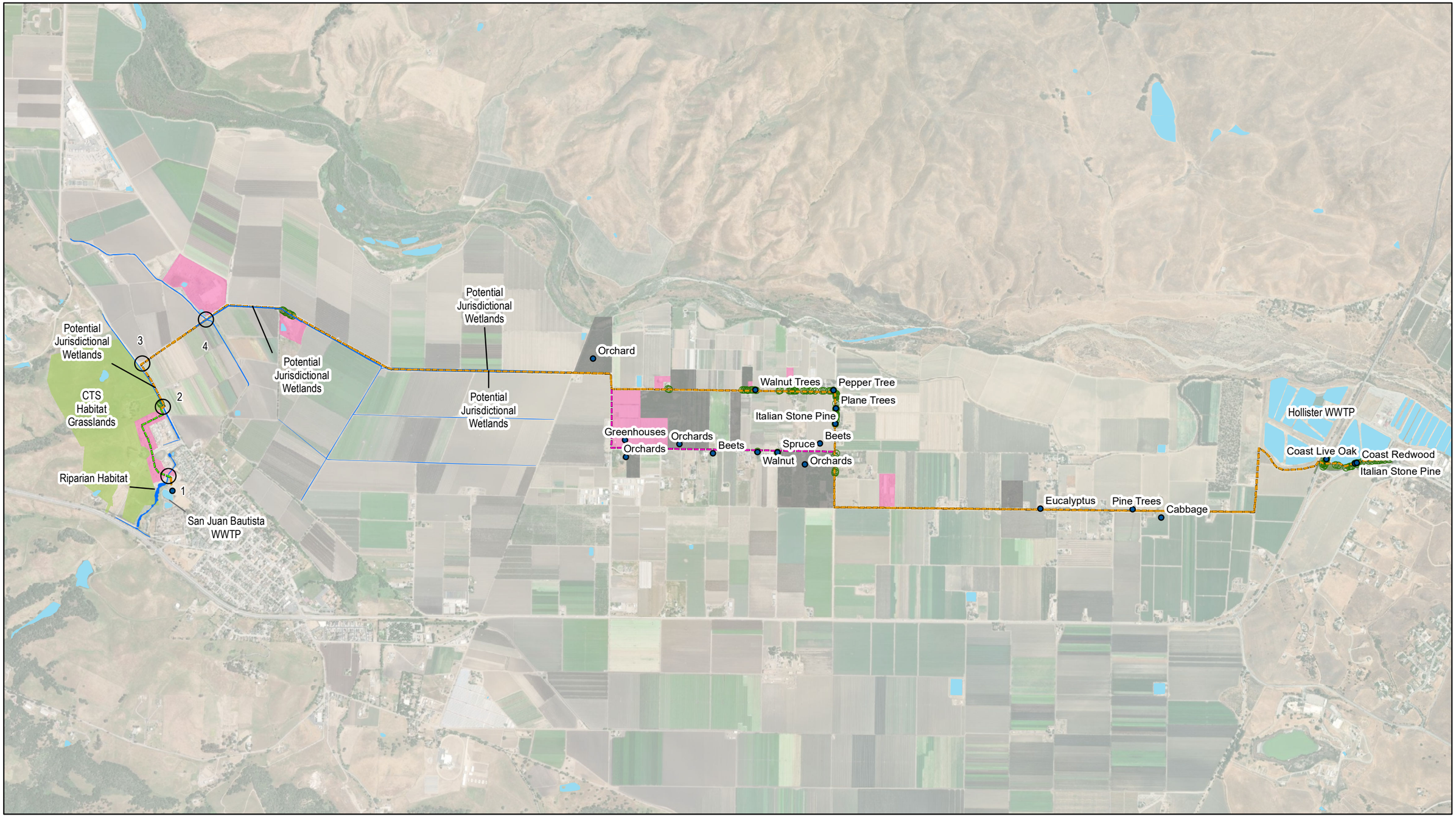
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service? (2, 12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 32)	☐	☒	☐	☐
b.	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service? (22, 23, 28)	☐	☒	☐	☐
c.	Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.), through direct removal, filing, hydrological interruption, or other means? (22, 23, 28)	☐	☒	☐	☐
d.	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites? (22, 23, 27)	☐	☐	☒	☐
e.	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance? (2, 12, 32)	☐	☒	☐	☐
f.	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan? (2, 12, 32)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

This section is based on reconnaissance-level biological field surveys conducted by EMC Planning Group biologist Patrick Furtado, M.S., on June 16, 2021 and July 8, 2021 to document existing plant communities/wildlife habitats and evaluate the potential for special-status species to occur on the project site. Biological resources were documented in field notes, including species observed, dominant plant communities, significant wildlife habitat characteristics, and riparian and wetland habitat. Qualitative estimations of plant cover, structure, and spatial changes in species composition were used to determine plant communities and wildlife habitats. Habitat quality and disturbance levels were also described.

Prior to conducting the survey, Mr. Furtado reviewed site plans, aerial photographs, natural resource database mapping and reports, and other relevant scientific literature. This included searching the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Endangered Species Database (USFWS 2021), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2021), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2021) to identify special-status plants, wildlife, and habitats known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Special-status species in this report are those listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Rare, or as Candidates for listing by the USFWS and/or CDFW; as Species of Special Concern or Fully Protected species by the CDFW; or as Rare Plant Rank 1B or 2B species by the CNPS.

The proposed project includes the construction of approximately seven miles of 10-inch sanitary sewer force main, improvements to approximately 0.4 miles of existing 18-inch gravity main, and an approximately 1.3-mile alternative route beginning at the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in San Juan Bautista and terminating approximately seven miles away at the Hollister WWTP by way of existing road rights-of-way and agricultural access roads. All work would occur within the right of way. In addition, construction staging areas will be located on the San Juan Bautista WWTP site, the City of Hollister WWTP site, along the force main alignment within the public rights-of way, and within disturbed or fallow agricultural lands rented from farms along the route. The project also includes improvements within the existing WWTPs and a lift station within undeveloped grasslands. Figure 6, Habitat Map, shows the proposed and alternative pipeline routes, drainage channels and crossings, and habitats present.



0 2,200 feet

Trees Potentially within ROW
Channel Crossings
Existing 18" Gravity Sewer - 0.4 mi
10" HDPE Forcemain - 7.0 mi
Alternate 10" HDPE Forcemain - 1.3 mi
Linear Aquatic Features
Ponds
Grassland
Grassland with Oaks
Orchard
Developed

Source: ESRI 2021, Stantec 2021, USFWS 2021

Figure 6
Habitat Map

San Juan Bautista to Hollister Sanitary Sewer Force Main CEQA Plus Initial Study

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Preliminary consultation with Mark Oganowski, USFWS, Kelly Nelson, CDFW, and Renee Robison, CDFW, was initiated on October 8, 2021, to discuss potential impacts to listed species and protected habitats (USFWS and CDFW 2021). The permits required and processes needed to obtain permits for impacts to special-status species, their habitat, and protected wetlands and waterways are discussed further below.

Environmental Setting. The project site is located in San Benito County on the San Juan Bautista and Hollister U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, with approximate elevations of 192 feet above sea level at the San Juan Bautista WWTP and 250 feet above sea level at the Hollister WWTP.

A review was conducted of the National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2021) to identify jurisdictional aquatic features on or adjacent to the project site. Results showed the sewer main route both crossing and running parallel to wetland and riverine habitat.

The sewer main route begins at the San Juan Bautista WWTP where ruderal (weedy) vegetation is dominant. Non-native grasses such as wild oats (*Avena fatua*) and native coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) were observed. Evidence of use of the treatment plant environs by small rodents such as Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) was abundant.

A drainage channel with arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*) borders the treatment plant and is the first streambed crossing along the sewer main route. The sewer route then follows residential streets north and east to First Street. Immediately before First Street, the sewer route runs along a drainage with Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*) for approximately 70 feet. At First Street the sewer route crosses a second streambed channel with broadleaf cattail habitat. The sewer route then leaves San Juan Bautista along First Street and is bordered on the west by open pastureland dominated by Harding grass and on the east by plowed agricultural fields.

The remainder of the sewer route to Hollister is bounded on both sides by agricultural fields, agricultural processing facilities, orchards, farms, and rural residences. The road shoulders along the sewer route are either free of vegetation or contain ruderal vegetation. Occasionally, single trees or rows of trees closely adjoin the roadside including blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), walnut (*Juglans* spp.), and Italian stone pine (*Pinus pinea*).

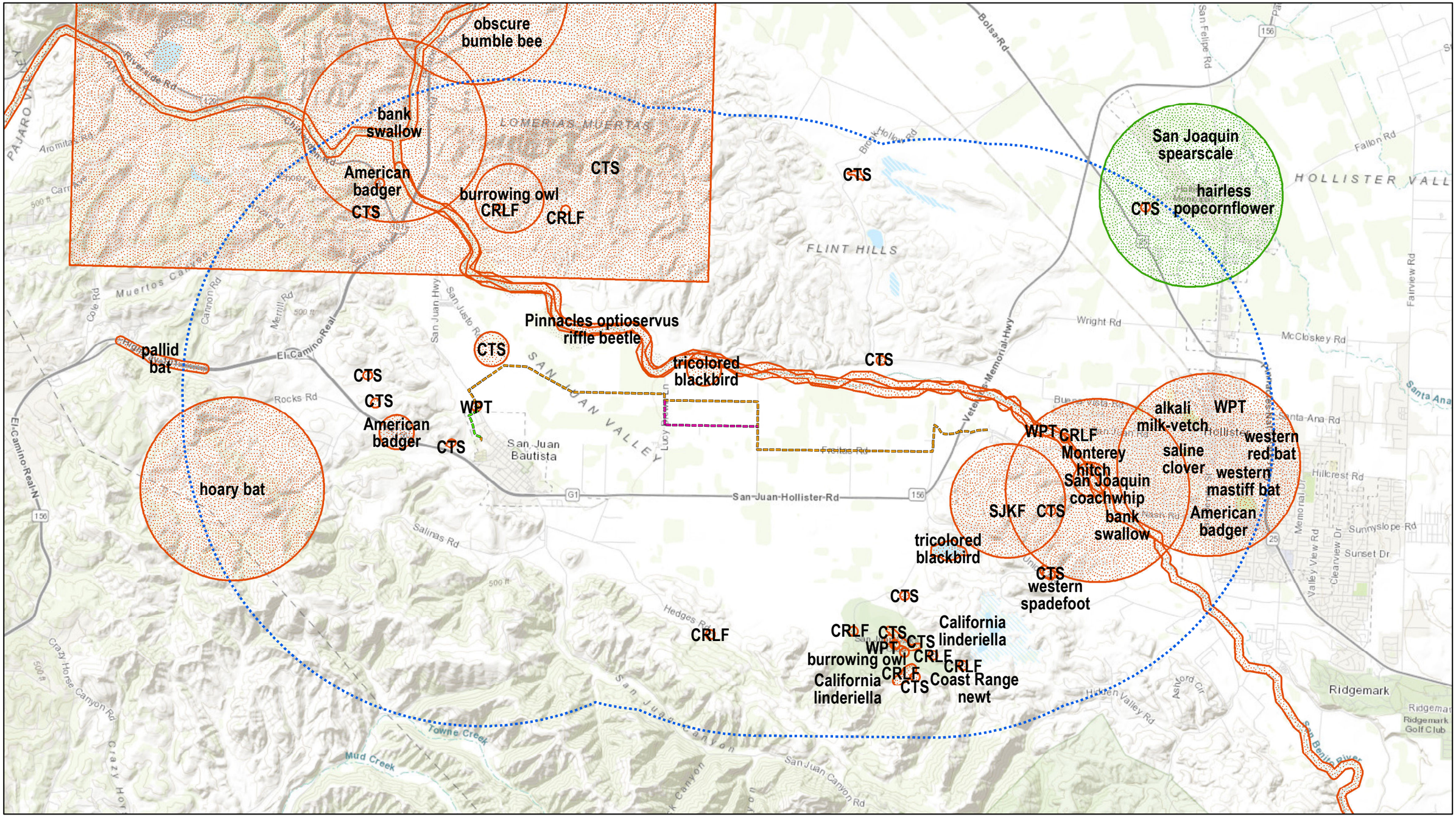
Common mammal species that could possibly occur along the sewer route include raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*); common reptiles may include western

fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*). Species of small rodents including mice (*Mus musculus*, *Reithrodontomys megalotis*, and *Peromyscus maniculatus*) and California vole (*Microtus californicus*) may also occur along the route. No mammal, reptile, or amphibian species were observed during the June and July 2021 surveys.

As the sewer main nears Hollister, the route crosses under the highway and through an area with mature coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), several small coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) trees, non-native grasses, and yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) before entering the Hollister WWTP.

Within the Hollister WWTP, the sewer route is bounded on the north by two wastewater treatment ponds and a row of mature trees including Italian stone pine and coast redwood before terminating at an existing manhole. Ruderal vegetation within the treatment plant consists of non-native grasses, Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), and wild mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*). Vegetation along the treatment pond shorelines include alkali Russian thistle (*Salsola soda*) and other chenopod species (*Chenopodium* spp. and *Atriplex* spp.). Wetland habitat encountered along the sewer main route is covered in detail below.

a. **Special-Status Species.** A search of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was conducted for two target USGS quadrangles – San Juan Bautista and Hollister, and ten surrounding quadrangles – Watsonville East, Chittenden, San Felipe, Three Sisters, Prunedale, Tres Pinos, Salinas, Natividad, Mount Harlan, and Paicines to generate a list of potentially occurring special-status species in the project vicinity (CDFW 2021). Records of occurrence for special-status plants were also reviewed for those twelve USGS quadrangles in the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2021). A U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Endangered Species Program threatened and endangered species list was generated for San Benito County (USFWS 2021). Appendix B, includes tables with CNDDB results, which list special-status species documented within the project vicinity, their listing status and suitable habitat description, and their potential to occur on the site. Figure 7, Special-Status Species Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity, presents a map with CNDDB results.



0 1.0 miles

Existing 18" Gravity Sewer - 0.4 mi

Alternate 10" HDPE Forcemain - 1.3 mi

10" HDPE Forcemain - 7.0 mi

3.1-Mile Buffer

Special-Status Plants

Special-Status Wildlife

CRLF: California Red-Legged Frog
CTS: California Tiger Salamander

SJKF: San Joaquin Kit Fox
WPT: Western Pond Turtle

Source: ESRI 2021, Stantec 2021, CDFW 2021

Figure 7

Special-Status Species Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

San Juan Bautista to Hollister Sanitary Sewer Force Main CEQA Plus Initial Study

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Critical habitat is a designation used by the USFWS for specific geographic areas that contain features essential to the conservation of an endangered or threatened species and that may require special management and protection. The project site is not within a critical habitat area.

Special-Status Plant Species. Of the special-status plant species with potential to occur on the project site, three species, alkali milk-vetch (*Astragalus tener* var. *tener*), hairless popcorn flower (*Plagiobothrys glaber*), and San Joaquin spearscale (*Extriplex joaquinana*), have a low potential to occur. However, after completing the reconnaissance-level survey it was determined that these three special-status plants are not expected to occur on the site given the existing level of disturbance and lack of suitable habitat.

One special-status plant species, Congdon's tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* spp. *congdonii*), has a moderate potential to occur on the project site, as it is known to grow in disturbed areas and along roadways.

Congdon's tarplant. Congdon's tarplant is a low-growing annual herb that typically blooms May to October, with peak blooming from late summer to early fall. It is found on a range of substrates and is tolerant of disturbed and ruderal (weedy) areas, often occurring in patches of non-native grassland. The closest documented occurrence was recorded in 1998 approximately eight miles southwest of the San Juan Bautista WWTP (Occurrence No. 38, CDFW 2021). This special-status plant has potential to occur in sparsely vegetated and disturbed roadsides along the sewer main route, including irrigation channels and field margins, and within both WWTPs. Project development could result in impacts to this species during construction. Loss or harm to Congdon's tarplant is considered a significant adverse impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would reduce potentially significant impacts to Congdon's tarplant to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure

BIO-1 Prior to approval of grading permits for the WWTPs and sewer main route, a biologist qualified in botany shall conduct a focused survey of the proposed area of impact (including construction staging areas) for Congdon's tarplant in accordance with current CDFW and CNPS rare plant survey protocols (CDFW 2018 and CNPS 2001). The survey shall occur during the peak blooming period for this species to determine its presence or absence (typically August through September). If possible, a known reference population of the target species in the project vicinity shall first be visited to verify that the species is observable, and the focused survey shall be conducted within two weeks of observing the reference population in full bloom.

The biologist shall then prepare a brief report documenting the results of the survey and, if appropriate, propose measures for avoiding or minimizing possible impacts to Congdon's tarplant before and during construction, as included below. If the focused survey concludes the species is not present within the project site boundary, or if it is present but impacts to it can be completely avoided, then no mitigation would be required.

If the focused surveys identify Congdon's tarplant within the project site boundary and it would be affected by the proposed project, then appropriate mitigation shall be developed by the biologist and implemented by the City of San Juan Bautista prior to issuance of a grading permit. Measures may include, but are not limited to:

a. A qualified biologist shall identify an on-site or off-site mitigation area suitable for restoration of habitat and seed transplantation for this annual herb. The City of San Juan Bautista shall be responsible for the placement of a conservation easement over the mitigation area and the provision of funds to ensure the restoration of the mitigation area and its preservation in perpetuity.

b. Prior to approval of a grading permit, a qualified biologist or native plant specialist shall perform seed collection from all special-status plants located within the impact areas and implement seed installation at the mitigation area at the optimal time. Additionally, topsoil from the special-status species occurrence area(s) shall be salvaged (where practical) for use in the mitigation area.

c. A maintenance and monitoring program shall be developed by a qualified biologist and established for a minimum of five years after mitigation area installation to verify that restoration activities have been successful. Maintenance activities may include, but not be limited to, watering during the plant establishment period, supplemental seed planting as needed, and removal of non-native plants. Monitoring shall include, at a minimum, quarterly monitoring reports for the first year and annual reports for the remaining four years. The performance standard for successful mitigation shall be a minimum 3:1 replacement ratio (i.e., three plants observed in mitigation area for each plant lost from the project site) achieved in at least one of the five years of monitoring.

The City of San Juan Bautista will be responsible for implementation of this mitigation measure. Compliance with this measure shall be documented prior to approval of a grading permit.

Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce potential, significant impacts to Congdon's tarplant to less than significant by ensuring that surveys are conducted to determine its presence, and if present, measures are implemented to conserve and propagate the species in an alternative location. Therefore, this impact is less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Special-Status Wildlife Species. Of the special-status wildlife species with potential to occur on the project site, the following species have the potential to occur on the project site: American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), Coast Range newt (*Taricha torosa*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*), Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*), western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*), and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). Nesting birds may also occur at the project site and are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

American badger. American badger is a California Species of Special Concern. It is an uncommon, permanent resident found throughout most of the state, except in the northern North Coast area. This large member of the weasel family uses most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils suitable for burrows. Prey species include fossorial rodents such as rats, mice, chipmunks, ground squirrels, and pocket gophers. Badger diet shifts seasonally depending on the availability of prey and may also include reptiles, insects, earthworms, eggs, birds, and carrion. Mixed oak woodland, coastal scrub, and grassland habitats provide cover, drier soils for burrowing, and prey resources for this species. American badger was recorded approximately 0.7 miles west of the San Juan Bautista WWTP (Occurrence No. 188, CDFW 2021). Grassland habitat occurs just north of the City of San Juan Bautista, on the west side of First Street (San Juan Highway), and provides suitable habitat for the American badger. American badgers are known to occur in the region and could den and forage on the project site. Project development could result in impacts to this species from direct mortality or injury during construction. Loss or harm to American badger is considered a significant adverse impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-2 and BIO-3 would reduce potentially significant impacts to American badger to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-2 Prior to approval of a grading permit, a qualified biologist shall conduct a training session for all construction personnel. At a minimum, the training shall include a description of special-status species potentially occurring in the project vicinity, including, but not limited to, American badger, San Joaquin kit fox, California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, burrowing owl, special-status bats, and nesting birds and raptors. Their habitats, general measures that are being implemented to conserve species as they relate to the project, and the boundaries within which construction activities will occur will be explained. Informational handouts with photographs clearly illustrating the species' appearances shall be used in the training session. All new construction personnel shall undergo this mandatory environmental awareness training.

The qualified biologist will train biological monitors selected from the construction crew by the construction contractor (typically the project foreman). Before the start of work each day, the monitor will check for animals under any equipment such as vehicles and stored pipes within active construction zones. The monitor will also check all excavated steep-walled holes or trenches greater than one foot deep for trapped animals. If a special-status species is observed within an active construction zone, the qualified biologist will be notified immediately and all work within 50 feet of the individual will be halted and all equipment turned off until the individual has left the construction area.

The City of San Juan Bautista shall document evidence of completion of this training prior to issuance of a grading permit.

BIO-3 Not more than 14 days prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities, a qualified wildlife biologist shall conduct surveys of the grassland habitat on site to identify any potential American badger burrows/dens. If the survey results are negative (i.e., no badger dens observed), a letter report confirming absence will be prepared and submitted to the City of San Juan Bautista and no further mitigation is required.

If the results are positive (badger dens are observed), the qualified biologist shall determine if the dens are active by installing a game camera for three days and three nights to determine if the den is in use.

a. If the biologist determines that a den may be active, coordination with the CDFW shall be undertaken to develop a suitable strategy to avoid impacts to American badger. The strategy may include the following: the biologist shall install a one-way door in the den opening and continue use of the game camera. Once the camera captures the individual exiting the one-way door, the den can be excavated with hand tools to prevent badgers from reusing them. If the biologist determines that the den is a maternity den, construction activities shall be delayed during the maternity season (February to August), or until the badgers leave the den on their own accord or the biologist determines that the den is no longer in use.

b. If the game camera does not capture an individual entering/exiting the den, the den can be excavated with hand tools to prevent badgers from reusing them.

After dens have been excavated and the absence of American badger confirmed, a letter report will be prepared and submitted to the City of San Juan Bautista.

