

**Initial Study/
Mitigated Negative Declaration**

for

**Jenny Lind Elementary School
Wastewater Regionalization Project**

February 2019

**Calaveras Unified School District
P.O Box 788 - 3304 Highway 12
San Andreas, CA 95249**

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Table of Contents

1. Project Information	1
2. Introduction	4
3. Project Description.....	5
3.1 Location.....	5
3.2 Project Purpose and Objectives.....	11
3.3 History	11
3.4 Project Description	12
3.5 Construction Contract	14
3.6 Project Schedule.....	15
4. Initial Study Checklist and Supporting Documentation	16
4.1 Initial Study Checklist.....	16
4.2 Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures	17
4.2.1 Aesthetics	17
4.2.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources	19
4.2.3 Air Quality	20
4.2.4 Biological Resources	25
4.2.5 Cultural Resources	35
4.2.6 Tribal Cultural Resources	37
4.2.7 Geology and Soils	38
4.2.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions.....	42
4.2.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials	44
4.2.10 Hydrology and Water Quality.....	48
4.2.11 Land Use and Planning	51
4.2.12 Mineral Resources	52
4.2.13 Noise	53
4.2.14 Population and Housing.....	56
4.2.15 Public Services.....	57
4.2.16 Recreation	58
4.2.17 Transportation/Traffic	58

4.2.18	Utilities/ Service Systems	60
4.2.19	Mandatory Findings of Significance.....	61
5.	Determination	63
5.1	Environmental Factors Potentially Affected	63
6.	Report Preparation and References.....	65
6.1	Report Preparation.....	65
6.2	References	65

Figures

Figure 1.	Project Location Map	7
Figure 2.	Aerial Photograph.....	9

Tables

Table 1.	Calaveras County Assessor’s Parcel Numbers involved in the proposed Project	5
Table 2.	Attainment Status for MCAB in Calaveras County.....	21
Table 3.	Estimated construction emissions of pollutants of concern.....	22
Table 4.	Natural Communities in the Project area	27
Table 5.	AASHTO and USCS soil classes for Project area	41
Table 6.	Placer APCD 2016 Approved GHG Emissions Significance Thresholds.....	43

Appendices

Appendix A:	CUSD and CCWD Memorandum of Understanding
Appendix B:	Design Sheets
Appendix C:	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

1. Project Information

1. Project Title:

Jenny Lind Elementary School Wastewater Regionalization Project

2. Lead Agency Name and Address:

Calaveras Unified School District
P.O Box 788 - 3304 Highway 12
San Andreas, CA 95249

3. Contact Person and Phone Number:

Mark Campbell, Superintendent
Calaveras Unified School District
(209) 754-2301
mcampbell@calaveras.k12.ca.us

4. Project Location:

The Project is located immediately east of State Route (SR) 26 south of the community of Valley Springs in western Calaveras County in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Project is on the Valley Springs USGS topographic quad (Sections 26, 34, 35 of T4N, R10E, and Sections 3 and 10 of T3N, R10E, Mt. Diablo Meridian) in the Upper Calaveras River Hydrologic Unit (hydrologic unit code 18040011).

5. Description of Project:

The Calaveras Unified School District (CUSD or District) is in the process of obtaining a State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Grant to replace the wastewater system at the Jenny Lind Elementary School (JLES). In 2018 the District completed an Alternatives Analysis Report with funding from a SWRCB CWSRF Planning Grant. The Alternatives Analysis Report evaluated multiple treatment alternatives against the CUSD Project goals. The CUSD determined that the Regionalization Alternative is preferred and will be carried forward as the Proposed Project. The Project will require work on the JLES site as well as off-site. Off-site improvements include installation of a pipeline from JLES to the existing Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) gravity sewer located at the west end of Vista Del Lago Drive West. The Project will also include replacement of \pm 870 linear foot of pipeline that bisects the La Contenta Plaza back parking area, traverses several residential lots and terminates on the La Contenta Golf Club property. A detailed project description is included in Section 3 of this Initial Study.

6. General plan designation:

See table under Item 7 'Zoning' below

7. Zoning:

APN*	Zoning*
073-043-017 (JLE Campus)	Residential Agriculture 5 ac minimum (RA-5)
073-043-016 (JLE Campus)	Residential Agriculture 5 ac minimum (RA-5)
073-043-015 (JLE Campus)	Residential Agriculture 5 ac minimum (RA-5)
073-004-ROW (Driver Rd. ROW)	Right of Way
073-001-ROW (Driver Rd. ROW)	Right of Way
073-043-ROW (SR 26 ROW)	Right of Way
073-040-ROW (SR 26 and Baldwin Lane ROW)	Right of Way
073-041-ROW (Baldwin Lane and Berkesey Lane ROW)	Right of Way
073-039-ROW (Berkesey Lane ROW)	Right of Way
073-038-ROW (Berkesey Lane ROW)	Right of Way
073-037-ROW (Berkesey Lane ROW)	Right of Way
073-036-ROW (Berkesey Lane ROW)	Right of Way
073-034-ROW (Berkesey Lane ROW)	Right of Way
073-033-ROW (Berkesey Lane, Berkesey Drive ROW)	Right of Way
073-028-ROW (Berkesey Drive ROW)	Right of Way
073-027-ROW (Berkesey Drive ROW)	Right of Way
073-056-013 (unpaved Berkesey Drive and Vista Del Lago West ROW)	Right of Way
073-038-007 (site 1 of 3 for potential new lift station adjacent to Berkesey Drive)	Rural Residential, 1 ac minimum (RR-1)
073-038-032 (site 2 of 2 for potential new lift station adjacent to Berkesey Drive)	Rural Residential, 1 ac minimum (RR-1)
073-042-114 (Vista Del Lago Drive West road way)	General Commercial, Planned Development, Off-Street Parking Combining zone, (C2-PD-PX)
074-001-ROW (SR 26, and Vista Del Lago Drive ROW)	Right of Way
074-001-022 (La Contenta Plaza)	Local Commercial (C1)
073-042-090 (La Contenta Golf Course)	Recreation, Off-Street Parking Combining zone (REC-PX)
074-032-001 (residential parcel)	Multi-Family Residential, Planned Development (R3-PD)
074-032-002 (residential parcel)	Multi-Family Residential, Planned Development (R3-PD)
074-032-ROW (Goldenwest Court)	Right of Way
074-032-017 (residential parcel)	Multi-Family Residential, Planned Development (R3-PD)
074-032-018 (residential parcel)	Multi-Family Residential, Planned Development (R3-PD)

* Per Calaveras County Public Web Viewer

(<https://gisportal.co.calaveras.ca.us/arcgis/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=40a999f3b65a46f089367b7c095f171e>)

8. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

The Project is located in a rural residential area and is bounded by rural residential, grazing, and transportation uses.

9. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

The Project may require permits or approvals from the following:

- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board — Construction General Permit (Water Quality Order 2009-0009-DWQ)
- Calaveras County Grading Permit, Encroachment Permit
- Calaveras County Air Quality Management District — Fugitive Dust Prevention and Control Plan Approval
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Section 404 Clean Water Act Permit
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) - Section 401 Water Quality Certification
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) - Streambed Alteration Agreement

2. Introduction

The Calaveras Unified School District (CUSD or District) is in the process of obtaining a State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Grant to replace the wastewater system at the Jenny Lind Elementary School (JLES). The JLES Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was constructed in 1992 and is in need of replacement.

CUSD is the local lead agency and prepared this Initial Study to consider the significance of potential project impacts pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended (Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq.). This Initial Study was prepared in accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines (14 California Administrative Code, Section 14000 et seq.).

Based on the results of this Initial Study, CUSD has determined that the Project would have less than significant impacts on the environment with the incorporation of mitigation measures. CUSD may approve the Project with the certification of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND).

The remainder of this document is organized into the following sections:

- **Section 3, Project Description:** Provides a detailed description of the proposed Project;
- **Section 4, Initial Study Checklist and Supporting Documentation:** Provides CEQA Initial Study Resource impact checklists and supporting documentation. Identifies the thresholds of significance, evaluates potential impacts, and describes mitigation measures necessary to reduce impact significance;
- **Section 5, Initial Study Findings:** Provides a determination of the District's CEQA findings;
- **Section 6, Supporting Information Sources:** Identifies the personnel responsible for the preparation of this document and provides a list of the references cited throughout the document.
- **Appendix C, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan:** Contains the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan prepared for the proposed project. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan includes a list of required mitigation measures and includes information regarding the District's policies and procedures for implementation and monitoring of the mitigation measures.

3. Project Description

The Calaveras Unified School District (CUSD or District) is in the process of obtaining a State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Grant to replace the wastewater system at the Jenny Lind Elementary School (JLES). The JLES Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was constructed in 1992.

3.1 Location

The Project is located immediately east of State Route (SR) 26 south of the community of Valley Springs in western Calaveras County in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains (Figures 1 and 2). The Project area includes the JLES campus and an approximately 3.37 miles long offsite pipeline alignment. The JLES campus includes Calaveras Unified School District owned assessor's parcel numbers (APN) 073-043-017, 073-043-016, and 073-043-015 and is approximately 20 acres. The proposed forced main pipeline alignment is approximately 3.37 miles (17,800 linear feet) long and traverse portions of Driver Rd., SR 26, Baldwin Lane, Berkesey Lane (also Berkesey Drive), and terminates at the end of Vista Del Lago Dr. West. The Project will also include replacement of \pm 870 linear foot of pipeline that bisects the La Contenta Plaza back parking area, traverses several residential lots and terminates on the La Contenta Golf Club property. The Project is located in a rural residential area and is bounded by rural residential, grazing, and transportation uses. Table 1 lists the Assessors Parcel Numbers for the parcels involved in the proposed Project.

Note: As per the County Public Web Viewer (mapper), and as verified by looking at street signs in Google Earth Street View both Berkesey Lane and Berkesey Drive are correct names. South of its intersection of Silver Rapids Road it is Berkesey Lane, north of the Silver Rapids Road it is Berkesey Drive.

Table 1. Calaveras County Assessor's Parcel Numbers involved in the proposed Project

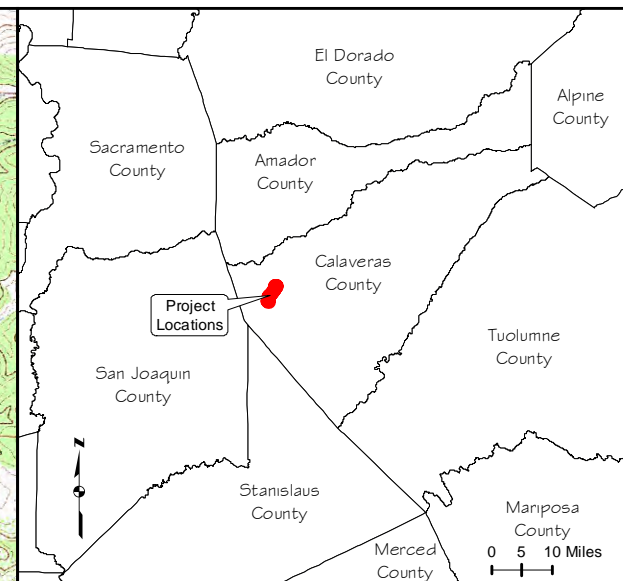
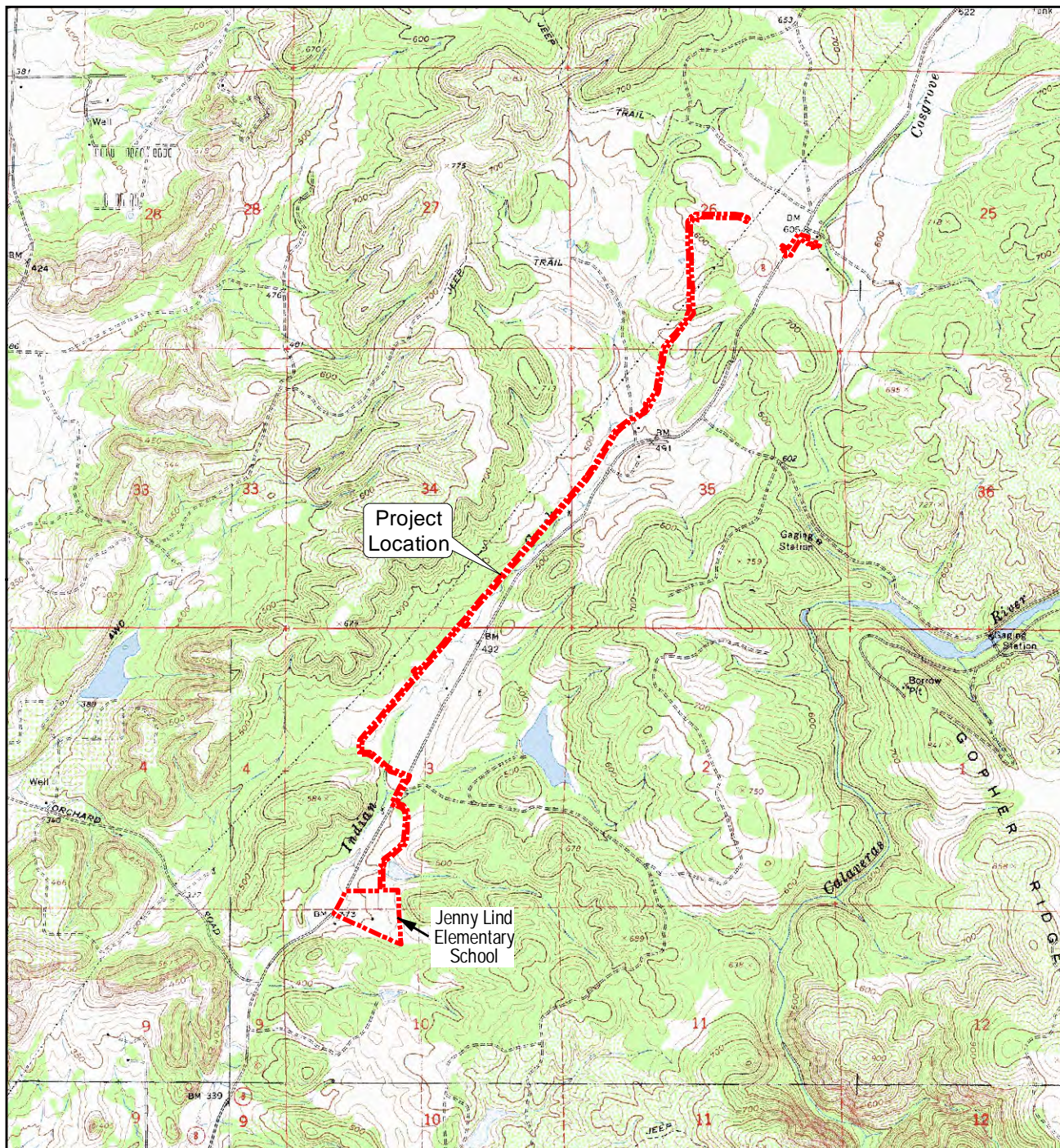
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* Per Calaveras County Public Web Viewer

(<https://gisportal.co.calaveras.ca.us/arcgis/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=40a999f3b65a46f089367b7c095f171e>)

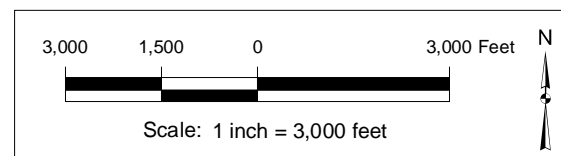
The Project is on the Valley Springs USGS topographic quad (Sections 26, 34, 35 of T4N, R10E, and Sections 3 and 10 of T3N, R10E, Mt. Diablo Meridian) in the Upper Calaveras River Hydrologic Unit (hydrologic unit code 18040011). The approximate centroid of the Project is located at 38.1340° north, -120.8664° west (WGS84), and its UTM coordinates are (Zone 10S) 686,990.00 m East; 4,222,834.00 m North. The Project area is relatively flat and ranges in elevation from approximately 380 ft at the JLES ball fields to 630 feet above sea level near Vista Del Lago Dr. West.



CUSD Wastewater Improvement Project
 Jenny Lind Elementary School
 Calaveras County, CA
 6 February 2019

Figure 1. Project Location Map

 Project Location



SYCAMORE
 Environmental
 Consultants, Inc.



Valley Springs, CA (1962)
 CASIL California U5G5 Digital Raster Graphics (DRG),
 7.5 Minute (C) Series, Albers Nad83 Mosaics (MrSID)
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Figure 2.
Aerial Photograph

CUSD Wastewater Improvement Project
Jenny Lind Elementary School
Calaveras County, CA
6 February 2019

 Biological Study Area (BSA)
 Potential Lift Station Site



SYCAMORE
Environmental
Consultants, Inc.

Aerial Photograph: 7 August 2016
WVO2 Vivid DigitalGlobe Imagery
ESRI ArcGIS Basemap Layer

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3.2 Project Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the Project is the regionalization of wastewater at JLES with the goals of improved compliance with water quality standards, improved safety, and simplified operation and maintenance.

3.3 History

The JLES currently provides public educational facilities for kindergarten through 6th grade. The school also provides facilities for pre-kindergarten and after school programs. CUSD projects future enrollment to be approximately 536 students with an equivalent full-time staff of 43. The existing JLES facilities include a class room, multi-purpose room with a warming kitchen, soccer field / baseball field, and asphalt hard courts. The proposed wastewater treatment and disposal improvements will address both current and future needs.

The JLES wastewater system includes a centrally located sewage lift station which delivers wastewater to the JLES wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located at the southeast corner of the school site. The raw wastewater flows through screening devices followed by an equalization basin, primary, secondary, and final clarifiers (each with intermediate trickling filtration). After the final clarifier, the effluent is delivered to a clear well, dosed with alum and then discharged through sand filters before it is disinfected and then stored for treated effluent irrigation. Treated effluent is stored in an existing storage basin and is applied as irrigation during off school hours on the existing soccer field / baseball field and soccer field. The existing facilities provide for recirculation, flow equalization and returns along the treatment process. Skilled operation is required to keep the system in balance and operating at or near design conditions.

In the 2017 Annual Report prepared for the JLES WWTP the District's maintenance supervisor noted that while existing facilities continue to operate in accordance with Regional Water Quality Control Board Waste Discharge Orders, existing treatment equipment is antiquated and significant operator time and effort is required to achieve permit compliance. Operational problems faced by CUSD at JLES include the following:

- JLES has failed or failing control equipment. Without a reliable control system process control can become inconsistent and labor intensive.
- The electrical service is aging and WWTP is subject to power surges / brownouts which upset the treatment processes and equipment. At a minimum, power monitoring and surge protection are needed; backup power should be considered, at least for critical control systems and alarming.
- There is significant inflow/ infiltration at the JLES facility that causes process control problems during wet weather events. These erratic flows exacerbate other issues at this facility.
- Biological treatment is provided by trickling filters and clarifiers at both plants. The trickling filters have dilapidated distributors that are losing their effectiveness to evenly distribute wastewater over the filter media. Safe access for Operators to inspect the media and the distributors is limited.
- The sludge removal process can be problematic and labor intensive and can cause carryover of solids to the tertiary system, hindering ability to maintain compliance.

- The tertiary filter systems are antiquated. The systems are manually operated and the backwash controls do not work effectively. There is no filter-to-waste function, making startup of the system more labor intensive and difficult to control. At JLES, the backwash controls are bypassed in order to prevent uncontrolled operation due to failing I/O devices.
- The chemical dosing facilities are controlled manually by the Operator. The Operator implements “work-arounds” to initiate startup of polymer pumps needed for treated effluent reclamation. The chemical storage facilities need proper containment and properly operating safety showers / eyewash facilities are needed.
- Site security and fencing needs upgrading. Since these plants are located at public schools, improved plant security should be considered.
- The effluent storage pond and disposal pumping system need rehabilitation to maintain useful life.

In 2018 the District completed an Alternatives Analysis Report with funding from a SWRCB CWSRF Planning Grant (KASL 2018a). The Alternatives Analysis Report evaluated multiple treatment alternatives against the CUSD Project goals. The CUSD determined that the Regionalization Alternative is preferred and will be carried forward as the Proposed Project. In July 2018, KASL Consulting Engineers prepared an “Updated Regionalization Plan” for JLES (KASL 2018b). A “Preliminary Design Report” was also prepared for the Project in January 2019 (KASL 2019).

On 13 December 2018, the CUSD and CCWD entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The MOU details the role and responsibilities of the CUSD and CCWD for the payment of fees, planning, construction, and operation of the Project. A copy of the MOU is in Appendix A.

3.4 Project Description

The Regionalization Alternative is the CUSD preferred alternative. A copy of the 30 % Plans are included in Appendix B. The Project will require work on the JLES site as well as off-site. Off-site improvements will be needed at two separate locations. The Project will require installation of a pipeline from JLES to the existing Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) gravity sewer located at the west end of Vista Del Lago Drive West. The Project will also require replacement of approximately 870 linear ft of 6-inch diameter sanitary sewer pipe with 8-inch pipe located northeast of the intersection of SR 26 and Vista Del Lago Drive.

According to the CCWD Engineer, CCWD has adequate capacity to serve JLES at the La Contenta WWTP. The capacity fees collected by CCWD from JLES will be used to help implement future improvements identified in the 2018 La Contenta Wastewater Master Plan. CCWD is actively pursuing the purchase of additional treated effluent disposal land.