San Joaquin Kit Fox. The San Joaquin kit fox is a federally-listed endangered species and a state-listed threatened species. The present range of the San Joaquin kit fox extends from the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley, north to Tulare County, and along the interior Coast Range valleys and foothills to central Contra Costa County. San Joaquin kit foxes typically inhabit annual grasslands or grassy open spaces with scattered shrubby vegetation but can also be found in some agricultural habitats and urban areas. This species needs loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing, and they also need areas that provide a suitable prey base, including black-tailed hare, desert cottontails, and California ground squirrels, as well as birds, reptiles, and carrion.

The nearest and most recent observation of this species was documented approximately 0.3 miles south of the Hollister WWTP (Occurrence No. 605, CNDDB 2021).

In April 1988, San Benito County adopted Ordinance No. 541, which established a habitat conservation plan study area for the San Joaquin kit fox and set interim mitigation fees for the preparation and adoption of a Habitat Conservation Plan to provide for the long-term protection of the species. To date, an applicable Habitat Conservation Plan has not been prepared or adopted by the County, however fees may still be collected for this proposed project.

The likelihood of this species occurring on the project site is considered moderate. Loss of or harm to individual kit foxes could result if they are present on the site or seek shelter during construction within artificial structures, such as stored pipes or exposed trenches. Loss or harm to San Joaquin kit fox is considered a significant adverse impact. Implementation of mitigation measures BIO-2, presented earlier, which requires a training session on special-status species potentially present on the construction site for all personnel, and BIO-4 would reduce this potentially significant impact to San Joaquin kit fox to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure

BIO-4 The *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the San Joaquin Kit Fox Prior to or During Ground Disturbance* (USFWS 2011) shall be implemented prior to initiation of and during any construction activity on the project site to avoid unintended take of individual San Joaquin kit foxes.

Preconstruction/pre-activity surveys for San Joaquin kit fox shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no less than 30 days prior to the beginning of ground disturbance and/or construction activities or any project activity that may impact San Joaquin kit fox. The surveys shall include all work and staging areas and a minimum 200-foot buffer of the project site. The preconstruction surveys shall identify kit fox habitat features on the project site, evaluate use by kit fox and, if possible, assess the potential impacts of the proposed activity. The status of all dens shall be determined and mapped.

If a natal/pupping den is discovered within the project area or within 200 feet of the project boundary, the City shall consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to establish an appropriate avoidance buffer. The avoidance buffer shall be maintained until such time as the burrow is no longer active and/or an incidental take permit is determined to be required and is obtained.

In addition, the following measures shall be observed:

a. Project-related vehicles shall observe a 20-mph speed limit in all project areas; this is particularly important at night when kit foxes are most active. To the extent possible, night-time construction shall be minimized. Off-road traffic outside of designated project area shall be prohibited.

b. To prevent inadvertent entrapment of kit foxes or other animals during the construction phase of the project, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep shall be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials, or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals. If at any time a trapped or injured kit fox is discovered, the procedures under number 11 of the Construction and Operational Requirements in the Standardized Recommendations must be followed.

c. Kit foxes are attracted to den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipe becoming trapped or injured. All construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four inches or greater that are stored at a construction site for one or more overnight periods shall be thoroughly inspected for kit foxes before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If a kit fox is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe shall not be moved until the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been consulted. If necessary, and under the direct supervision of the biologist, the pipe may be moved once to remove it from the path of construction activity, until the fox has escaped.

d. All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in closed containers and removed at least once a week from a construction or project site.

e. No firearms shall be allowed on the project site during construction activities.

f. To prevent harassment, mortality of kit foxes or destruction of dens by dogs or cats, no pets shall be permitted on site during construction activities.

g. Use of rodenticides and herbicides on the project site during construction shall be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of kit foxes and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such

compounds shall observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other State and Federal legislation, as well as additional project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide shall be used because of proven lower risk to kit fox.

h. In the case of trapped animals, escape ramps or structures shall be installed immediately to allow the animal(s) to escape.

i. Any contractor, employee, or agency personnel who inadvertently kills or injures a San Joaquin kit fox shall immediately report the incident to the City of San Juan Bautista, which will contact the CDFW and USFWS as needed.

j. The City of San Juan Bautista shall prepare weekly reports on construction monitoring activities for the project file.

Burrowing Owl. Burrowing owl is a California Species of Special Concern. Burrowing owls live and breed in burrows in the ground, especially in abandoned California ground squirrel burrows. Optimal habitat conditions include large open, dry and nearly level grasslands or prairies with short to moderate vegetation height and cover, areas of bare ground, and populations of burrowing mammals. This species is known to occur approximately 2.5 miles north of San Juan Bautista (Occurrence No. 435, CNDDB 2021). The project site's non-native grassland provides marginally suitable foraging habitat for burrowing owl, and a few scattered small mammal burrows on the site could be utilized for nesting habitat, but burrowing owl has low potential to occur on the site. If burrowing owl is present on or adjacent to the project site, construction activities could result in the loss or disturbance of individual animals. This would be a significant adverse environmental impact. Implementation of mitigation measures BIO-2, presented earlier, which requires a training session on special-status species potentially present on the construction site for all personnel, and BIO-5 would reduce this potentially significant impact to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

BIO-5 To avoid/minimize impacts to burrowing owls potentially occurring within the project site and staging areas, a biologist qualified in ornithology shall conduct surveys for burrowing owl. The approved

biologist shall conduct a two-visit (i.e., morning and evening) presence/absence survey at areas of suitable habitat on and adjacent to the project site boundary no less than 14 days prior to the start of construction or ground disturbance activities. Surveys shall be conducted according to the methods for take avoidance described in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines* (California Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993) and the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012). If no burrowing owls are found, a letter report confirming absence will be prepared and submitted to the City of San Juan Bautista and no further mitigation is required.

Because burrowing owls occupy habitat year-round, seasonal no-disturbance buffers, as outlined in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines* (CBOC 1993) and the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012), shall be in place around occupied habitat prior to and during any ground disturbance activities. The following table includes buffer areas based on the time of year and level of disturbance (CDFW 2012), unless a qualified biologist approved by the CDFW verifies through non-invasive measures that either: 1) birds have not begun egg laying and incubation; or 2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival.

Location	Time of Year	Level of Disturbance Buffers (meters)		
		Low	Med	High
Nesting Sites	April 1 – Aug 15	200 m	500 m	500 m
Nesting Sites	Aug 16 – Oct 15	200 m	200 m	500 m
Nesting Sites	Oct 16 – Mar 31	50 m	100 m	500 m

If burrowing owl is found and avoidance is not possible, burrow exclusion may be conducted by qualified biologists only during the non-breeding season, before breeding behavior is exhibited and after the burrow is confirmed empty through non-invasive methods, such as surveillance. Occupied burrows shall be replaced with artificial burrows at a ratio of one collapsed burrow to one constructed artificial burrow (1:1). Evicted burrowing owls may attempt to colonize or re-colonize an area that would be impacted, thus ongoing surveillance during project activities shall be conducted at a rate sufficient to detect burrowing owls if they return.

If surveys locate occupied burrows in or near construction areas, consultation with the CDFW shall occur to interpret survey results and develop a project-specific avoidance and minimization approach. Once the absence of burrowing owl has been confirmed, a letter report will be prepared and submitted to the City of San Juan Bautista.

Bats. Trees and/or buildings or structures on or adjacent to the project site could provide roosting habitat for state-listed species of special concern hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), and western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*). Hoary bat is a solitary species that generally prefers dense foliage of medium to large trees. Pallid bat prefers roosting in open, dry habitats with rocky areas. Townsend's big-eared bat prefers roosting and nesting found in caves, tunnels, mines, and buildings. Western mastiff bat prefers crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels for roosting and tight rock crevices or crevices in buildings for nesting. Western red bat roosts primarily in trees. These species have been identified as occurring within two miles to the west and east of the project site (CNDDB 2021). Construction activities at the project site could result in the disturbance of roost and natal sites occupied by special-status bats on or adjacent to the project site, if present. Implementation of mitigation measures BIO-2, presented earlier, which requires a training session on special-status species potentially present on the construction site for all personnel, and BIO-6 would reduce this potential, significant impact to special-status bats to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure

BIO-6 Approximately 14 days prior to tree removal or construction activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct a habitat assessment for bats and potential roosting sites in trees to be removed and in trees within 50 feet of the construction easement. These surveys shall include a visual inspection of potential roosting features (bats need not be present) and a search for presence of guano within the project site, construction access routes, and 50 feet around these areas. Cavities, crevices, exfoliating bark, and bark fissures that could provide suitable potential nest or roost habitat for bats shall be surveyed. Assumptions can be made on what species is present due to observed visual characteristics along with habitat use, or the bats can be identified to the species level with the use of a bat echolocation detector such as an "Anabat" unit. Potential roosting features found during the survey shall be flagged or marked.

If no roosting sites or bats are found, a letter report confirming absence shall be prepared and submitted to City of San Juan Bautista and no further mitigation is required.

If bats or roosting sites are found, bats shall not be disturbed without specific notice to and consultation with CDFW.

If bats are found roosting outside of the nursery season (May 1 through October 1), CDFW shall be consulted prior to any eviction or other action. If avoidance or postponement is not feasible, a Bat Eviction Plan will be submitted to CDFW for written approval prior to project implementation. A request to evict bats from a roost includes details for excluding bats from the roost site and monitoring to ensure that all bats have exited the roost prior to the start of activity and are unable to re-enter the roost until activity is completed. Any bat eviction shall be timed to avoid lactation and young-rearing. If bats are found roosting during the nursery season, they shall be monitored to determine if the roost site is a maternal roost. This could occur by either visual inspection of the roost bat pups, if possible, or by monitoring the roost after the adults leave for the night to listen for bat pups. Because bat pups cannot leave the roost until they are mature enough, eviction of a maternal roost cannot occur during the nursery season. Therefore, if a maternal roost is present, a 50-foot buffer zone (or different size if determined in consultation with the CDFW) shall be established around the roosting site within which no construction activities including tree removal or structure disturbance shall occur until after the nursery season.

Special-Status Amphibians and Western Pond Turtle. The following species occur in the project vicinity and were assessed for the potential to occur on the project site:

- California tiger salamander, federally and state-listed Threatened;
- California red-legged frog, federally listed as Threatened and a California Species of Special Concern;
- Coast Range newt, California Species of Special Concern;
- Western spadefoot, California Species of Special Concern; and
- Western pond turtle, California Species of Special Concern.

California Tiger Salamander. California tiger salamander is a federally and state-listed Threatened species. The project site is not located within federally designated critical habitat for this species. The California tiger salamander is dependent on small

shallow bodies of water for breeding. It can be found in grasslands, most frequently within 400 feet of breeding pools or ponds and where California ground squirrels are prevalent and active. Ephemeral ponds that completely dry out by late summer and early fall are ideal habitat for this species because the dry period prohibits bullfrog and non-native fish residency. California tiger salamanders will occupy burrows of ground squirrels during summer and fall months, emerging to move toward breeding sites when the rainy season commences. They typically disperse to burrows and other hiding places in oak woodlands and grasslands within a quarter mile or less from breeding ponds by early summer.

CNDDB records indicate that the closest known occurrence of California tiger salamander to the project site is approximately 0.3 miles southwest of the San Juan Bautista WWTP (Occurrence No. 270, CNDDB 2021). Upland grassland habitat exists immediately west of the sewer main route along First Street north of San Juan Bautista. Therefore, project impacts on California tiger salamander are potentially significant. Implementation of mitigation measures BIO-2, presented earlier, which requires a training session on special-status species potentially present on the construction site for all personnel, and BIO-7 (below) would reduce this potential, significant impact to California tiger salamander to a less-than-significant level.

California Red-legged Frog. A federally-listed Threatened species and California Species of Special Concern, California red-legged frog occurs in lowlands and foothills primarily in perennial or ephemeral ponds, pools, and streams where water remains long enough (14-28 weeks) for breeding and metamorphosis of tadpoles. Specific breeding sites include streams, creeks, ponds, marshes, sag ponds, deep pools, backwater areas, dune ponds, lagoons, and estuaries. California red-legged frog may disperse from their aquatic breeding habitats to upland habitats during the dry season. They prefer upland habitats that provide moisture to prevent desiccation and protection from predators, including downed logs, woody vegetation, boulders, moist leaf litter, or other refugia during the dry season. In areas where upland habitats do not contain structure, they take refuge in burrows. However, if there is sufficient water at their breeding location, they may remain in aquatic habitats year-round instead of moving to adjacent uplands.

During wet seasons, frogs can move long distances between habitats, traversing upland areas or ephemeral drainages. Dispersal distances are typically less than 0.3 mile, with a few individuals moving 1.2-2.2 miles. Seeps and springs in open grasslands can function as foraging habitat or refugia for wandering frogs.

CNDDB records indicate that the closest known occurrence of California red-legged frog to the project site is approximately 0.7 miles east of the Hollister WWTP (Occurrence No. 465, CNDDB 2021). Upland grassland habitat exists immediately west of the sewer main route along First Street north of San Juan Bautista. Breeding habitat is potentially found in drainage channels. Therefore, project impacts on California red-legged frog are potentially significant. Implementation of mitigation measures BIO-2, presented above, which requires a training session on special-status species potentially present on the construction site for all personnel, and BIO-7 (below) would reduce this potential, significant impact to California red-legged frog to a less-than-significant level.

Coast Range Newt. Coast Range newt is a California Species of Special Concern. This species is endemic to California and distributed along the coast and coast range mountains from central Mendocino County south to San Diego County. It is found from sea level to at least 1,280 meters on Mt. Hamilton in Santa Clara County. Coast Range newt burrows in or uses soil, fallen logs, or debris for cover. Central California localities are found in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grasslands. It will occupy upland habitats when not breeding. During reproduction, Coast Range newts will migrate to intermittent streams, rivers, lakes, and ponds where they lay eggs in shallow water attached to submerged rocks or twigs. CNDDB records indicate one occurrence of Coast Range newt approximately 2.2 miles south of the project site (Occurrence No. 4, CNDDB 2021). Upland grassland habitat exists immediately west of the sewer main route along First Street north of San Juan Bautista.

Implementation of mitigation measures BIO-2, presented earlier, which requires a training session on special-status species potentially present on the construction site for all personnel, and BIO-7 (below) would reduce this potential, significant impact to Coast Range newt to a less-than-significant level.

Western Spadefoot. Western spadefoot is a California Species of Special Concern. This species lives within grassland habitats of Central California and the Southern California coast. It requires temporary pools of water free of predators (such as fish, bullfrogs, or crayfish) for egg-laying. Breeding usually occurs in late winter. With the exception of the breeding season and foraging excursions during rain events, this species spends most of its life aestivating in self-excavated burrows, although burrows of small mammals are sometimes utilized.

CNDDB records indicate one occurrence of western spadefoot approximately 1.7 miles southeast of the Hollister WWTP (Occurrence No. 341, CNDDB 2021). Upland grassland habitat exists immediately west of the sewer main route along First Street

north of San Juan Bautista. Spadefoots are highly sensitive to vibration while underground and may emerge prematurely. Disturbance from construction activities would likely cause disruption during dormancy periods. Therefore, project impacts on western spadefoot toad are potentially significant. Implementation of mitigation measures BIO-2, presented earlier, which requires a training session on special-status species potentially present on the construction site for all personnel, and BIO-7 (below) would reduce this potential, significant impact to western spadefoot to a less-than-significant level.

Western Pond Turtle. Western pond turtle is a California Species of Special Concern. It is uncommon to common in suitable aquatic habitat throughout California including freshwater marshes, stock ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams. This species is considered omnivorous. Aquatic plant material, including pond lilies, beetles and a variety of aquatic invertebrates as well as fishes, frogs, and even carrion have been reported among their food. Pond turtles require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of floating vegetation, or open mud banks. Turtles slip from basking sites to underwater retreats at the approach of humans or potential predators.

CNDDB records indicate that the closest known occurrence of western pond turtle to the project site is on the sewer main route near First Street and Lavagnino Drive in San Juan Bautista (Occurrence No. 254, CNDDB 2021). Therefore, project impacts on western pond turtle are potentially significant. Implementation of mitigation measures BIO-2, which requires a training session on special-status species potentially present on the construction site for all personnel, and BIO-7 would reduce this potential, significant impact to western pond turtle to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure

BIO-7 California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle have been recorded in close proximity to the proposed project. Impacts to these federally and state listed species are considered potentially significant.

The City of San Juan Bautista shall obtain Incidental Take Permits from the USFWS and CDFW for potential project impacts to California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle, and implement all avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation measures required by these permits.

Take permit conditions may include, but not be limited to, the following avoidance and minimization measures identified below before/during construction to minimize the potential for "take" of California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle:

1. At least 15 days prior to ground disturbance, the biologist shall submit the name and credentials of the project biologists who would conduct activities specified in this measure. No project activities shall begin until the biologist has received written approval from the USFWS and CDFW that the biologists are qualified to conduct the work.

2. The biologists shall have the authority to halt construction work at any time to prevent harm to California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle or when any of the permit-specified protection measures have been violated. Work shall re-commence only when authorized by the biologists. If work is stopped due to potential harm to protected species, the project biologists shall contact the USFWS and/or CDFW by telephone or email on the same day to communicate the event and coordinate appropriate action.

3. A biologist shall conduct biological construction monitoring in all work and staging areas with potential to impact California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle. Before the start of work each day, a biologist shall check for wildlife under any equipment such as vehicles and stored pipes within active construction zones. A biologist shall also check all excavated steep-walled holes or trenches greater than one foot deep for trapped animals. If California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle is observed within an active construction zone, a biologist shall be notified immediately and all work within 100 feet of the individual animal shall be halted and all equipment turned off until the biologist has captured and removed the individual from the work area. California tiger salamander, California red-legged frog, Coast Range newt, western spadefoot, and western pond turtle shall be relocated to a USFWS/CDFW-approved off-site location according to permit specifications.

4. Offsite habitat mitigation. If necessary, offsite habitat shall be procured at an appropriate ratio of project site impact area to compensation habitat area, as determined in coordination with USFWS and/or CDFW. Offsite mitigation may include purchasing credits at a mitigation bank, or permanent protection of land with established aquatic and upland habitat or sites with known upland habitat where the creation of a pond may enhance the habitat value of the site.

Nesting Birds. Protected nesting birds, including bank swallow and raptor species such as Cooper's hawk and white-tailed kite, have the potential to nest in buildings or structures, on open ground, or in any type of vegetation, including trees, during the nesting bird season (January 15 through September 15). The project site and surrounding properties contain a variety of trees and shrubs, resulting in the potential for impacts to protected nesting birds. Construction activities, including ground disturbance, can impact nesting birds protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code, should nesting birds be present during construction. If protected bird species are nesting adjacent to the project site during the bird nesting season, then noise-generating construction activities could result in the loss of fertile eggs, nestlings, or otherwise lead to the abandonment of nests. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-2, presented above, which requires a training session on special-status species potentially present on the construction site for all personnel, and BIO-8 would reduce potential, significant impacts to nesting birds to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

BIO-8 To avoid impacts to nesting birds during the nesting season (January 15 through September 15), all construction activities should be conducted between September 16 and January 14, which is outside of the bird nesting season. If construction occurs during the bird nesting season, then a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds to ensure that no nests would be disturbed during project construction.

If project-related work is scheduled during the nesting season (February 15 to August 30 for small bird species such as passerines; January 15 to September 15 for owls; and February 15 to September 15 for other raptors), a qualified biologist shall conduct nesting bird surveys.

a. Two surveys for active bird nests will occur within 14 days prior to start of construction, with the final survey conducted within 48 hours prior to construction. Appropriate minimum survey radii surrounding each work area are typically 250 feet for passerines, 500 feet for smaller raptors, and 1,000 feet for larger raptors. Surveys will be conducted at the appropriate times of day to observe nesting activities. Locations off the site to which access is not available may be surveyed from within the site or from public areas. If no nesting birds are found, a letter report confirming absence will be prepared and submitted to the City of San Juan Bautista and no further mitigation is required.

b. If the qualified biologist documents active nests within the project site or in nearby surrounding areas, an appropriate buffer between each nest and active construction shall be established. The buffer shall be clearly marked and maintained until the young have fledged and are foraging independently. Prior to construction, the qualified biologist shall conduct baseline monitoring of each nest to characterize "normal" bird behavior and establish a buffer distance, which allows the birds to exhibit normal behavior. The qualified biologist shall monitor the nesting birds daily during construction activities and increase the buffer if birds show signs of unusual or distressed behavior (e.g., defensive flights and vocalizations, standing up from a brooding position, and/or flying away from the nest). If buffer establishment is not possible, the qualified biologist or construction foreman shall have the authority to cease all construction work in the area until the young have fledged and the nest is no longer active. Once the absence of nesting birds has been confirmed, a letter report will be prepared and submitted to the City of San Juan Bautista.

b. **Riparian Habitat or Sensitive Natural Communities.** The proposed sanitary sewer main route may impact riparian habitat adjacent to the San Juan Bautista WWTP. Riparian habitat, consisting of arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), occurs less than 50 feet from the origin of the sewer main route and the proposed construction of a new pump station. Potential impacts to this riparian habitat are covered in detail in the following section on Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.

Natural Communities are California vegetation types ranked by their rarity and threat by CDFW. Natural Communities with ranks of S1-S3 are considered Sensitive Natural Communities to be addressed in the environmental review processes of CEQA and its equivalents. No Sensitive Natural Communities occur within five miles of the project site.

c. **Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.** A review of the National Wetlands Inventory online database was conducted to identify the closest jurisdictional aquatic features on or adjacent to the project site (USFWS 2021). The proposed sanitary sewer main route and the alternative route cross under and run adjacent to several freshwater drainages that are potentially jurisdictional wetlands or Waters of the U.S. These aquatic features were identified on the National Wetlands Inventory and during the reconnaissance-level survey.

At the start of the sewer main route, immediately adjacent to the San Juan Bautista WWTP, the sewer main route crosses an unnamed drainage with flowing water and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) riparian habitat (National Wetlands Inventory: Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland) and broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*) habitat (National Wetlands Inventory: Freshwater Emergent Wetland) before continuing north by way of Third Street (see Figure 6, Habitat Map, Channel Crossing 1).

At First Street (San Juan Highway), the sewer main route crosses an unnamed drainage channel flowing parallel along the west side of First Street (see Figure 6, Habitat Map, Channel Crossing 2). This drainage channel contains flowing water and broadleaf cattail habitat (National Wetlands Inventory: Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland). The sewer main route then turns northwest and runs parallel to this wetland habitat for approximately 400 feet before turning northeast to continue along Prescott Road. The sewer main route crosses a dry and unvegetated drainage channel running along the east side of First Street. (see Figure 6, Habitat Map, Channel Crossing 3).

Along Prescott Road, a dry and unvegetated drainage channel parallels the south side of the road. Immediately before the sewer main reaches the True Leaf Farms processing plant it crosses a large (approximately 20 foot wide) and unnamed drainage channel with flowing water and wetland vegetation (National Wetlands Inventory: Riverine habitat northeast from Prescott Road and Freshwater Emergent Wetland habitat southeast of Prescott Road) (see Figure 6, Habitat Map, Channel Crossing 4).

Northeast of the drainage channel crossing at True Leaf Farms, the sewer main route parallels a vegetated drainage channel on the south side of Prescott Road (National Wetlands Inventory: Riverine habitat). This drainage channel with wetland habitat continues along the south side of San Justo Road and the sewer main route for approximately one mile. A row of pomegranate trees also borders the drainage channel.

The last mile of sewer main route along San Justo Road is paralleled on both sides of the road by dry, unvegetated agricultural drainage channels.

No roadside drainage channels are found on the sewer main alternate route along Lucy Brown Lane and Olympia Avenue or along the primary route along Duncan Road and Bixby Road. A small section of dry and unvegetated drainage channel is found on the north side of Freitas Road between Flint Road and Central Avenue.

Impacts to jurisdictional wetland and waterway features are considered significant adverse environmental impacts. The following mitigation measure would assure that this potentially significant impact is reduced to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

BIO-9 Prior to issuance of a grading permit within the project boundary, the City of San Juan Bautista will retain a qualified biologist to determine the extent of potential wetlands and waterways regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and CDFW. If the USACE claims jurisdiction, the City shall retain a qualified biologist to obtain a Clean Water Act Section 404 Nationwide Permit. If the impacts to the drainage features do not qualify for a Nationwide Permit, the City will proceed with the qualified biologist in obtaining an Individual Permit from the USACE. The City will then retain a qualified biologist to coordinate with the RWQCB to obtain a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification. If necessary, the City will also retain a qualified biologist to coordinate with the CDFW to obtain a Streambed Alteration Agreement.

To compensate for temporary and/or permanent impacts to Waters of the U.S. that would be impacted as a result of the proposed project, mitigation shall be provided as required by the regulatory permits. Mitigation would be provided through one of the following mechanisms:

i. A *Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan* shall be developed that will outline mitigation and monitoring obligations for temporary impacts to wetlands and other waters as a result of construction activities. The Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan would include thresholds of success, monitoring and reporting requirements, and site-specific plans to compensate for wetland losses resulting from the project. The Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan shall be submitted to the appropriate regulatory agencies for review and approval during the permit application process.

ii. To compensate for permanent impacts, the purchase and/or dedication of land to provide suitable wetland restoration or creation shall ensure a no net loss of wetland values or functions. If restoration is available and feasible, a minimum 1:1 mitigation to impact ratio would apply to projects for which mitigation is provided in advance.

d. **Wildlife Movement**. Terrestrial species must navigate a habitat landscape that meets their needs for breeding, feeding and shelter. Natural and semi-natural components of the landscape must be large enough and connected enough to meet the needs of all species that use them. Wildlife movement corridors provide connectivity between habitat areas, enhancing species richness and diversity, and usually also provide cover, water, food, and breeding sites.

The project site is located between open space, approximately 1.5 miles to the south, and the San Benito River riparian corridor, approximately 0.25 miles to the north, and could potentially have an impact on wildlife movement. However, the project site is not located within any previously defined essential connectivity areas and is also adjacent to existing developed and agricultural areas. The project site is not likely to facilitate major wildlife movement due to current active disturbance. As such, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on wildlife movement.

e. **Local Biological Resource Policies/Ordinances.**

City of San Juan Bautista. The City of San Juan Bautista General Plan has goals in place to protect natural resources and improve environmental quality while promoting growth and development. An important objective of the conservation element is the minimization of the effects of urbanization on natural resources. Policy CO 1.2.1 states that "All proposed development will strongly consider environmental

impacts" and the city will "maintain strong oversight of CEQA impact mitigation monitoring plans." Additional goals in the conservation element call for the protection of wildlife, habitat, air quality, and water resources.

City of Hollister. The City of Hollister General Plan has goals in place for dealing with natural resources and conservation. Goal NRC1 is to "Assure enhanced habitat for native plants and animals, and special protection for threatened or endangered species."

San Benito County. Measures to protect sensitive biological resources within San Benito County are identified in the *San Benito County 2035 General Plan* as follows:

Section 8 Natural and Cultural Resources Element, Goal NCR-2 is "To protect and enhance wildlife communities through a comprehensive approach that conserves, maintains, and restores important habitat areas." Additional goals in Section 8 include: coordination for habitat preservation, the establishment of a habitat conservation plan, maintenance of habitat corridors, mitigation for wetland disturbance or removal, mitigation and regeneration of oak woodland communities, pre-development biological resource assessment, mitigation funding and site protection, and management of invasive plant and wildlife species.

Mitigation measures contained in this section will mitigate impacts to biological resources to a less than significant level. With these considerations, the proposed project would not conflict with local policies and ordinances related to biological resources.

Trees. The San Benito County Code of Ordinances 19.33 restricts the removal of mature trees countywide. Protected trees include native species such as coast live oak, blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), and coast redwood. No person can conduct any tree cutting or removal without first obtaining a permit from the Director of the San Benito County Planning Department.

The City of Hollister Code of Ordinances 12.24.070 provides public utilities the authorization to root-trim, cut, prune, trim, remove, or replace any street tree in "order to maintain the usual, uninterrupted and safe providing of such public utility."

The final project design should avoid all tree removal. Where exceptions are necessary, the appropriate tree removal permit with the following mitigation will be required.

Mitigation Measure

BIO-10 An arborist evaluation of all trees and project plans will be conducted prior to construction; implementation of specific protections for preserved trees during construction will be followed; and replacement plantings for damaged or removed trees will be installed. Compliance with this mitigation measure will ensure that impacts to protected trees are avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

f. **Conservation Plans**. There are no critical habitat boundaries, habitat conservation plans, natural community conservation plans, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans applicable to the proposed project site. Preliminary habitat conservation planning had been underway for many years by San Benito County. However, outside of fee collection, this effort is not currently active. San Benito County staff has indicated that habitat conservation planning will be re-initiated by the County as part of compliance with General Plan Policy NCR-2.3.

5. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to section 15064.5? (33)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to section 15064.5? (33)	☐	☒	☐	☐
c.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries? (33)	☐	☒	☐	☐

Comments:

This section is based on the *Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed San Juan Bautista to Hollister Sanitary Sewer Forcemain* (Cultural Resources Evaluation) prepared by Archaeological Resource Management July 21, 2021 and the *Historic Property Identification Report for the Proposed San Juan Bautista to Hollister Sewer Force Main* prepared by Archaeological Management August 2021. Cultural resources reports are exempt from the California Public Records Act and therefore, are not including as appendices. A field reconnaissance and a study of the maps and records were conducted by the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System to determine if any known archaeological resources were reported in or around the subject area.

a. Archival research revealed that the recorded boundaries of three previously recorded historic resources are located in the proposed project area. All three are recordations of small historic residential/agricultural complexes. An additional eleven previously recorded historic homes are located within a one-quarter mile radius of the proposed project area. None of the structural elements of any of these recorded resources are located adjacent to or within 100 feet of the proposed project area. Therefore, it is concluded that the proposed project will have no impact on historic resources.

b, c. No previously recorded archaeological resources are located within the proposed project area or within a one-quarter mile radius of the proposed project area and no significant cultural materials or were noted within the proposed project boundaries during surface reconnaissance. However, there remains the possibility that these

resources are located within the soils underlying project site area and that trenching activities associated with the proposed project could damage or destroy these previously undiscovered resources. Implementation of the following mitigation measure would ensure impacts are less than significant:

Mitigation Measures

CUL-1 In the event that prehistoric traces (human remains, artifacts, concentrations of shell/bone/rock/ash) are encountered during excavation and/or grading of the site, all activity within a 50-foot radius of the find will be stopped, the San Juan Bautista Director of Community Development will be notified, and a qualified archaeologist will examine the find and make appropriate recommendations prior to commencement of construction. Recommendations could include collection, recordation, and analysis of any significant cultural materials. A report of findings documenting any data recovery during monitoring would be submitted to the Director of Community Development.

CUL-2 In the event that human remains are discovered during excavation and/or grading of the site, all activity within a 50-foot radius of the find will be stopped. The San Benito County Coroner will be notified and will make a determination as to whether the remains are of Native American origin. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) immediately. Once NAHC identifies the most likely descendants, the descendants will make recommendations regarding proper burial, which will be implemented in accordance with Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines.

6. ENERGY

Would the project:

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation? (1,38)	☐	☐	☒	☐
b.	Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a. The proposed project would demand energy both during its construction and operation. Construction energy demand will be primarily in the form of fuel used in construction equipment. Common construction equipment types such as excavators, backhoes, compactors and haul trucks would be employed. During operations, electricity would be used to power the three planned submersible and two planned storage pumps. These planned sources of energy demand would replace existing WWTP sources of energy demand that include pumps, aerators, filters, and UV equipment. These pumps are projected to create demand for approximately 130 megawatt hours per year of electrical energy. The existing WWTP facilities that would be replaced create demand of approximately 310 megawatt hours per year, or about 58 percent greater demand than the proposed uses (Kelly McGartland, Stantec, email communication with EMC Planning Group, August 30, 2021).

Neither the proposed project, nor the sources of energy demand it creates are unnecessary. Construction equipment fuel use would not be wasteful or inefficient as existing equipment that conforms to existing applicable regulatory standards would be used and the project is fundamental to providing a basic utility to the residents of a city. The proposed project would have a beneficial energy impact during operations relative to the existing WWTP operations.

b. The project is a short-term construction activity and does not represent a project type for which inclusion of renewable energy production is possible. Therefore, the project has no potential to conflict with a policy or plan for renewable energy. As the only source of long-term energy demand, the replacement pumps would not likely increase operational demand for electricity relative to the existing pumps. In fact, it is possible that the new pumps will be more energy efficient than the existing equipment. For these reasons, the project does not have potential to conflict with a policy or plan for energy efficiency.

7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
(1) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42? (1, 2, 8)	☐	☐	☐	☒
(2) Strong seismic ground shaking? (1, 2, 8)	☐	☐	☐	☒
(3) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction? (1, 2)	☐	☐	☐	☒
(4) Landslides? (1, 2)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil? (1, 7)	☐	☐	☒	☐
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Be located on expansive soil, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? (1, 20)	☐	☒	☐	☐

Comments:

a. 1) According to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Map, portions of the proposed force main route and existing pump station are within the San Andreas Fault Zone, an active fault identified by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. The San Juan Bautista WWTP is located approximately 1,200 feet southwest of the San Andreas fault and the force main crosses the fault at the intersection of 1st Street and D Street. However, the improvements at the San Juan Bautista WWTP would be to the existing facilities and would not cause an increase in potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic events. Additionally, construction of the proposed sewer force main and pump station improvements would be designed and constructed consistent with local and State standards which are required to adhere to state seismic design parameters identified in the California Building Code. The proposed improvements would not include structures for human use or habitation and would not directly or indirectly result in substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death from fault rupture.

2) The project site is located within a seismically active region. Although project area may experience moderate to severe ground shaking in the event of an earthquake, the proposed project would include a new underground force main and improvements to an existing WWTP. The proposed project would be designed and constructed consistent with local and State standards which are required to adhere to state seismic design parameters identified in the California Building Code and would not include construction or of structures for human habitation that could result in directly or indirectly result in substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death from strong seismic shaking.

3) Liquefaction is a phenomenon where loose, saturated, non-cohesive soils such as silts, sands, and gravels undergo a sudden loss of strength during earthquake shaking. The proposed project would include a new underground force main and improvements to an existing WWTP. The proposed project would be designed and constructed consistent with local, regional and State standards which are required to adhere to state seismic design parameters identified in the California Building Code and would not include construction or of structures for human habitation that could result in directly or indirectly result in substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death from seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction.

4) The proposed project would not include components that would contribute to landslides in the local area because the improvements are to existing facilities or would be located within existing road rights-of-way. Therefore, people and structures would not be exposed to adverse effects from landslides.

b. Construction of the proposed project would include the excavation activities for the pipeline trench during which the excavated soils would be exposed to wind and water erosion. During construction, contractors would be required to comply with federal, state, and local requirements and guidelines to minimize the potential for soil erosion, including the NPDES General Construction Permit (2009-0009-DWQ). The Construction General Permit requires development and implementation of a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) that uses storm water "Best Management Practices (BMPs)" to control runoff, erosion and sedimentation from the site both during and after construction. Following construction, surfaces would be restored to pre-construction conditions. With implementation of the standard construction BMPs, the potential for soil erosion during construction would be less than significant.

c. The proposed WWTP improvements would be to an existing facility and would not change the underlying geologic/soil features of that facility. The proposed main would be constructed according to current engineering standards and would not include any components or characteristics that would undermine the roadways stability. Therefore, the proposed project would not cause the roadways to become unstable or potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.

d. Expansive soils, also known as shrink-swell soils, refer to the potential of soil to expand when wet and contract when dry. After the new pipeline is placed within the trench, the trench would be backfilled with material that supports the long-term structural integrity of the pipe. The pipe would not be exposed to expansive soils and no impacts associated with expansive soils would be anticipated with project implementation.

e. The project would not include components that would require the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems.

f. The entire force main alignment would be placed within existing road rights-of-way (refer to Figure 2, Proposed Route) where soils were disturbed during construction of the roads. The likelihood of the existence of unique paleontological resources or unique geologic features is low. However, according to the San Benito County General Plan EIR paleontological resources, including a range of plant and animal fossil remains, have been encountered at many locations, including the San Benito River Valley in which the proposed force main route is located. Therefore, the possibility of the discovery of unanticipated paleontological resources remains ground disturbance activities. Implementation of the following mitigation measure would ensure impacts are less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

GEO-1 If paleontological resources (i.e., fossil remains) are discovered during excavation activities, the contractor will notify the City and cease excavation within 100 feet of the find until a qualified paleontological professional can provide an evaluation of the site. The qualified paleontological professional will evaluate the significance of the find and recommend appropriate measures for the disposition of the site (e.g., fossil recovery, curation, data recovery, and/or monitoring). Construction activities may continue on other parts of the construction site while evaluation and treatment of the paleontological resource takes place.

8. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? (1, 2, 38)	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a. The proposed project would generate GHG emissions during the construction process and during operations. Construction GHG emissions will be generated primarily by construction equipment, and by haul truck and employee travel and to and from the active work site. Common construction equipment types such as excavators, backhoes, compactors and haul trucks would be used. Minor volumes of soil may be exported via smaller-volume haul trucks. Workers are assumed to travel to the site form an average distance of about 20 miles. During operations, electricity would be used to power the three planned submersible and two planned storage pumps. These planned sources of energy demand would replace existing WWTP sources of energy demand that include pumps, aerators, filters, and UV equipment.

The Road Construction Emissions Model (RoadMod), was used to quantify construction GHG emissions. The model results can be found in Appendix C RoadMod is commonly used to model criteria and GHG emissions from linear types of projects, of which pipelines are one type. Variables such as construction duration, project length, total project area and acreage of disturbance (in acres), haul truck trip numbers and trip lengths, worker number and trip lengths, and construction equipment types and number are loaded into the model to produce results. The model projects that construction activities would generate approximately 371 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO_2e) over the 10-month construction period.

The air district has not published thresholds of significance for construction or operational GHG emissions for land development projects. It is common practice to defer to GHG threshold guidance provided by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) for evaluating GHG impacts. BAAQMD's most recent quantified GHG emissions threshold guidance is provided in its *California Environmental Quality*

Act Air Quality Guidelines (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2017). BAAQMD does not provide a threshold of significance for construction GHG emission in that guidance. Rather, it concludes that construction best management practices should be incorporated into construction projects to reduce both their criteria air pollutant and GHG emissions. To ensure that feasible construction management practices are considered and implemented, mitigation measure GHG-1 shall be implemented as part of the construction process.

Mitigation Measure

GHG-1 To reduce construction GHG emissions, the City will include the following language on all construction documents requiring all contractors to implement the following construction best management practices where feasible:

a. Diesel-powered, off-road construction equipment shall meet Tier 4 emissions standards, or in the alternative, Tier 2 or 3 engines may be used provided they include particular matter emissions control;

b. Use alternative fuel equipment;

c. Minimize construction equipment idling time to no more than five minutes;

d. Use grid electric power to reduce the use of fuel-powered construction equipment;

e. Power portable equipment with electricity or batteries; and

f. Implement waste, disposal, and recycling strategies in accordance with Sections 4.408 and 5.408 of the 2016 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code).

Operational GHG emissions would be generated by demand for electricity to power the planned submersible and storage pumps. These pumps are projected to create demand for approximately 131.2 megawatt hours per year of electrical energy. The existing WWTP facilities that would be replaced create demand of approximately 310 megawatt hours per year, or about 58 percent greater demand than the proposed uses (Kelly McGartland, Stantec, email communication with EMC Planning Group, August 30, 2021). GHGs are produced by burning fossil fuels to generate electrical energy. Therefore, the proposed project would result in reduced GHG emissions during operations relative to the existing WWTP sources of electricity demand.

Given that the projected construction GHG emissions volume is small and would be reduced with implementation of construction best management practices as required in mitigation measure GHG-1, and that GHG emissions from electricity demand during operations would be reduced relative to existing WWTP conditions, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact from generating GHG emissions.

b. The proposed project is solely a short-term construction activity. There is no applicable plan for reducing GHG emissions that includes thresholds of significance for construction emissions. Therefore, the project does not conflict with a GHG reduction plan regarding construction emissions. The project would have a beneficial GHG effect during operations, so would not conflict with a GHG reduction plan.

9. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? (1, 7)	☐	☐	☒	☐
b.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? (1, 7, 14)	☐	☐	☒	☐
c.	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? (1, 7, 14)	☐	☐	☒	☐
d.	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? (1, 10, 11)	☐	☐	☐	☒
e.	For a project located within an airport land-use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or a public-use airport, result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area? (1, 14)	☐	☐	☐	☒
f.	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? (1, 6)	☐	☐	☐	☒
g.	Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a. The proposed project consists of improvements to an existing WWTP and a new force main and would not result in permanent development that would involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The transport, use, and storage of

hazardous materials during construction maintenance activities would be conducted in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations including best management practices as required by the SWPPP. Therefore, the proposed project would not create a substantial hazard to the public through the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials or through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Impacts would be less than significant.

b. As discussed under item "a" any handling, transporting, use, or disposal of hazardous or hazardous materials would be required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local agencies and regulations. Both short-term construction and long-term operation of the project would be required to adhere to the policies and programs set forth by applicable regulatory agencies.

c. The proposed route is located just within 0.25 miles of an existing school, Olympia School along Duncan Road. As discussed under items "a" and "b" the project would not routinely transport, use, or dispose of hazardous materials and any use and handling of hazardous materials during construction and maintenance activities would occur in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and requirements. Therefore, operation of the project does not present a reasonably foreseeable release of hazardous materials in the vicinity of a school.

d. Government Code Section 65962.5 requires that the Department of Toxic Substances Control compile and regularly update a list of hazardous waste facilities and sites. A search of Envirostor and Geotracker revealed that the proposed improvements are not located on a site included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5. Neither a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) nor a Transaction Screen Questionnaire (TSQ) were prepared for the project within the past six months.

e. The proposed project is not located within an airport land-use plan or within two miles of a public airport or a public-use airport and would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area.

f. The project route does not serve as an emergency evacuation route and does not interfere with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan.

g. The project includes improvements to an existing WWTP and an underground force main and would not expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.

10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality? (1, 7, 9, 16)	☐	☐	☒	☐
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin? (1, 7)	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
(1) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; (1, 7)	☐	☐	☒	☐
(2) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site; (1, 7)	☐	☐	☐	☒
(3) Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or (1, 7)	☐	☐	☐	☒
(4) Impede or redirect flood flows? (1, 7)	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation? (17)	☐	☐	☒	☐
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan? (1, 7, 9, 16)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a. A short-term increase of sediment discharge may occur during construction that could affect surface water quality. However, underground facilities (Linear Underground Projects) including any conveyance or pipeline affecting more than one acre are subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit (Order 2009-0009-DWQ). Under the Construction General Permit, the Contractor will be required to develop and implement a SWPPP that contains Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control sediment and other construction-related pollutants in storm water discharges from the construction site.