Project activities would include:

- **Headworks:** New primary solids screening and compaction equipment would be installed at the same location as the new lift station described below or, alternatively, septic tank facilities could be installed instead of solids screening and compaction equipment. For aesthetics, noise, safety and odor control, the screening equipment and the lift station would be housed in a concrete masonry (CMU) building consistent with CCWD standard lift station improvements. The building

would be furnished with ventilation, fencing, lighting and other appurtenances as required by CCWD. It is anticipated that the building exhaust would be directed to an odor absorption bed located adjacent to the screening equipment.

- **JLES on Campus Lift Station:** The existing lift station located in the south-central portion of the JLES campus would be replaced with a new lift station meeting CCWD Standards. The new lift station would be located at the south end of the existing JLES staff parking lot. CCWD will have paved access to the new lift station via an access easement without entering the main JLES campus area. The new JLES Lift Station will be owned and operated by CCWD. The lift station site will also be deeded to CCWD. Fencing will be installed around the new lift station (and headworks) for security and aesthetic purposes. The exterior and roof of the new JLES Lift Station building will be finished to match the exterior of the JLES buildings and roof. The existing lift station will be removed once the new JLES Lift Station is operational.
- **Reconstruct JLES on Campus Gravity Pipeline:** The relocation of the JLES campus lift station will require reconstruction of the existing JLES gravity sewer line. A new 6-inch diameter gravity pipeline will be installed and will extend approximately 600 ft from the existing JLES lift station (to be replaced) to the new JLES lift station. The new 6-inch diameter sewage collection pipe will be polyvinyl chloride (PVC), ASTM D-3034, SDR 35 gravity sewer installed at minimum slope of 0.005 ft/ft. The new gravity sewer will connect to existing or rehabilitated 4 to 6-inch JLES sewer laterals. After the rehabilitated sewer laterals are connected to the new sewage collection lines and the JLES Lift Station constructed, tested by the Contractor and accepted by CCWD, the existing JLES collection system and force main will be abandoned, the existing lift station removed and the existing wet well backfilled.
- **Existing WWTP and Effluent Storage Basin:** With offsite transport of the JLES wastewater the existing WWTP and treated effluent storage basin would be removed from service. With the completion of the regionalization improvements, the existing WWTP would be demolished and demolition waste material removed from the Project area. The storage basin will be drained and then backfilled to finish grade. Existing JLES play fields would be irrigated with CCWD supplied domestic water. A separate irrigation meter would be installed to identify irrigation demands from other JLES water demands. Based on a memorandum of understanding between the School District and CCWD, the new onsite JLES lift station would be owned and operated by CCWD.
- **New Off-Site Force Main Pipeline:** The proposed four-inch diameter force main pipeline alignment is approximately 3.37 miles (17,800 linear feet) long and traverse portions of Driver Rd., SR 26, Baldwin Lane, Berkesey Lane, and connects to the existing CCWD gravity sewer located at the west end of Vista Del Lago Drive West. There is an existing CCWD water main located along the west side of Berkesey Lane for a portion of the proposed JLES force main alignment and along the east side for a portion of this alignment. The Project intends to place the new sewer force main within the existing Berkesey Lane right of way but on the opposite side of the street from the existing CCWD water main. The trench for the pipeline will be approximately two ft wide and four to six ft deep. Depth will typically be four ft, but will be lower where the force main crosses under existing water pipes. A minimum 10 feet of horizontal clearance will be maintained. At crossings of the new and existing pipelines, the new JLES force main would be placed a minimum of 12 inches below the existing CCWD water main. An intermediate lift station

would be installed at a convenient location adjacent to Berkesey Lane between White Road and Farris Drive. The new lift station would be subject to CCWD review and optimized for future sewer service to existing and proposed residences on the west side of SR 26. The new offsite sewer force main and the new offsite sewer lift station would be owned and operated by CCWD. Construction of the new force main pipeline would require an encroachment permit from Caltrans. The new force main pipeline would traverse several drainages including Indian Creek. The new force main would be attached to existing drainage crossing structures or accomplished with a trench, bore and case crossing, or other method.

- **Upsize Off-Site Pipeline Segment:** According to the District Engineer, CCWD has adequate capacity to serve JLES at the La Contenta WWTP (KASL 2019). According to CCWD engineering staff, there is adequate collection system capacity to serve JLES except for \pm 870 linear feet of existing 6-inch diameter sewer pipe located northwest of the intersection of SR 26 and Vista Del Lago Drive. CCWD has determined that this section of the existing La Contenta sewage collection system should be increased in size from 6-inch diameter to 8-inch diameter. The Project will replace this \pm 870 linear foot pipeline segment with PVC sewer pipe per CCWD Standards. To avoid potential impacts to a drainage feature that would occur with pipe replacement, the Project will abandon an approximately 165 linear ft segment of the existing pipeline that crosses a drainage. A new approximately 132 ft replacement pipeline would be installed immediately south of the abandon segment. The 132 ft replacement segment would be installed in an upland location in a paved parking lot. The abandoned 165 linear ft segment of the existing pipeline will be capped with concrete at each end. The cover will be removed from each abandoned sanitary sewer manhole and filled with concrete per CCWD's direction. No excavation will be required for the abandonment of the 165 linear ft segment.

3.5 Construction Contract

CUSD would retain a construction contractor to construct the proposed improvements. The contractor would be responsible for compliance with all applicable rules, regulations, and ordinances associated with proposed Project activities and for implementing construction-related mitigation measures. CUSD would provide the construction contractor oversight and management and would be responsible for verifying the implementation of the mitigation measures. The contractor would construct the proposed Project in accordance with the Public Contract Code of the State of California, Project Plans, and any Special Provisions under development by CUSD. The following are a combination of standard and project-specific procedures/requirements applicable to Project construction:

- Contract special provisions will require compliance with Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District Rules 202, 205, and 207 to minimize fugitive dust emissions;
- Contract provisions will require notification of the District and compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.5, 5097.9 et seq., regarding the discovery and disturbance of cultural materials or human remains should any be discovered during project construction;
- Contract provisions will require implementation of best management practices (BMPs) consistent with the *Calaveras County Grading, Drainage, and Erosion Control Design Manual* (Calaveras

County 2012a) and or Caltrans Stormwater Quality Handbooks to protect water quality and minimize the potential for siltation and downstream sedimentation.

- The CUSD or its construction contractors will conduct early coordination with utility service providers, law enforcement and emergency service providers to ensure minimal disruption to service during construction;
- The Project would comply with Section 9.02.060, Chapter 9.02 (Noise Control) of the Calaveras County Code pertaining to construction noise.

3.6 Project Schedule

The Project is anticipated to take approximately 8-12 months and can be completed in one construction season. Construction of the new headworks/onsite lift station can be conducted in a relatively isolated section of the JLE campus that could be completed while school is in session. Reconstruction of the onsite sewer mains and the “switchover” from the existing sewer lift station to the new lift station would be completed during summer break (mid-June through mid- August). Abandonment and removal of the existing WWTP will be confined to an isolated section of the campus and could be conducted after the new facilities are on line. While the majority of construction is expected to take place under favorable weather conditions, unforeseen weather delays are possible and would impact the project schedule.

4. Initial Study Checklist and Supporting Documentation

4.1 Initial Study Checklist

This section of the Initial Study incorporates the Environmental Checklist contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Each resource topic section provides a determination of potential impact and an explanation for the checklist impact questions. The following 19 environmental categories are addressed in this section:

• Aesthetics	• Land Use and Planning
• Agricultural and Forestry Resources	• Mineral Resources
• Air Quality	• Noise
• Biological Resources	• Population and Housing
• Cultural Resources	• Public Services
• Tribal Cultural Resources	• Recreation
• Geology and Soils	• Transportation/Traffic
• Greenhouse Gas Emission	• Utilities/ Service Systems
• Hazards and Hazardous Materials	• Mandatory Findings of Significance
• Hydrology and Water Quality	

Each of the above listed environmental categories was fully evaluated and one of the following four determinations was made for each checklist question:

- **“No Impact”** means that no impact to the environment would occur as a result of implementing the Project.
- **“Less than Significant Impact”** means that implementation of the Project would not result in a substantial and/or adverse change to the environment and no mitigation is required.
- **“Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated”** means that the incorporation of one or more mitigation measures would reduce the impact from potentially significant to less than significant.
- **“Potentially Significant Impact”** means that there is either substantial evidence that a project-related effect would be significant or, due to a lack of existing information, could have the potential to be significant.

4.2 Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures

Calaveras County is in the process of updating its General Plan. At the time of writing the document the updated General Plan has not been adopted. This document references the 9 December 1996 Calaveras County General Plan.

4.2.1 Aesthetics

I. AESTHETICS—Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The Project is located immediately east of State Route (SR) 26 south of the community of Valley Springs in western Calaveras County in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Project area is relatively flat and ranges in elevation from approximately 380 ft at the JLES ball fields to 630 feet above sea level at the northern terminus of the proposed forced main pipeline alignment at Vista Del Lago Dr. West. The Project is located in a rural residential area and is bounded by rural residential, grazing, commercial, recreation (golf course), and transportation uses.

The Calaveras County General Plan Open Space Element (1996) describes the County's goals and policies pertaining to conservation of areas of outstanding Scenic Value:

Goal V-6: To preserve and protect the scenic qualities of the County.

Policy V-6A: Proposed new development shall consider the scenic qualities of the natural resources in the design of the project.

Implementation Measure V-6A-1: New development shall be encouraged to avoid extreme topographic modification, and may be required to restore natural contours and vegetation of the land after grading or other land disturbances.

Implementation Measure V-6A-2: Cluster development with preservation of open space of scenic quality shall be encouraged.

Implementation Measure V-6A-3: New development shall be encouraged to be designed in a manner which is sensitive to available natural resources.

The primary attributes of the County that are considered aesthetically valuable are the reservoirs, rivers and streams, rolling hills with oak habitat, ridgelines, and the forests (Calaveras County General Plan

1996). The 1974 Valley Springs Community Area General Plan does not contain any information regarding aesthetics (Calaveras County 1974).

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** A scenic vista refers to the view of an area that is visually or aesthetically pleasing. Aesthetic components of a scenic vista include; 1) scenic quality, 2) sensitivity level, and 3) view access.

No scenic vistas have been identified in the Project area, based on a review of the Calaveras County General Plan (Calaveras County 1996). The 1974 Valley Springs Community Area General Plan does not identify any scenic vistas in the Project area (Calaveras County 1974).

Construction of the Project components on the JLE campus will result in similar views to the traveling public using SR 26 adjacent to the Project site. The JLE campus includes a variety of existing buildings of various sizes. The new headworks building to be located at the south end of the existing JLES staff parking lot will have a similar appearance to other nearby structures. The new forced main once constructed will not be visible. A new intermediate lift station would be installed at a convenient location adjacent to Berkesey Lane between White Road and Farris Drive. The new lift station would be enclosed in a small building and likely surrounded with fencing for security purposes. The new lift station will be visible from Berkesey Lane. The project is not anticipated to result in adverse effect to any scenic vista. The Proposed improvements are consistent with the existing land use and aesthetic of the area.

- b) ***No Impact.*** SR26 is not a state designated scenic highway. State Highway 49 is identified as ‘*Eligible State Scenic Highway-Not Yet Designated*’ (Caltrans 2018). The eastern portion of State Highway 4 in Calaveras County is designated as a ‘*Officially Designated State Scenic Highway*’. The western portion of Highway 4 in Calaveras County is designated ‘*Eligible State Scenic Highway-Not Yet Designated*’. Highway 49 is located approximately 10 miles east of the Project and Highway 4 is approximately 2 miles north of the Project site. Neither highway is visible from the Project area.
- c) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** See discussion of a) and b) above.
- d) ***Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.*** Additional permanent lighting may be needed at the new headworks building on the JLE campus as well as the new lift station adjacent to Berkesey Lane. New exterior lighting for the proposed project would be minimal in nature for the purpose of safety, security, and emergency lighting. Implementation of measure AESTHETICS-1 will reducing potential impacts to less than significant.

Measure AESTHETICS-1

- *All outdoor lighting will be hooded or screened to direct the source of light downward and focus onto the property from which it originates and will not negatively impact adjacent properties or directly reflect upon any adjacent residential property.*
- *Parking lot and other security lighting will be top and side shielded to prevent the light pattern from shining onto adjacent property or roadways, excluding lights used for illumination of public roads.*
- *External lights used to illuminate a sign or billboard or the side of a building or wall shall be shielded to prevent the light from shining off of the surface intended to be illuminated.*

- *Lights that shine onto a road in a manner, which causes excessive glare and may be considered to be a traffic hazard, will be prohibited.*

4.2.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY—In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. 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	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation 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 non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The Project area consists of an existing WWTP facility in a disturbed setting. The Project area is outside of the area mapped as part of the States Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (California Department of Conservation 2018b). No Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, occur in the project area. The California Department of Conservation, Calaveras County Williamson Act FY 2012/2013 map indicates that no lands under Williamson Act contract occur in or adjacent to the Project area.

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***No Impact.*** No Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or lands under Williamson Act contracts occur in the project area.
- b) ***No Impact.*** See response for item a).
- c) ***No Impact.*** The proposed Project is consistent with the existing zoning and does not include any rezoning activities.
- d) ***No Impact.*** The proposed Project will not result in a permanent loss of forest land or conversion of forest land as none occurs in the Project area.
- e) ***No Impact.*** The Project will not convert farmland or timberland as neither occurs in the Project footprint.

4.2.3 Air Quality

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

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The project area is located in the Mountain Counties Air Basin (MCAB). The San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin and the Sacramento Valley Air Basin are located to the west, and the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin is located to the south. Climate in the MCAB relate to elevation and proximity to the Sierra Ridge. Precipitation is greater and temperatures are lower at higher elevations. Summer temperatures in the project area are in the mid- to upper nineties. Winter temperatures are in the upper thirties to lower forties.

The air quality of a region is determined by the air pollutant emissions (quantities and type of pollutants measured by weight) and by ambient air quality (the concentration of pollutants within a specified volume of air). Air pollutants are characterized as primary and secondary pollutants. Primary pollutants are those emitted directly into the air, for example carbon monoxide (CO), and can be traced to a single pollutant source. Secondary pollutants are those pollutants that form through chemical reactions in the atmosphere,

for example reactive organic gasses (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) combine to form ground level ozone, or smog.

Congress established much of the basic structure of the Clean Air Act in 1970, and made major revisions in 1977 and 1990. The Federal Clean Air Act established national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). These standards are divided into primary and secondary standards. Primary standards are designed to protect public health and secondary standards are designed to protect other values. Because of the health-based criteria identified in setting the NAAQS, the air pollutants are termed “criteria” pollutants. California has adopted its own, more stringent, ambient air quality standards (CAAQS). Table 2 lists the MCAB attainment status for federal and state criteria pollutants.

Table 2. Attainment Status for MCAB in Calaveras County

Pollutant	National Designation	State Designation
Ozone	Nonattainment (8 hr.)	Nonattainment
PM ₁₀	Unclassified	Nonattainment
PM _{2.5}	Unclassified/ Attainment	Unclassified
CO	Unclassified/ Attainment	Unclassified
NO ₂	Unclassified/ Attainment	Attainment
SO ₂	Unclassified	Attainment
Sulfates	NA	Attainment
Lead	Unclassified/ Attainment	Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	NA	Unclassified
Visibility Reducing Particles	NA	Unclassified

Calaveras County is currently in nonattainment status for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The County is in nonattainment status for and for the ozone and PM₁₀ CAAQS.

The Calaveras County Air Quality Management District (AQMD) administers the state and federal Clean Air Acts in accordance with state and federal guidelines. The AQMD regulates air quality through its district rules and permit authority. It also participates in planning review of discretionary project applications and provides recommendations. The following District rules apply to the Project:

- **Rule 202 (Visible Emissions):** Prohibits the discharge of air containments for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour which is as dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringlemann Chart or such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater to shade No. 1 on the Ringlemann Chart.
- **Rule 205 (Nuisance):** Prohibits the discharge of air containments which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance.
- **Rule 207 (Particulate Matter):** A person shall not release or discharge into the atmosphere from any source or single processing unit, exclusive of sources emitting combustion contaminants only, particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.1 grains per cubic foot of dry exhaust gas at standard conditions.
- **Rule 210 (Specific Contaminants):** Limits the amount of sulfur carbon dioxide released in the atmosphere.

Calaveras County AQMD considers a significant cumulative impact to occur if the project requires a change in the existing land use designation (i.e., general plan) and would individually exceed the project-level thresholds of significance. Thresholds of significance for specific pollutants of concern are as follows (pers. comm., Calaveras County AQMD staff):

- ROG: 150 lbs/day
- NO_x: 150 lbs/day
- PM₁₀: 150 lbs/day

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***No Impact.*** A project is inconsistent with the applicable air quality plan if it would result in population and/or employment growth that exceeds growth estimated in the applicable air quality plan. The proposed Project does not include development of new housing or employment centers, and would not induce population or employment growth. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of any air quality plan.
- b) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Calaveras County is in nonattainment status for both federal and state ozone standards and the state PM₁₀ CAAQS.

Project Construction: Project construction would result in temporary increases in ROG, NO_x, and PM₁₀ emissions from vehicle and equipment operation. Short-term increases in emissions from the use of heavy equipment that generate dust, exhaust, and tire-wear emissions and from paints and coatings would occur during the model generated 269 day (approximate 9 months of active construction) construction period. Construction emissions were estimated for the Project using CalEEMod v2016.3.2 as recommended in the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Financial Assistance, Environmental Package Construction application. All default values (e.g. construction phase duration, worker trips, off-road equipment list etc.) in CalEEMod were retained unless noted otherwise. None of the estimated emissions exceed the County's significance thresholds (Table 3).

Dust control requires the submittal of a Dust Control Plan to the Calaveras County AQMD for approval prior to surface disturbance larger than one acre, including clearing of vegetation. The Project may disturb greater than one acre and may require a Fugitive Dust Prevention and Control be prepared, submitted and approved by Calaveras County AQMD. The conditions would be included in the General Notes and/or the Grading Plan for the project, under a descriptive heading such as "Dust Control."

Table 3. Estimated construction emissions of pollutants of concern.

Pollutants of Concern	Modeled Emmissions ^{1, 2}		Calaveras Co. Significance Thresholds (lbs/day)	Threshold Exceeded?
	Winter	Summer		
ROG	11.40	11.39	150	NO
NO _x	23.23	23.19	150	NO
PM ₁₀	7.80	7.78	150	NO

¹Units for all values are pounds per day.

²Notes: Data entered to emissions model: Project Operational Year: 2020; Project Duration (model generated months): ± 8 ; Total Soil Imported/Exported (yd³/day): 100. PM10 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures. Total PM10 emissions are the sum of *exhaust* and *fugitive dust* emissions.

Project Operation: The wastewater treatment facility improvements would provide improved compliance with water quality standards, improved safety, and simplified operation and maintenance. The existing 1992 Waste Discharge Requirements (Order No. 92-075) states that the school will have a total of approximately 635 students and faculty. The 1992 WDR's also provide for a daily treatment and discharge of 0.025 million gallons per day (mgd) of treated wastewater to the existing ball fields. At JLE the projected future enrollment is approximately 579 students and faculty. This is approximately 56 less students and faculty than the 1992 WDR's anticipate. Under the anticipated future conditions, the JLE facility is not expected to exceed its current maximum daily treatment and discharge of 0.025 million gallons per day (mgd).

In general, the amount of criteria air pollutants emitted during operation of a wastewater facility is a function of wastewater throughput and composition. The proposed Project would not increase total wastewater throughput beyond the existing treatment and disposal capacity.

While not finalized, project design may include the installation of a stand-by diesel generator that would be used in emergency situations. Occasional short-term use of a stand-by generator does not represent a potentially significant source of air pollutant emissions.

The proposed Project would not increase permanent employment at the new wastewater facility. Once constructed the new headworks/ lift station would be owned and operated by CCWD. Maintenance of the new headworks/ lift station will require regular visits by CCWD staff. The number of maintenance visits required is expected to be less than or equal the existing headworks/ lift station. It is anticipated that the proposed Project would not substantially change current operational emissions, and operational impacts would be less than significant.

- c) ***No Impact.*** Construction-related emissions from the proposed project would not exceed the County's significance thresholds. As discussed under item b above Project will not result in an increase of operational emissions. Further, the proposed Project would not conflict with the applicable air quality plans, which addresses the cumulative emissions in the MCAB. The proposed Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions of nonattainment pollutants.
- d) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Sensitive individuals refer to those segments of the population most susceptible to poor air quality (i.e., children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality). Sensitive land uses occur where sensitive individuals are most likely to spend time (e.g. schools and schoolyards, parks and playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential communities). The JLE campus is a sensitive site and other sensitive uses including residential occur adjacent to the proposed forced main alignment. Adjacent receptors have the potential to be exposed to PM10, PM2.5, CO, ROG, and NOx during construction. These impacts are considered less than significant due to the limited nature of the Project and the short-term construction period.

The Project is not located within an area known to contain naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) or an area “more likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos” (California Department of Conservation 2000).

- e) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Construction activities would involve the use of construction equipment and asphalt paving, which have distinctive odors. Odors from construction activities are considered less than significant because of the limited number of the public affected and the short-term nature of the emissions.

The proposed Project would not result in increased production of odors causing compounds. It is anticipated that the building exhaust at the new headwords building would be directed to an odor absorption bed located adjacent to the screening equipment. These impacts are considered less than significant.

CEQA-Plus Evaluation-Clean Air Act-General Conformity: Calaveras County is designated as ‘marginal non-attainment’ for the 2008 O3 NAAQS. Under the General Conformity Rule, federal agencies must work with State, Tribal and local governments in an air quality nonattainment or maintenance areas to ensure that federal actions conform to the initiatives established in the applicable SIP or tribal implementation plan. Conformity determinations are required when a department, agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government engages in, supports in any way or provides financial assistance for, license or permit, or approve any activity which does not conform to an applicable implementation plan. Emissions of attainment pollutants are exempt from conformity analyses.

The requirement for conformity determination does not apply to the following Federal actions (FedCenter 2018):

- actions where the total of direct and indirect emissions are below the specified emissions levels
- actions which would result in no emissions increase or an increase in emissions that is clearly de minimis
- actions where the emissions are not reasonably foreseeable, such as the following:
 - initial Outer Continental Shelf lease sales which are made on a broad scale and are followed by exploration and development plans on a project level
 - electric power marketing activities that involve the acquisition, sale and transmission of electric energy
- actions which implement a decision to conduct or carry out a conforming program such as prescribed burning actions which are consistent with a conforming land management plan.

When undertaking Federal actions not related to activities developed, funded, or approved under the Federal Transit Act, a conformity determination is required for each criteria pollutant or precursor where the total of direct and indirect emissions of the criteria pollutant or precursor in a nonattainment or maintenance area caused by a Federal action would equal or exceed any of the following rates (de minimis levels):

Rates in nonattainment area (NAA):

- ozone (VOCs or NOX), serious NAA's: 50 tons/yr
- ozone (VOCs or NOX), severe NAA's: 25 tons/yr

- ozone (VOCs or NOX), extreme NAA's: 10 tons/yr
- other ozone NAA's outside an ozone transport region: 50 tons/yr
- other ozone NAA's inside an ozone transport region, VOC: 50 tons/yr
- other ozone NAA's inside an ozone transport region, NOX: 100 tons/yr
- carbon monoxide, all NAA's: 100 tons/yr
- SO₂ or NO₂, All NAA's: 100 tons/yr
- PM-10, moderate NAA's: 100 tons/yr
- PM-10, serious NAA's: 70 tons/year
- PM 2.5, direct emissions: 100 tons/yr
- PM 2.5, SO₂: 100 tons/yr
- PM 2.5, NOX (unless determined not to be a significant precursor): 100 tons/yr
- PM 2.5, VOC or ammonia (if determined to be significant precursor): 100 tons/yr
- Pb, all NAA's: 25 tons/yr.

Rates in maintenance areas:

- ozone (NOX, SO₂, or NO₂), all maintenance areas: 100 tons/yr
- ozone (VOCs), maintenance area inside an ozone transport region: 50 tons/yr
- ozone (VOCs) maintenance area outside an ozone transport region: 100 tons/yr
- carbon monoxide, all maintenance areas: 100 tons/yr
- PM-10, all maintenance areas: 100 tons/yr
- PM 2.5, direct emissions: 100 tons/yr
- PM 2.5, SO₂: 100 tons/yr
- PM 2.5, NOX (unless determined not to be a significant precursor): 100 tons/yr
- PM 2.5, VOC or ammonia (if determined to be significant precursors): 100 tons/yr
- Pb, all maintenance areas: 25 tons/yr.

As discussed under item a) above the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of any air quality plan. As discussed under item b) above the proposed Project would not substantially change current operational emissions. Any potential change would not equal or exceed any of the de minimis emission rates. The project would be consistent with the General Conformity rule and no further analysis is required.

4.2.4 Biological Resources

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES—Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Environmental Setting

Potential impacts to biological and wetlands resources were evaluated in the Project's Biological Assessment Report (BA; Sycamore Environmental 2019a) and Aquatic Resource Delineation Report (Sycamore Environmental 2019b). The BA concludes the following regarding biological resources:

- Portions of the BSA provides dispersal habitat for State Species of Special Concern Western Pond Turtle (WPT), the state and federal threatened California Tiger Salamander (CTS), and the federal-threatened California red-legged frog (CRLF).
- The Project site and surrounding area provide potential nesting habitat for some birds listed under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and State Fish and Game Code.
- The Project site provides potential habitat for two California Native Plant Society ranked rare plants: Jepson's coyote thistle and Tuolumne button-celery. No special status plants were observed during the survey conducted during the evident and identifiable period.
- The Project site is located in the Upper Calaveras River Hydrologic Unit (hydrologic unit code 18040011) which is designated as EFH for Chinook salmon (NMFS 2014). The proposed Project activities will not adversely affect designated EFH for Chinook salmon.
- The Project site does not provide habitat for any other federal-listed wildlife or plants species.

Natural communities present in the Project area are shown in Table 4 (Sycamore Environmental 2019). Special-status natural communities evaluated in the Project BA are waters, wetlands, riparian communities, and any natural community ranked S1, S2, or S3 by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The Valley oak woodland, seasonal wetlands, Indian Creek, intermittent channels, and ephemeral channels are special-status natural communities in the Project area.

Table 4. Natural Communities in the Project area

Biological Community (Scientific Name [CDFW Code] ¹)	Rarity Rank ²	Area (ac)
Developed/ Landscaped	--	43.96
Interior Live Oak Woodland (<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - <i>Pinus Sabiana</i> /annual grass-herb [71.080.00])	G4S4	0.26
Valley Oak Woodland (<i>Quercus lobata</i> / herbaceous semi-riparian)	G3S3	0.08
Non-native Annual Grassland (<i>Avena barbata</i> , <i>fatua</i>) semi-natural herbaceous stands [44.150])	--	0.50
Indian Creek	--	0.17
Intermittent Channels	--	0.06
Ephemeral Channels	--	0.04
Seasonal Wetland	--	0.05
	Total:	45.12

Potential Environmental Effects

a) *Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.*

Special-Status Plant Species: The Project area provides habitat for two special-status plants ranked by the CNPS, Jepson's coyote thistle (*Eryngium jepsonii*) and Tuolumne button-celery (*Eryngium pinnatisectum*). Both species are perennial herbs with a large distinctive, persistent inflorescence that allows detection and identification after bloom. No species in the genus *Eryngium* were observed in the Project area. No impact will occur and no mitigation is needed.

Special-Status Wildlife Species:

California tiger salamander (CTS; *Ambystoma californiense*): No CTS breeding habitat occurs in the Project area. The nearest potential breeding habitat is a detention pond located approximately 120 ft northeast of intersection of Hagen Court and Driver Road. The detention pond is hydrologically connected to intermittent channel 1 (IC-1) in the Project area. During the September 2018 survey the detention pond was full and contained hundreds of bull frogs which are known CTS predators.

Within the Project area, IC-1 provides only marginal dispersal habitat for CTS. CTS prefer dispersal through annual grasslands that lack dense hardwood vegetation. This is likely due to their reliance on California ground squirrel burrows for upland refugia which tend to occur in open annual grasslands as well. There were no ground squirrel burrows observed in the Project area near IC-1. Developed road and landscaped areas do not provide habitat for CTS.

Intermittent channel 1 (IC-2), Indian Creek and ephemeral channels within the Project area are unlikely to be CTS dispersal habitat. Potential CTS breeding habitat is located greater than 1,600 ft from these features. Barriers to CTS dispersal occur between potential breeding habitat and these water features including many residences and several roads. Similar barriers occur between potential CTS breeding habitat and the non-native annual grasslands within the Project area. Additionally, no mammal burrows suitable for CTS were observed on non-native annual grasslands in the Project area.

The segment of Driver Road from JLES to its intersection with SR 26 was improved in 2014 as part of the Jenny Lind Elementary School Safe Routes to School Project. IC-1 and IC-2 are within the 2014 JLES Safe Routes to School Project footprint. The 2011-2012 CEQA Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Project evaluated CTS (Calaveras County 2011). The CEQA IS/MND provided measures to reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

The Jenny Lind Elementary School Safe Routes to School Project also obtained permits from CDFW and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers which included additional measures to protect CTS. The measures below have been adapted from the Jenny Lind Elementary School Safe Routes to School Project, CEQA IS/MND (SCH# 2011082043), Section 404 Permit (Regulatory No. SPK-2012-00138), and CDFW Streambed Alteration Agreement Notification (No. 1600-2012-0015-R2). As the federal lead agency, the Corps of Engineers determined the Project would have no effect to CTS or any other listed species.

Sycamore Environmental Consultants conducted preconstruction CTS surveys for the Jenny Lind Elementary School Safe Routes to School Project. No CTS were observed during the survey. The survey concluded that because of the lack of small animal burrows in uplands surrounding the detention pond and the lack of other water features, the project provided only marginal habitat for CTS. Implementation of BIO-1 will reduce potential impact to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1 (California tiger salamander)

- ***Seasonal Avoidance:*** Project activities will be scheduled to minimize adverse effects to CTS, CRLF, and its habitat. Disturbance to upland habitat adjacent to IC-1, IC-3 and the detention pond will be confined to the dry season, generally May through October 15. Grading and other disturbance in water features, if unavoidable, shall be conducted only when they are dry, typically between July 15 and October 15. Work within a water feature may begin prior to July 15 if the pool or wetland has been dry for a minimum of 30 days prior to initiating work. Work adjacent to IC-3, IC-1 and the detention pond would be limited to periods of low rainfall (less than 0.08 inches per 24-hour period and less than 40 percent chance of rain). Construction activities shall cease 24 hours prior to a 40 percent or greater forecast of rain from the National Weather Service (NWS). Construction may continue 24 hours after the rain ceases if no precipitation is in the 24-hour forecast. If work must continue when rain is forecast (greater than 40 percent chance of rain), a USFWS-approved biologist(s) shall survey the project site before construction begins each day rain is forecast. If rain exceeds 0.5 inches during a 24-hour period, work shall cease until NWS forecasts no further rain.
- ***Environmental Awareness Training:*** Prior to the start of construction, a USFWS approved biologist will conduct a training program for all construction personnel including contractors and subcontractors. The training will include, at a minimum, a description of the CTS, CRLF, and WPT and its habitat within the BSA; an explanation of the species status and protection

under state and federal laws; the avoidance and minimization measures to be implemented to reduce take of this species; communication and work stoppage procedures in case a listed species is observed within the project area; and an explanation of the importance of the Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). A fact sheet conveying this information will be prepared and distributed to all construction personnel. The applicant shall provide interpretation for non-English speaking workers. The same instruction shall be provided to any new workers before they are authorized to perform project work.

- ***Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs):*** *Prior to the start of construction, ESAs defined as areas containing sensitive habitats adjacent to or within construction work areas for which physical disturbance is not allowed - will be clearly delineated using high visibility orange fencing. The ESA fencing will remain in place throughout the duration of the proposed action, while construction activities are ongoing, and will be regularly inspected and fully maintained at all times.*
- ***Avoidance of Entrapment:*** *To prevent inadvertent entrapment of animals during construction, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 6 inches deep, in close proximity to IC-1 and IC-3, will be covered with plywood or similar materials at the close of each working day or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. The contractor shall inspect all holes and trenches at the beginning of each workday and before such holes or trenches are filled.*

California red-legged frog (CRLF; *Rana draytonii*): No CTS breeding habitat occurs in the Project area. The nearest potential breeding habitat is a detention pond located approximately 120 ft northeast of intersection of Hagen Court and Driver Road. The detention pond is hydrologically connected to intermittent channel 1 (IC-1) in the Project area. During the September 2018 survey the detention pond was full and contained hundreds of bull frogs which are known CTS predators.

The JLES campus and the 3.37-mile-long paved off-site forced main alignment do not provide habitat for CRLF. A detention pond northeast of Driver Rd. and Hagen Ct. outside the BSA appears to contain some water year-round. The pond has a large population of bullfrogs that precludes the presence of CRLF.

IC-3 drains to Cosgrove Creek east of the BSA. Youngs Creek is tributary to Spring Valley Creek which empties to Cosgrove Creek. IC-3 is hydrologically connected to Youngs Creek. Multiple pond features occur between the IC-3 and Youngs Creek, a distance of approximately 4.6 miles. Additional pond features occur within one mile of IC-3. IC-3 is a highly disturbed drainage. The La Contenta Golf Course abuts the north bank of IC-3. Golf course maintenance includes mowing up to the bank of IC-3. The area along the south bank of IC-3 in the BSA also appears subject to regular mowing. Emergent vegetation in IC-3 is also managed, during the January field work it was apparent that cattails in IC-3 were mowed the previous season. IC-3 also receives irrigation runoff from golf course and road off from SR26 and Vista Del Lago Drive. The highly disturbed nature of IC-3, its location some 4.6 miles from the only known record of CRLF in Calaveras County, and the number of dispersal barriers (roads, golf course, other developed areas) between the only known population of CRLF in the County significantly limit the possibility that CRLF are using IC-3.

The same reasons that limit the potential use of IC-3 by CRLF for breeding also limit the suitability of the uplands in the Project area from providing aestivation and dispersal habitat.

The Project has been designed to avoid impacts to IC-3. To avoid potential impacts to IC-3 resulting from pipe replacement, the Project will abandon an approximately 165 linear ft segment of the existing pipeline that crosses IC-3. A new approximately 132 ft replacement pipeline would be installed in a paved parking lot south of the abandoned segment. The abandoned 165 linear ft segment of the existing pipeline will be capped with concrete at each end. The cover will be removed from each abandoned sanitary sewer manhole and filled with concrete per CCWD's direction. These activities would not impact IC-3. No excavation will be required for the abandonment of the 165 linear ft segment. Implementation of mitigation measure BIO-1 will reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Western Pond Turtle (WPT; *Emys marmorata*): WPT were not observed in the Project area during the general biological fieldwork. In the Project area, IC-3 and IC-1 near the detention pond provide potential habitat for WPT. Implementation of BIO-2 will reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2 (Western Pond Turtle)

- *A qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for WPT within 48 hours prior to the onset of vegetation removal or ground disturbance within 50 ft of IC-1 and IC-3 in the Project area.*
- *If WPT are found, construction activities with potential to harm the individual(s) will stop and a qualified biologist will be notified. Construction will resume when the biologist has either relocated the WPT out of the construction zone to nearby suitable habitat, or, after thorough inspection, determined that the WPT has moved away from the construction zone.*
- *Environmental awareness training will be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to the onset of project work for construction personnel to brief them on how to recognize WPT. Construction personnel will be informed that if a WPT is encountered in the work area, construction should stop and a qualified biologist be notified. Awareness training will be conducted for new personnel (if appropriate) as they are brought on the job during the construction period. Upon completion of training, employees will sign a form stating that they attended the training and understand all the conservation and protection measures.*

Nesting Birds Listed Under the MBTA or Regulated by CA Fish and Game Code: The Project area provides potential nesting sites for birds listed under the MBTA and regulated by CA Fish and Game Code. Depending on the species, birds may nest on trees, shrubs, in or on the ground, and on artificial structures such as buildings, bridges, culverts, headwalls, poles, and signs. No nests were observed during the biological fieldwork. Implementation of BIO-3 will reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3 (MBTA)

In California, bridge-nesting swallows typically arrive in mid-February, increase in numbers until late March, and remain until October. Nesting begins in April, peaks in June, and continues into August. Black phoebes, another bridge-nesting species, nest from March to August with peak activity in May. Measures should be taken to prevent establishment of nests on the bridges,

culverts and headwalls prior to construction. Effective techniques to prevent nest establishment include using exclusion devices and removing and disposing of partially constructed and unoccupied nests of migratory or nongame birds on a regular basis to prevent their occupation. This can be done by:

- *On a weekly or more frequent basis, remove all partially completed nests using either hand tools or high-pressure water; and/or*
- *Hang netting from the bridge before nesting begins. If this technique is used, netting should be in place from late February until project construction begins.*

Birds of Prey and Birds Protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act

- *If construction begins outside the 15 February to 1 September breeding season, there will be no need to conduct a preconstruction survey for active nests.*
- *If applicable, trees scheduled for removal should be removed during the non-breeding season from 2 September to 14 February.*
- *If construction is scheduled to begin between 15 February and 1 September, a biologist shall conduct a survey for active bird of prey nests within 500 ft and active MTBA bird nests within 100 ft of the Project area from publicly accessible areas within one week prior to construction. The measures listed below shall be implemented based on the survey results.*

No Active Nests Found:

- *If no active nest of a bird of prey, MBTA bird, or other CDFW protected bird is found, then no further avoidance and minimization measures are necessary.*

Active Nests Found:

- *If an active nest of a bird of prey, MBTA bird, or other CDFW protected bird is discovered that may be adversely affected by construction activities or an injured or killed bird is found, immediately:*
 1. *Stop all work within a 100-ft radius of the discovery*
 2. *Notify the Engineer*
 3. *Do not resume work within the specified radius of the discovery until authorized.*
- *The biologist shall establish a minimum 500-ft Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) around the nest if the nest is of a bird of prey, and a minimum 100-ft ESA around the nest if the nest is of an MBTA bird other than a bird of prey.*

Bird Species Protection Areas

<i>Identification</i>	<i>Location</i>
<i>Bird of Prey</i>	<i>500 ft no-disturbance buffer</i>
<i>MBTA protected bird (not bird of prey)</i>	<i>100 ft no-disturbance buffer</i>

- *Activity in the ESA will be restricted as follows:*
 1. *Do not enter the ESA unless authorized*
 2. *If the ESA is breached, immediately:*
 - a. *Secure the area and stop all operations within 60 ft of the ESA boundary*
 - b. *Notify the Engineer*
 3. *If the ESA is damaged, the District determines what efforts are necessary to remedy the damage and who performs the remedy.*
- *No construction activity will be allowed in the ESA until the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active, or unless monitoring determines that a smaller ESA will protect the active nest.*
- *The size of an ESA may be reduced if the biologist monitors the construction activities and determines that no disturbance to the active nest is occurring. Reduction of ESA size depends on the species of bird, the location of the nest relative to the project, project activities during the time the nest is active, and other project-specific factors.*
- *Between 15 February and 1 September, if additional trees or shrubs need to be trimmed and/or removed after construction has started, a survey will be conducted for active nests in the area to be affected. If an active nest is found, the above measures will be implemented.*
- *If an active nest is identified in or adjacent to the construction zone after construction has started, the above measures will be implemented to ensure construction is not causing disturbance to the nest.*

The Project is located in the Upper Calaveras River Hydrologic Unit (hydrologic unit code 18040011) which is designated as EFH for Chinook salmon (NMFS 2014). Installation of the forced main will require several crossings of Indian Creek and other drainages. Construction methods could include trenching, jack and bore, or direct attach to existing culverts or bridges. The proposed project activities will not adversely affect designated EFH for Chinook salmon.

The Project site does not provide habitat for any other State- or federal-listed wildlife. There is no critical habitat in the Project area and the Project will not affect critical habitat.

- b) ***Less than Significant.*** Indian Creek, Valley Oak woodland, intermittent channels, seasonal wetlands, and ephemeral channels are special-status natural communities in the Project area and are listed in Table 4. Impacts to Indian Creek, intermittent channels, seasonal wetlands, and ephemeral channels are discussed under Item c below.

Valley Oak Woodland: Approximately 0.08 ac of Valley Oak Woodland occurs within the BSA in the eastern most segment of the proposed 870 ft pipeline upsize location. The replacement pipe will be installed via ‘pipe bursting’, a trenchless pipe replacement method. Pipe bursting is a method of replacing buried pipelines (such as sewer, water, or natural gas pipes) without the need for a traditional construction trench. "Launching and receiving pits" replace the trench needed by conventional pipe-laying. Use of this method will reduce impacts to the Valley Oak Woodland communities and will not require the removal of native trees. Temporary impacts would occur where the launching and receiving pits are located. No permanent impacts are anticipated. Implementation of the BIO-4 measures below will further reduce potential impacts.

- c) ***Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.*** The Project will not impact wetlands or waters. The existing treatment pond at JLES is not under the jurisdiction of the Corps. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States (Corps 2012).

Indian Creek: The Project will not result in permanent impacts to Indian Creek. To construct the pipeline, the assumed disturbance width is 15 ft. At the Indian Creek crossing on Baldwin Lane trenching for the pipeline may temporarily impact approximately 0.008 acre (345 square ft) of Indian Creek. At the Indian Creek crossing on Berkesey Lane, south of Gee Lane, trenching for the pipeline may temporarily impact approximately 0.006 acre (261 square ft) of Indian Creek. There will be no impact to Indian Creek at the potential lift station site on APN 073-038-032. Construction is not anticipated to impact Indian Creek where it parallels Berkesey Lane north of White Road, north of Faris Drive and north of Heinemann Lane. Implementation of BIO-4 will reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4 (Indian Creek)

- *Prior to work in Indian Creek, intermittent channels, and ephemeral channels the appropriate Clean Water Act permits shall be acquired from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). CUSD shall obtain a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), pursuant to Section 1600 of the CDFG Code. CUSD will abide by the conditions of any executed permits and agreements.*
- *Prior to construction, environmentally sensitive area (ESA) fencing or equivalent will be placed along the limits of construction in the BSA to exclude construction activities from avoided habitat. Trucks and other vehicles will not be allowed to park beyond, nor shall equipment be stored beyond, the fencing. No vegetation trimming/mowing or ground-disturbing activities will be permitted beyond the fencing.*
- *During construction, water quality will be protected by implementation of BMPs to minimize the potential for siltation and downstream sedimentation of aquatic habitats. BMPs will be consistent with the 2012 Calaveras County Grading, Drainage, and Erosion Control Design Manual and Project Construction General Permit (2009-0009-DWQ, as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ) issued by the State Water Resources Control Board.*

- *Construction activities within the bed and banks of Indian Creek, intermittent channels and ephemeral channels will be restricted to the period between 15 April and the first qualifying rain event on or after 15 October (more than one half inch of precipitation in a 24-hour period). Any applicable work period restrictions will be consistent with any permits.*
- *Equipment will be refueled and serviced at designated construction staging areas. All construction material will be stored and contained in a designated area that is located away from all creek and channel areas to prevent transport of materials into adjacent waterways. Appropriate BMPs will be installed to collect any discharge, and adequate materials for spill cleanup will be kept on site. Construction vehicles and equipment will be maintained to prevent contamination of soil or water from external grease and oil or from leaking hydraulic fluid, fuel, oil, and grease.*

Intermittent Channels (IC): There are three intermittent channels in the Project area totaling approximately 0.06 acre. The Project will not result in permanent impacts to intermittent channels. At its crossing on Driver Road, trenching for the pipeline may temporarily impact approximately 0.002 acre (70.5 square ft) of IC-1. At its crossing on SR-26, trenching for the pipeline may temporarily impact approximately 0.002 acre (106.5 square ft) of IC-2. The Project has been designed to avoid impacts to IC-3. Implementation of BIO-4 will reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Ephemeral Channels (EC): There are five ephemeral channels in the Project area totaling approximately 0.04 acre. Trenching for the pipeline may temporarily impact 0.001 acre (43.5 square ft) of EC-1B, 0.001 acre (43.5 square ft) of EC-2, 0.001 acre (30 square ft) of EC-3, and 0.001 acre (46.5 square ft) of EC-5. The Project does not anticipate impacts to EC-1A or EC-4. No permanent impacts to ephemeral channels are anticipated. Implementation of BIO-4 will reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Seasonal Wetlands (SW): There are five seasonal wetlands in the Project area totaling 0.05 acre. The project is not anticipated to result in temporary or permanent impacts to seasonal wetlands in the Project area. Implementation, as applicable, of the BIO-4 measures related to ESA fencing, refueling/staging, and implementation of BMPs to protect water quality will also protect the seasonal wetlands.