   The San Juan Bautista WWTP operates under Order No. R3-2009-0019. NPDES permit No. CA0047902. The City of San Juan Bautista has been in violation of several effluent limits for several years and currently remains in violation. According to *the San Juan Bautista Wastewater Master Plan,* based on conversations with the Regional Board and the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin*, the salinity limits are expected to decrease in the next permit renewal cycle and is assumed to be similar to limits enforced in the City of Hollister's WWTP NPDES permit. Additionally, on April 20, 2021, San Juan Bautista adopted Ordinance 2021-01, banning the use of domestic brine producing water softeners to reduce salinity in wastewater. Additional off-site effluent control measures with local industrial users would be required if necessary, to further reduce salinity before the wastewater is pumped to Hollister. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, the proposed project would serve to bring the City into compliance with NPDES standards by 2023. The proposed project would not substantially degrade water quality during construction and would improve water quality during project operation. Therefore, the proposed project would not cause a violation in water standards or wastewater discharge requirements.

b. The proposed project would not require the use of groundwater resources and would have no effect on groundwater supplies. Temporary dewatering activities may be necessary if perched groundwater is encountered during trenching activities. However, the dewatering activities would not be expected to affect long-term groundwater supplies. The wastewater pipeline would be installed within existing road rights-of-way, where it would have no effect on groundwater recharge and the WWTP improvements would be the refurbishing of existing facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact.

c. 1) The operation of a new sewer main and improvements to an existing WWTP, will not modify the existing drainage pattern on the improvement sites. A short-term increase of sediment discharge may occur during construction, earthmoving and

trenching activities that would remove some soil cover, disturb soil particles, and alter site drainage patterns, creating conditions conducive to wind and water erosion. As previously discussed, Linear Underground Projects including any conveyance or pipeline affecting more than one acre are subject to the NPDESs General Construction Permit. Prior to the commencement of any clearing, grading, or excavation, the project will comply General Permit as applicable including preparation and implementation of a SWPPP. The project will incorporate BMPs to control the discharge of storm water pollutants including sediments associated with construction activities and would substantially reduce offsite sediment transport and associated water quality degradation. With the implementation of these measures, this impact would be less than significant.

2) Implementation of the proposed project would not physically alter the roadways adjacent to where the wastewater main would be installed. Additionally, the improvements to the WWTP would include the repurposing of existing facilities would not increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite. There would be no impact.

3) Implementation of the proposed project include refurbishing an existing WWTP facility and a new underground force main. The project would not physically alter the roadways adjacent to where the wastewater pipeline would be installed. Therefore, the proposed project would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. There would be no impact.

4) Implementation of the proposed project would not physically alter the roadways adjacent to where the wastewater main would be installed. Therefore, the proposed project would not impede or redirect flood flows. There would be no impact.

d. The proposed improvements are not within a seiche or tsunami risk area. A portion of the proposed route (along Prescot Road and San Justo Road) is within the FEMA 100-year Flood Zone A. Implementation of required Construction Best Management Practices to control erosion and sediment in storm water discharges from active construction areas would ensure the risk of release of pollutants during a flood event would be less than significant.

e. As discussed in item "a" consistent with the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin* the proposed project would serve to bring the City into compliance with NPDES standards by 2023 and would not substantially degrade water quality during construction or during project operation. Additionally, the proposed project would not use groundwater. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

11. LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Physically divide an established community? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Cause any significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a. The proposed project includes improvements to an existing WWTP facility and an underground force main. The project would not impact any residences or result in the physical division of an established community.

b. The proposed project would be constructed within an existing WWTP facility and existing roadway right-of-way. The proposed force main would result in temporary construction impacts but would be entirely underground following construction. It would have no adverse effect on applicable land use plans, policies or regulations. The project would not cause a significant environmental impact due to conflicts with any land use plan, policies, or regulations adopted by the City of San Juan Bautista, City of Hollister, or the County of San Benito for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects.

12. MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Result in loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated in a local general plan, specific plan, or other land-use plan? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a, b. The proposed project would include the repurposing of an existing WWTP and construction of a new force main within existing road rights-of-way and would not result in the loss of known mineral resources of value to the region or residents of the state or result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site. No adverse effects on mineral resources would occur.

13. NOISE

Would the project result in:

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or in applicable standards of other agencies? (1, 18)	☐	☒	☐	☐
b.	Generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground borne noise levels? (1, 18)	☐	☒	☐	☐
c.	For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land-use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public-use airport, expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? (1, 14)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

The project area is primarily characterized as agricultural in nature with some commercial and residential uses within proximity to the proposed route. The noise environment of the project area is defined primarily by motor vehicles (e.g., automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles) utilizing the roadways. Noise-sensitive land uses, or sensitive receptors, are generally defined as locations where people reside or locations where the presence of unwanted sound could adversely affect the use of the land. Noise-sensitive land uses typically include residences, hospitals, schools, libraries, and certain types of recreational uses.

a. Construction equipment generates noise levels in the range of 83 to 96 dBA at a 25-foot distance from the source and in the range of 71 to 84 dBA at a 100 feet distance from the source. Although construction noise is considered a temporary noise impact and is generally not significant in terms of long-term noise exposure, it has a potential for disturbing nearby residences when equipment is operating in their vicinity. The nearest residences are located approximately 30 linear feet from the construction site along Duncan Road. Sound from a localized source (i.e., point source) spreads uniformly outward with sound levels attenuating at a rate of six dB for each doubling of distance from a point/stationary source. Therefore, temporary

noise levels could be upwards of 84 dB at the nearest residence. Implementation of the following mitigation measure would ensure construction impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

N-1 During all project construction activities, the following mitigation measures will be incorporated into construction documents and shall be implemented by the contractors:

- All construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with intake and exhaust mufflers that are in good condition and recommended by the vehicle manufacturer.
- Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines shall be strictly prohibited.
- Wheeled earth moving equipment shall be used rather than track equipment.
- A detailed construction plan shall be prepared and submitted with the grading and improvement plans identifying the schedule for major noise-generating construction activities. The construction plan shall identify a procedure for coordination with adjacent residential land uses so that construction activities can be scheduled to minimize noise disturbance.
- A noise disturbance coordinator shall be designated to handle complaints and the site shall be posted with a phone number and email address so that the nearby residents have a contact person in case of a noise problem.
- Vehicle routes clean and smooth both on site and off site to minimize noise and vibration from vehicles rolling over rough surfaces.
- Nail guns shall be used where possible as they are less noisy than manual hammering.
- Stationary equipment, such as compressor and generators shall be housed in acoustical enclosures and placed as far from sensitive receptors as feasible.
- Utilize "quiet" air compressors and other stationary noise sources where technology exists.

- Control noise from construction workers' radios to a point where they are not audible at existing residences bordering the project site.
- Restrict noise-generating activities at the construction site or in areas adjacent to the construction site to the hours of 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM Monday through Friday and 8:00 AM and 6:00 PM on Saturday. Construction-related noise-generating activities shall be prohibited on Sundays.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce construction-related noise levels during the day, and would prohibit construction activities during the more noise-sensitive nighttime hours. In addition, requirements for equipment condition and usage will minimize noise created by faulty or poorly maintained engine, drive-train and other components or excessive usage.

b. Vibration levels generated during project construction activities may at times be perceptible at neighboring land uses, but due to the type of proposed project and distance of adjacent residences, vibration levels would not be expected to cause cosmetic or structural damage to buildings. Additionally, implementation of mitigation measure N-1 limits construction hours and requires a detailed construction plan be prepared that identifies a procedure for coordination with adjacent residential land uses so that construction activities can be scheduled to minimize disturbance. The proposed project would not result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground borne noise levels.

c. The proposed project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land-use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public-use airport.

14. POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? (1, 5)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a. The proposed project includes the repurposing of an existing WWTP influent pump station and construction of a new force main; it would not generate population growth directly or indirectly. According to the 2020 Wastewater Master Plan, which recommended the proposed improvements, these capacity improvements are necessary to service the needs of existing users and for servicing the future growth of the City. The sewer flow projections analyzed in the wastewater master plan to analyze ultimate build-out of the City's Planning Boundary were based on land uses from the City of San Juan Bautista 2035 General Plan and other planning documents from the City, as well as review and comments from City staff. Consumption data for the various land uses were extracted from City billing information and historical wastewater treatment plant flows (WWTP) were used to project future wastewater flows. These flows were used in sizing the future infrastructure facilities, including collection mains and lift stations. Flows were also used for allocating and reserving capacities in the existing or proposed facilities. Therefore, the proposed improvements are necessary to accommodate already anticipated future growth of San Juan Bautista and were sized to meet such growth, the project itself does not generate population growth.

b. The proposed project includes the repurposing of an existing WWTP influent pump station and construction of a new force main; it would not displace people or housing.

15. PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of or need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Fire protection? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Police protection? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Schools? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Parks? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
e. Other public facilities? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a-e. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the development of new housing, businesses, or other development that would increase demand for fire or police protection or new schools, parks, or other public facilities. Therefore, there would be no physical impacts associated with the provision of or need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives.

16. RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a, b. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the development of new housing, businesses, or other development that would increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities and would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact.

17. TRANSPORTATION

Would the project:

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities? (1, 2, 3)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
c.	Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
d.	Result in inadequate emergency access? (1, 6)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a. Project implementation may require temporary partial lane closures within the force main route and increased traffic trips associated with construction including equipment and materials hauling to and from the pipeline alignment, construction worker transportation to and from the site, and the hauling of equipment and materials within the project area. Upon completion of construction, the disturbed areas would be restored to existing conditions. Due to the small construction footprint and continued roadway access the proposed project would not conflict within any plans or ordinances addressing the circulation system.

b. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) applies to land use and transportation projects that would be expected to increase vehicle miles driven during their operations. A vehicle miles traveled analysis was not necessary because the proposed project would not result in long-term effects on traffic flow, circulation, or traffic congestion. The proposed project would not conflict or be inconsistent with the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b).

c. The project does not include any components that would alter the geometric design features of the roadways along the proposed force main route as improvements would be underground. Therefore, there would be no impact.

d. During trench excavation and pipeline placement, daytime road delays would occur along the proposed force main route that would require restricting vehicle traffic to one lane within the construction area. However, the project site does not contain any emergency facilities and does not serve as an emergency evacuation route. The proposed project would not interfere with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan.

18. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
(1) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources code section 5020.1(k), or (33)	☐	☒	☐	☐
(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. (33)	☐	☒	☐	☐

Comments:

a. The City of San Juan Bautista sent out letters offering consultation to tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area on June 18th 2021. As of September 1st, the City had not received any requests for consultation. While there is always the potential for unknown tribal cultural resources or human remains to be present in the project area, impacts would be less than significant with implementation of the mitigation measures related to discovery of archaeological resources or human remains (refer to Section 5.0, Cultural Resources).

19. UTILITIES AND SERVICES SYSTEMS

Would the project:

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a.	Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects? (1, 5, 9)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒
c.	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? (5, 9)	☐	☐	☐	☒
d.	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? (1)	☐	☐	☒	☐
e.	Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste? (1)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a. The proposed project includes a new wastewater force main and the repurposing of an existing pump station, new storage and sump pump, and expanded electrical system and would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities that would cause significant environmental impacts.

b. The proposed project may require the use of water for construction purposes but would have no effect on long-term water supplies following implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, there would be no impact.

c. According to the memorandum of understanding between San Juan Bautista and Hollister, Hollister's wastewater treatment plant was designed to serve the greater Hollister urban area, and it has now, and for the foreseeable future, the capacity to treat the wastewater generated from San Juan Bautista. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

d, e. Project construction would not be expected to generate significant volumes of solid waste. Solid waste produced will include aerators, baffles, filter, UV, pumps, valves, piping and other existing equipment on SJB WWTP site that will be demolished and excess native soil and pavement from trench excavation not used for backfill. The removal and disposal of solid was will be carried out by the contractor, who will salvage some equipment, take concrete materials to a recycling facility, and the rest to the John Smith landfill. Any excess earth from excavations will be balanced with the site work and retained on site or placed where the filter pads where to build up that low area and prevent a catchment area from forming. Negligible volumes of debris would be generated during project construction. Because the materials disposed of at John Smith landfill would be negligible, the proposed project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards or in excess of the landfill's remaining capacity and would not otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Therefore, there would be no impact.

20. WILDFIRE

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? (9)	☐	☐	☐	☒
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of wildfire? (9)	☐	☐	☐	☒
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment? (9)	☐	☐	☐	☒
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes? (9)	☐	☐	☐	☒

Comments:

a-d. The proposed improvements are not located on or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones.

21. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Measures Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment; substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species; or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? (2, 12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 32, 33)	☐	☒	☐	☐
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects) (1, 2, 12, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 32)	☐	☒	☐	☐
c. Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? (1, 10, 11, 14, 18)	☐	☒	☐	☐

Comments:

a. **Biological Resources**. Based on the information and analysis provided in this initial study, implementation of the proposed project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment and would not substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plants or animals. However, potentially significant biological resources were identified in this initial study. With implementation of mitigation measures BIO-1 through BIO-10, the proposed project's impacts would be less than significant.

Cultural Resources. Based on the information and analysis provided in this initial study, implementation of the proposed project would not or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. The cultural resources evaluation prepared for the project site determined that while there are historic resources within the project area, all are over 100 feet from the site and would not be impacted by development.

b. Under Section 15065(a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, a lead agency shall find that a project may have a significant effect on the environment where there is substantial evidence that the project has potential environmental effects "that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable." As defined in Section 15065(a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, cumulatively considerable means "that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects."

   The proposed development would result in temporary air quality, biological, greenhouse gas, and noise impacts during construction and would have the potential to impact cultural and paleontological resources during construction. With the implementation of the identified standard permit conditions, BMPs, and mitigation measures construction impacts would be mitigated to a less than significant level. Because the nature of the identified impacts is temporary and would be mitigated, the proposed project would not have a cumulatively considerable impact.

c. Consistent with Section 15065(a)(4) of the CEQA Guidelines, a lead agency shall find that a project may have a significant effect on the environment where there is substantial evidence that the project has the potential to cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

   Under this standard, a change to the physical environment that might otherwise be minor must be treated as significant if people would be significantly affected. This factor relates to adverse changes to the environment of human beings generally, and not to effects on particular individuals. While changes to the environment that could indirectly affect human beings would be represented by all of the designated CEQA issue areas, those that could directly affect human beings include construction air quality, hazards and hazardous materials and noise. The proposed project would adhere to standard conditions and mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

As discussed in Section 4, Air Quality, implementation of mitigation measures AQ-1 and AQ-2 would reduce potential air quality impacts to a less than significant level. No other direct or indirect adverse effects on human beings have been identified. As discussed in Section 9, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, any handling, transporting, use, or disposal of hazardous or hazardous materials would be required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local agencies and regulations. Further, the proposed improvements are not located on a site included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5. As discussed in Section 13, Noise, implementation of mitigation measure N-1 would ensure construction impacts would be less than significant.

E. Compliance with Federal Laws and Regulations

This section summarizes the federal environmental laws and regulations that apply to the project and describes the project's compliance with those laws and regulations. The federal regulations addressed in this section are based on guidance from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for CEQA-Plus environmental review related to State Revolving Fund loans.

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

Passed and signed into law in 1974, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) amended and expanded the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960. The AHPA provides for the preservation of historical and archeological data that might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of (1) flooding, the building of access roads, the erection of workmen's communities, the relocation of railroads and highways, and other alterations of the terrain caused by the construction of a dam by any agency of the United States, or by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency or (2) any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any federal construction project or federally licensed activity or program.

According to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, if a project will affect historic properties that have archeological value, the AHPA may impose additional requirements on an agency. As discussed in Section 5, "Cultural Resources," and below under National Historic Preservation Act, the archival research revealed that the recorded boundaries of three previously recorded historic resources are located adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects and eleven previously recorded historic resources are located within a one-quarter mile radius of the APE. No sites or structures within the APE appear to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Therefore, there are no historic properties within the project area that have archaeological or historic value and the AHPA does not apply.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The bald eagle will continue to be protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Act) even though it has been delisted under the Endangered Species Act. This law, originally passed in 1940, provides for the protection of the bald eagle and the golden eagle (as amended in 1962) by prohibiting the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, or egg, unless allowed by permit (16 U.S.C. 668(a); 50 CFR 22). "Take" includes pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or

disturb (16 U.S.C. 668c; 50 CFR 22.3). The 1972 amendments increased civil penalties for violating provisions of the Act to a maximum fine of $5,000 or one year imprisonment with $10,000 or not more than two years in prison for a second conviction. Felony convictions carry a maximum fine of $250,000 or two years of imprisonment. The fine doubles for an organization. Rewards are provided for information leading to arrest and conviction for violation of the Act.

As discussed in Section 6.0, Biological Resources, habitat for protected nesting birds and raptors was identified and a mitigation measure requiring preconstruction nesting bird surveys is included. No bald or golden eagles were observed during the survey and no habitat was identified within the project boundaries. If these birds were to move into the project vicinity, surveys for nesting birds and raptors would identify and provide protection to nests. No further mitigation is required.

CLEAN AIR ACT

Regulatory Background

The proposed project area is located in the North Central Coast Air Basin (hereinafter "air basin"). Air quality within the air basin is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources board (CARB) at the federal and state levels, respectively, and locally by Monterey Bay Air Resources District (hereinafter "air district"). At the federal level, EPA implements the national air quality programs. EPA's air quality mandates are drawn primarily from the federal Clean Air Act (CAA), enacted in 1970. The most recent major amendments were made by Congress in 1990. The CAA requires EPA to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). EPA has established primary and secondary NAAQS for the following criteria air pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), particulate matter (i.e., respirable particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns [PM_{10}] and fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns [$PM_{2.5}$]), and lead. The CAA also requires each state to prepare an air quality control plan referred to as a State Implementation Plan (SIP).

The SIPs are a compilation of new and previously submitted plans, programs (such as monitoring, modeling, permitting, etc.), air district rules, state regulations, and federal controls. California grants air districts explicit statutory authority to adopt indirect source regulations and transportation control measures to reduce air pollutant emissions. Local air districts prepare SIP elements and submit them to CARB for review and approval. CARB forwards SIP revisions to the EPA for approval and publication in the Federal Register.

The CAA Amendments added requirements for states with nonattainment areas to revise their SIPs to incorporate additional control measures to reduce air pollution. Each state's SIP is modified periodically to reflect the latest emissions inventories, planning documents, and rules and regulations of the air basins as reported by their jurisdictional agencies. EPA reviews all state SIPs to check for consistency with the mandates of the CAA and its amendments and to determine whether implementing them will achieve air quality goals. If EPA determines a SIP to be inadequate, a Federal Implementation Plan that imposes additional control measures may be prepared for nonattainment areas. If the state fails to submit an approvable SIP or to implement the plan within the mandated time frame, sanctions may be applied to transportation funding and stationary air pollution sources in the air basins.

On November 30, 1993, EPA promulgated the general conformity regulations, which were established to ensure that federal actions do not cause or contribute to new violations of the NAAQS, do not worsen existing violations of the NAAQS, and do not delay attainment of the NAAQS. These regulations apply to a proposed federal action, except actions covered by federal transportation conformity, in an area designated as a nonattainment or maintenance area with respect to the NAAQS if the total direct and indirect emissions of the relevant criteria pollutant and precursor emissions caused by the proposed action would be equal to or exceed specified de minimis amounts. If these criteria are met, a determination of conformity would be required of the federal agency overseeing the project.

EPA designates each county (or portions of counties) within California as attainment, maintenance, or nonattainment based on the area's ability to maintain ambient air concentrations below the applicable NAAQS. Areas are designated as attainment if ambient air concentrations of a criteria pollutant or precursor are below the NAAQS. Areas are designated as nonattainment if ambient air concentrations exceed the NAAQS. Areas previously designated as nonattainment that subsequently demonstrated compliance with the NAAQS are designated as maintenance areas.

As reported previously in Section 3, the air basin is in attainment for all NAAQS. subsequently an official general conformity analysis pursuant to the CAA is not required. Further, the proposed project would not result in any emissions that would cause or contribute to new violations of the NAAQS, worsen existing violations of the NAAQS, and delay attainment of the NAAQS. As discussed previously in Section 3, with mitigation, the proposed project would not exceed state standards for criteria pollutant emissions, which are more stringent than the NAAQS. No additional mitigation is required. Therefore, the proposed project's emissions would not exceed any NAAQS and would not result in significant environmental effects.

Coastal Barriers Resources Act

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (PL 97-348) designated various undeveloped coastal barrier islands, depicted by specific maps, for inclusion in the Coastal Barrier Resources System (System). Areas so designated were made ineligible for direct or indirect federal financial assistance that might support development, including flood insurance, except for emergency life-saving activities. Exceptions for certain activities, such as fish and wildlife research, are provided, and National Wildlife Refuges and other, otherwise protected areas are excluded from the System. The System includes relatively undeveloped coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, as well as the Great Lakes and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The project area and surrounding lands are not located within the System. Therefore, compliance with this Act is not applicable.

Coastal Zone Management Act

The Coastal Zone Management Act (PL 92-583), administered by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service's (NOAA Fisheries) Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, provides for management of the nation's coastal resources, including the Great Lakes, and balances economic development with environmental conservation.

The Act outlines two national programs, the National Coastal Zone Management Program and the National Estuarine Research Reserve System. The 34 coastal programs aim to balance competing land and water issues in the coastal zone, while estuarine reserves serve as field laboratories to provide a greater understanding of estuaries and how humans impact them. The Act's overall program objectives remain balanced to "preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance the resources of the nation's coastal zone."

The project area and surrounding lands are not located within California's coastal zone, which generally extends 1,000 yards inland from the mean high tide line; therefore, compliance with this Act is not applicable.

Endangered Species Act

Pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) (PL 93-205), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and NOAA Fisheries have regulatory authority over federally listed species. Under ESA, a permit to "take" a listed species is required for any federal action that may harm an individual of that species. Take is defined under ESA Section 9 as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." Under federal regulation, take is further defined to include habitat

modification or degradation where it would be expected to result in death or injury to listed wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. ESA Section 7 outlines procedures for federal interagency cooperation to conserve federally listed species and designated critical habitat. Section 7(a)(2) requires federal agencies to consult with USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries to ensure that they are not undertaking, funding, permitting, or authorizing actions likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species.

As discussed in Section 6.0, Biological Resources, habitat for state and federally listed special-status species has been identified and preliminary consultation with USFWS has been initiated. Incidental take authorization will be obtained for this project. Consultation with NOAA Fisheries will not be needed.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Executive Order (EO) 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations" (59 Federal Register 7629 (1994]), directs federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse health or environmental effects of their actions on minority and low-income populations, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. The EO also directs each federal agency to develop a strategy for implementing environmental justice. EO 12898 is also intended to promote nondiscrimination in federal programs that affect human health and the environment, as well as provide minority and low-income communities access to public information and public participation.