- d) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Construction of the project could temporarily disrupt movement of native wildlife species that occur in or adjacent to the Project area. Daytime construction activities will result in minimal disruption of nocturnal wildlife movement. Although construction disturbance may temporarily hinder wildlife movements within the project area, the impact is less than significant due to its short-term nature.
- e) ***No Impact.*** The Calaveras County General Plan (Calaveras County, 1996) Conservation and Open Space Elements contain the following goals, policies, and implementation programs applicable to biological resources:

Goal V-1: Preserve and enhance the County's significant wildlife and botanical habitats

Policy V-1A: Review proposed development for potential impacts to significant wildlife and botanical habitats per

Implementation Measure V-1A-2: When reviewing discretionary permits, require a vegetative and/or wildlife assessment and appropriate mitigation measures for those areas identified as potentially containing sensitive species.

Goal V-2: Protect Rivers and streams from excessive sedimentation due to development and grading.

Policy V-2A: Review proposed development Project for potential effects on nearby and adjacent streams, rivers, and lakes.

Implementation Measure V-2A-1: Require appropriate grading and draining plans for proposed development Projects.

Implementation Measure V-2A-2: Require erosion control measures for all grading and earthmoving activities, which may contribute significant sedimentation.

Calaveras County does not have a specific tree ordinance. Calaveras County does have Voluntary Oak Woodland Management Guidelines (Calaveras County 2007). Interior live oak woodland and Valley Oak wood and occur in the Project area. The proposed Project does not anticipate the need for tree removal including native oaks. The Project does not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

- f) **No Impact.** The Project is not located in an area covered by a habitat or natural community conservation plan.

CEQA-Plus Evaluation-Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: No rivers occur in the Project area.

4.2.5 Cultural Resources

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES—Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

Natural Investigations Company, Inc. (Natural Investigations) conducted a cultural resources assessment of Project area (Natural Investigations 2018). A cultural resources literature search was conducted on 20 September 2018 by the Central California Information Center (CCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Stanislaus. The records maintained by the

CCIC indicate no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the approximate 43-acre project area.

Natural Investigations contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File for traditional cultural resources within or near the Project. The 10 July 2018 reply from the NAHC states that the search failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands in the immediate vicinity.

By letter dated 4 October 2018, Natural Investigations contacted each of the three Native American Tribes (4 individuals) provided by the NAHC, requesting any information regarding sacred lands or other heritage sites that might be impacted by the proposed Project. If no response was received, follow-up phone calls were made on 19 October 2018. Below is a summary of the Native American coordination efforts:

- Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians, Charles Wilson, Chairperson: Mr. Wilson was unavailable on 19 October 2018, a voice message was left. No response.
- Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians, Debra Grimes, Cultural Resource Specialist: By email dated 9 October 2018, Ms. Grimes requested a site visit. A return email was sent suggesting dates. Ms. Grimes was unavailable on 19 October 2018, a voice message was left. No response.
- Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, Darrel Cruz, THPO: Mr. Cruz was unavailable on 19 October 2018, a voice message was left. No response.
- Ione Band of Miwok Indians, Sara Dutschke Setchwaelo, Chairperson: Ms. Setchwaelo was unavailable on 19 October 2018, a voice message was left. No response.

The Project area is separated into two distinct areas: the JLES campus and the off-site infrastructure. The JLE campus is entirely developed and contains parking lots, permanent buildings, portable buildings, recreation fields, play areas, and the existing water treatment facility and pond. The offsite pipeline is a 50-ft. wide corridor in which will be installed the new sewer force main line within existing road right-of-way. The Project will also include replacement of \pm 870 linear foot of pipeline that bisects the La Contenta Plaza back parking area, traverses several residential lots and terminates on the La Contenta Golf Club property. The offsite project area encompasses portions of Driver Road, SR26, Baldwin Lane, Berkesey Lane, Berkesey Drive, La Contenta Plaza, and Goldenwest Court. The JLES campus is surrounded on all sides by rural developed property. The forced main alignment is generally bound by rural developed and undeveloped residential property and roughly parallels SR26. The \pm 870 linear foot of pipeline segment to be upsized is generally bound by residential, commercial and recreational uses.

An intensive-level pedestrian survey within the project area was conducted by Natural Investigations on 4 October 2018 and 24 January 2019. No resources were identified during the survey. The proposed Project will have No Effect on historic properties or on historical resources. No documented prehistoric or historic-era archaeological sites, ethnographic sites, or historic-era built environment resources are present within the Project area. Construction monitoring of ground-disturbing activity is not recommended within the Project area. The probability that intact prehistoric, ethnohistoric, or historic-era archaeological sites remain within the highly disturbed Project areas, both on-site and offsite, is considered to be low.

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) **No Impact.** An intensive-level pedestrian survey within the project area was conducted by Natural Investigations on 4 October 2018. No resources were identified during the survey. The proposed Project will have No Effect on historic properties or on historical resources. No documented prehistoric or historic-era archaeological sites, ethnographic sites, or historic-era built environment resources are present within the Project area.
- b) **No Impact.** See response to ‘item a)’ above.
- c) **Less Than Significant Impact:** The Project does not occur in an area containing unique geologic features. The project would not likely impact paleontological features. There is the possibility of accidental paleontological discoveries during construction-related ground-disturbing activities. This is a less-than-significant impact because the project would implement County policies and state law to protect paleontological resources. These policies include stopping all work in the vicinity of the discovered resources and requiring that a professional paleontologist complete a determination of their significance prior to resuming any work in the area of the discovery.
- d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The Project Cultural Resources Inventory and Effects Assessment Report (Natural Investigations 2019) documents that no known cemeteries or burials occur within the project study area. Should human remains be discovered during the excavation portion of the Project, the project description includes contract provisions that will require notification of CUSD and compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.9 et seq.

4.2.6 Tribal Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. Tribal Cultural Resources:				
a) Would the project 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, 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:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The CUSD has not received in any requests in writing from California Native American tribes to be notified by through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated. Below is an accounting of the Section 106 coordination efforts with Native American individuals/organizations

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***No Impact (applies to items i and ii).*** By letter dated 4 October 2018, Natural Investigations contacted each of the three Native American Tribes (4 individuals) provided by the NAHC, requesting any information regarding sacred lands or other heritage sites that might be impacted by the proposed Project. If no response was received, follow-up phone calls were made on 19 October 2018. Below is a summary of the Native American coordination efforts:
- Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians, Charles Wilson, Chairperson: Mr. Wilson was unavailable on 19 October 2018, a voice message was left. No response received.
 - Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians, Debra Grimes, Cultural Resource Specialist: by email dated 9 October 2018, Ms. Grimes requested a site visit. A return email was sent suggesting dates. Ms. Grimes was unavailable on 19 October 2018, a voice message was left. No response received.
 - Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, Darrel Cruz, THPO: Mr. Cruz was unavailable on 19 October 2018, a voice message was left. No response received.
 - Ione Band of Miwok Indians, Sara Dutschke Setchwaelo, Chairperson: Ms. Setchwaelo was unavailable on 19 October 2018, a voice message was left. No response received.

4.2.7 Geology and Soils

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS—Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Environmental Setting

Calaveras County is located in the Sierra Nevada geomorphic province of California, east of the Great Valley province and west of the Range and Basin provinces. The Sierra Nevada geomorphic province is a tilted fault block almost 400 miles long and extends from the eastern slope to the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. Steep-sided hills and narrow rocky stream channels characterize the Sierra Nevada province. This province consists of Pliocene and older deposits that have been uplifted as a result of plate tectonics, granitic intrusion, and volcanic activity. Subsequent glaciations and additional volcanic activity are factors that led to the east-west orientation of stream channels. The Sierra Nevada geomorphic province overlies metamorphic bedrock that contains gold-bearing veins in the northwest trending Mother Lode. The Mother Lode region in the Sierra Nevada extends from El Dorado County in the north through Calaveras County, terminating in Mariposa County to the south (Calaveras County 2012b).

Seismicity is defined as the geographic and historical distribution of earthquake activity. Seismic activity may result in geologic and seismic hazards including seismically induced fault displacement and rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction, lateral spreading, landslides and avalanches, and structural hazards.

The California Department of Conservation’s 2010 Fault Activity Map of California indicates the closest potentially active faults are the Ione Fault, Waters Peak Fault, Bear Mountains Fault Zone (Youngs Creek Fault), and the Melones Fault Zone (Poorman Gulch Fault). The distance from the Project area to these faults ranges from 2-9 miles. The faults all occur north and east of the Project area. These fault zones pass through the western portion of Calaveras County and are identified near Valley Springs, Mokelumne Hill, south of Melones near Jamestown, and south of Copperopolis (Calaveras County 2012b).

No mapped Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones occur in Calaveras County. Surface fault rupture is associated with being located on or within close proximity of an active fault. Because the County is not within, and does not cross, an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, the risk of surface fault rupture within the County is considered low (Calaveras County 2012b).

Calaveras County is not located in a seismic hazard zone (Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone) and is not considered to be at risk from landslides as a result of active faulting. Portions of the County with slopes 20 percent or greater have an increased potential for non-seismic related landslides associated with high rainfall or snowmelt (Calaveras County 2012b). The Project area does not contain slopes 20 percent or greater.

The locations of ultramafic rocks have been mapped by the Division of Mines and Geology in an effort to generally identify areas likely to contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA). Ultramafic rock occurs within the western portion of Calaveras County and generally trends north to southwest following the Bear Mountain and Melones Fault Zones. Specifically, areas identified as potentially containing NOA include the following: from Pardee Reservoir extending southwest through the Valley Springs area to just

southeast of New Hogan Reservoir; north of Copperopolis extending southeast through New Melones Reservoir; and in the Mountain Ranch area (Calaveras County 2012b).

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***a-i) Less Than Significant Impact.*** Calaveras County does not occur in or adjacent to an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Surface fault rupture is associated with being located on or within close proximity of an active fault. Because the County is not within, and does not cross, an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, the risk of surface fault rupture within the County is considered low (Calaveras County 2012b). Therefore, the Project will not rupture a fault mapped on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map.

a-ii) Less Than Significant Impact. Earthquake shaking hazards are calculated by projecting earthquake rates based on earthquake history and fault slip rates, the same data used for calculating earthquake probabilities (California Department of Conservation 2018a). Calculations of earthquake shaking hazard for California are part of a cooperative project between USGS and California Geologic Survey (CGS), and are part of the National Seismic Hazard Maps. CGS Map Sheet 48 (revised 2016) shows potential seismic shaking based on National Seismic Hazard Map calculations plus amplification of seismic shaking due to the near surface soils. Calaveras County is located in a region ‘distant from known, active faults and will experience lower levels of shaking less frequently. In most earthquakes, only weaker, masonry buildings would be damaged. However, very infrequent earthquakes could still cause strong shaking here.’ The Project is not in a seismic hazard zone.

a-iii) No Impact. No portion of Calaveras County occurs in a Seismic Hazard Zone (i.e., regulatory zones that encompass areas prone to liquefaction and earthquake-induced landslides) based on the Seismic Hazards Mapping Program administered by the CGS. Consequently, Calaveras County and the Project site are not considered to be at risk from liquefaction hazards.

a-iv) Less Than Significant Impact. No portion of Calaveras County occurs in a Seismic Hazard Zone (i.e., regulatory zones that encompass areas prone to liquefaction and earthquake-induced landslides) based on the Seismic Hazards Mapping Program administered by the CGS.

Consequently, Calaveras County and the Project site are not considered to be at risk from earthquake-induced landslides. Portions of the County with slopes 20 percent or greater have an increased potential for non-seismic related landslides associated with high rainfall or snowmelt (Calaveras County 2012b). The Project area does not contain slopes 20 percent or greater.

- a) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Construction of the proposed project could introduce sediments and other contaminants typically associated with construction into stormwater runoff. The SWRCB is responsible for implementing the Clean Water Act and has issued a statewide General Permit (Water Quality Order 2009-0009-DWQ) for construction activities. In the Project area, the Construction General Permit is implemented and enforced by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB). Projects resulting in disturbance of one acre or more are required to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit. The proposed Project will require coverage under the SWRCB Construction General Permit.

In accordance with the requirements of the Construction General Permit, prior to construction of the proposed project, a risk assessment must be prepared and submitted to the CVRWQCB to determine the project’s risk level and associated water quality control requirements. These

requirements will, at a minimum, include the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP identifying specific best management practices (BMPs) to be implemented and maintained on the site in order to comply with the applicable effluent standards.

Compliance with the various requirements of the SWRCB statewide general permit for construction that water quality impacts during the construction phase of the proposed project would be minimized. Measure *BIO-5* requires implementation of BMPs consistent with the Caltrans Stormwater Quality Handbooks to protect water quality and minimize the potential for siltation and downstream sedimentation. Construction activities will include implementation of stormwater runoff BMPs. Application of these requirements and measures would prevent substantial erosion or topsoil loss. Areas temporarily disturbed will be revegetated and reseeded with native grasses and other native herbaceous annual and perennial species. No seed of nonnative species will be used unless certified to be sterile.

- b) **No Impact.** No fault traces, landslides, or other geologic hazards are mapped crossing or directly adjacent to the project site. Soils on site are generally not susceptible to landslide or lateral spreading, and are not likely susceptible to subsidence or liquefaction. No impacts are anticipated from unstable soil.
- c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Expansive soils that may swell enough to cause problems with paved surfaces are generally clays falling into the AASHTO A-6 or A-7 groups, or classified as CH, MH, or OH by the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS), and with a Plasticity Index greater than about 25 as determined by ASTM D4318. Chapter 610 of the Caltrans Highway Design Manual (2012) defines an expansive subgrade to include soils with a Plasticity Index greater than 12 (Caltrans 2012b).

AASHTO group classification is a system that classifies soils specifically for geotechnical engineering purposes that are related to highway and airfield construction. It is based on particle-size distribution and Atterberg limits, such as liquid limit and plasticity index.

AASHTO and USCS classification for the soils in the Project area are listed in Table 5 (NRCS 2018). The NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates the maximum plasticity index of soils in the Project area is 26 (NRCS 2018). Soils in the Project area have a moderate to high expansion potential.

Table 5. AASHTO and USCS soil classes for Project area

Soil Units In Project Area	Classification	
	AASHTO	USCS
Archerdale-Hicksville association – 0 to 2% slopes	A-7-6	CH-Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.
Amador sandy loam – 2 to 15% slopes	A-4	SC-Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures.
Miltonhills-Amador complex – 15 to 45% slopes	A-4	CL-Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays.
Ultic Haploxeralfs-Typic Palexerults-Aquultic haploxeralfs complex - 1 to 12 percent slopes	A-4	SC-SM-Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures. Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures.

Pardee-Amador complex – 15 to 40% slopes:	A-4	SM-Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures.
Urban land-Amador complex – 2 to 15% slopes:	No rating	No rating

The Project is being designed in accordance with Calaveras County Code Title 15 Buildings and Construction; Chapter 15.04 Uniform Codes. Because the project is being designed in accordance with the Title 15 Buildings and Construction; Chapter 15.04 Uniform Codes and will consider and address expansive soils, impacts are considered less than significant.

- d) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The new headworks will consist of new primary solids screening and compaction equipment would be installed or, alternatively, septic tank facilities could be installed instead of solids screening and compaction equipment. The Project is being designed in accordance with Calaveras County Code Title 15 Buildings and Construction; Chapter 15.04 Uniform Codes. Because the project is being designed in accordance with the Title 15 Buildings and Construction; Chapter 15.04 Uniform Codes and will consider and address negative soil properties, impacts are considered less than significant.

4.2.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

VIII.GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS—Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

CUSD and Calaveras County have not yet adopted CEQA significance thresholds for GHG emissions. For the purposes of this CEQA analysis, CUSD is using the Placer APCD thresholds as described below.

On October 13, 2016, the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (Placer APCD) Board of Directors adopted the Review of Land Use Projects under CEQA Policy (Policy). The Policy establishes the thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants as well as greenhouse gases and the review principles which serve as guidelines for the Placer APCD staff when the Placer APCD acts as a commenting agency to review and comment on the environmental documents prepared by the lead agencies. In developing the thresholds, the Placer APCD took into account health-based air quality standards and the strategies to attain air quality standards, historical CEQA project review data in Placer County, statewide regulations to achieve emission reduction targets for GHG, and the special geographic and land use features in Placer County.

The Placer APCD approach to developing significance thresholds for GHG emissions is to identify the emissions level for which a project would be expected to substantially contribute a mass amount of

emissions and would conflict with existing statewide GHG emission reduction goal adopted by California legislation. The Placer APCD has developed a 3-step process for determining significance which includes 1) a bright-line threshold, 2) a De Minimis level, and 3) an efficiency matrix for projects that fall between the Bright-line and the De Minimis level. The Placer APCD District proposed using the bright-line threshold of 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr for determining the level of significance for the land use construction phase of a Project. The State of California set the goal to reduce GHG emissions without limiting population and economic growth. The Placer APCD concept is to look for a reasonable threshold which would capture larger-scale projects with significant GHG emission contributions which should implement mitigation. Placer APCD GHG Emissions Significance Thresholds are listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Placer APCD 2016 Approved GHG Emissions Significance Thresholds.

Greenhouse Gas Thresholds			
Bright line threshold 10,000 Metric Tons (MT) CO ₂ e/yr			
Efficiency Matrix			
Residential		Non-Residential	
Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
(MT CO ₂ e/capita)		(MT/CO ₂ e/1,000 sf)	
4.5	5.5	26.5	27.3
De Minimis Level 1,110 (MT) CO₂e/yr			

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Construction of the proposed Project would generate short-term emissions of greenhouse gases. CalEEMod v2016.3.2 was utilized to estimate CO₂e from the construction of the proposed Project.

Project construction is estimated to produce a total of approximately 360.31 metric tons (MT) of CO₂e during the approximately 9 month (269 day) construction period. CO₂e associated with construction are temporary. The County has not yet quantified thresholds for construction activities. However, the construction emissions would be well below the Placer APCD De minimis level of 1,110 (MT) CO₂e/yr thresholds.

As discussed in the Air Quality section, it is anticipated that the proposed Project would not change current operational emissions. Project operation is estimated to produce a total of approximately 703 metric tons (MT) of CO₂e per year. The operational emissions would be well below the Placer APCD De minimis level of 1,110 (MT) CO₂e/yr. Project impacts are considered less than significant.

- b) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Calaveras Air Quality Management District's has not yet adopted a qualified plan, policy, or regulation to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, the most applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions is Assembly Bill (AB) 32, which codified the State's future GHG emissions reduction targets.

In 2006, the Legislature passed the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 [Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32)], which created a comprehensive, multi-year program to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in California. AB 32 required the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to develop a Scoping Plan that describes the approach California will take to reduce GHGs to achieve the goal of reducing emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The Scoping Plan was first approved by the ARB in 2008 and must be updated every five years. The First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan was approved by the Board on May 22, 2014. In 2016, the Legislature passed SB 32, which codifies a 2030 GHG emissions reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels. With SB 32, the Legislature passed companion legislation AB 197, which provides additional direction for developing the Scoping Plan. ARB is moving forward with a second update to the Scoping Plan to reflect the 2030 target set by Executive Order B-30-15 and codified by SB 32.

The 2006 California Global Warming Solutions Act establishes regulatory, reporting, and market mechanisms to achieve quantifiable reductions in GHG emissions and establishes a cap on statewide GHG emissions. CARB's Scoping Plan includes measures to achieve the GHG reductions in California required by the California Global Warming Solutions Act. Measures included in the Scoping Plan would indirectly address GHG emission levels associated with construction activities, including the phasing-in of cleaner technology for diesel engine fleets (including construction equipment) and the development of a low-carbon fuel standard. Policies formulated under the mandate of the California Global Warming Solutions Act that are applicable to construction-related activity, either directly or indirectly, are assumed to be implemented statewide and would affect the proposed project if those are policies are implemented before construction begins. The proposed Project's construction emissions would comply with any mandate or standards set forth by the Scoping Plan. Therefore, it is assumed that project construction would not conflict with the Scoping Plan.

As discussed in the Air Quality section, it is anticipated that the proposed Project would not change current operational emissions. The Project's construction related GHG emissions are well below the Placer APCD de minimis level of 1,110 (MT) CO₂e/yr. Implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

4.2.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS—Would the project:	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

A hazardous material is defined by the California EPA, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), as a material that poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or the environment if released because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics (26 California Code of Regulations (CCR) 25501).

According to Title 22 of the CCR (22 CCR) Section 66261.20, the term “hazardous substance” refers to both hazardous materials and hazardous wastes; both are classified according to four properties: toxicity, ignitability, corrosiveness, and reactivity.

A hazardous material is defined by 22 CCR Section 66261.10 as a substance or combination of substances that may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating illness or may pose a substantial presence or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

While public health and safety is potentially at risk whenever hazardous materials are or will be used, the risk is determined by the probability of exposure and to the inherent toxicity of a material. Factors that can influence health effects when human beings are exposed to hazardous materials include the dose the person is exposed to, the frequency of exposure, the duration of exposure, the exposure pathway (route by which a chemical enters a person’s body), and the individual’s unique biological susceptibility.

Hazardous wastes are hazardous substances that no longer have practical use, such as materials that have been discarded, discharged, spilled, or contaminated or are being stored until they can be disposed of properly (22 CCR Section 66261.10). Soil that is excavated from a site containing hazardous materials is a hazardous waste if it exceeds specific 22 CCR criteria.

A regulatory agency database review for locations included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (The Cortese list') was conducted as part of the Project scoping process. No listed hazardous materials or waste sites were reported within or near the project site. There are no known historical uses of the project site that would indicate the potential for a previously undiscovered hazard, such as buried fuel tanks or contamination from industrial operations.

Hazardous materials transport within California is subject to various federal, state, and local regulations. The California Highway Patrol (CHP) designates through routes to be used for the transportation of hazardous materials. Transportation of hazardous materials is generally restricted to these routes. Hazardous materials transport within the project area is subject to various federal, state, and local regulations.

The following provisions pertaining to the transportation of hazardous-related materials are included in the California Vehicle Code:

- CHP designates the routes in California which are to be used for the transportation of explosives. (Section 31616)
- The California Vehicle Code applies when the explosives are transported as a delivery service for hire, or in quantities in excess of 1,000 pounds. The transportation of explosives in quantities of 1,000 pounds or less, or other than on a public highway, is subject to the California Health and Safety Code. (Section 31601(a))
- It is illegal to transport explosives or inhalation hazards on any public highway not designated for that purpose, unless the use of the highway is required to permit delivery of, or the loading of, such materials. (Section 31602(b) and Section 32104(a))
- When transporting explosives through or into a city for which a route has not been designated by the CHP, drivers must follow routes as may be prescribed or established by local authorities. (Section 31614(a))
- Inhalation hazards and poison gases are subject to additional safeguards. These materials are highly toxic, spread rapidly, and require rapid and widespread evacuation if there is loss of containment or a fire. The CHP designates through routes to be used for the transportation of inhalation hazards. It may also designate separate through routes for the transportation of inhalation hazards composed of any chemical rocket propellant (Section 32100 and Section 32102(b))

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Small amounts of hazardous materials would be used during construction and operation activities (i.e., equipment maintenance, fuel, and solvents). Implementation of the proposed Project would continue the use, transport, and disposal of potentially hazardous materials on and in the vicinity of the project site, similar to existing conditions. The Project is required to comply with federal, state, and local regulations regarding the storage, handling, transportation, disposal, and cleanup of hazardous materials. Use of hazardous materials in accordance with applicable standards ensures that any exposure of the public to hazard materials would have a less-than-significant impact.

- b) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The proposed Project could potentially result in increased storage and use of hazardous materials beyond current operations and consequently increase the risk of accidental release of hazardous materials. The California Accidental Release Prevention program, administered as part of the Unified Program by the Calaveras County Environmental Health Department, seeks to prevent accidental releases of regulated substances that potentially pose the greatest risk of immediate harm to the public and the environment. The program requires that any owner or operator of a stationary source with more than the threshold quantity of a regulated substance be evaluated to determine the potential for accidental releases. The list of substances regulated by the California Accidental Release Prevention program is located in Title 19, Article 8, Section 2770.5 of the California Code of Regulations. As discussed in item a) above, the use, disposal, and transportation of all hazardous materials associated with the proposed project would require compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding hazardous materials. Management of hazardous materials in accordance with applicable standards ensures that any exposure of the public to hazard materials would have a less-than-significant impact.
- c) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Part of the proposed Project occurs on the campus of the Jenny Lind Elementary School. Per 14 CCR § 15186 (School Facilities) CEQA establishes a special requirement for certain school projects, as well as certain projects near schools, to ensure that potential health impacts resulting from exposure to hazardous materials, wastes, and substances will be carefully examined and disclosed during the CEQA process, and that the lead agency will consult with other agencies in this regard. Per 14 CCR § 15186(b) prior to certifying or adopting a CEQA documents negative declaration for a project located within one-fourth mile of a school involving the construction or alteration of a facility that might reasonably be anticipated to emit hazardous air emissions, or that would handle an extremely hazardous substance or a mixture containing extremely hazardous substances in a quantity equal to or greater than the state threshold quantity specified in subdivision (j) of Section 25532 of the Health and Safety Code, that may impose a health or safety hazard to persons who would attend or would be employed at the school, the lead agency must do both of the following:
- Consult with the affected school district or districts regarding the potential impact of the project on the school; and
 - Notify the affected school district or districts of the project, in writing, not less than 30 days prior to approval or certification of the negative declaration or EIR.
- Given that the CUSD is carrying out the proposed project, the requirements of 14 CCR § 15186 are not applicable. As noted above, the Project would involve the short- term handling of hazardous materials during construction. Handling and storage of hazardous materials during construction would comply with all applicable local, state, and federal standards.
- d) ***No Impact.*** No listed hazardous materials or waste sites occur within or near the project site.
- e) ***No Impact.*** The Project is not located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport and no private air strips occur in close proximity to the Project.
- f) ***No Impact.*** See response of item e) above.
- g) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Project construction activities would be coordinated with local law enforcement and emergency services providers.

- h) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The completed Project will not expose people or structures to a new or increased significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires. Project construction activities would be coordinated with local law enforcement and emergency services providers as needed.

4.2.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY—Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The Project is located in the in the Upper Stanislaus Hydrologic Unit (hydrologic unit code 18040010) of the San Joaquin River Basin. Section 13240 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires each Regional Board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans, or basin plans, for all areas within the Region. The Porter-Cologne Act also requires each Regional Board to establish water quality

objectives to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and a program of implementation for achieving water quality objectives within the basin plans. In California, the beneficial uses and water quality objectives are the State's water quality standards. The Project is subject to the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins.

The existing beneficial uses of the Calaveras River from the New Hogan Reservoir to the Delta are municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply for irrigation and stock watering, contact, canoeing and rafting, non-contact recreation, warm and cold freshwater habitat, warm and cold-water migration, warm and cold-water spawning, and wildlife habitat (California Regional Water Quality Control Board 2018). Potential surface water beneficial uses include industrial process and service supply. The beneficial uses of underlying groundwater are domestic, industrial, and agricultural supply.

The existing JLES wastewater system includes a centrally located sewage lift station which delivers wastewater to the JLES wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located at the southeast corner of the school site. The raw wastewater flows through screening devices followed by an equalization basin, primary, secondary, and final clarifiers (each with intermediate trickling filtration). After the final clarifier, the effluent is delivered to a clear well, dosed with alum and then discharged through sand filters before it is disinfected and then stored for treated effluent irrigation. Treated effluent is stored in an existing storage basin and is applied as irrigation during off school hours on the existing soccer field / baseball field and soccer field. These activities are carried out under California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, Order No. 92-075, Waste Discharge Requirements for Calaveras Unified School District, Jenny Lind Elementary School.

The proposed Project would regionalize (share physical infrastructure) wastewater disposal at JLES by delivering its screened/ pretreated wastewater to the existing CCWD La Contenta community wastewater collection system and wastewater treatment plant. The regionalization alternative recommended for JLES will not require a Waste Discharge Order.

Potential Environmental Effects

- b) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Construction of the proposed project could introduce sediments and other contaminants typically associated with construction into stormwater runoff. Stormwater flowing over the project features during construction could carry various pollutants downstream such as sediment, nutrients, bacteria and viruses, oil and grease, heavy metals, organics, pesticides, and miscellaneous waste. These pollutants could originate from soil disturbances, construction equipment, building materials, and workers. Erosion potential and water quality impacts are always present during construction and occur when protective vegetative cover is removed and soils are disturbed. In the case of the proposed Project, it is primarily grading and the cut and fill associated with facility improvements.

The SWRCB is responsible for implementing the Clean Water Act and has issued a statewide General Permit (Water Quality Order 2009-0009-DWQ) for construction activities. In the Project area, the Construction General Permit is implemented and enforced by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB). Projects resulting in disturbance of one acre or more are required to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit. The proposed Project will require coverage under the SWRCB Construction General Permit.

In accordance with the requirements of the Construction General Permit, prior to construction of the proposed project, a risk assessment must be prepared and submitted to the CVRWQCB to determine the project's risk level and associated water quality control requirements. These requirements will, at a minimum, include the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP identifying specific best management practices (BMPs) to be implemented and maintained on the site in order to comply with the applicable effluent standards.

The Construction General Permit requires construction sites are inspected before and after storm events and every 24 hours during extended storm events. Inspections identify any BMP maintenance requirements and determine the effectiveness of the BMPs.

Compliance with the various requirements of the SWRCB statewide general permit for construction that water quality impacts during the construction phase of the proposed project would be minimized. The proposed Project would regionalize (share physical infrastructure) wastewater disposal at JLES by delivering its screened/ pretreated wastewater to the existing CCWD La Contenta community wastewater collection system and wastewater treatment plant. The regionalization alternative recommended for JLES will not require a Waste Discharge Order.

- c) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The Project would not involve any withdrawals from an aquifer or groundwater table and would not interfere with groundwater recharge.
- d) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The Grading of the project site and installation of the proposed improvements may result in minor changes in site drainage. The proposed Project does not include activities that will change the course of any stream or river. The statewide General Permit (Water Quality Order 2009-0009-DWQ) for construction activities will require preparation and implementation of a SWPPP identifying specific best management practices (BMPs) to be implemented and maintained through the Project to limit potential erosion.
- e) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** See response to item 'c' above.
- f) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The Project could provide minor additional sources of runoff when compared with pre-project conditions. Minor increase of impervious surface area would result primarily from construction of the new headworks building on the JLES campus and the lift station building to be located along Berkesey Lane. The Project will not contribute to a substantial increase in water runoff from the site.
- g) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The purpose of the Project is the replacement of the existing wastewater system at JLES with the goals of improved compliance with water quality standards, improved safety, and simplified operation and maintenance. Other than the potential minor drainage changes and minor additional sources of runoff when compared with pre-project conditions the Project does not include activities that would substantially degrade water quality.
- h) ***No Impact.*** The Project occurs on FEMA/FIRM panels 06009C0375F and 06009C0362F for unincorporated Calaveras County. The effective date for both panels is 15 May 2017. The FEMA/FIRM panel 06009C0375F designate the JLES campus and the majority of the off-site pipeline alignment as Zone X (areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain). Several areas along Berkesey Lane and Berkesey Drive are mapped as occurring in Zone A (areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding). Per panel 06009C0362F the eastern terminus of the 870 ft segment to be upsized is located partially in Zone A and Zone X. Per panel 06009C0362F Zone X is the '0.2% annual chance flood hazard, areas of the 1% annual chance flood with average depth

less than one foot or with drainage areas less than one square mile'. The Project does not include the construction of housing.

The Project proposes to install the new forced main at a depth ranging from 4 to 6 ft. One of the proposed locations for the intermediate lift station is on APN 073-038-032. This APN is mapped as occurring within the Zone A. The small building that will house the intermediate lift station would not be of sufficient size to impede or redirect flood flows. Upsizing the 870 ft segment of existing underground pipe, located partially in Zone A, will not impede or redirect flood flows.

- i) **No Impact.** See response to item g) above.
- j) **No Impact.** The Project does not propose activities that would increase flood risk.
- k) **No Impact.** The Project is not in an area subject to seiche or tsunامي.

CEQA-Plus Evaluation-Safe Drinking Water Act, Sole Source Aquifer Protection: There are a total of 77 currently designated sole source aquifers in the U.S. Of the 77, a total 9 occur in EPA, Region 9. In California a total of 4 sole source aquifers have been designated (EPA 2019):

- Santa Margarita Aquifer, Scotts Valley (Santa Cruz County)
- Fresno County Aquifer - Recharge Area & Streamflow Source Zone (Fresno, Madera, and Tulare County's)
- Campo/Cottonwood Creek (San Diego County)
- Ocotillo-Coyote Wells Aquifer (San Diego and Imperial County's)

The Project, located in Calaveras County is not located in an area designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, as a Sole Source Aquifer.

4.2.11 Land Use and Planning

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING—Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The 1996 Calaveras County General Plan is the relevant land use plan for the project area. The General Plan designation of the parcels in the Project area are listed in Table 1.

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***No Impact.*** The Project proposes the regionalization of wastewater disposal for JLES and would not physically divide an established community.
- b) ***No Impact.*** The proposed Project is consistent with the County General Plan.
- c) ***No Impact.*** The Project does not occur in an area covered by a habitat or natural community conservation plan.

CEQA-Plus Evaluation-Coastal Barriers Resources Act: The Project is located in Calaveras County, California. The Coastal Barrier Resources System the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) of 1982 which designated relatively undeveloped coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts as part of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS), and made these areas ineligible for most new Federal expenditures and financial assistance. The Project will not impact or be located within or near the Coastal Barrier Resources System or its adjacent wetlands, marshes, estuaries, inlets, and near-shore waters.

CEQA-Plus Evaluation-Coastal Zone Management Act: The project is not within the coastal zone.

4.2.12 Mineral Resources

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES—Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

Calaveras County is unique in that both metallic and nonmetallic mineral deposits are widespread throughout the County. The General Plan divides the County's mineral resource areas into four categories as shown on Figure IV-16, the 'Preliminary Mineral Resource Areas Map' (Calaveras County 1996). The community of Murphys is not included on the Preliminary Mineral Resource Areas Map (Calaveras County 1996). General Plan Figure IV-16, the "Mineral Resources" does not show any mineral resources areas. General Plan Figure IV-16, the "Mineral Resources" direct the viewer to see the 'Rancho Calaveras Special Area Plan (Calaveras County 1999). The Rancho Calaveras Special Area Plan does not include information regarding any mineral resources.

The General Plan Conservation Element states that a total of 77 mines occur in the County and that more than half of those are idle. The Mine Locations Map (Figure IV-13) of the General Plan identifies the 'New Hogan Quarry' (currently Foothill Materials) approximately 1.5 miles east of the Project. The Foothill Materials facility is an active stone quarry.

The 1974 Valley Springs Community Area General Plan does not contain any information regarding mineral resources (Calaveras County 1974).

The Calaveras County General Plan Conservation Element (1996) describes the County's goals and policies pertaining to mineral resources:

Goal IV-5: Preserve and manage the production of minerals to meet society's needs.

Policy IV-5A: Encourage the development of mining uses on lands containing commercially valuable mineral resources.

Policy IV-5B: Allow owners of land containing commercially valuable mineral resources outside of Mineral Resource Areas 2A and 2B to apply for appropriate mineral extraction zoning.

Implementation Measure IV-5B-1: Utilize the Mineral Extraction combining zone to identify lands with commercial mineral potential.

Implementation Measure IV-5B-2: Investigate the establishment of a Mineral Advisory Committee to make recommendations to the County regarding mineral resources potential.

Goal IV-6: Protect mineral resources from encroachment by incompatible land uses.

Policy IV-6A: Allow placement of the Mineral Extraction combining zone on lands identified for residential, commercial or industrial uses.

Implementation Measure IV-6A-1: Utilize the Mineral Extraction combining zone to identify property on which future mining activities may be proposed.

Policy IV-6B: Allow alternative uses and reduced parcel sizes on lands in Mineral Resource Areas 2A and 2B which do not contain commercially valuable mineral resources, if consistent with mining on nearby or adjacent properties.

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***No Impact.***). The Project occurs primarily on the JLE campus and within existing public ROW. The Project would not impact the availability of mineral resources that are locally important or would be of value to the state.
- b) ***No Impact.*** See response to item a).

4.2.13 Noise

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XIII.NOISE—Would the project:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒
- f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Environmental Setting

The 1996 Calaveras County General Plan Noise Element establishes policies and standards for noise exposures at noise sensitive land uses. The Noise Element defines noise sensitive uses as ‘Land uses on which noise may have a significant impact include residences, schools, conservation areas, and hospitals or other care facilities. The relevant GP goal, policies, and implementation measures are listed below:

Goal VI-1: Improve noise compatibility between new and existing land uses.

Policy VI-1A: Protect existing noise sensitive uses from new non-residential sources of excessive noise.

Implementation Measure VI-1A-1: Consider the potential noise impacts of nonresidential land use proposals on adjacent residential and other noise sensitive land uses to the following noise levels as measured at the property line of the noise sensitive land use:

Noise Sensitive Land Use	Maximum Noise Level (Ldn)
Single Family Residential	60
Multifamily Residential	65
Schools, Hospitals	70

Implementation Measure VI-1A-2: Site specific noise analyses should be performed where major noise sources are proposed to be located near noise sensitive land uses.

Implementation Measure VI-1A-3: Use setbacks, landscaping, earth berms and other effective measures to provide buffers and barriers between noise generators and surrounding areas.

Policy VI-1B: Restrict the development of noise sensitive land uses near identified major noise sources.

Implementation Measure VI-1B-1: Site specific noise analyses should be performed where noise sensitive land uses are proposed in proximity to major noise sources.

Implementation Measure VI-1B-2: Utilize Noise Contours in reviewing land use proposals.

Implementation Measure VI-1B-3: Require developers to use setbacks, landscaping, earth berms and other effective measures to provide buffers and barriers between the noise sensitive land uses and the existing major noise sources.

Goal VI-2: Minimize noise disturbance from ground transportation facilities

Policy VI-2A: Consider potential noise impacts in locating new residential subdivisions near highways, major county roads and rail lines.

Implementation Measure VI-2A-1: Utilize Noise Contours and noise generation projections in evaluating new residential subdivisions.

Implementation Measure VI-2A-2: Impose the provisions of the California Noise Insulation Standards and the Uniform Building Code when locating future single family residential subdivisions within the 60 dB Ldn contour.

Goal VI-3: Minimize noise disturbance from all public and private air facilities in the county.

Implementation Measure VI-3A-1: Use the County Airport Land Use Plan to guide land use decisions within the ALUP boundary.

Implementation Measure VI-3A-2: Condition airfield use permits so as to reduce noise impacts to acceptable levels.

Section 9.02.060, Chapter 9.02 (Noise Control) of the Calaveras County Code exempts several activities from the requirements of the Noise Control Chapter (Ordinance No. 3013 § III, 9-25-2012). Relevant Project related exemptions to the Noise Control chapter are listed below:

- “Sound from any activity on a school campus during normal operating hours or in conjunction with a school event.”
- “Sound from construction activity, provided that all construction in or adjacent to residential areas shall be limited to the daytime hours between seven a.m. and six p.m., unless otherwise subject to conditions in a valid discretionary land use permit that addresses construction noise associated with the project.

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***(Construction Noise) Less Than Significant Impact.*** Construction activities could increase noise levels temporarily in the vicinity of the Project. Actual noise levels would depend on the type of construction equipment involved, distance to the source of the noise, time of day, and similar factors. These increases would be temporary. Given that the Project contractor would adhere to applicable County construction-related noise standards, this impact considered less than significant.

(Operational Related Noise) Less Than Significant Impact. The post project noise levels in the Project vicinity will be substantially unchanged from the pre-project condition. Noise associated with operation of the new headworks/ lift station will be minimized by placing these new facilities in a concrete masonry unit (CMU) building consistent with CCWD standard.

- b) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Project construction includes activities, such as operation of large pieces of equipment (e.g., heavy trucks) which may result in the periodic, temporary generation of ground-borne vibration. The Project does not introduce new sources of ground-borne vibration. Given the nature of any potential ground-borne vibration and given that any impacts would be temporary and periodic, potential impacts are less than significant.
- c) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** See response to Item ‘a’ above.
- d) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** See response to Item ‘a’ above.

- e) **No Impact.** The Project is not located within an airport land use plan area or within two miles of a public or public use airport. The Calaveras County Airport is located approximately 12 miles east of the Project area.
- f) **No Impact.** The Project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip.

4.2.14 Population and Housing

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING—Would the project:	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The regionalization of JLES's wastewater will not induce substantial population growth.
- b) **No Impact.** The Project does not include any activities that would result in the displacement of housing or people.
- c) **No Impact.** See response to item b).

CEQA-Plus Evaluation- Environmental Justice: Adverse environmental effects to minority, low-income, or indigenous populations, tribes or communities are often associated with siting or continued operations involving the use, manufacture, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials. Another frequent cause of adverse environmental effects to minority, low-income, or indigenous populations, tribes, or communities is the development of environmentally beneficial projects that impose aesthetic or use limitation burdens upon these communities. The proposed project does not involve any of the above issues. The purpose of the Project is the replacement of the existing wastewater system at JLES with the goals of improved compliance with water quality standards, improved safety, and simplified operation and maintenance. The proposed project is not likely to be of particular interest to or have particular impact upon minority, low-income, or indigenous populations, or tribes.