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has oversight of the federal government's compliance with EO 12898. To facilitate compliance, CEQ prepared and issued, in consultation with EPA, Environmental Justice Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (CEQ 1997). According to the CEQ's Environmental Justice Guidance, the first step in conducting an environmental justice analysis is to define minority and low-income populations. Based on these guidelines, a minority population is present in a project area if either (a) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent or (b) the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population. By the same rule, a low-income population exists if the project area consists of 50 percent or more people living below the poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, or is significantly greater than the poverty percentage of the general population.

The second step of an environmental justice analysis requires a finding of a high or adverse effect. The CEQ guidance indicates that when determining whether the effects are high and adverse, agencies are to consider whether the risks or rates of impact "are significant (as employed by NEPA) or above generally accepted norms." The final step requires a finding that the effect on the minority or low-income population be disproportionately high and adverse. The CEQ offers a non-quantitative definition stating that an effect is disproportionate if it appreciably exceeds the risk or rate to the general population.

The following population characteristics are considered in this analysis:

- race and ethnicity per the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, and
- median and per capita income as it relates to the federal poverty threshold.

To make a finding that disproportionately high and adverse effects would likely fall on a minority or low-income population, three conditions must be met simultaneously: (1) there must be a minority or low-income population in the affected area, (2) a high and adverse effect must exist, and (3) the effect must be disproportionately high and adverse on the minority or low-income population.

For purposes of this analysis, information on demographics and income and poverty status was obtained for the City of San Juan Bautista, City of Hollister, and San Benito County. The data is estimated for 2015-2019 by the U.S. Census Bureau, which, for purposes of this analysis, is considered "existing conditions."

Demographics

Table 2, Demographics Data, presents the demographics from the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for the City of San Juan Bautista, City of Hollister, and San Benito County. The majority of the force main route is within unincorporated San Benito County. It is estimated that approximately 86 percent of the population in the San Benito County identified themselves as white; approximately two percent identified themselves as black; three percent identified themselves as American Indian/Alaska Native; and four percent identified themselves as Asian. Approximately 60 percent of the County's population identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino (U.S. Census Bureau 2019).

Table 2 Demographics Data

	City of San Juan Bautista		City of Hollister		San Benito County	
	Number	Percent of Total Population	Number	Percent of Total Population	Number	Percent of Total Population
Total Population	2,019	100.0%	38,687	100%	60,376	100.0%
Race						
White	1,565	77.5%	30,990	80.1%	52,054	86.2%
Black of African American	4	0.2 %	296	0.8 %	937	1.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0%	372	1%	1,668	2.8%
Asian	86	4.3%	885	2.3%	2,731	4.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	13	0.6%	26	0.1%	381	0.6 %
Other Race Not Identified Above	143	7.1%	3,925	10.1%	6,098	10.1%
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race						
Hispanic or Latino	1,174	58.1%	26,815	69.3%	36,089	59.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	845	41.9%	11,872	25.4%	24,295	40.2%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau 2019

Income and Poverty Status

Table 3, Income and Poverty Status, presents household income, per capita income, and poverty status for the City of San Juan Bautista, City of Hollister, and San Benito County per the 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. The percent of individuals living below the poverty level ranged from 6.9 percent in San Juan Bautista, 9.8 percent in Hollister, and 10.4 percent in San Benito County compared to 11.8 percent in California (U.S. Census Bureau 2019).

Table 3 Income and Poverty Status

	City of San Juan Bautista		City of Hollister		San Benito County	
	Number	Percent of Total Population	Number	Percent of Total Population	Number	Percent of Total Population
Households	688	--	10.995	--	18,135	--
Median Household Income	$79,537	--	$80,629	--	$86,958	—
Per Capita Income	$32,218	--	27,629	--	$33,174	—
Poverty Status-Individuals	--	6.9 %	--	9.8%	—	10.4%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau 2019

Impact Evaluation

(1) Is there a Minority or Low-Income Population in the Affected Area?

According to the EPA, either the county or state percentages can be used when the scope of the "general population." A definition of "meaningfully greater" is not given by the CEQ or EPA, although the EPA notes that any affected area that has a percentage of minorities that is above the State's percentage is potentially a minority community and any affected area with a minority percentage at least double that of the state is definitely a minority community under Executive Order 12898.

As described above, in the 2015-2019 American Community Survey, approximately 60 percent of the population in San Benito County identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, which above the state's average (approximately 39 percent) (U.S. Census Bureau 2019).

Approximately 10.4 percent of individuals in the County were below the poverty level, which was below the state average (approximately 11.8 percent of individuals). Therefore, for purposes of this analysis, a disproportionately high low-income population is not present in the project area or the area served by the project.

(2) Is there a High and Adverse Effect? and (3) Is the Effect Disproportionately High and Adverse on the Minority Population?

Refurbishment of the WWTP and construction of the new force main would improve the reliability and operating efficiency of the wastewater system and would eliminate EPA violations and water quality impacts to the area. Therefore, the proposed project would have a beneficial overall impact for both minority and non-minority populations.

Temporary construction impacts associated with the project would occur at the existing WWTP and along roadways in the project area. Nearby residences could be subject to construction-related impacts, including increased air pollutants, noise and traffic. However, these impacts would be short-term, and construction would take place when most residents may not be home (i.e., during working and school hours). In addition, the operation of the improvements would not affect residences in the surrounding neighborhood. Therefore, construction and operation of the project would not have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on the minority population.

FARMLAND PROTECTION POLICY ACT

The purpose of the federal Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981 (Public Law 97-98) is to minimize federal contributions to the conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses by ensuring that federal programs are administered in a manner compatible with state government, local government, and private programs designed to protect farmland. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is the agency primarily responsible for implementing the FPPA.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Regulations (7 CFR Part 658) implementing the FPPA requires federal agencies to conduct a farmland conversion impact rating (using USDA Form AD-1006) when a project may convert farmlands to non-agricultural uses. This impact rating should be done when the impacts of a project will affect farmlands in the following categories:

- prime farmland - the highest quality land for food and fiber production having the best chemical and physical characteristics for producing;
- unique farmland - land capable of yielding high value crops such as citrus fruits, olives; and
- farmlands designated as important by state and local governments, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Neither the Act nor the regulations apply if:

- the project site does not contain farmland in categories identified above.
- the project is on prime farmland that is already "committed" to urban development or water storage (applies to prime farmland only – refer to 7 CFR 658.2(a)).
- projects were beyond the planning stage prior to August 6, 1984.
- projects involve grants, loans, or mortgage insurance for purchase or rehabilitation of existing structures.

As discussed in Section 2, "Agricultural Resources," of this Initial Study, the project includes improvements to an existing WWTP facility and a force main that would be located within existing road right-of ways and would not impact prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland designated as important by state and local governments.

Consultation with NRCS (including submittal of the Farmland Conservation Impact Rating form) does not apply to project sites that do not contain farmland in categories identified above, and therefore, is not required for the project.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

Projects that may impact a stream or other water body by impounding, diverting, deepening a channel, or otherwise controlling or modifying flow for any purpose (including navigation and drainage) will require consultation with the USFWS and CDFW. The FWCA is not applicable to those projects in which the maximum surface area impoundment of water is less than ten (10) acres, or to activities for or in connection with programs primarily for land management and use carried out by federal agencies with respect to federal lands under their jurisdiction.

As discussed in Section 6.0, Biological Resources, habitat for state and federally listed special-status species has been identified and preliminary consultation with USFWS and CDFW has been initiated. Incidental take authorization will be obtained for this project. The proposed project will not impound water greater than ten (10) acres, or include activities for or in connection with programs primarily for land management and use carried out by federal agencies with respect to federal lands under their jurisdiction. The FWCA is therefore not applicable to this project.

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (16 USC 2901 et seq.) encourages federal agencies to conserve and promote conservation of non-game fish and wildlife species and their habitats. In addition, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act (16 USC 661 et seq.) requires federal agencies undertaking projects affecting water resources to consult with the USFWS and the state agency responsible for fish and wildlife resources whenever the waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized to be impounded, diverted, the channel deepened, or the stream or other body of water will otherwise be controlled or modified for any purpose whatsoever, including navigation and drainages. The 1988 amendment (Public Law 100-653, Title VIII) to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act requires the Secretary of the Interior, through the USFWS, to "identify species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act of 1973."

As discussed in Section 6.0, Biological Resources, impacts to potentially jurisdictional wetlands and waters of the U.S. have been identified and permits from the USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB are likely required. Habitat for state and federally listed special-status species has also been identified and preliminary consultation with USFWS and CDFW has been initiated. Incidental take authorization will be obtained for this project. By obtaining the necessary permits and implementing any avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures contained within, the proposed project is in compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act.

Floodplain Management Act

EO 13690, "The Federal Flood Risk Management Standard" (January 30, 2015) revises EO 11988, "Floodplain Management" (May 24, 1977), and directs federal agencies to take the appropriate actions to reduce risk to federal investments, specifically to "update their flood-risk reduction standards." The goal of this directive is to improve the resilience of communities and federal assets against the impacts of flooding and recognizes the risks and losses due to climate change and other threats.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are used to determine if properties are located within Special Flood Hazard Areas. As explained in Section 3.10, "Hydrology and Water Quality," of this Initial Study, a portion of the proposed route (along Prescot Road and San Justo Road) is within the FEMA 100-year Flood Zone A. The project would include refurbishment of an existing pump station and construction of an underground force main would not include any new residences. Therefore, the project would not result in any additional exposure of people or structures to risk of flooding, and the project would have no impact related to a 100-year flood hazard area or risk of flooding.

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management

In response to growing concern about the status of United States fisheries, Congress passed the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996 (Public Law [PL] 104-297) to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (PL 94-265), the primary law governing marine fisheries management in the Federal waters of the United States. The Magnuson-Stevens Conservation and Management Act, as amended (U.S.C. 180 et seq.), requires that Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) be identified and described in federal fishery management plans. Federal agencies must consult with NOAA Fisheries on any activity which they fund, permit, or carry out, that may adversely affect EFH. NOAA Fisheries is required to provide EFH conservation and enhancement recommendations to the federal agencies. EFH is defined as those waters and substrates necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity.

There is no EFH identified within the project boundary and the proposed project would not impact marine fisheries.

MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) was enacted on October 21, 1972. All marine mammals are protected under the MMPA. The MMPA prohibits, with certain exceptions, the "take" of marine mammals in the United States waters and by the United States citizens on the high seas, and the importation of marine mammals and marine mammal products into the United States.

There is no habitat for marine mammals within the project boundary.

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. Section 703, et seq.), first enacted in 1918, provides for protection of international migratory birds and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to regulate the taking of migratory birds. The MBTA provides that it shall be unlawful, except as permitted by regulations, to pursue, take, or kill any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird. The current list of species protected by the MBTA can be found in Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 10.13 (50 CFR 10.13). The list includes nearly all birds native to the United States.

As discussed in Section 6, Biological Resources, the project area provides potential nesting habitat for burrowing owl, Cooper's hawk, white-tailed kite, common raptors, and other common nesting birds. Any ground-disturbing or other work activities during the nesting season for these species (approximately January 15 through September 15) could result in nest abandonment and the mortality of eggs and chicks. However, implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-8 would prevent take of MTBA species by requiring nest surveys and non-disturbance buffers around active nests, which would prevent nest abandonment and loss of eggs or young.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Federal protection of resources is legislated by (a) the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended by 16 U.S. Code 470, (b) the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979, and (c) the Advisory Council on Historical Preservation. These laws and organizations maintain processes for determination of the effects on historical properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Federal and federally-sponsored programs and projects are reviewed pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed federal undertakings on historic properties. NHPA requires federal agencies to initiate consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer as part of the Section 106 review process.

Determination of Effects

A Historic Property Identification Report was prepared for the proposed project (Archaeological Resource Management 2021). This section includes a summary of the report conclusions.

The APE setting begins at the existing City of San Juan Bautista Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) on Third Street in San Juan Bautista and terminates at the City of Hollister Domestic WWTP at the intersection of State Route 156 and San Juan Hollister Road, within Hollister. The majority of the APE is on existing road rights-of-way.

The archival research revealed that the recorded boundaries of three previously recorded historic resources are located adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects (APE). All three are recordations of small historic residential/agricultural complexes. None of the structural elements of any of these recorded resources are located adjacent to or within 100 feet of the APE. An additional eleven previously recorded historic resources are located within a one-quarter mile radius of the APE. All of these resources are historic homes. No previously recorded archaeological resources are located within the APE or within a one-quarter mile radius of the APE. No significant cultural materials, prehistoric or historic, were noted within the APE boundaries during surface reconnaissance. No sites or structures within the APE appear to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Therefore, the project would have No Effect on Historic Properties.

PROTECTION OF WETLANDS

The purpose of EO 11990 (May 24, 1977) is to "minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands." To meet these objectives, EO 11990 requires federal agencies, in planning their actions, to consider alternatives to wetland sites and limit potential damage if an activity affecting a wetland cannot be avoided. EO 11990 applies to: acquisition, management, and disposition of federal lands and facilities construction and improvement projects which are undertaken, financed, or assisted by federal agencies; and federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulation, and licensing activities.

As discussed in Section 6, Biological Resources, the proposed sanitary sewer main route and the alternative route cross under and run adjacent to several freshwater drainages that are potentially jurisdictional wetlands or Waters of the U.S. These aquatic features were identified on the National Wetlands Inventory and during the reconnaissance-level survey. Mitigation Measure BIO-9 requires a wetland delineation and jurisdictional determination by USACE and permits from USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB, if required. Implementation of this measure and any subsequent permit requirements would minimize impacts to wetlands.

Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10

If a project involves the construction of structures or any other regulated activities in, under, or over navigable waters of the United States, a Section 10 Permit from the USACE is required. Regulated activities include the placement/removal of structures, work involving dredging, disposal of dredged material, filling, excavation, or any other disturbance of soils/sediments or modification of a navigable waterway. Navigable waters of the United States are those waters of the United States that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide shoreward to the mean high-water mark and/or are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible to use to transport interstate or foreign commerce. Tributaries and backwater areas associated with navigable waters of the United States, and located below the OHW elevation of the adjacent navigable waterway, are also regulated under Section 10. The applicant must consult with the USACE to obtain a Section 10 Permit, if applicable. For more information, please visit http://www.in.gov/indot/files/24_army.pdf.

As discussed in Section 6, Biological Resources, the proposed sanitary sewer main route and the alternative route cross under and run adjacent to several freshwater drainages that are potentially jurisdictional wetlands or Waters of the U.S. A Section 10 permit would be required for the placement of structures, such as a dam, bridge, or pipeline. Mitigation Measure BIO-9 requires a wetland delineation and jurisdictional determination by USACE and permits from USACE, if required. Implementation of this measure and any subsequent permit requirements would minimize impacts to wetlands.

Safe Drinking Water Act, Sole Source Aquifer Protection

The Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC Section 300f et seq.) was established to protect the quality of drinking water in the United States. This law focuses on all waters actually or potentially designed for drinking use, whether from above ground or underground sources.

The Act authorizes EPA to establish minimum standards to protect tap water and requires all owners or operators of public water systems to comply with these primary (health-related) standards. The 1996 amendments to the Act require that EPA consider a detailed risk and cost assessment, and best available peer-reviewed science, when developing these standards. State governments, which can be approved to implement these rules for EPA, also encourage attainment of secondary standards (nuisance-related). Under the Act, EPA also establishes minimum standards for state programs to protect underground sources of drinking water from endangerment by underground injection of fluids.

The project and surrounding lands are not located within a sole source aquifer, as designated by EPA Region 9 (EPA 2020).

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 USC Section 1271 et seq.) establishes a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System for the protection of rivers with important scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, and other values. Rivers are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational. The act designates specific rivers for inclusion in the System and prescribes the methods and standards by which additional rivers may be added.

The project site is not within the vicinity of a designated wild and scenic river (Bureau of Land Management 2016).

WILDERNESS ACT

Except as specifically provided for in the Wilderness Act (Act), and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such areas.

No segment of the project is located within a designated Wilderness according to the USDA website at https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/other_fs/wilderness/stateMap.php?stateID=CA.

F. ALTERNATIVES

Introduction

This chapter includes a discussion of alternatives to the proposed project in compliance with State Water Resources Control Board CEQA-Plus requirements related to State Revolving Fund loans and per U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance for environmental information documents related to Special Appropriation Fund Grants. These alternatives are provided to meet the CEQA-Plus requirements and are not required for compliance with CEQA. The proposed project is described in Chapter 2, "Project Description," and evaluated throughout this Initial Study and therefore is not discussed below.

Alternative 1: No Project Alternative

Under the No Project Alternative, the City would continue to operate the existing WWTP at the existing location and pump station equipment would only be replaced or repaired on an as needed basis. No demolition would occur at the existing pump station site and a new force main would not be constructed. With this alternative, no construction-related impacts would occur. The existing WWTP would continue to operate in violation of NPDES standards and the EPA settlement.

The No Project Alternative would not achieve any of the project objectives, would result in greater long-term operational environmental impacts.

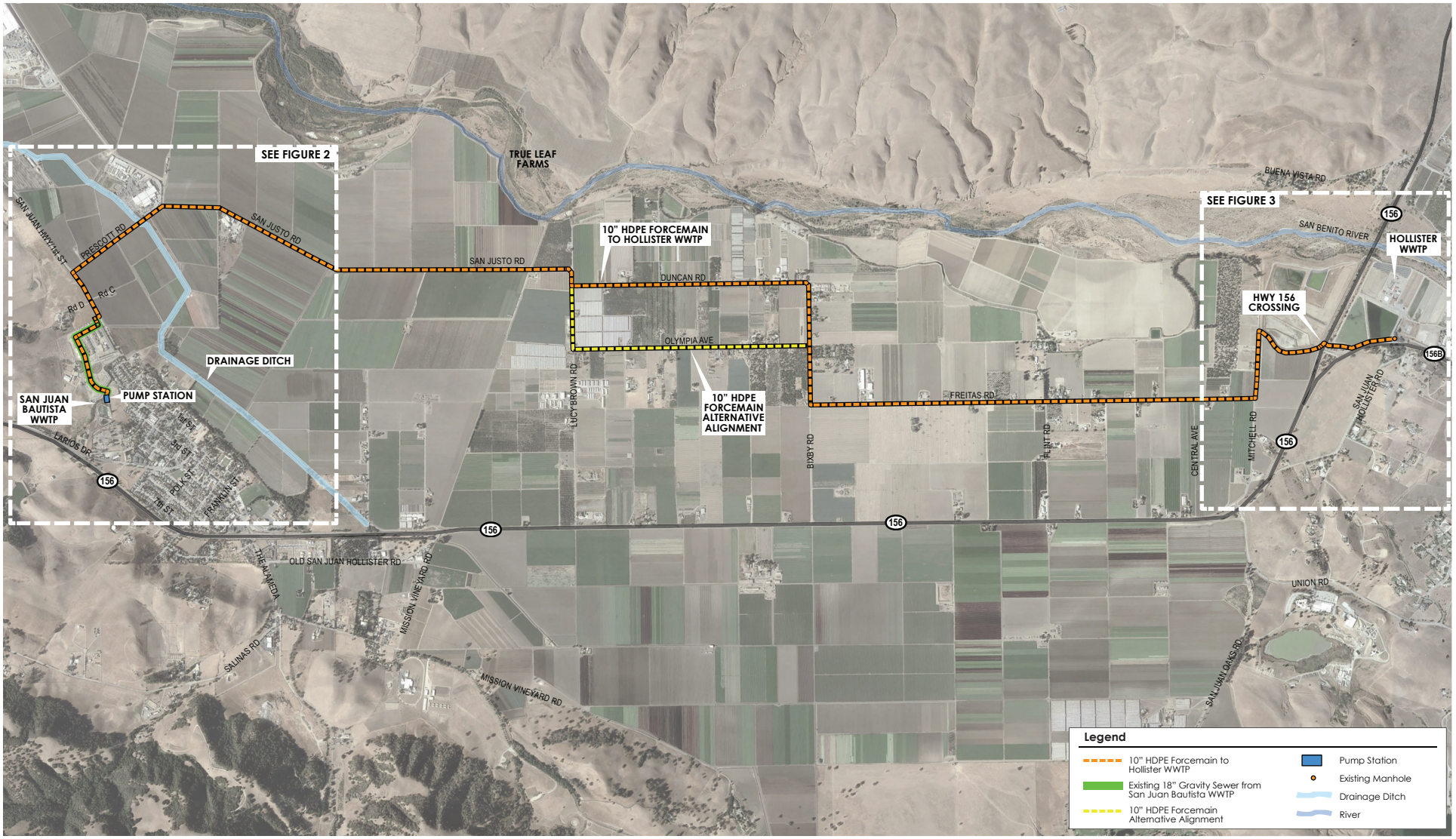
Alternative 2: SJB to Hollister WWTP Alternative Route

Alternative 2, is similar to the proposed project, but diverts the force main route for about 1.3 miles further south down Lucy Brown Road and then east on Olympia Avenue to Bixby Road as shown in Figure 8, Alternative Route.

This alternative would meet the project objectives and alternative would result in similar impacts to the proposed project for cultural resources, biological resources, air quality/GHG, geology and soils, etc. Several residences along this route sit approximately 19 feet from the road which is 11 feet closer to residences than the preferred alternative. Sound from a localized source (i.e., point source) spreads uniformly outward with sound levels attenuating at a rate of six dB for each doubling of distance from a point/stationary source. Therefore, temporary noise levels would be greater at the nearest residence than it would be with the proposed project. Implementation of mitigation measure N-1 would reduce construction-related noise levels during the day, and would prohibit construction activities during the more noise-sensitive nighttime hours such which would reduce this potential impact to a less-than-significant level.

Summary

The proposed project would best achieve the project objectives with the greatest ease of operation/maintenance/reliability and the fewest environmental impacts. The no project alternative would not achieve any of the project objectives and would result in greater operational impacts associated with the exceedance of effluent limitations at the San Juan Bautista WWTP. The alternative route alternative, is similar to the proposed project, and would achieve the project objectives and result in similar environmental impacts; however, may result in greater construction noise impacts. Because all of the alternatives either do not meet all of the project objectives or result in greater environmental impacts compared to the proposed project, the proposed project as described in Section A, “Project Description,” was selected as the preferred alternative.