4.2.15 Public Services

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES—Would the project:				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The purpose of the Project is the replacement of the existing wastewater system at JLES with the goals of improved compliance with water quality standards, improved safety, and simplified operation and maintenance.

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) **No Impact.** According to the District Engineer, CCWD has adequate capacity to serve JLES at the La Contenta WWTP. According to CCWD engineering staff, there is adequate collection system capacity to serve JLES except for \pm 870 linear feet of existing 6-inch diameter sewer pipe located northwest of the intersection of SR 26 and Vista Del Lago Drive. CCWD has determined that this section of the existing La Contenta sewage collection system should be increased in size from 6-inch diameter to 8-inch diameter. The Project will replace this \pm 870 linear foot pipeline segment with PVC sewer pipe per CCWD Standards.

Temporary lane closures may be needed during installation of the forced main on Driver Rd., SR 26, Baldwin Lane, Berkesey Lane, and Berkesey Dr. Project construction activities would be coordinated with local law enforcement and emergency services providers. No other new or physically altered governmental facilities would be needed.

4.2.16 Recreation

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XVI. RECREATION:				
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The existing soccer field / baseball field, and asphalt hard courts at JLE and the La Contenta Golf Course are the only recreation facilities within or adjacent to the proposed project.

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) **No Impact.** The Project would not increase the use of existing parks in the area and does not include the construction of any recreational facilities.
- b) **No Impact.** The Project does not include the construction of any recreational facilities and would not require the expansion of existing recreational facilities.

4.2.17 Transportation/Traffic

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XVII. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC—Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

☐☐☐☒

Environmental Setting

Project staging and construction can occur on the JLES campus. The Project includes work along Driver Rd., SR 26, Baldwin Lane, Berkesey Lane, Berkesey Dr., Vista Del Lago Drive, Goldenwest Court, and the back parking lot of the La Contenta Plaza. Access to driveways along the forced main alignment will be maintained throughout Project construction.

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***No Impact.*** The Project would not change the amount of traffic on Driver Rd., SR 26, Baldwin Lane, Berkesey Lane, Berkesey Dr., Goldenwest Ct., or Vista Del Lago Dr. because it is not a new development or growth inducing project. Temporary lane closures may be needed during installation of the forced main on Driver Rd., SR 26, Baldwin Lane, Berkesey Lane, Berkesey Dr., Vista Del Lago Dr. and Goldenwest Ct. A temporary minor increase in traffic during Project construction could occur as the result of worker trips to the site, materials delivery, and spoils hauling. Project construction activities would be coordinated with local law enforcement and emergency services providers.
- b) ***No Impact.*** See response to Item a) above.
- c) ***No Impact.*** The Project would not result in a change in air traffic patterns.
- d) ***No Impact.*** The Project does not include features that introduce or exacerbate any transportation of traffic hazards due to a design feature.
- e) ***No Impact.*** Access to driveways along the forced main alignment will be maintained throughout Project construction. Project construction activities would be coordinated with local law enforcement and emergency services providers.
- f) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Installation of the pipeline segment bisects the La Contenta Plaza back parking area may temporary interrupt parking during construction. A new approximately 132 ft replacement pipeline would be installed in the paved back parking lot area of the La Contenta Plaza. A total of approximately seven parking spaces could be temporarily affected by installation of the new pipeline segment. Sufficient parking, approximately 65 spaces (including 4 handicap spaces), occurs in the front parking area on the La Contenta Plaza to address the possible temporary closure of seven parking spaces in the back-parking area. The Project would not result in an increase in demand for parking in the vicinity of the Project.
- g) ***No Impact.*** The Project does not include activities that would conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. The 2015 *Calaveras County Regional Bicycle, Pedestrian and Safe Routes to School Master Plan* does not show any existing bicycle facilities in the Project area (Calaveras Council of Governments 2015). The 2015 Master Plan shows potential future Class III bike route along the section of SR 26 in the Project area and identifies SR 26 and Vista Del Lago Dr. East a future 'Share the Road' segments. No other potential future bike routes are shown in the Project area (Calaveras Council of Governments 2015).

4.2.18 Utilities/ Service Systems

XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS—Would the project:	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

According to the District Engineer, CCWD has adequate treatment capacity to serve JLES at the La Contenta WWTP (KASL 2019). The capacity fees collected by CCWD from JLES will be used to help implement future improvements identified in the 2018 La Contenta Wastewater Master Plan. The current La Contenta Wastewater System Master Plan (Kennedy / Jenks Consultants, January 2018) was adopted by the CCWD Board in 2018.

According to CCWD engineering staff, there is adequate collection system capacity to serve JLES except for ± 870 lineal feet of existing 6-inch diameter sewer located, east of SR 26 and north of Vista Del Lago Drive (KASL 2019). CCWD has determined that this section of the existing La Contenta sewage collection system should be increased in size from 6-inch diameter to 8-inch diameter. The proposed Project will replace the ± 870 lineal of existing 6-inch diameter pipeline east of SR 26 and north of Vista Del Lago Drive with 8-inch diameter pipe as recommended by CCWD. The replacement pipeline will be PVC sewer pipe per CCWD Standards.

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The regionalization alternative recommended for JLES will not require a Waste Discharge Order. According to the District Engineer, CCWD has adequate

treatment capacity to serve JLES at the La Contenta WWTP (KASL 2019). Given that the La Contenta WWTP has sufficient treatment capacity the proposed Project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements.

- b) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** According to the District Engineer, CCWD has adequate treatment capacity to serve JLES at the La Contenta WWTP (KASL 2019). According to CCWD engineering staff, there is adequate collection system capacity to serve JLES except for \pm 870 lineal feet of existing 6-inch diameter sewer located, east of SR 26 and north of Vista Del Lago Drive (KASL 2019). CCWD has determined that this section of the existing La Contenta sewage collection system should be increased in size from 6-inch diameter to 8-inch diameter. The proposed Project will replace the \pm 870 lineal of existing 6-inch diameter pipeline east of SR 26 and north of Vista Del Lago Drive with 8-inch diameter pipe as recommended by CCWD. The Project would not require the use of additional water supplies during construction or operation. The proposed Project does not require or result in the construction of other new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities.
- c) ***No Impact.*** The Project does not include construction of new stormwater facilities nor does it include the expansion of existing stormwater facilities.
- d) ***No Impact.*** The Project would not require new or expanded water service. Available water supplies are sufficient for construction of the Project as well as current and future operations.
- e) ***No Impact.*** According to the District Engineer, CCWD has adequate treatment capacity to serve JLES at the La Contenta WWTP (KASL 2019).
- f) ***No Impact.*** Solid waste generated by the Project would be limited to construction debris. Solid waste disposal would occur in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Disposal would occur at permitted landfills. Therefore, the Project would not generate the need for new solid waste facilities.
- g) ***No Impact.*** The Project would conform to all applicable state and federal solid waste regulations.

4.2.19 Mandatory Findings of Significance

XIX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE (To be filled out by Lead Agency if required)		Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

- a) **Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.** Through the use of Best Management Practices and the mitigation measures noted previously, the Project will not degrade the quality of the environment.
- b) **Less than Significant.** The Project is consistent with the General Plan and would not result in individually limited but collectively significant impacts. Therefore, the project would not cause any additional environmental effects or significantly contribute to a cumulative impact.
- c) **Less than Significant.** The Project would not result in substantial direct or indirect adverse effects from noise, either during project construction or operation, nor would it result in impacts to air quality, water quality or utilities and public services. Therefore the Project would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings.

5. Determination

5.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

This Initial Study has determined that in the absence of mitigation the proposed Project could have the potential to result in significant impacts associated with the factors checked below. Mitigation measures are identified in this Initial Study that would reduce all potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Noise
<input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation
<input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic
<input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality	<input type="checkbox"/> None Identified
<input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning	

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

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name and Title: _____

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6. Report Preparation and References

6.1 Report Preparation

Calaveras Unified School District, CEQA Lead Agency

Mark Campbell Superintendent

Weber, Ghio & Associates Civil Engineering Consultant

Matt Ospital, PE President

Sycamore Environmental Consultants, Inc.

[illegible]

Adam Forbes Planner

Aramis Respall CAD/GIS Analyst

Natural Investigations Company, Inc.

Cindy Arrington, M.S., RPA Principal

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Appendix A: CUSD and CCWD Memorandum of Understanding

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**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
CALAVERAS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
AND
CALAVERAS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT**

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (“MOU”) is made and entered into this 13th day of December, 2018 (“Effective Date”), by and between the Calaveras Unified School District (hereinafter “CUSD”), a California public school district duly organized and existing under Chapter 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Education Code of the State of California, and the Calaveras County Water District (hereinafter “CCWD”), a California water district duly organized and existing under Part 2 of Division 13 of the California Water Code (either of which is individually a “Party,” and which are collectively “the Parties”).

WHEREAS, CUSD owns and operates a private wastewater treatment facility on its Jenny Lind Elementary School property (hereinafter the “JLE Facility”), which meets the CUSD’s wastewater treatment and disposal requirements from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB); and

WHEREAS, the JLE Facility has reached the end of its useful life and requires significant retrofit in order to continue reliable wastewater treatment as required by the RWQCB; and

WHEREAS, CUSD is eligible to receive a grant from the State Revolving Fund (hereinafter “SRF”) for 100% of the costs of all planning and construction to either retrofit the JLE Facility or to Regionalize with another publicly owned wastewater plant in the area (to an \$8 million maximum); and

WHEREAS, after careful study of these two alternatives, and in close collaboration with CCWD, the CUSD’s preferred approach is to regionalize with the CCWD by way of new lift stations and a new pipeline to the existing CCWD wastewater plant (hereinafter the “Project”), and ultimately removing the JLE Facility from active service; and

WHEREAS, the JLE Facility is estimated to require a maximum month average daily flow of 5,400-gpd or 36 equivalent single family units (esfu’s) which CCWD requires a one-time payment by CUSD of capacity fees in the amount of \$700,056 (36 esfu x \$19,446/esfu) to the La Contenta system to be made in order for the Project to proceed; and

WHEREAS, the Parties contemplate that, upon completion of the Project, the CUSD would transfer the ownership of the newly constructed lift stations and pipelines to the CCWD, and CCWD would undertake all compliance and operational responsibilities attendant to the JLE Facility; and

WHEREAS, the Parties wish to collaborate in the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this MOU.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties hereto agree as follows:

1. The recitals and exhibits attached hereto, if any, are hereby accepted and incorporated into this MOU.
2. CUSD shall be the lead agency for all grant funding requests and CCWD shall cooperate, as necessary and appropriate, in this process. The Project shall be contingent upon CUSD securing full funding from the SRF for all costs of the Project. Absent said funding, this MOU shall terminate without liability of either Party as to the other.
3. Each party shall designate in writing a main contact person for regular Project communications at the time this MOU is executed.
4. SRF must approve all Project contract documents in order for a funding award to be made. CUSD shall be the lead in preparing construction contract documents that are consistent with SRF guidelines.
5. All documents prepared for the procurement of a Project contractor shall be subject to approval by the respective governing bodies of CUSD and CCWD. The Parties agree that time is of the essence in obtaining said approvals throughout the term of this MOU.
6. CUSD shall retain necessary consultant(s) to design the Project. However, the Parties agree that the work of the Project shall comply with CCWD engineering standards and all applicable local, state, and federal requirements, and that CCWD shall have the right to review Project design documents and submit comments during the Project's design phase.
7. CUSD shall procure a Project contractor in accordance with applicable public project competitive bidding requirements.
8. CUSD shall, at its sole cost, provide all project management, construction management, and quality control for the Project. CCWD is welcome to attend any and all construction management meetings at its own costs.
9. Upon completion of the Project, CUSD agrees to transfer to CCWD all newly constructed assets ("Asset Transfer"), necessary access and utility easements including deeds to real property upon which sewer lift stations, pipelines and associated facilities are situated. The Parties shall in good faith prepare any documents and take all actions needed to accomplish said Asset Transfer. Such Asset Transfer, access and easements shall allow unencumbered and unobstructed access by CCWD to said facilities without prohibitions or restrictions regarding operation, maintenance, upgrades, improvements and reconstruction. CCWD will make every effort to operate and maintain said facilities in a manner that minimizes impacts and is compatible with school schedules, classroom activities and student safety. CCWD will notify CUSD in the event of any emergencies or non-routine activities relating to its work on the subject facilities.
10. Upon completion of the Asset Transfer, CCWD shall assume full and complete responsibility for the wastewater operation and infrastructure beginning at the inlet to the new lift station (i.e., the "interceptor") including new lift stations, force mains and associated buildings, equipment and electrical systems. CUSD shall have no ownership

interest in, or responsibility for, infrastructure for transmission, treatment or disposal of wastewater from the JLE. CUSD shall, however, continue to own the pre-existing private sewer lateral at the JLE. CUSD shall be responsible for all sewer collection systems within the JLE facility ground including all sewers and manholes serving all buildings and structures on the site. CUSD responsibility shall end at the point the JLE facility's on-site sewer first enters the interceptor lift station.

11. Upon completion of the transfer of assets provided for in section 9, above, CUSD will be responsible to properly abandon its regulatory permit from the RWQCB.
12. CUSD shall further relinquish any and all interest in future connections to the wastewater infrastructure that CCWD may authorize, as long as the wastewater capacity of JLE School is the primary design consideration to ensure continuous service at its full build-out along the wastewater pipeline. That is, the Parties agree that JLE School has priority rights to the full capacity assigned to it in the Project design for the new pipeline, treatment plant, and disposal and thus has a priority right to use 100% of its assigned capacity.
13. The Parties agree that CUSD shall have a right to acquire wastewater capacity from CCWD at a one-time capacity fee of \$700,056 (or 36 esfu's x \$19,446/esfu) based upon standard fees effective July 1, 2018 until such time as the current Project application and funding are approved by SRF. CCWD will reserve capacity for CUSD for the duration of the subject SRF project application and subsequent construction until startup and operation of the facilities. If the current Project under consideration is not approved by the SRF, CUSD will relinquish any reservation of capacity or agreed fees previously granted by CCWD.
14. CUSD shall pay standard bi-monthly rates same as other CCWD customers subject to change and increases adopted by general Prop.218 proceedings. The initial bi-monthly rate shall be based on 20 esfu's (e.g. for 2019 a bi-monthly rate of \$187.23 per esfu or \$3,744.60 is applicable). Thereafter, according to CCWD standard policy, commercial accounts can be periodically reviewed every two (2) years, or after improvements are made to the school, or when school enrollment significantly changes (increases or decreases), in order to adjust bi-monthly charges for wastewater usage. Unless subsequently amended by both parties in writing, the following schedule shall apply:

Max. Month Average Daily Flow (gpd)	Equivalent Single Family Unit Flow (gpd/esfu)	Equivalents (Bi-monthly Rate Factor)
3,000	150	20
3,300	150	22
3,600	150	24
3,900	150	26
4,200	150	28
4,500	150	30
4,800	150	32
5,100	150	34
5,400	150	36

15. Upon Project completion and Asset Transfer to CCWD, the Parties agree to enter into a long-term agreement for service under which CCWD will continue to provide CUSD sewer service for JLE School at its standard bi-monthly rates, as stated above. This service agreement may have a temporary provision for an initial startup and optimization period at an adjusted annual cost that takes into consideration the value, beyond normal capacity fees, and benefits of a regionalization project recognized by CCWD under this MOU. The Engineering team will continue project design discussions after the SRF funding commitment is in place (likely in spring 2019).
16. Each Party, at its sole cost and expense, shall procure and maintain such policies of general and other insurance as shall be necessary to insure its employees, agents and affiliates against any claim or claims for damages arising by reason of personal injuries or death occasioned directly or indirectly in connection with the performance of each Party's obligations under this MOU, the use of any property and facility.
17. During the project period funded by the State Revolving Fund (SRF), CCWD shall indemnify, hold harmless and defend CUSD and each of its officers, officials, employees, agents and volunteers from any and all loss, liability, fines, penalties, forfeitures, costs and damages (whether in contract, tort or strict liability, including but not limited to personal injury, death at any time and property damage) incurred by CUSD or any other person, and from any and all claims, demands and actions in law or equity (including attorney's fees and litigation expenses), arising directly or indirectly from the negligent or intentional acts or omissions of CCWD or any of its officers, directors, board members, employees, agents or volunteers in the performance of this MOU; provided nothing herein shall constitute a waiver of governmental immunities including California Government Code Section 810 et seq.
18. During the project period funded by the State Revolving Fund (SRF), CUSD shall indemnify, hold harmless and defend CCWD and each of its officers, directors, trustees, employees, agents and volunteers from any and all loss, liability, fines, penalties, forfeitures, costs and damages (whether in contract, tort or strict liability, including but not limited to personal injury, death at any time and property damage) incurred by CCWD or any other person, and from any and all claims, demands and actions in law or equity (including attorney's fees and litigation expenses), arising directly or indirectly from the negligent or intentional acts or omissions of CUSD or any of its officers, officials, employees, agents or volunteers in the performance of this MOU; provided nothing herein shall constitute a waiver of governmental immunities including California Government Code Section 810 et seq.
19. This MOU contains the entire agreement between the Parties with respect to the matters covered herein, and supersedes all prior agreements, written or oral, between the Parties. No other agreement, statement, or promise made by any Party not contained herein shall be binding or valid. This MOU shall be construed as one document and all of the agreements herein are in exchange for and in consideration of the commitments of each and all of the Parties herein as set out above.

20. This MOU may be amended only by a writing signed by the Parties.
21. Should any provision of this MOU be declared or determined by any court of competent jurisdiction to be illegal, invalid, or unenforceable, the legality, validity, and enforceability of the remaining parts, terms, or provisions shall not be affected thereby and said illegal, unenforceable, or invalid part, term, or provision shall be deemed not to be part of this MOU.
22. This MOU shall be construed, determined and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of California with venue in Calaveras County, California.
23. The Parties agree that each Party has independently reviewed this MOU; and that any rules of construction to the effect that ambiguities are to be resolved against the drafting Party shall not apply in any interpretation of this MOU or any amendments or exhibits thereto.
24. This MOU may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and all of which shall constitute together one and the same instrument.
25. If either party is required to commence any proceeding or legal action to enforce or interpret any term, covenant or condition of this MOU, the prevailing party in such proceeding or action shall be entitled to recover from the other party its reasonable attorney's fees and legal expenses.
26. CUSD and CCWD are acting as independent contractors. Neither party, nor any of its officers, associates, agents, or employees shall be deemed an employee, partner, or agent of the other for any purpose.
27. Neither party shall use discriminatory practices in their respective performance under this MOU on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, marital status, sex, age, sexual orientation, and ethnicity, status as a disabled veteran or veteran of the Vietnam era.
28. The waiver by either party of a breach by the other of any provision of this MOU shall not constitute a continuing waiver or a waiver of any subsequent breach of either the same or a different provision of this MOU. No provisions of this MOU may be waived unless in writing and signed by all parties to this MOU. Waiver of any one provision herein shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any other provision herein.
29. The Parties, through their authorized representatives, have executed this MOU as of the day and year first written above.
30. All notices and other communications required hereunder or related hereto shall be directed, respectively, to:

Calaveras Unified School District
Mark Campbell, Superintendent

Calaveras County Water District
Jeffrey Meyer, Interim General Manager

_____	(email)	_____	(email)
_____	(facsimile)	_____	(facsimile)
_____	(telephone)	_____	(telephone)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have executed this MOU as of the date first above written.

DATED: _____

CALAVERAS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: _____

DATED: _____

CALAVERAS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

By: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Bryan G. Martin, Legal Counsel for
Calaveras Unified School District

Mathew Weber, Legal Counsel for
Calaveras County Water District

Appendix B: Design Sheets

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IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CALAVERAS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT WASTEWATER PLANT UPGRADES JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

CWSRF PROJECT NO.
C-06-8378-110

INDEX OF SHEETS

1. TITLE SHEET
2. SCREEN COMPACTION ALTERNATIVE
3. JLES PIPING PLAN
4. JLES LIFT STATION SITE PLAN
5. JLES LIFT STATION FLOOR PLAN
6. JLES LIFT STATION EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
7. SEPTIC TANK ALTERNATIVE
8. 2A. JLES PIPING PLAN SEPTIC TANK ALTERNATIVE
9. 3A. JLES LIFT STATION SITE PLAN SEPTIC TANK ALTERNATIVE
10. 4A. JLES LIFT STATION FLOOR PLAN SEPTIC TANK ALTERNATIVE
11. 5A. JLES LIFT STATION EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS SEPTIC TANK ALTERNATIVE
12. DEMO PLAN
13. 7. BERKESEY LANE 1 OF 7
14. 8. BERKESEY LANE 2 OF 7
15. 9. BERKESEY LANE 3 OF 7
16. 10. BERKESEY LANE 4 OF 7
17. 11. BERKESEY LANE 5 OF 7
18. 12. BERKESEY LANE 6 OF 7
19. 13. BERKESEY LANE 7 OF 7
20. 14. BERKESEY LANE PROFILE 1 OF 2
21. 15. BERKESEY LANE PROFILE 2 OF 2

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

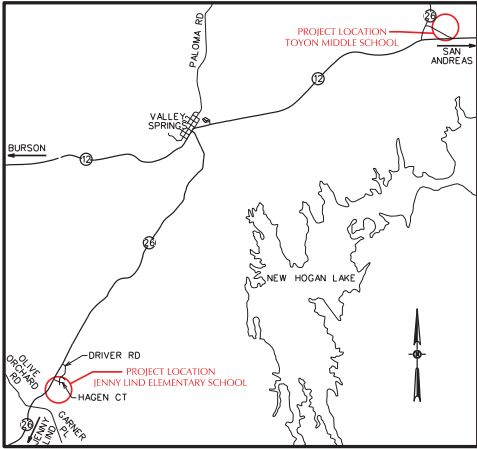
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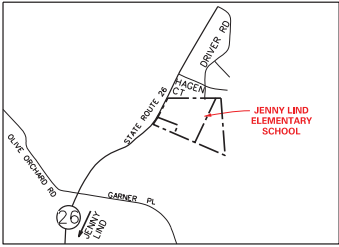
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EDGE OF SHOULDER	---	---
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CONTOUR	---	---
FLOW LINE	---	---
WATER MAIN	---	---
SEWER MAIN	---	---
STORM DRAIN	---	---
SEWER SERVICE	---	---
SEWER SERVICE	---	---
SEWER SERVICE	---	---
FIRE HYDRANT	---	---
WATER SERVICE	---	---
WATER VALVE & BOX	---	---
DRAIN DROP INLET	---	---
GAS MAIN	---	---
GAS SERVICE	---	---
TELEPHONE	---	---
ELECTRICITY	---	---
TELEVISION	---	---
FENCE	---	---
GUY WIRE & ANCHOR	---	---
STREET LIGHT	---	---
UTILITY POLE	---	---
PULL BOX	---	---
CONTROL PEDESTAL	---	---

ABBREVIATIONS

STA.	STATION
D.I.	DROP INLET
M.H.	MANHOLE
P.U.E.	PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT
E.P.	EDGE OF PAVEMENT
C.L.	CENTER LINE
R/W	RIGHT OF WAY
P.L.	PROPERTY LINE
C.	CONCRETE
R.R.	IRIGATION
M.T.R.S.	METERS
W.V.	WATER VALVE
A.C.P.	ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPE
F.H.	FIRE HYDRANT
S.	SIGN
C.M.P.	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
T.U.G.	TELEPHONE (UNDER GROUND)
T.E.L.	TELEPHONE
P.E.D.	PEDESTAL
E.U.G.	ELECTRICAL LINE (UNDER GROUND)
E.O.H.	ELECTRICAL LINE (OVERHEAD)
J.P.	JOINT POLE
G.	GAS LINE
S.D.	STORM DRAIN
W.	WATER LINE
S.S.	SANITARY SEWER
R.O.W.	REDWOOD TREE
ASPH.	ASPHALT PAVING
S.S.C.O.	SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
B.C.	BEGIN CURVE
E.C.	END CURVE
P.I.	POINT OF INTERSECTION
B.V.C.	BEGIN VERTICAL CURVE
E.V.C.	END VERTICAL CURVE



VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE



PROJECT LOCATION
JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
NO SCALE

CALAVERAS COUNTY

PRINCIPAL CIVIL ENGINEER

DATE

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30% RELEASE

RELEASE 2

N.A.

SCALE:

8800-03

JOB NO.

DATE: SEPT. 18, 2018



IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF

WWTP

JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

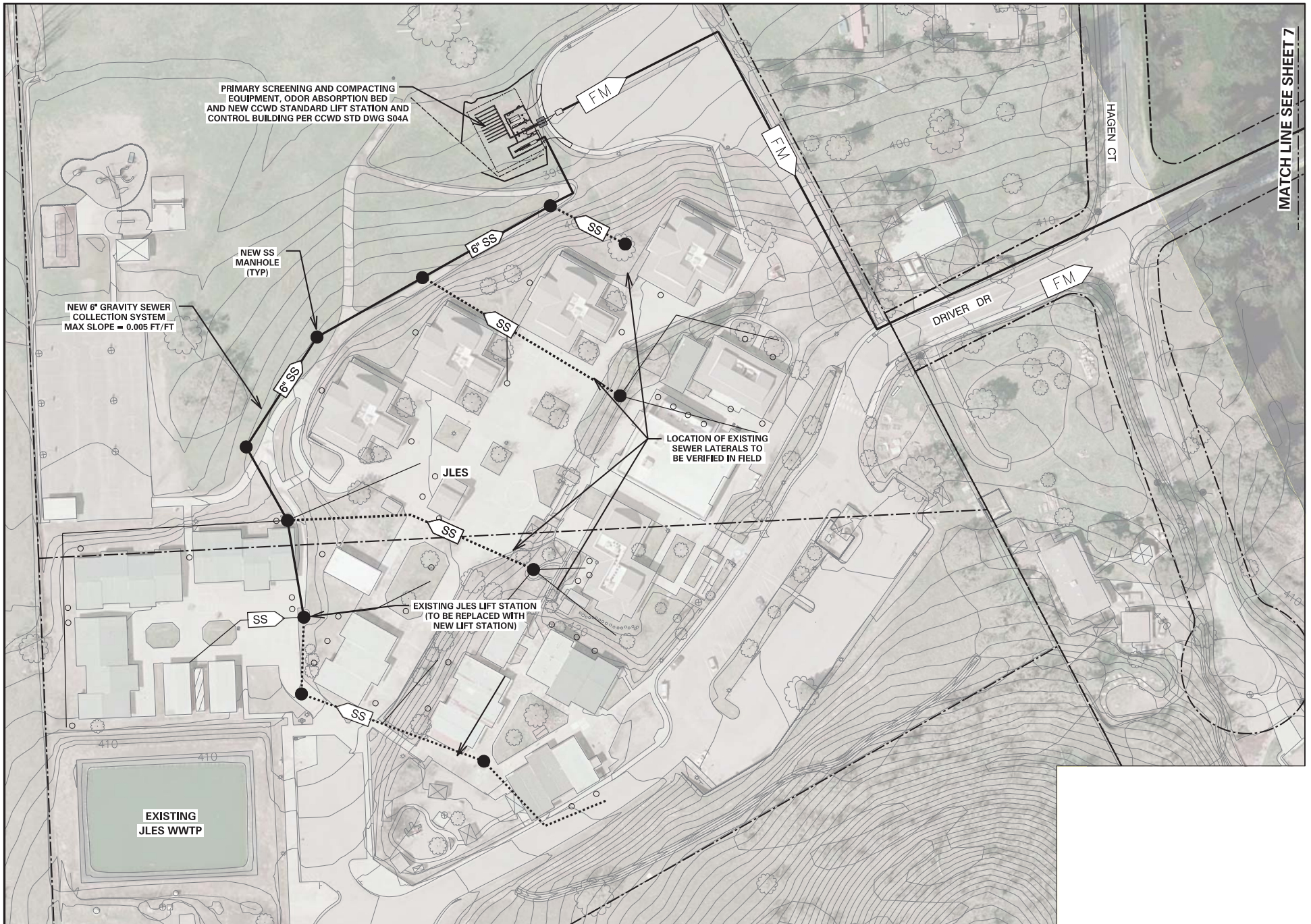
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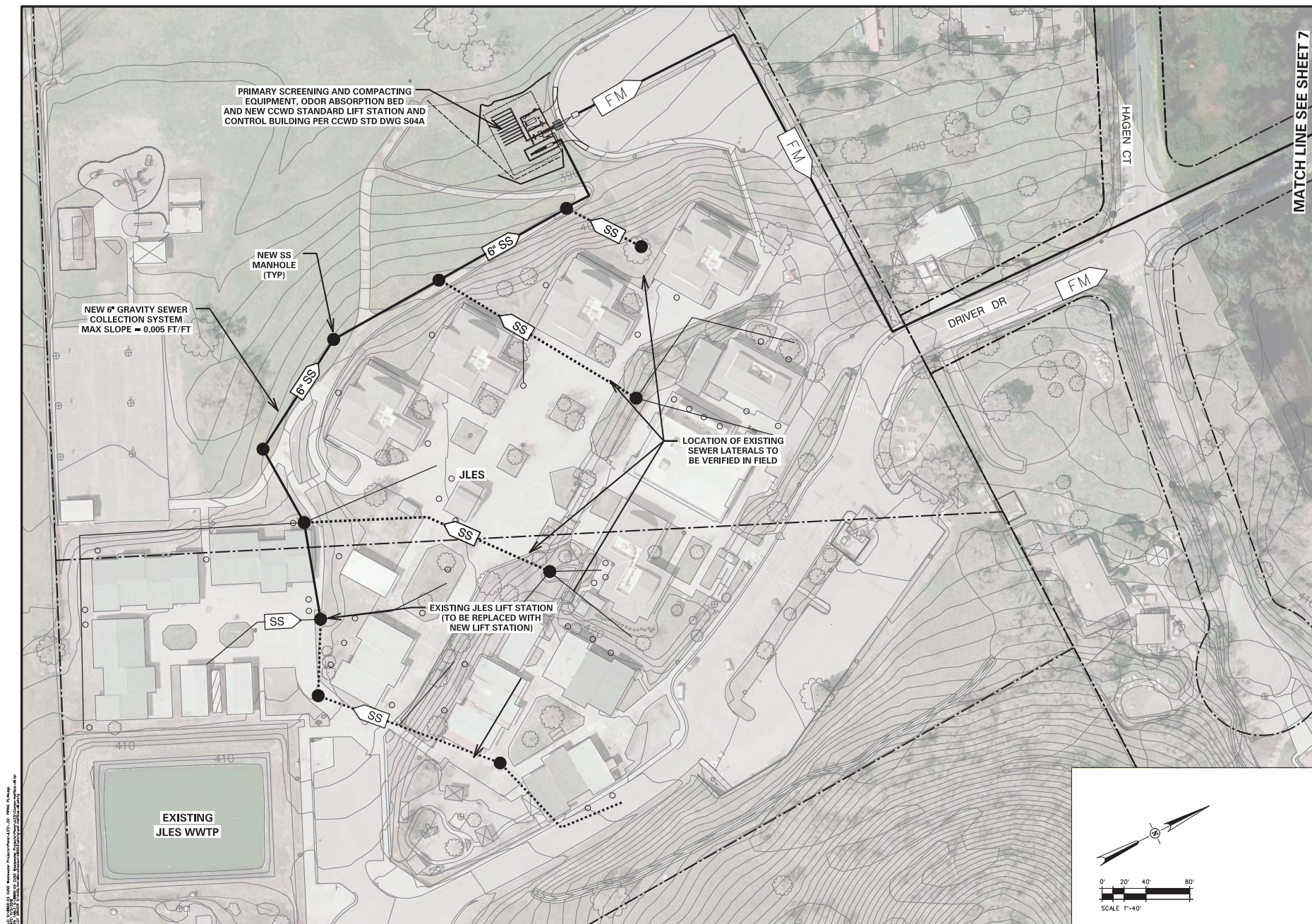
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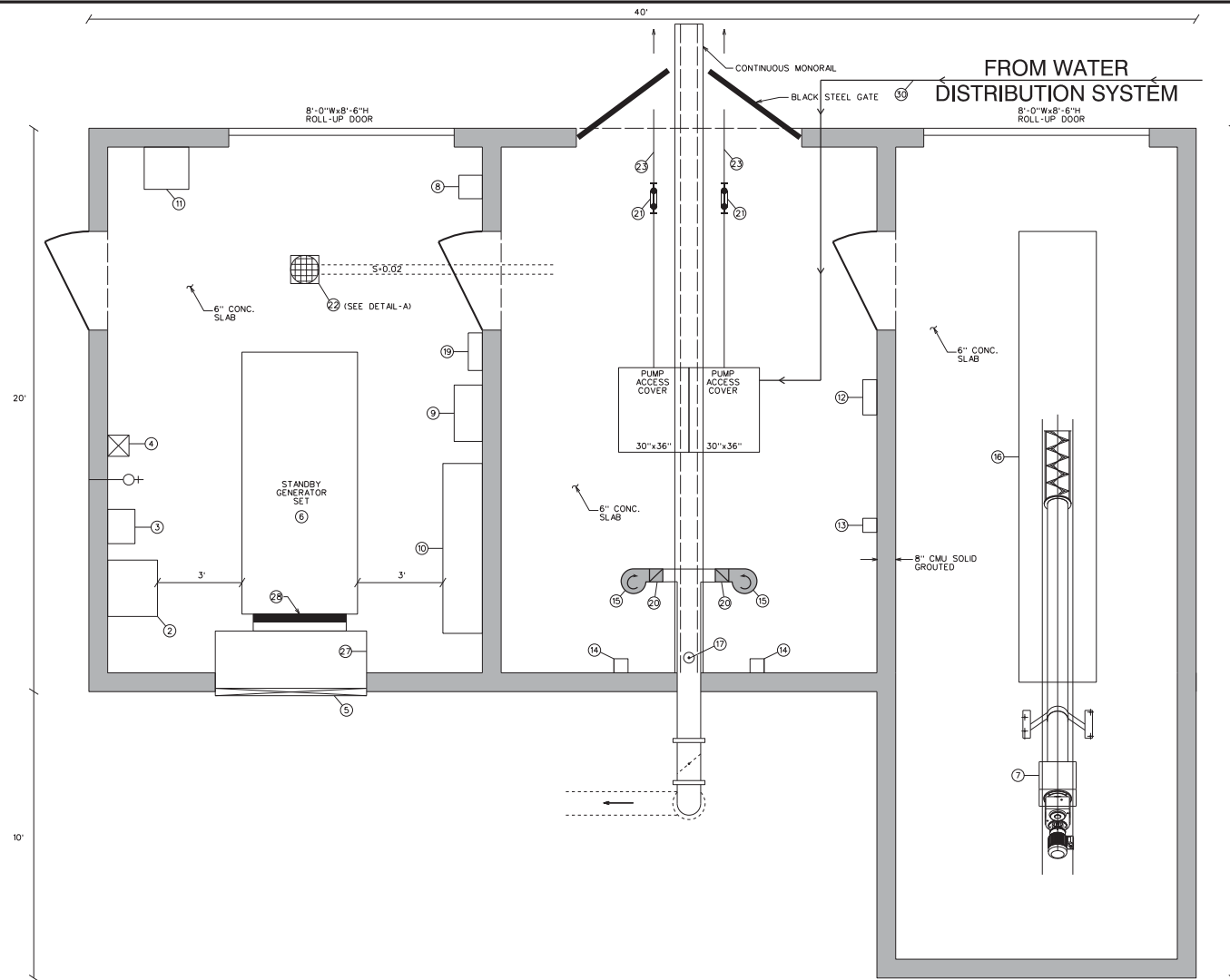
SHEET 1 OF



MATCH LINE SEE SHEET 7

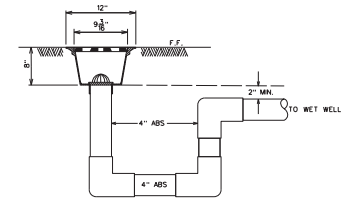


2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



FLOOR PLAN NOTES

- 1 NOT USED
- 2 AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH
- 3 EXHAUST FAN CONTROL PANEL
- 4 GENERATOR BATTERY CHARGER
- 5 MOTORIZED LOUVER
- 6 GENERATOR
- 7 WESTECH CLEANFLO SPIRAL SCREEN
- 8 REMOTE FLOWMETER
- 9 SCADA TERMINATION CABINET
- 10 MOTOR CONTROL CENTER (MCC)
- 11 AUXILIARY TRANSFORMER
- 12 PUMP INTERFACE JUNCTION BOX
- 13 HOIST DISCONNECT SWITCH
- 14 BLOWER DISCONNECT SWITCH
- 15 BLOWERS, SEE ELECTRICAL PLANS. 1-CW & 1-CW ROTATION, CINCINNATI FAN PB15 (14" x 3/4"), INLET/OUTLET 8" FLANGE AIR DUCT DAMPER, PVC
- 16 WASTE FLOW CHANNEL
- 17 WALL MOUNTED MANOMETER 12-0-12 INCHES OF WATER OR LOW PRESSURE GAUGE 0-15 INCHES OF WATER
- 18 NOT USED
- 19 PANEL A, SEE ELECTRICAL PLANS
- 20 ECLIPSE 8" FLANGE CHECK VALVE, CAT. #1080F-A
- 21 ROMAC 10" FLEXJOINT
- 22 12" x 12" PVC FLOOR SINK WITH 4" DWV PIPE OUTLET, ALUMINUM FULL TOP GRATE AND DOME BOTTOM STRAINER JONES STEPHENS OR EQUAL. INSTALL WITH ABS 1" TRAP AND FERNCO FLEX COUPLE 1 FOOT FROM WET WELL WALL.
- 23 10" D.I.P
- 24 NOT USED
- 25 1" COPPER PIPE, "K"
- 26 NOT USED
- 27 SHEET METAL AIR DUCT
- 28 FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR
- 29 10 LB - 2A 20BC FIRE EXTINGUISHER, 48" ABOVE FF
- 30 WET WELL FLUSHING LINE (WITH AIR GAP SEPARATION UPSTREAM OF WET WELL)



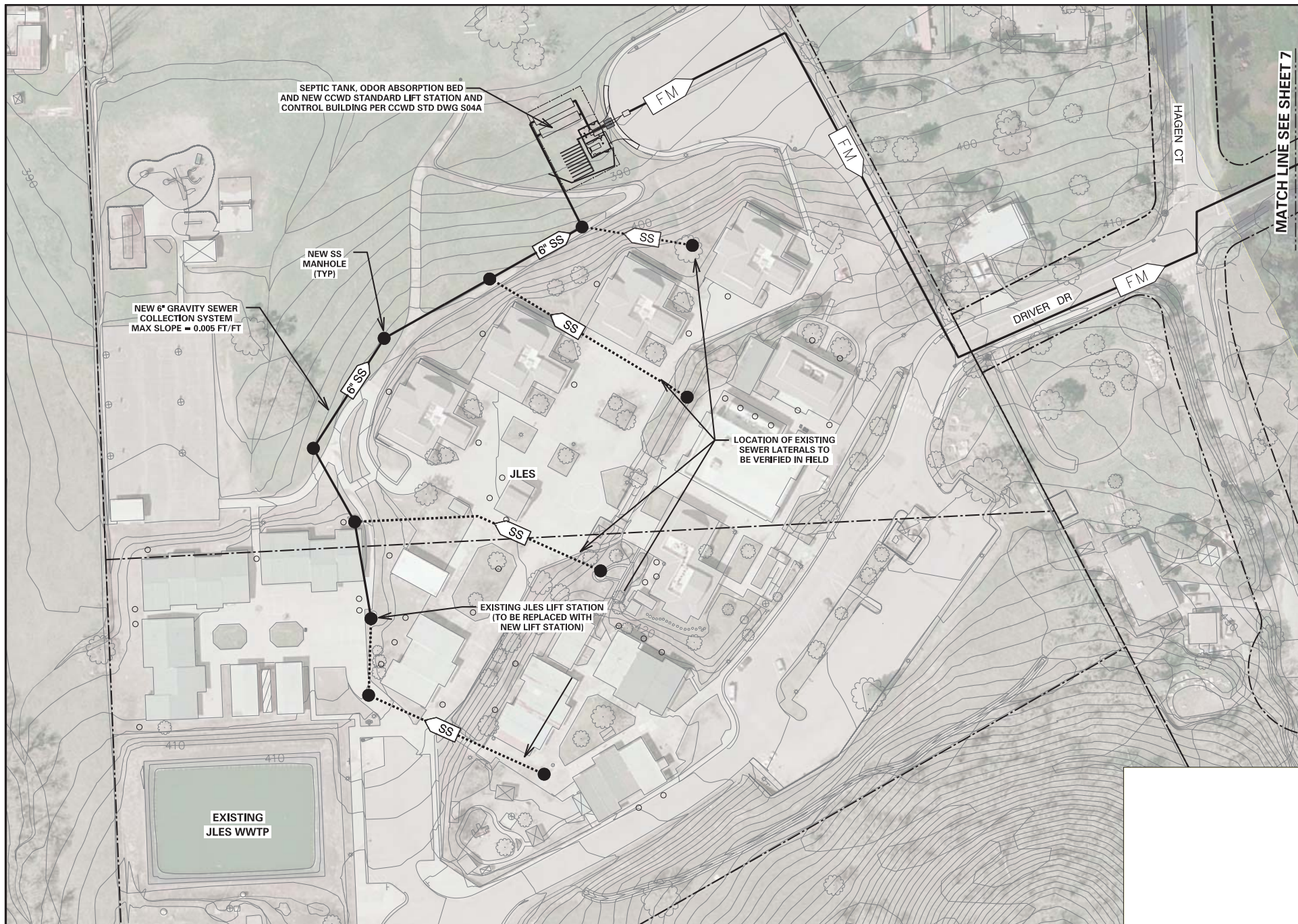
FLOOR SINK - DETAIL-A
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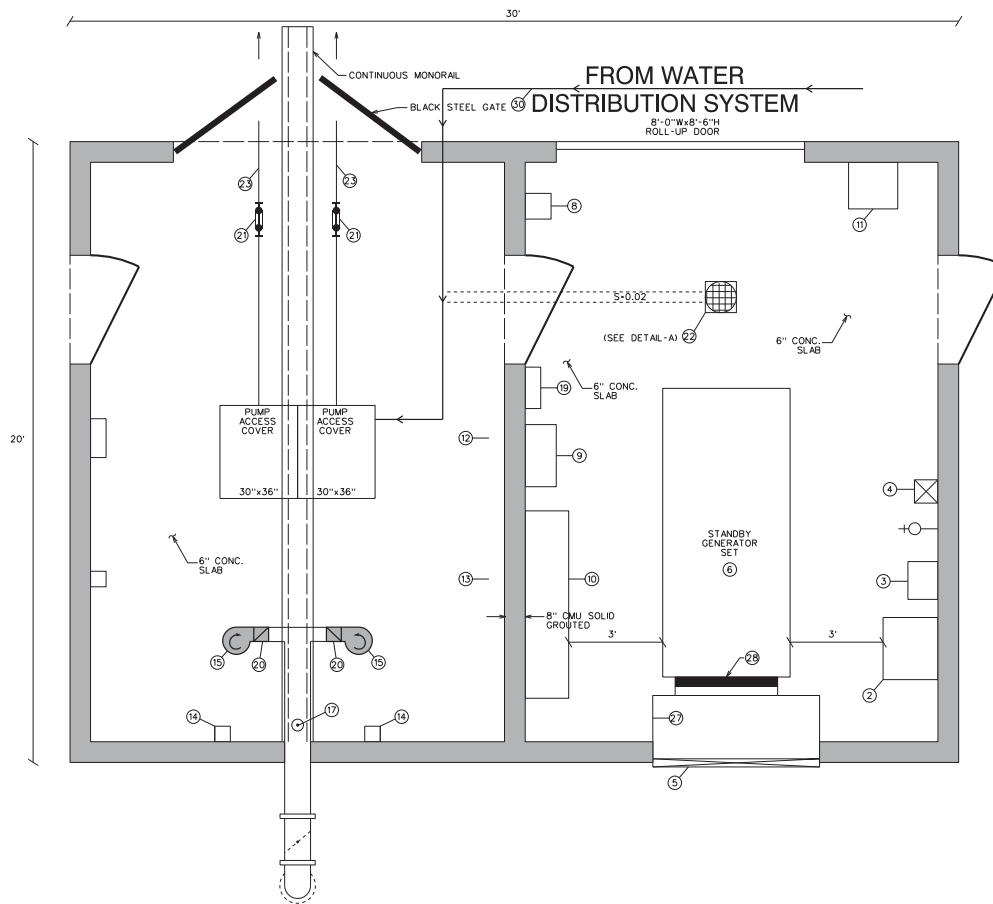
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IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WWTP JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CALAVERAS COUNTY		JLES LIFT STATION FLOOR PLAN
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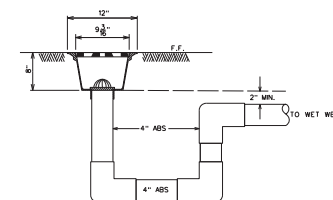
KASL CONSULTING CIVIL - WATER RESOURCES - SURVEYING	1077 Greenback Lane Suite 101 Shasta Heights, CA 95815 Tel: (916) 753-4500 Fax: (916) 753-4505
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FLOOR PLAN NOTES