0 3250 feet

Source: Stantec 2021

Figure 8

Alternative Route

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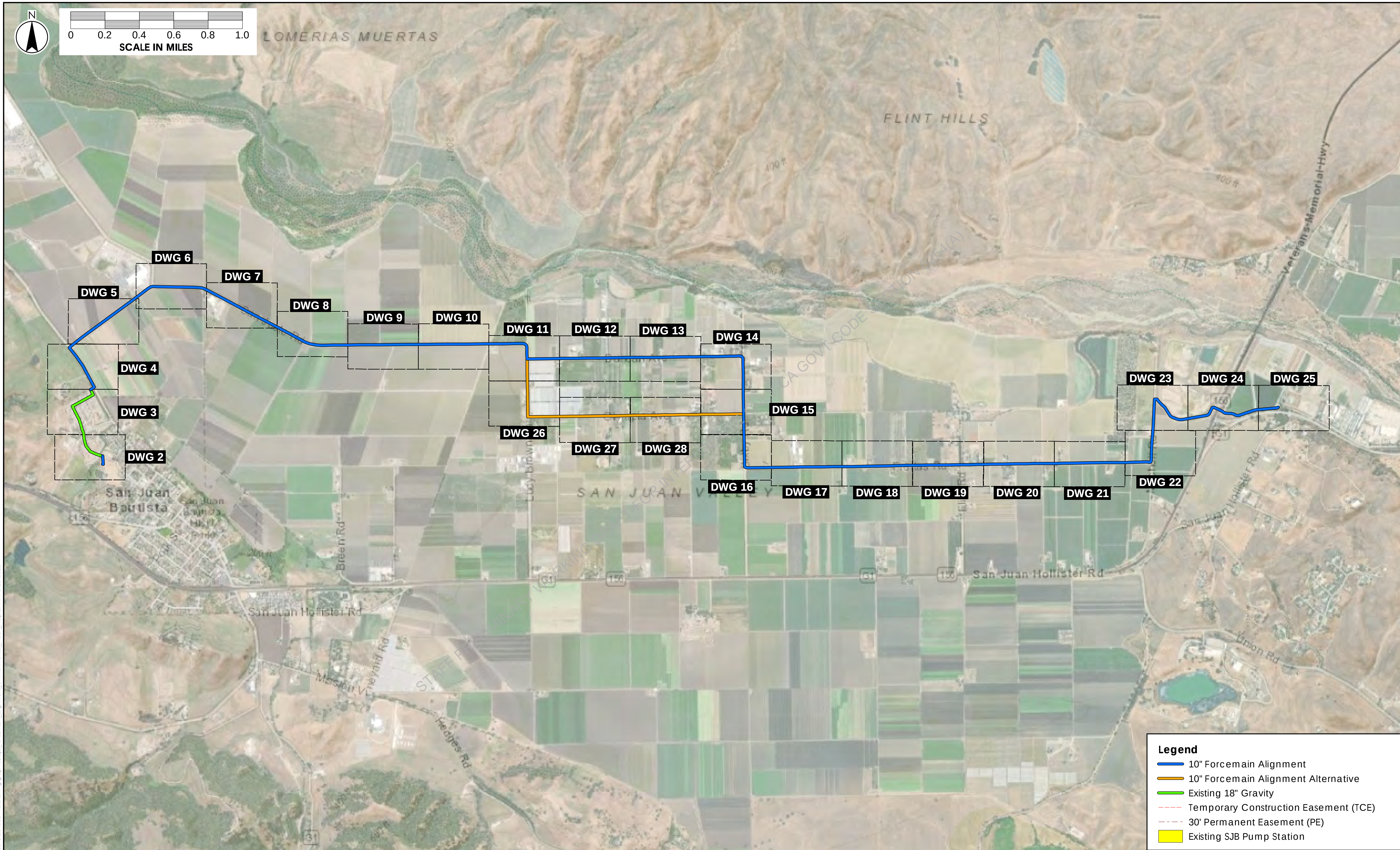
APPENDIX A

PRELIMINARY FORCE MAIN ALIGNMENT PLANS



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DWG 2
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DWG 9
DWG 10
DWG 11
DWG 12
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DWG 14
DWG 15
DWG 16
DWG 17
DWG 18
DWG 19
DWG 20
DWG 21
DWG 22
DWG 23
DWG 24
DWG 25
DWG 26
DWG 27
DWG 28
San Juan Bautista
SAN JUAN VALLEY
Bixby Rd
Lucy Brown Rd
San Juan Hollister Rd
Mission Vineyard Rd
Union Rd
Legend
10" Forcemain Alignment
10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
Existing 18" Gravity
Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
30' Permanent Easement (PE)
Existing SJB Pump Station

Stantec

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 1
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Index Map

Stantec

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 2
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 2

N

0 50 100 150 200 250

SCALE IN FEET

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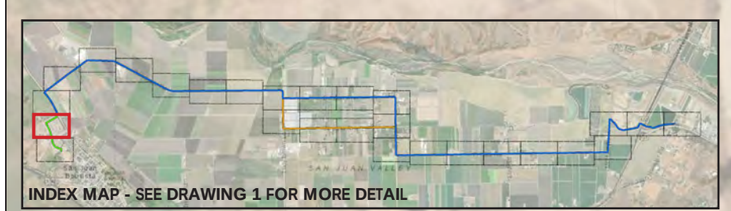

Legend

- 10" Forcemain Alignment
- 10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
- Existing 18" Gravity
- Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
- 30' Permanent Easement (PE)
- Existing SJB Pump Station

Notes

1. The work corridor shown is based on available aerial imagery and is approximate. It is intended to be centered on County roadways, matching the County right of way. Where crops or other infrastructure encumber the right of way, the work corridor will correspondingly narrow.

2. At the Hollister WWTP site, the intended pipeline placement is in the roadway to avoid tree removal.

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SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

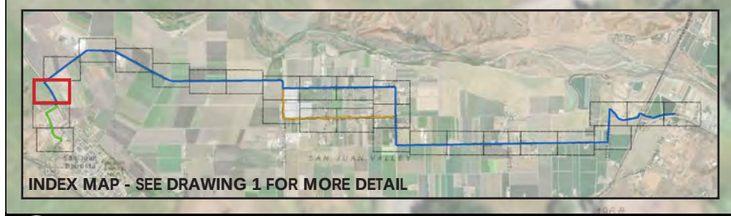
City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 3
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 3

N

0 50 100 150 200 250

SCALE IN FEET



INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL

Legend

- 10" Forcemain Alignment
- 10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
- Existing 18" Gravity
- Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
- 30' Permanent Easement (PE)
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City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 4
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 4

STAFF PRELIMINARY WORKING DRAFT FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY-CA GOVT CODE SECTION 6254(A)

Legend

━	10" Forcemain Alignment
━	10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
━	Existing 18" Gravity
- - -	Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
- · -	30' Permanent Easement (PE)
🟨	Existing SJB Pump Station

Notes

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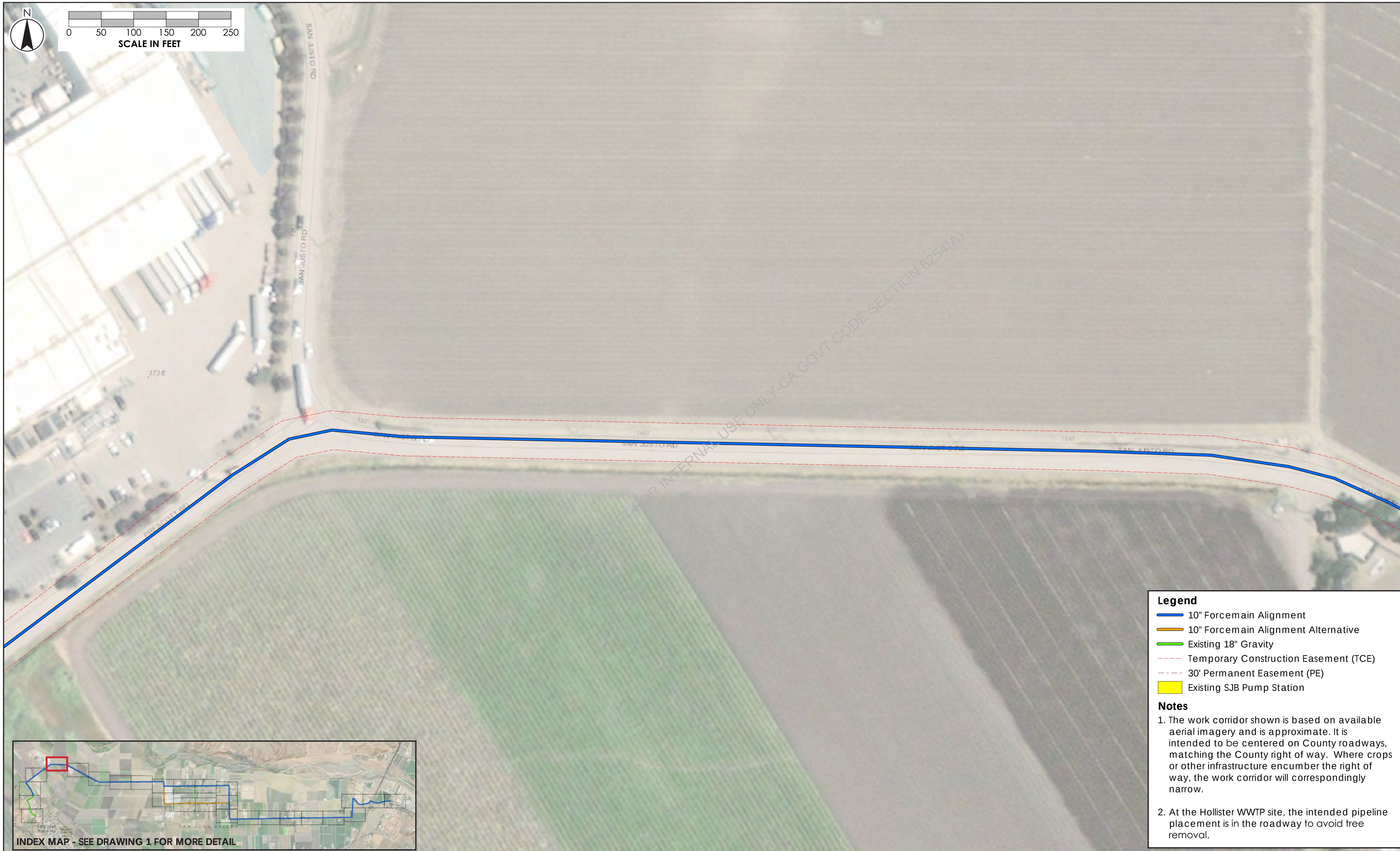
City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 5
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 5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0 50 100 150 200 250
SCALE IN FEET
SAN JUSTO RD
SAN JUSTO RD
SAN JUSTO RD
SAN JUSTO RD
PRESCOTT RD
173 ft
FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY-CA GOVT CODE SECTION 6254(A)
Legend
10" Forcemain Alignment
10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
Existing 18" Gravity
Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
30' Permanent Easement (PE)
Existing SJB Pump Station
Notes
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2. At the Hollister WWTP site, the intended pipeline placement is in the roadway to avoid tree removal.
INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL

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City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 6
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 6

Stantec

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 7
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 7

N

0 50 100 150 200 250
SCALE IN FEET

Legend

- 10" Forcemain Alignment
- 10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
- Existing 18" Gravity
- Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
- 30' Permanent Easement (PE)
- Existing SJB Pump Station

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SAN JUSTO RD

SAN JUSTO RD

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SAN JUSTO RD

184 ft

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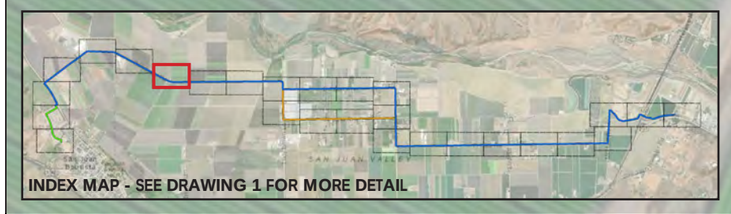

INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL

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The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 8
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 8

N

0 50 100 150 200 250

SCALE IN FEET

SAN JUSTO RD

SAN JUSTO RD

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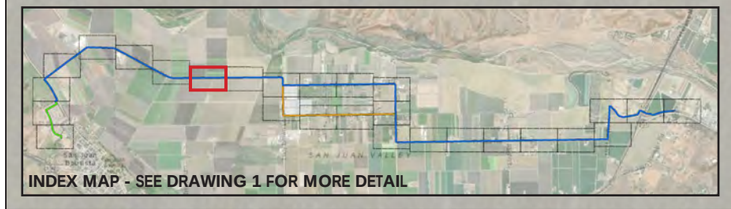

INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL

Legend

- 10" Forcemain Alignment
- 10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
- Existing 18" Gravity
- Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
- 30' Permanent Easement (PE)
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Notes

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SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 9
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 9

N

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SCALE IN FEET

191 ft

SAN JUSTO RD

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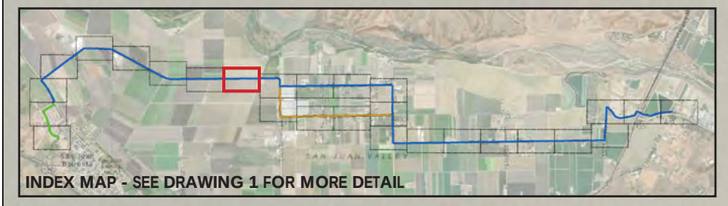

INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL

Legend

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- 10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
- Existing 18" Gravity
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- 30' Permanent Easement (PE)
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SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 10
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 10

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0 50 100 150 200 250

SCALE IN FEET

SAN JUSTO RD

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DUNCAN AVE

DUNCAN AVE

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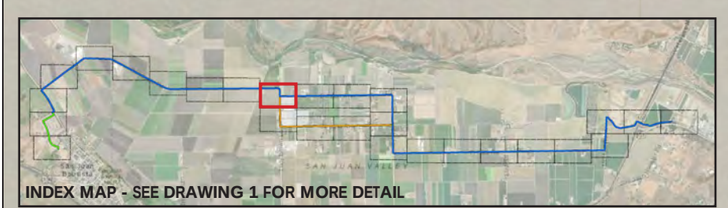

INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL

Legend

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- 10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
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SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
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City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 11
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 11

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SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 12
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 12

N

0 50 100 150 200 250

SCALE IN FEET

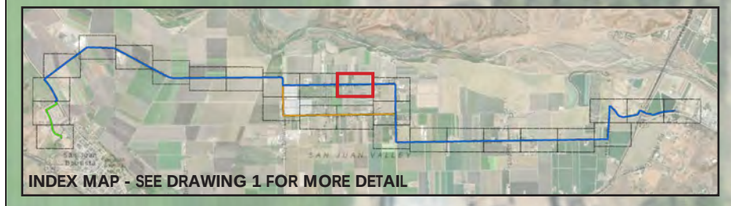
DUNCAN AVE

DUNCAN AVE

DUNCAN AVE

DUNCAN AVE

DUNCAN AVE



INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL

Legend

- 10" Forcemain Alignment
- 10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
- Existing 18" Gravity
- Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
- 30' Permanent Easement (PE)
- Existing SJB Pump Station

Notes

1. The work corridor shown is based on available aerial imagery and is approximate. It is intended to be centered on County roadways, matching the County right of way. Where crops or other infrastructure encumber the right of way, the work corridor will correspondingly narrow.

2. At the Hollister WWTP site, the intended pipeline placement is in the roadway to avoid tree removal.

Stantec

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 13
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 13


N
0 50 100 150 200 250
SCALE IN FEET
DUNCAN AVE
BIXBY RD
BIXBY RD
STAFF PRELIMINARY WORKING DRAFT-FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY-CA GOVT CODE SECTION 6254(A)
INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL
Legend
10" Forcemain Alignment
10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
Existing 18" Gravity
Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
30' Permanent Easement (PE)
Existing SJB Pump Station
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N

0 50 100 150 200 250

SCALE IN FEET

OLYMPIA AVE

OLYMPIA AVE

OLYMPIA AVE

BIXBY RD

BIXBY RD

BIXBY RD

STATE RELEASE ONLY - PRELIMINARY WORKING DRAFT FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY - CA GOVT CODE SEC. 6254.5

Legend

- 10" Forcemain Alignment
- 10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
- Existing 18" Gravity
- Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
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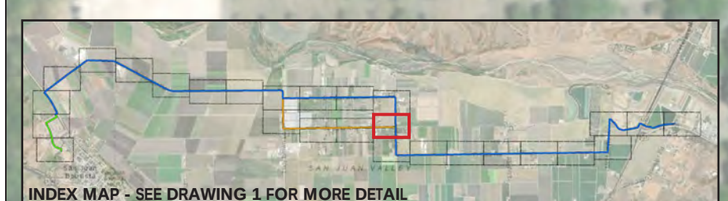

INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL

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SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
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City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 15
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 15

Stantec

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 16
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 16

Stantec

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 17
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 17

Stantec

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 18
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 18

INTERNAL USE ONLY-CA GOVT CODE SECTION 6254.5(E)

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SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 19
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 19

N

0 50 100 150 200 250

SCALE IN FEET

FREITAS RD

240 ft

PRELIMINARY-NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION-DRAFT-FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY-CA GOVT CODE SECTION 6254(A)

Legend

- 10" Forcemain Alignment
- 10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
- Existing 18" Gravity
- Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
- 30' Permanent Easement (PE)
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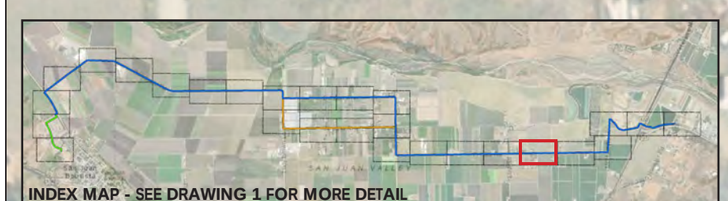

INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL

Stantec

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 20
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 20

N
0 50 100 150 200 250
SCALE IN FEET
FREITAS RD
FREITAS RD
FREITAS RD
INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL
Legend
10" Forcemain Alignment
10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
Existing 18" Gravity
Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
30' Permanent Easement (PE)
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SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 21
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 21


N
0 50 100 150 200 250
SCALE IN FEET
MITCHELL RD
FREITAS RD
INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL
Legend
10" Forcemain Alignment
10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
Existing 18" Gravity
Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
30' Permanent Easement (PE)
Existing SJB Pump Station
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N

0 50 100 150 200 250
SCALE IN FEET

Legend

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- 10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
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MITCHELL RD

253 ft

254 ft

INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL

Stantec

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 23
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 23

N

0 50 100 150 200 250

SCALE IN FEET

INDEX MAP - SEE DRAWING 1 FOR MORE DETAIL

Legend

- 10" Forcemain Alignment
- 10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
- Existing 18" Gravity
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PRELIMINARY WORKING DRAFT - FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

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SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 24
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 24

N

0 50 100 150 200 250

SCALE IN FEET

STAFF PRELIMINARY WORKING DRAFT-FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY-CA GOVT CODE SECTION 6254(A)

Legend

- 10" Forcemain Alignment
- 10" Forcemain Alignment Alternative
- Existing 18" Gravity
- Temporary Construction Easement (TCE)
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SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 26
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 26

Stantec

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
The City of History

City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 27
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 27

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SAN JUAN BAUTISTA
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City of San Juan Bautista
Gravity Pipeline Alignment
Alternative Analysis

Figure 28
San Juan Bautista Forcemain Alignment - Environmental Map 28

APPENDIX B

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES TABLES

Appendix A Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status (Federal/State/ CNPS)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
Alkali milk-vetch *(Astragalus tener* var. *tener)*	--/--/1B.2	Alkaline sites in playas, valley and foothill grassland (on adobe clay), and vernal pools; elevation 1-60m. Blooming Period: March - June	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.
Anderson's manzanita *(Arctostaphylos andersonii)*	--/--/1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, and North Coast coniferous forest. Known only from the Santa Cruz Mountains. Prefers open sites in redwood forest; elevation 180-800m. Blooming Period: November - April	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
California alkali grass *(Puccinellia simplex)*	--/--/1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools. Alkaline, vernally mesic. Sinks, flats, and lake margins; elevation 1-915m. Blooming Period: March - May	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Choris' popcorn-flower *(Plagiobothrys chorisianus* var. *chorisianus)*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal prairie, mesic sites; elevation 15-100m. Blooming Period: March - June	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Congdon's tarplant *(Centromadia parryi* spp. *congdonii)*	--/--/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline); elevation 1-230m. Known to occur on various substrates, and in disturbed and ruderal (weedy) areas. Blooming Period: June - November	Possible. Suitable habitat found at the project site.
Contra Costa goldfields *(Lasthenia conjugens)*	FE/--/1B.1	Wet areas in cismontane woodland, playas (alkaline), valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools; elevation 0-470m. Blooming Period: March - June	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Eastwood's goldenbush *(Ericameria fasciculata)*	--/--/1B.1	Closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes, and coastal scrub/sand; elevation 30 - 275 meters. Blooming Period: July - October	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Fort Ord spineflower *(Chorizanthe minutiflora)*	--/--/1B.2	Coastal scrub, maritime chaparral, sandy openings; elevation 60-145m. Blooming Period: April - July	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Fragrant fritillary *(Fritillaria liliacea)*	--/--/1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and coastal prairie. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually clay in grassland; elevation 3-410m. Blooming Period: February - April	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Gabilan Mountains manzanita *(Arctostaphylos gabrielensis)*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, granitic substrates; elevation 300-700m. Blooming Period: March	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Hairless popcorn flower *(Plagiobothrys glaber)*	--/--/1A	Meadows and seeps (alkaline), marshes and swamps (coastal salt); elevation 15-180m. Blooming Period: March - May	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.

Species	Status (Federal/State/ CNPS)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
Hall's tarplant *(Deinandra halliana)*	--/--/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Variety of substrates, including clay, sand, and alkaline soils; elevation 300-950m. Blooming Period: April - May	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Hickman's onion *(Allium hickmanii)*	--/--/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, sandy loam, damp ground and vernal swales; elevation 20-200m. Blooming Period: April - May	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Hooker's manzanita *(Arctostaphylos hookeri* ssp. *hookeri)*	--/--/1B.2	Sandy soils in coastal scrub, chaparral, and closed-cone forest habitats; evergreen; elevation 45-215m. Blooming Period: February - April	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Hoover's button-celery *(Eryngium aristulatum* var. *hooveri)*	--/--/1B.1	Vernal pools. Alkaline depressions, roadside ditches, and other wet places near the coast; elevation 5-45m. Blooming Period: July	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Indian Valley bush-mallow *(Malacothamnus aboriginum)*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral and cismontane woodland; rocky, often burned areas. Prefers granitic outcrops and sandy bare soil; elevation 150-1700m. Blooming Period: April - October	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Kellogg's horkelia *(Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *sericea)*	--/--/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, coastal scrub, sandy or gravelly openings; elevation 10-200m. Blooming Period: April - September	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Legenere *(Legenere limosa)*	--/--/1B.1	In beds of vernal pools; elevation 1-880m. Blooming Period: April - June	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Loma Prieta hoita *(Hoita strobilina)*	--/--/1B.1	Wet areas on serpentine substrate in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland; elevation 30-860m. Blooming Period: May - October	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Marsh microseris *(Microseris paludosa)*	--/--/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; elevation 5-300m. Blooming Period: April - June	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Monterey gilia *(Gilia tenuiflora* ssp. *arenaria)*	FE/ST/1B.2	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, sandy openings; elevation 0-45m. Blooming Period: April - June	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Monterey spineflower *(Chorizanthe pungens* var. *pungens)*	FT/--/1B.2	Sandy openings in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 3-450m. Blooming Period: April - June	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.

Species	Status (Federal/State/ CNPS)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
Most beautiful jewel-flower *(Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *peramoenus)*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, and cismontane woodland; serpentine outcrops, on ridges and slopes; elevation 120-730m. Blooming Period: April - June	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Pajaro manzanita *(Arctostaphylos pajaroensis)*	--/--/1B.1	Sandy soils in chaparral habitat; evergreen; elevation 30-760m. Blooming Period: December - March	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Pine rose *(Rosa pinetorum)*	--/--/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest; elevation 2-300m. Blooming Period: May - July	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Pink creamsacs *(Castilleja rubicundula* ssp. *rubicundula)*	--/--/1B.2	Chaparral, meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grassland. Openings in chaparral or grasslands on serpentine soils; elevation 20-900m. Blooming Period: April - June	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Pink Johnny-nip *(Castilleja ambigua* var. *insalutata)*	--/--/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie. Wet or moist coastal strand or scrub habitats; 3-135m elevation. Blooming Period: May - August	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Pinnacles buckwheat *(Eriogonum nortonii)*	--/--/1B.3	Sandy sites in chaparral and valley and foothill grassland, often on recent burns; elevation 300-975m. Blooming Period: May - June	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia *(Navarretia prostrata)*	--/--/1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Alkaline soils in grassland, or in vernal pools; elevation 15-700m. Blooming Period: April - July	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Saline clover *(Trifolium hydrophilum)*	--/--/1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Prefers wet, alkaline sites; elevation 0-300m. Blooming Period: April - June	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
San Francisco popcornflower *(Plagiobothrys diffusus)*	--/SE/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, and coastal prairie. Historically from grassy slopes with marine influence; elevation 60-485m. Blooming Period: March - June	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
San Joaquin spearscale *(Extriplex joaquinana)*	--/--/1B.2	Alkaline sites in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 1-320m. Blooming Period: April - October	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Sand-loving wallflower *(Erysimum ammophilum)*	--/--/1B.2	Maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, sandy openings; elevation 0 – 60m. Blooming Period: February - June	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Sandmat manzanita *(Arctostaphylos pumila)*	--/--/1B.2	Closed cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, sandy openings; elevation 30-730m. Blooming Period: February - May	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.

Species	Status (Federal/State/ CNPS)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
Santa Cruz clover *(Trifolium buckwestiorum)*	--/--/1B.1	Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, and coastal prairie; prefers moist grassland and gravelly margins; elevation 105-610m. Blooming Period: April - October	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Santa Cruz tarplant *(Holocarpha macradenia)*	FT/SE/1B.1	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland; often on clay or sandy soils; elevation 10-220m. Blooming Period: June - October	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Seaside bird's-beak *(Cordylanthus rigidus* ssp. *littoralis)*	--/SE/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, sandy often disturbed sites; elevation 0-215m. Blooming Period: May - October	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Toro manzanita *(Arctostaphylos montereyensis)*	--/--/1B.2	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, sandy; elevation 30-730m. Blooming Period: February – March	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Vernal pool bent grass *(Agrostis lacuna-vernalis)*	--/--/1B.1	Vernal pools (mima mounds); elevation 115-145m.	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Western Heermann's buckwheat *(Eriogonum heermannii* var. *occidentale)*	--/--/1B.2	Openings in cismontane woodland, often on serpentine alluvium or on roadsides; rarely on clay or shale slopes; elevation 410-805m. Blooming Period: July - October	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Woodland woollythreads *(Monolopia gracilens)*	--/--/1B.2	Serpentine, open sites in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 100-1200m. Blooming Period: March - July	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.
Yadon's rein orchid *(Piperia yadonii)*	FE/--/1B.1	Sandy sites in coastal bluff scrub, closed cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral; elevation 10-510m. Blooming Period: May - August	Not expected. No suitable habitat found at the project site.

SOURCE: CDFW 2020, CNPS 2020

NOTE: Status Codes:

Federal (USFWS)

FE: Listed as Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

FT: Listed as Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

FC: A Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

FSC: Species of Special Concern.

FD: Delisted under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

State (CDFW)
SE: Listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.
ST: Listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.
SR: Listed as Rare under the California Endangered Species Act.
SC: A Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.
SSC: Species of Special Concern.
SFP: Fully Protected species under the California Fish and Game Code.
SD: Delisted under the California Endangered Species Act.

CNPS Rare Plant Ranks and Threat Code Extensions
1B: Plants that are considered Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.
2B: Plants that are considered Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
.1: Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat).
.2: Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened).
.3: Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

Appendix A Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Species	Status (Federal/State)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
American badger *(Taxidea taxus)*	--/SSC	Most abundant in drier, open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats. Need sufficient food and open, uncultivated ground with friable soils to dig burrows. Prey on burrowing rodents.	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.
Bank swallow *(Riparia riparia)*	--/ST	Highly colonial species that nests in alluvial soils along rivers, streams, lakes, and ocean coasts. Nesting colonies only occur in vertical banks or bluffs of friable soils at least one meter tall, suitable for burrowing with some predator deterrence values. Breeding colony present in Salinas River.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Big-eared kangaroo rat *(Dipodomys venustus elephantinus)*	--/SSC	Chaparral-covered slopes of the southern part of the Gabilan Range, in the vicinity of the Pinnacles. Forages under shrubs and in the open. Burrows for cover and for nesting.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Burrowing owl *(Athene cunicularia)*	--/SSC	Open, dry, annual or perennial grasslands, desert, or scrubland, with available small mammal burrows.	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.
California giant salamander *(Anodonta californiensis)*	--/SSC	Known from wet coastal forests near streams ad seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
California horned lark *(Eremophila alpestris actia)*	--/SSC	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County, also within the main part of the San Joaquin Valley and east to the foothills. Prefers short-grass prairie, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
California red-legged frog *(Rana draytonii)*	FT/SSC	Rivers, creeks, and stock ponds with pools and overhanging vegetation. Requires dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation, and prefers short riffles and pools with slow-moving, well-oxygenated water. Needs upland habitat to aestivate (remain dormant during dry months) in small mammal burrows, cracks in the soil, or moist leaf litter.	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.
California Ridgway's rail *(Rallus obsoletus obsoletus)*	FE/SE	Found in saltwater and brackish marshes, traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.

Species	Status (Federal/State)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
California tiger salamander *(Ambystoma californiense)*	FT/ST	Grasslands and oak woodlands near seasonal pools and stock ponds in central and coastal California. Needs upland habitat to aestivate (remain dormant during dry months) in small mammal burrows, cracks in the soil, or moist leaf litter. Requires seasonal water sources that persist into late March for breeding habitat.	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.
Coast Range newt *(Taricha torosa)*	--/SSC	Coastal drainages; lives in terrestrial habitats and can migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams.	Possible. Suitable habitat found at the project site.
Cooper's hawk *(Accipter cooperii)*	--/WL	Oak or riparian woodlands.	Possible. Suitable habitat found at the project site.
Foothill yellow-legged frog *(Rana boylii)*	--/SE	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Requires at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and 15 weeks of available water to attain metamorphosis.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Golden eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)*	--/SFP	Rolling foothill mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range. Also uses large trees in open areas.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Hoary bat *(Lasiurus cinereus)*	--/SSC	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.
Least Bell's vireo *(Vireo bellii pusillus)*	FE/SE	Summer resident of southern and central California in riparian habitats below 2,000 feet in elevation. Often nests in large shrubs, along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Merlin *(Falco columbarius)*	--/--/WL	Seacoast, tidal estuaries, open woodlands, savannahs, edges of grassland and deserts, farms and ranches, clumps of trees or windbreaks are required for roosting in open county.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Monterey dusky-footed woodrat *(Neotoma fuscipes luciana)*	--/SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. Also, in chaparral habitats. Nests constructed of grass, leaves, sticks, feathers, etc. Population may be limited by availability of nest materials.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Monterey hitch (*Lavinia exilicauda harengus*)	--/SSC	Widely distributed in the Pajaro and Salinas river systems. Most abundant in lowland areas with large pools or in small reservoirs.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Northern California legless lizard *(Anniella pulchra)*	--/SSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation, moist soils. *Anniella pulchra* is traditionally split into two subspecies: *A. pulchra pulchra* (silvery legless lizard) and *A. pulchra nigra* (black legless lizard), but these subspecies are typically no longer recognized.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.

Species	Status (Federal/State)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
Pallid bat *(Antrozous pallidus)*	--/SSC	Deserts, grasslands, scrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures.	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.
Pinnacles optioservus riffle beetle *(Optioservus canus)*	--/--	Aquatic, found on rocks and in gravel of riffles in cool, swift, clear streams.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Prairie falcon *(Falco mexicanus)*	--/WL	Nesting Habitats. Open terrain, either level or hilly breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far distances, including to marshlands and ocean shores.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
San Joaquin coachwhip *(Masticophis flagellum ruddocki)*	--/SSC	Open, dry habitats with little or no tree cover. Found in valley grassland and saltbush scrub in the San Joaquin Valley. Requires mammal burrows for refuge and oviposition sites.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
San Joaquin kit fox *(Vulpes macrotis mutica)*	FE/ST	Annual grasslands or grassy open stages with scattered shrubby vegetation. Needs loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing, and suitable prey base.	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.
Santa Cruz black salamander *(Aneides flavipunctatus niger)*	--/SSC	Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara Counties. Adults found under rocks, talus, and damp woody debris.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Santa Cruz long-toed salamander *(Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum)*	FE/SE	Wet meadows near sea level in a few restricted locales in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties. Aquatic larvae prefer shallow (<12 inches) water; use clumps of vegetation or debris for cover. Adults use mammal burrows.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Steelhead *(Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus)*	FT/--	Coastal stream with clean spawning gravel. Requires cool water and pools. Needs migratory access between natal stream and ocean.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Swainson's hawk *(Buteo swainsoni)*	--/ST	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas, such as grasslands or agricultural fields supporting rodent populations.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Townsend's big-eared bat *(Corynorhinus townsendii)*	--/SSC	Inhabits a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Possible. Suitable habitat found at the project site.
Tricolored blackbird *(Agelaius tricolor)*	--/SSC	Areas adjacent to open water with protected nesting substrate, which typically consists of dense, emergent freshwater marsh vegetation.	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.

Species	Status (Federal/State)	Suitable Habitat Description	Potential to Occur on Project Site
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *(Branchinecta lynchi)*	FT/--	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast Mtns., and South Coast Mtns. in astatic rain-filled pools. Inhabits small, clear-water sandstone depression pools and grass swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*)	--/SCE	Historically known to occur throughout the mountains and northern coast of California. Prefers meadows and grasslands with abundant floral resources, including those from Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Rhamnaceae and Rosaceae families.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Western mastiff bat *(Eumops perotis californicus)*	--/SSC	Many open, semi-arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.
Western pond turtle *(Emys marmorata)*	--/SSC	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Needs basking sites (such as rocks or partially submerged logs) and suitable upland habitat for egg-laying (sandy banks or grassy open fields).	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.
Western red bat *(Lasiurus blossevillii)*	--/SSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 feet above the ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	Possible. Species known to occur within 3 miles of project site.
Western spadefoot *(Spea hammondii)*	--/SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands, breeds in winter and spring (January - May) in quiet streams and temporary pools.	Possible. Suitable habitat found at the project site.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *(Coccyzus americanus)*	FT/SE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
White-tailed kite *(Elanus leucurus)*	--/SFP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks, and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodlands. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Possible. Suitable habitat found at the project site.
Yellow rail *(Corturnicops noveboracensis)*	--/SSC	Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains, prefers freshwater marshlands.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.
Yellow-breasted chat *(Icteria virens)*	--/SSC	Summer resident. Inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian vegetation consisting of willow, blackberry, and wild grape. Forages and nests within 10 feet off the ground.	Unlikely. Suitable habitat not found at the project site.

SOURCE: CDFW 2021

NOTE: Status Codes:

Federal (USFWS)

FE: Listed as Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

FT: Listed as Threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

FC: A Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

FSC: Species of Special Concern.

FD: Delisted under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

State (CDFW)

SE: Listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.

ST: Listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act.

SC: A Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.

SSC: Species of Special Concern.

SFP: Fully Protected species under the California Fish and Game Code.

WL: Watch List. Taxa that were previously designated as "Species of Special Concern" but no longer merit that status, or which do not yet meet SSC criteria, but for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status.

APPENDIX C

ROAD CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL (ROADMOD) RESULTS

The maximum pounds per day in row 11 is summed over overlapping phases, but the maximum tons per phase in row 34 is not summed over overlapping phases.

Road Construction Emissions Model, Version 9.0.0

Daily Emission Estimates for -> SJB to Hollister Sewer Line				Total	Exhaust	Fugitive Dust	Total	Exhaust	Fugitive Dust					
Project Phases (Pounds)	**ROG (lbs/day)**	**CO (lbs/day)**	**NOx (lbs/day)**	**PM10 (lbs/day)**	**PM10 (lbs/day)**	**PM10 (lbs/day)**	**PM2.5 (lbs/day)**	**PM2.5 (lbs/day)**	**PM2.5 (lbs/day)**	**SOx (lbs/day)**	**CO2 (lbs/day)**	**CH4 (lbs/day)**	**N2O (lbs/day)**	**CO2e (lbs/day)**
Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grading/Excavation	1.27	14.95	9.69	1.14	0.74	0.40	0.66	0.57	0.08	0.03	3,044.46	0.50	0.08	3,079.54
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	2.04	23.50	15.99	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.04	4,321.63	0.51	0.06	4,353.03
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum (pounds/day)	3.31	38.44	25.68	2.17	1.77	0.40	1.53	1.45	0.08	0.08	7,366.09	1.01	0.14	7,432.57
Total (tons/construction project)	0.18	2.11	1.41	0.12	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	405.14	0.06	0.01	408.79

Notes:		
	Project Start Year ->	2022
	Project Length (months) ->	10
	Total Project Area (acres) ->	4
	Maximum Area Disturbed/Day (acres) ->	0
	Water Truck Used? ->	No

	Total Material Imported/Exported Volume (yd^3/day)		Daily VMT (miles/day)			
Phase	Soil	Asphalt	Soil Hauling	Asphalt Hauling	Worker Commute	Water Truck
Grubbing/Land Clearing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grading/Excavation	5	0	40	0	2,000	0
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	0	0	0	0	2,000	0
Paving	0	0	0	0	0	0

PM10 and PM2.5 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures if a minimum number of water trucks are specified.

Total PM10 emissions shown in column F are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns G and H. Total PM2.5 emissions shown in Column I are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns J and K.

CO2e emissions are estimated by multiplying mass emissions for each GHG by its global warming potential (GWP), 1 , 25 and 298 for CO2, CH4 and N2O, respectively. Total CO2e is then estimated by summing CO2e estimates over all GHGs.

Total Emission Estimates by Phase for -> SJB to Hollister Sewer Line				Total	Exhaust	Fugitive Dust	Total	Exhaust	Fugitive Dust					
Project Phases (Tons for all except CO2e. Metric tonnes for CO2e)	**ROG (tons/phase)**	**CO (tons/phase)**	**NOx (tons/phase)**	**PM10 (tons/phase)**	**PM10 (tons/phase)**	**PM10 (tons/phase)**	**PM2.5 (tons/phase)**	**PM2.5 (tons/phase)**	**PM2.5 (tons/phase)**	**SOx (tons/phase)**	**CO2 (tons/phase)**	**CH4 (tons/phase)**	**N2O (tons/phase)**	**CO2e (MT/phase)**
Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grading/Excavation	0.07	0.82	0.53	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	167.45	0.03	0.00	153.66
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	0.11	1.29	0.88	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	237.69	0.03	0.00	217.20
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum (tons/phase)	0.11	1.29	0.88	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	237.69	0.03	0.00	217.20
Total (tons/construction project)	0.18	2.11	1.41	0.12	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	405.14	0.06	0.01	370.85

PM10 and PM2.5 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures if a minimum number of water trucks are specified.

Total PM10 emissions shown in column F are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns G and H. Total PM2.5 emissions shown in Column I are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns J and K.

CO2e emissions are estimated by multiplying mass emissions for each GHG by its global warming potential (GWP), 1 , 25 and 298 for CO2, CH4 and N2O, respectively. Total CO2e is then estimated by summing CO2e estimates over all GHGs.

The CO2e emissions are reported as metric tons per phase.

Road Construction Emissions Model Version 9.0.0

Data Entry Worksheet

Note: Required data input sections have a yellow backgroun
Optional data input sections have a blue background. Only areas with
yellow or blue background can be modified. Program defaults have a white backgrounc
The user is required to enter information in cells D10 through D24, E28 through G35, and D38 through D41 for all project type
Please use "Clear Data Input & User Overrides" button first before changing the Project Type or begin a new proje

To begin a new project, click this button to clear data previously entered. This button will only work if you opted not to disable macros when loading this spreadsheet.

SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Input Type

Project Name	SJB to Hollister Sewer Line	
Construction Start Year	2022	Enter a Year between 2014 and 2040 (inclusive)
Project Type For 4: Other Linear Project Type, please provide project specific off-road equipment population and vehicle trip data	4	1) New Road Construction : Project to build a roadway from bare ground, which generally requires more site preparation than widening an existing roadway 2) Road Widening : Project to add a new lane to an existing roadway 3) Bridge/Overpass Construction : Project to build an elevated roadway, which generally requires some different equipment than a new roadway, such as a crane 4) Other Linear Project Type: Non-roadway project such as a pipeline, transmission line, or levee constructi
Project Construction Time	10.00	months
Working Days per Month	22.00	days (assume 22 if unknown)
Predominant Soil/Site Type: Enter 1, 2, or 3 (for project within "Sacramento County", follow soil type selection instructions in cells E18 to E20 otherwise see instructions provided in cells J18 to J22)	2	1) Sand Gravel : Use for quaternary deposits (Delta/West County) 2) Weathered Rock-Earth : Use for Laguna formation (Jackson Highway area) or the Ione formation (Scott Road, Rancho Murieta) 3) Blasted Rock : Use for Salt Springs Slate or Copper Hill Volcanics (Folsom South of Highway 50, Rancho Murieta)
Project Length	7.40	miles
Total Project Area	3.60	acres
Maximum Area Disturbed/Day	0.02	acres
Water Trucks Used?	2	1. Yes 2. No

Please note that the soil type instructions provided in cells E18 to E2 are specific to Sacramento County. Maps available from the California Geologic Survey (see weblink below) can be used to determine soil type outside Sacramento County.

http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/information/geologic_mapping/Pa ges/googlemaps.aspx#regionalseries

Material Hauling Quantity Input

Material Type	Phase	Haul Truck Capacity (yd^3) (assume 20 if unknown)	Import Volume (yd^3/day)	Export Volume (yd^3/day)
Soil	Grubbing/Land Clearing			
	Grading/Excavation	9.00		5.00
	Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade			
	Paving			
Asphalt	Grubbing/Land Clearing			
	Grading/Excavation			
	Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade			
	Paving			

Mitigation Options

On-road Fleet Emissions Mitigation	2010 and Newer On-road Vehicles Fleet
Off-road Equipment Emissions Mitigation	No Mitigation

Select "2010 and Newer On-road Vehicles Fleet" option when the on-road heavy-duty truck fleet for the project will be limited to vehicles of model year 2010 or newer
Select "20% NOx and 45% Exhaust PM reduction" option if the project will be required to use a lower emitting off-road construction fleet. The SMAQMD Construction Mitigation Calculator can be used to confirm compliance with this mitigation measure (http://www.airquality.org/Businesses/CEQA-Land-Use-Planning/Mitigation).
Select "Tier 4 Equipment" option if some or all off-road equipment used for the project meets CARB Tier 4 Standa

The remaining sections of this sheet contain areas that require modification when 'Other Project Type' is selecte

Note: The program's estimates of construction period phase length can be overridden in cells D50 through D53, and F50 through F

Construction Periods	User Override of Construction Months	Program Calculated Months	User Override of Phase Starting Date	Program Default Phase Starting Date
Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.00	1.00		1/1/2022
Grading/Excavation	5.00	4.50	1/2/2022	1/1/2022
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	5.00	3.00		6/3/2022
Paving	0.00	1.50		11/3/2022
Totals (Months)	10			

Note: You have entered a non-default starting date. Please provide starting date for all phases, or default values for other phases will be us

Note: Soil Hauling emission default values can be overridden in cells D61 through D64, and F61 through F

Soil Hauling Emissions User Input	User Override of Miles/Round Trip	Program Estimate of Miles/Round Trip	User Override of Truck Round Trips/Day	Default Values Round Trips/Day	Calculated Daily VMT
Miles/round trip: Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.00			0	0.00
Miles/round trip: Grading/Excavation	40.00			1	40.00
Miles/round trip: Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grad	0.00			0	0.00
Miles/round trip: Paving	0.00			0	0.00

2010+ Model Year Mitigation Option Emission Rates	ROG	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Grubbing/Land Clearing (grams/mile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grading/Excavation (grams/mile	0.04	0.42	3.08	0.11	0.05	0.02	1,748.57	0.00	0.27	1,830.52
Draining/Utilities/Sub-Grade (grams/mile	0.04	0.42	3.08	0.11	0.05	0.02	1,748.57	0.00	0.27	1,830.52
Paving (grams/mile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grubbing/Land Clearing (grams/trip	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grading/Excavation (grams/trip	0.00	0.00	3.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Draining/Utilities/Sub-Grade (grams/trip	0.00	0.00	3.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paving (grams/trip)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling Emissions	**ROG**	**CO**	**NOx**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**	**SOx**	**CO2**	**CH4**	**N2O**	**CO2e**
Pounds per day - Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons per const. Period - Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pounds per day - Grading/Excavation	0.00	0.04	0.28	0.01	0.00	0.00	154.20	0.00	0.02	161.42
Tons per const. Period - Grading/Excavation	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.48	0.00	0.00	8.88
Pounds per day - Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Tons per const. Period - Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pounds per day - Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons per const. Period - Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total tons per construction project	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.48	0.00	0.00	8.88

Note: Asphalt Hauling emission default values can be overridden in cells D91 through D94, and F91 through F9

Asphalt Hauling Emissions	User Override of Miles/Round Trip	Program Estimate of Miles/Round Trip	User Override of Truck Round Trips/Day	Default Values Round Trips/Day	Calculated Daily VMT
User Input					
Miles/round trip: Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.00		0	0	0.00
Miles/round trip: Grading/Excavation	0.00		0	0	0.00
Miles/round trip: Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grad	0.00		0	0	0.00
Miles/round trip: Paving	0.00		0	0	0.00

2010+ Model Year Mitigation Option Emission Rates	**ROG**	**CO**	**NOx**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**	**SOx**	**CO2**	**CH4**	**N2O**	**CO2e**
Grubbing/Land Clearing (grams/mile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grading/Excavation (grams/mile	0.04	0.42	3.08	0.11	0.05	0.02	1,748.57	0.00	0.27	1,830.52
Draining/Utilities/Sub-Grade (grams/mile	0.04	0.42	3.08	0.11	0.05	0.02	1,748.57	0.00	0.27	1,830.52
Paving (grams/mile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grubbing/Land Clearing (grams/trip	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grading/Excavation (grams/trip	0.00	0.00	3.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Draining/Utilities/Sub-Grade (grams/trip	0.00	0.00	3.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paving (grams/trip)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Emissions	**ROG**	**CO**	**NOx**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**	**SOx**	**CO2**	**CH4**	**N2O**	**CO2e**
Pounds per day - Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons per const. Period - Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pounds per day - Grading/Excavation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons per const. Period - Grading/Excavation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pounds per day - Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons per const. Period - Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pounds per day - Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons per const. Period - Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total tons per construction project	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: Worker commute default values can be overridden in cells D121 through D12

Worker Commute Emissions	User Override of Worker Commute Default Values	Default Values		
User Input				
Miles/ one-way trip	20		Calculated	Calculated
One-way trips/day	20		Daily Trips	Daily VMT
No. of employees: Grubbing/Land Clearin	0		0	0.00
No. of employees: Grading/Excavatio	5		100	2,000.00
No. of employees: Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grad	5		100	2,000.00
No. of employees: Paving	0		0	0.00

Emission Rates	ROG	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Grubbing/Land Clearing (grams/mile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grading/Excavation (grams/mile	0.02	1.00	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.00	328.72	0.00	0.01	330.96
Draining/Utilities/Sub-Grade (grams/mile	0.02	1.00	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.00	328.72	0.00	0.01	330.96
Paving (grams/mile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grubbing/Land Clearing (grams/trip	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grading/Excavation (grams/trip	1.11	2.85	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.54	0.08	0.03	82.43
Draining/Utilities/Sub-Grade (grams/trip	1.11	2.85	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.54	0.08	0.03	82.43
Paving (grams/trip)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Emissions	**ROG**	**CO**	**NOx**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**	**SOx**	**CO2**	**CH4**	**N2O**	**CO2e**
Pounds per day - Grubbing/Land Clearin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons per const. Period - Grubbing/Land Clearin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pounds per day - Grading/Excavatio	0.32	5.04	0.44	0.20	0.09	0.01	1,464.96	0.04	0.04	1,477.45
Tons per const. Period - Grading/Excavatio	0.02	0.28	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	80.57	0.00	0.00	81.26
Pounds per day - Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grad	0.32	5.04	0.44	0.20	0.09	0.01	1,464.96	0.04	0.04	1,477.45
Tons per const. Period - Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grad	0.02	0.28	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	80.57	0.00	0.00	81.26
Pounds per day - Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons per const. Period - Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total tons per construction projec	0.04	0.55	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	161.15	0.00	0.00	162.52

Note: Water Truck default values can be overridden in cells D153 through D156, I153 through I156, and F153 through F156.

Water Truck Emissions	User Override of Default # Water Trucks	Program Estimate of Number of Water Trucks	User Override of Truck Round Trips/Vehicle/Day	Default Values Round Trips/Vehicle/Day	Calculated Trips/day	User Override of Miles/Round Trip	Default Values Miles/Round Trip	Calculated Daily VMT
User Input								
Grubbing/Land Clearing - Exhaust	0		0.00			0.00		0.00
Grading/Excavation - Exhaust	0		0.00			0.00		0.00
Drainage/Utilities/Subgrade	0		0.00			0.00		0.00
Paving	0		0.00			0.00		0.00

2010+ Model Year Mitigation Option Emission Rate	ROG	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx	CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Grubbing/Land Clearing (grams/mile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grading/Excavation (grams/mile	0.04	0.42	3.08	0.11	0.05	0.02	1,748.57	0.00	0.27	1,830.52
Draining/Utilities/Sub-Grade (grams/mile	0.04	0.42	3.08	0.11	0.05	0.02	1,748.57	0.00	0.27	1,830.52
Paving (grams/mile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grubbing/Land Clearing (grams/trip	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grading/Excavation (grams/trip	0.00	0.00	3.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Draining/Utilities/Sub-Grade (grams/trip	0.00	0.00	3.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paving (grams/trip)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Emissions	**ROG**	**CO**	**NOx**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**	**SOx**	**CO2**	**CH4**	**N2O**	**CO2e**
Pounds per day - Grubbing/Land Clearin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons per const. Period - Grubbing/Land Clearin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pounds per day - Grading/Excavatio	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons per const. Period - Grading/Excavatio	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pounds per day - Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons per const. Period - Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pounds per day - Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tons per const. Period - Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total tons per construction projec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: Fugitive dust default values can be overridden in cells D183 through D185.

Fugitive Dust	User Override of Max Acreage Disturbed/Day	Default Maximum Acreage/Day	PM10 pounds/day	PM10 tons/per period	PM2.5 pounds/day	PM2.5 tons/per period
Fugitive Dust - Grubbing/Land Clearing	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fugitive Dust - Grading/Excavatior	0.02		0.40	0.02	0.08	0.00
Fugitive Dust - Drainage/Utilities/Subgrad	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Values in cells D195 through D228, D246 through D279, D297 through D330, and D348 through D381 are required when 'Other Project Type' is select

Off-Road Equipment Emissions

Grubbing/Land Clearing Override of Default Number of Vehicles	Default Number of Vehicles *Program-estimate*	Mitigation Option Override of Default Equipment Tier (applicable only when "Tier 4 Mitigation" Option Selected)	Default Equipment Tier	Type	ROG pounds/day	CO pounds/day	NOx pounds/day	PM10 pounds/day	PM2.5 pounds/day	SOx pounds/day	CO2 pounds/day	CH4 pounds/day
0.00			Model Default Tie	Aerial Lifts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Air Compressors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Bore/Drill Rigs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Cement and Mortar Mixers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Concrete/Industrial Saws	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Cranes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Crawler Tractors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Crushing/Proc. Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Excavators	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Forklifts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Generator Sets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Graders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Off-Highway Tractors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Off-Highway Trucks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Other Construction Equipmen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Other General Industrial Equipn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Other Material Handling Equipn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Pavers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Paving Equipmen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Plate Compactors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Pressure Washers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Pumps	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rollers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rough Terrain Forklifts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rubber Tired Dozers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rubber Tired Loaders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Scrapers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Signal Boards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Skid Steer Loaders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Surfacing Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Trenchers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Welders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

User-Defined Off-road Equipment

If non-default vehicles are used, please provide information in 'Non-default Off-road Equipment' t

Number of Vehicles	Equipment Tier	Type		ROG pounds/day	CO pounds/day	NOx pounds/day	PM10 pounds/day	PM2.5 pounds/day	SOx pounds/day	CO2 pounds/day	CH4 pounds/day
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		ROG	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx	CO2	CH4
Grubbing/Land Clearing	pounds per day	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grubbing/Land Clearing	tons per phase	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Grading/Excavatior	Default Number of Vehicles	Mitigation Optior Override of Default Equipment Tier (applicable only when "Tier 4 Mitigation" Option Selected)	Default Equipment Tier	Type	ROG	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx	CO2	CH4
Override of Default Number of Vehicles	*Program-estimate*				pounds/day	pounds/day	pounds/day	pounds/day	pounds/day	pounds/day	pounds/day	pounds/day
0.00			Model Default Tie	Aerial Lifts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Air Compressors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Bore/Drill Rigs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Cement and Mortar Mixers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Concrete/Industrial Saws	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Cranes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Crawler Tractors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Crushing/Proc. Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00			Model Default Tie	Excavators	0.20	3.26	1.78	0.09	0.08	0.01	500.02	0.16
0.00			Model Default Tie	Forklifts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Generator Sets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Graders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Off-Highway Tractors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Off-Highway Trucks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00			Model Default Tie	Other Construction Equipmen	0.38	4.02	3.82	0.20	0.18	0.01	598.33	0.19
0.00			Model Default Tie	Other General Industrial Equipn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Other Material Handling Equipn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Pavers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Paving Equipmen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Plate Compactors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Pressure Washers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Pumps	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rollers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rough Terrain Forklifts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rubber Tired Dozers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rubber Tired Loaders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Scrapers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Signal Boards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Skid Steer Loaders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Surfacing Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00			Model Default Tie	Trenchers	0.36	2.60	3.38	0.24	0.22	0.00	326.95	0.11
0.00			Model Default Tie	Welders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

User-Defined Off-road Equipmen	If non-default vehicles are used, please provide information in 'Non-default Off-road Equipment' t			ROG	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx	CO2	CH4
Number of Vehicles	Equipment Tier	Type		pounds/day	pounds/day	pounds/day	pounds/day	pounds/day	pounds/day	pounds/day	pounds/day
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grading/Excavatior	pounds per day		0.94	9.87	8.97	0.52	0.48	0.01	1,425.30	0.46
	Grading/Excavatior	tons per phase		0.05	0.54	0.49	0.03	0.03	0.00	78.39	0.03

Drainage/Utilities/Subgrade Override of Default Number of Vehicles	Default Number of Vehicles *Program-estimate*	Mitigation Option Override of Default Equipment Tier (applicable only when "Tier 4 Mitigation" Option Selected)	Default Equipment Tier		ROG pounds/day	CO pounds/day	NOx pounds/day	PM10 pounds/day	PM2.5 pounds/day	SOx pounds/day	CO2 pounds/day	CH4 pounds/day
0.00			Model Default Tie	Aerial Lifts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00			Model Default Tie	Air Compressors	0.27	2.42	1.88	0.11	0.11	0.00	375.26	0.02
0.00			Model Default Tie	Bore/Drill Rigs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Cement and Mortar Mixers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Concrete/Industrial Saws	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Cranes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Crawler Tractors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Crushing/Proc. Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Excavators	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00			Model Default Tie	Forklifts	0.11	1.15	1.05	0.07	0.06	0.00	148.03	0.05
1.00			Model Default Tie	Generator Sets	0.33	3.68	2.93	0.15	0.15	0.01	623.04	0.03
0.00			Model Default Tie	Graders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Off-Highway Tractors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Off-Highway Trucks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00			Model Default Tie	Other Construction Equipmen	0.38	4.02	3.82	0.20	0.18	0.01	598.33	0.19
0.00			Model Default Tie	Other General Industrial Equipn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Other Material Handling Equipn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Pavers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Paving Equipmen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00			Model Default Tie	Plate Compactors	0.04	0.21	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.00	34.48	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Pressure Washers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00			Model Default Tie	Pumps	0.35	3.73	2.97	0.16	0.16	0.01	623.04	0.03
1.00			Model Default Tie	Rollers	0.17	1.86	1.73	0.10	0.09	0.00	254.10	0.08
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rough Terrain Forklifts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rubber Tired Dozers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rubber Tired Loaders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Scrapers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Signal Boards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00			Model Default Tie	Skid Steer Loaders	0.07	1.39	0.93	0.03	0.03	0.00	200.39	0.06
0.00			Model Default Tie	Surfacing Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Trenchers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Welders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

User-Defined Off-road Equipment

If non-default vehicles are used, please provide information in 'Non-default Off-road Equipment' t

Number of Vehicles	Equipment Tier	Type		ROG pounds/day	CO pounds/day	NOx pounds/day	PM10 pounds/day	PM2.5 pounds/day	SOx pounds/day	CO2 pounds/day	CH4 pounds/day
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		ROG	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx	CO2	CH4
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	pounds per day	1.72	18.46	15.55	0.82	0.79	0.03	2,856.67	0.48
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	tons per phase	0.09	1.02	0.86	0.05	0.04	0.00	157.12	0.03

Paving Override of Default Number of Vehicles	Default Number of Vehicles *Program-estimate*	Mitigation Optior Override of Default Equipment Tier (applicable only when "Tier 4 Mitigation" Option Selected)	Default Equipment Tier	Type	ROG pounds/day	CO pounds/day	NOx pounds/day	PM10 pounds/day	PM2.5 pounds/day	SOx pounds/day	CO2 pounds/day	CH4 pounds/day
0.00			Model Default Tie	Aerial Lifts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Air Compressors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Bore/Drill Rigs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Cement and Mortar Mixers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Concrete/Industrial Saws	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Cranes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Crawler Tractors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Crushing/Proc. Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Excavators	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Forklifts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Generator Sets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Graders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Off-Highway Tractors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Off-Highway Trucks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Other Construction Equipmen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Other General Industrial Equipn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Other Material Handling Equipn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Pavers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Paving Equipmen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Plate Compactors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Pressure Washers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Pumps	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rollers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rough Terrain Forklifts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rubber Tired Dozers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Rubber Tired Loaders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Scrapers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Signal Boards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Skid Steer Loaders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Surfacing Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Sweepers/Scrubbers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Trenchers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00			Model Default Tie	Welders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

User-Defined Off-road Equipmen

If non-default vehicles are used, please provide information in 'Non-default Off-road Equipment' t

Number of Vehicles	Equipment Tier	Type	ROG pounds/day	CO pounds/day	NOx pounds/day	PM10 pounds/day	PM2.5 pounds/day	SOx pounds/day	CO2 pounds/day	CH4 pounds/day
0.00	N/A	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	N/A	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

			ROG	CO	NOx	PM10	PM2.5	SOx	CO2	CH4
	Paving	pounds per day	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Paving	tons per phase	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Emissions all Phases (tons per construction period) =			0.15	1.56	1.35	0.07	0.07	0.00	235.51	0.05

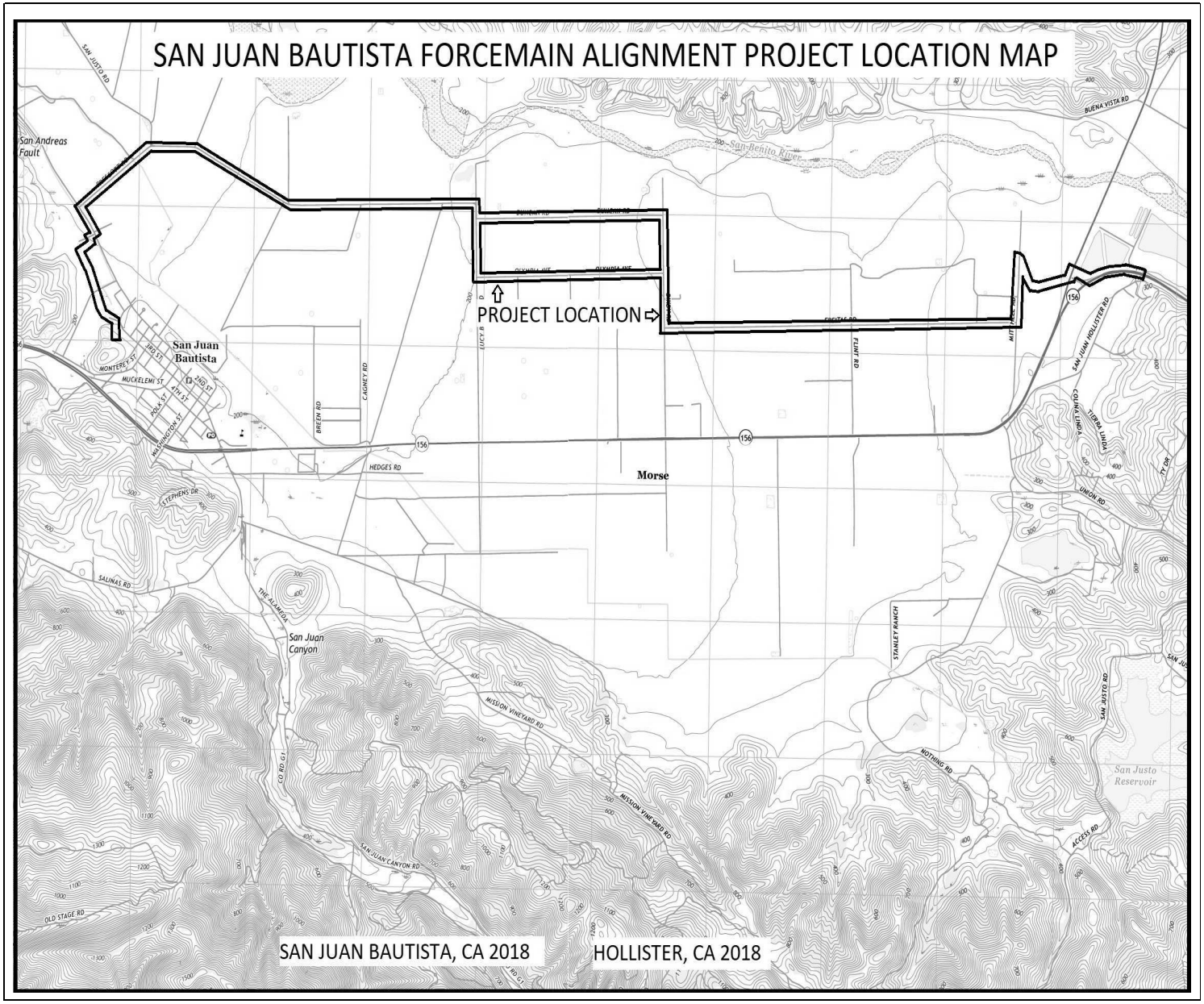
Equipment default values for horsepower and hours/day can be overridden in cells D403 through D436 and F403 through F4

Equipment	User Override of Horsepower	Default Values Horsepower	User Override of Hours/day	Default Values Hours/day
Aerial Lifts	63	63	8.00	8
Air Compressors	78	78	8.00	8
Bore/Drill Rigs	221	221	8.00	8
Cement and Mortar Mixers	9	9	8.00	8
Concrete/Industrial Saws	81	81	8.00	8
Cranes	231	231	8.00	8
Crawler Tractors	212	212	8.00	8
Crushing/Proc. Equipment	85	85	8.00	8
Excavators	158	158	8.00	8
Forklifts	89	89	8.00	8
Generator Sets	84	84	8.00	8
Graders	187	187	8.00	8
Off-Highway Tractors	124	124	8.00	8
Off-Highway Trucks	402	402	8.00	8
Other Construction Equipment	172	172	8.00	8
Other General Industrial Equipment	88	88	8.00	8
Other Material Handling Equipment	168	168	8.00	8
Pavers	130	130	8.00	8
Paving Equipment	132	132	8.00	8
Plate Compactors	8	8	8.00	8
Pressure Washers	13	13	8.00	8
Pumps	84	84	8.00	8
Rollers	80	80	8.00	8
Rough Terrain Forklifts	100	100	8.00	8
Rubber Tired Dozers	247	247	8.00	8

Rubber Tired Loaders	203	203	8.00	8
Scrapers	367	367	8.00	8
Signal Boards	6	6	8.00	8
Skid Steer Loaders	65	65	8.00	8
Surfacing Equipment	263	263	8.00	8
Sweepers/Scrubbers	64	64	8.00	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	97	97	8.00	8
Trenchers	78	78	8.00	8
Welders	46	46	8.00	8

APPENDIX D

USGS MAP


SAN JUAN BAUTISTA FORCEMAIN ALIGNMENT PROJECT LOCATION MAP
PROJECT LOCATION
San Juan Bautista
Morse
San Juan Canyon
San Justo Reservoir
San Andreas Fault
Sun Benito River
SAN JUAN BAUTISTA, CA 2018
HOLLISTER, CA 2018