- 1 NOT USED
- 2 AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH
- 3 EXHAUST FAN CONTROL PANEL
- 4 GENERATOR BATTERY CHARGER
- 5 MOTORIZED LOUVER
- 6 GENERATOR
- 7 NOT USED
- 8 REMOTE FLOWMETER
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- 28 FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR
- 29 10 LB - 2A: 20BC FIRE EXTINGUISHER, 48" ABOVE FF
- 30 WET WELL FLUSHING LINE (WITH AIR GAP SEPARATION UPSTREAM OF WET WELL)



FLOOR SINK - DETAIL-A
NO SCALE

1"=2'

REVISIONS		DATE	BY
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30% RELEASE		RELEASE 2 DATE: SEPT. 18, 2018
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IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WWTP JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CALAVERAS COUNTY		JLES LIFT STATION FLOOR PLAN SEPTIC TANK ALTERNATIVE
KASLO CIVIL - WATER RESOURCES - SURVEYING		

2025/09/08 10:08 AM - Worksheet: Jenny Lind Elementary School - Lift Station - Floor Plan
 2025/09/08 10:08 AM - Plot: Jenny Lind Elementary School - Lift Station - Floor Plan
 2025/09/08 10:08 AM - Plot: Jenny Lind Elementary School - Lift Station - Floor Plan

[illegible]

SCALE:	RELEASE 2
JOB NO. 8800-03	DATE: SEPT. 18, 20



JULES EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS SEPTIC TANK ALTERNATIVE



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



LEGEND

- REMOVE/ABANDON EXISTING SEWER
- EXISTING CLEANOUT
- EXISTING SS MANHOLE
- 6" SANITARY SEWER MAIN
- SANITARY SEWER LATERAL

NO.	DESCRIPTION	REVISIONS	DATE	BY

30% RELEASE		RELEASE 2	DATE: SEPT. 18, 2018
SCALE:	JOB NO. 8800-03		

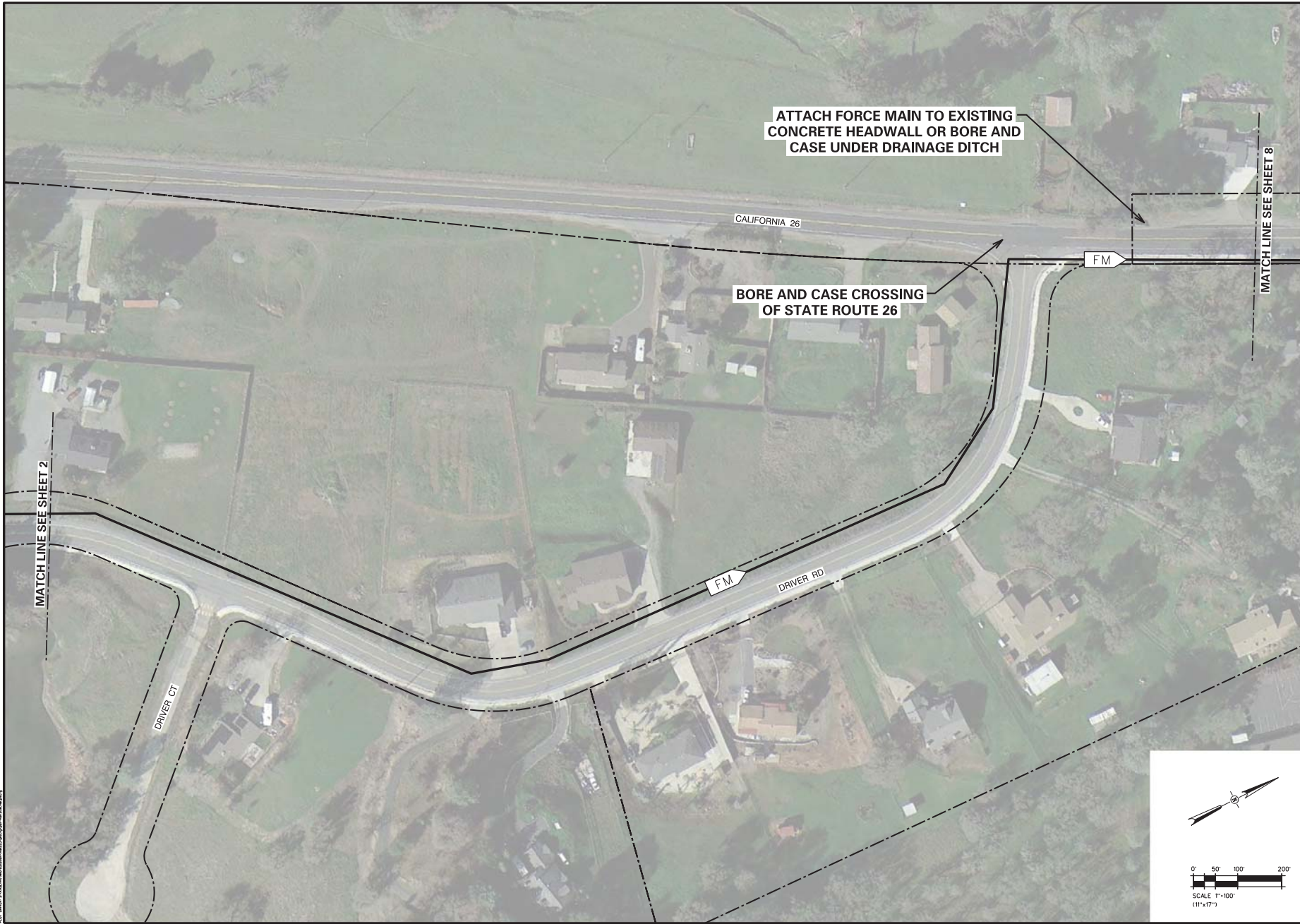


IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
WWTP
JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 CALAVERAS COUNTY

DEMO PLAN

KASL
 CIVIL - WATER RESOURCES - SURVEYING

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



REVISIONS		DATE	BY
NO.	DESCRIPTION		

30% RELEASE		RELEASE 2
SCALE:	JOB NO. 8800-03	DATE: SEPT. 18, 2018

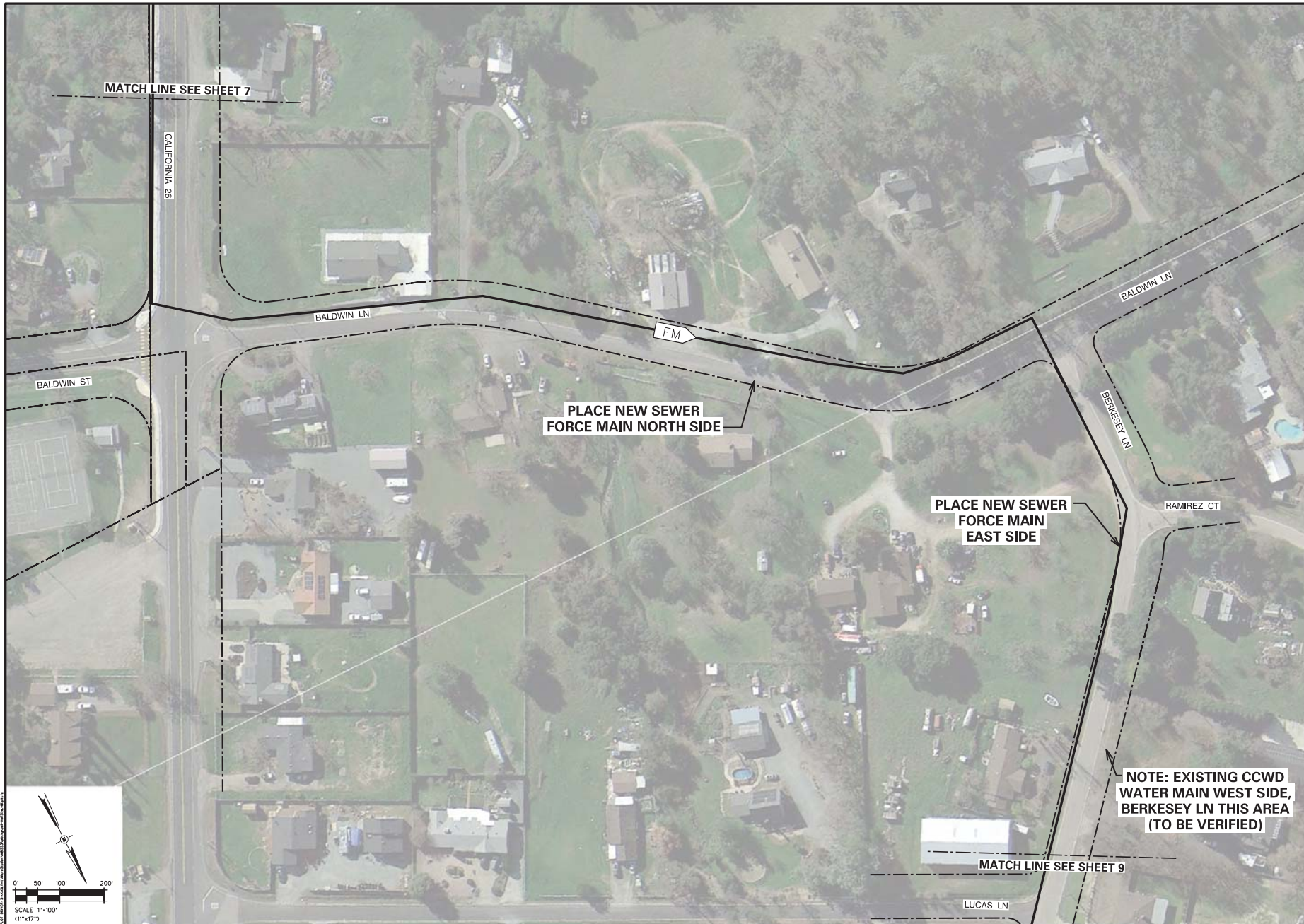
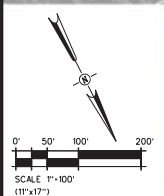


IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
WWTP
JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 CALAVERAS COUNTY
BERKESEY LANE 1 OF 7

KASL
 CONSULTING
 CIVIL - WATER RESOURCES - SURVEYING
 1077 Greenback Lane
 Suite 101
 Chico, CA 95926
 Tel: (530) 753-0800
 Fax: (530) 753-0800

SHEET 7 OF

NOT TO SCALE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY
THIS PLAN IS A PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DATE: 09/18/2018
BY: [Signature]



IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF		30% RELEASE		REVISIONS	
WWTP				NO.	DESCRIPTION
JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL				DATE	BY
CALAVERAS COUNTY					
BERKESEY LANE 2 OF 7		RELEASE 2			
		DATE: SEPT. 18, 2018			
KASL		SCALE: 1"=100'		JOB NO. 8800-03	
CIVIL - WATER RESOURCES - SURVEYING					

NOTE: EXISTING CCWD WATER MAIN WEST SIDE, BERKESEY LN THIS AREA (TO BE VERIFIED)



SEE MATCH LINE THIS SHEET

SEE MATCH LINE THIS SHEET

WWTP
JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CALAVERAS COUNTY

30% RELEASE

3
SCALE:
JOB NO.

BERKESEY LANE 4 OF 7

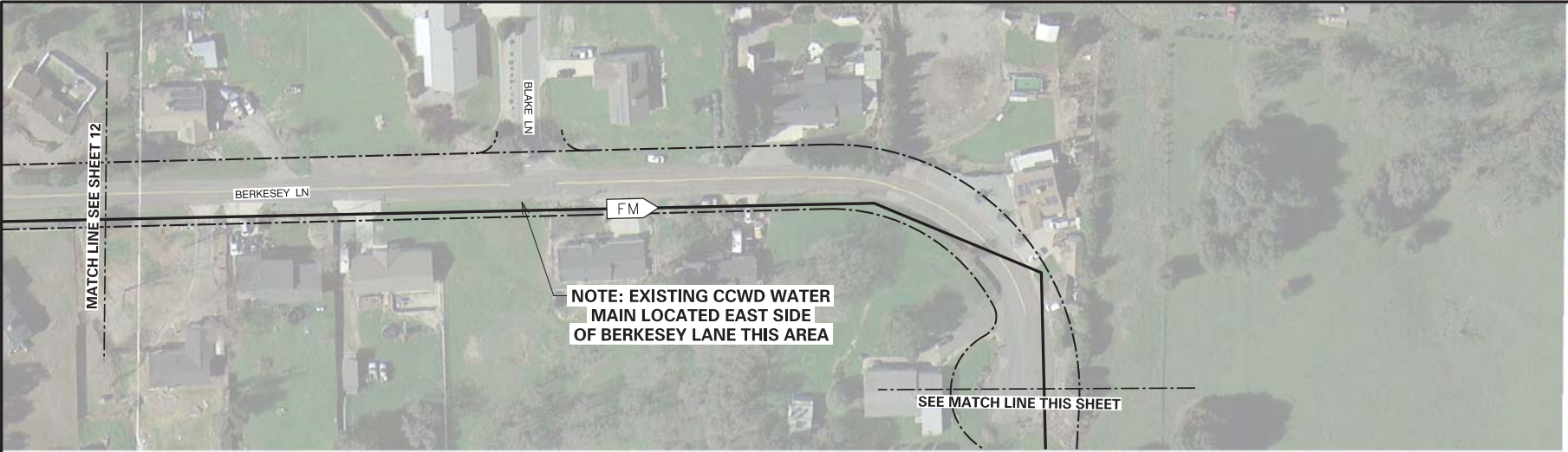
CONSULTING
KASL
ENGINEERS

7777 Greenback Lane
Suite 104
Clusia Heights, CA 95610
Tel. (916) 722-1800
Fax (916) 722-0595

CIVIL • WATER RESOURCES • SURVEYING

SHEET 10 OF

2025-10-20 10:00 AM 100% Plan View of Vista del Lago Drive, CA 92015
2025-10-20 10:00 AM 100% Plan View of Vista del Lago Drive, CA 92015
2025-10-20 10:00 AM 100% Plan View of Vista del Lago Drive, CA 92015



KASL
KASL
CIVIL - WATER RESOURCES - SURVEYING

1077 Greenback Lane
Suite 101
San Marcos, CA 92078
Tel: (760) 734-1885
Fax: (760) 734-4595

IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
WWTP
JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CALAVERAS COUNTY



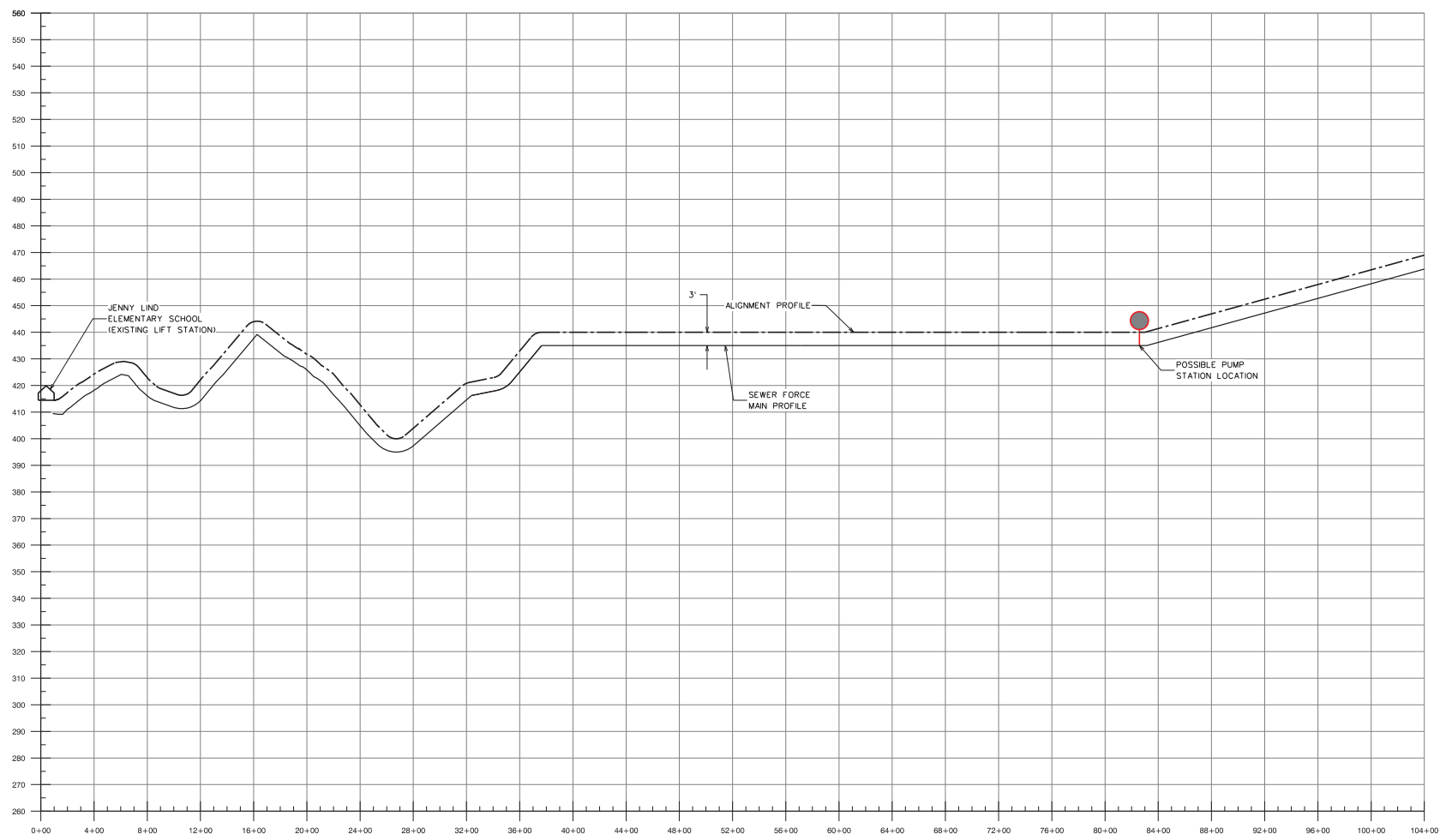
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DATE _____
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NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY

SHEET 13 OF

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2025/09/18 10:08 AM - Worksheet: ProfilePlot1.dwg, Job: 18012, User: JKL, Plot: 1 of 2



BERKESEY LANE PROFILE STA 0+00 THRU STA 104+00

CONSTRUCTORS KASL CIVIL - WATER RESOURCES - SURVEYING	IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WWTP JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CALAVERAS COUNTY			30% RELEASE	NO.	REVISIONS		DATE	BY
	DESCRIPTION								
ENGINEER'S J. L. SMITH No. 26388 exp. 5-31-26 State of California		RELEASE 2 DATE: SEPT. 18, 2018		SCALE:		JOB NO. 6800-03		DATE: SEPT. 18, 2018	
				SHEET 14 OF					

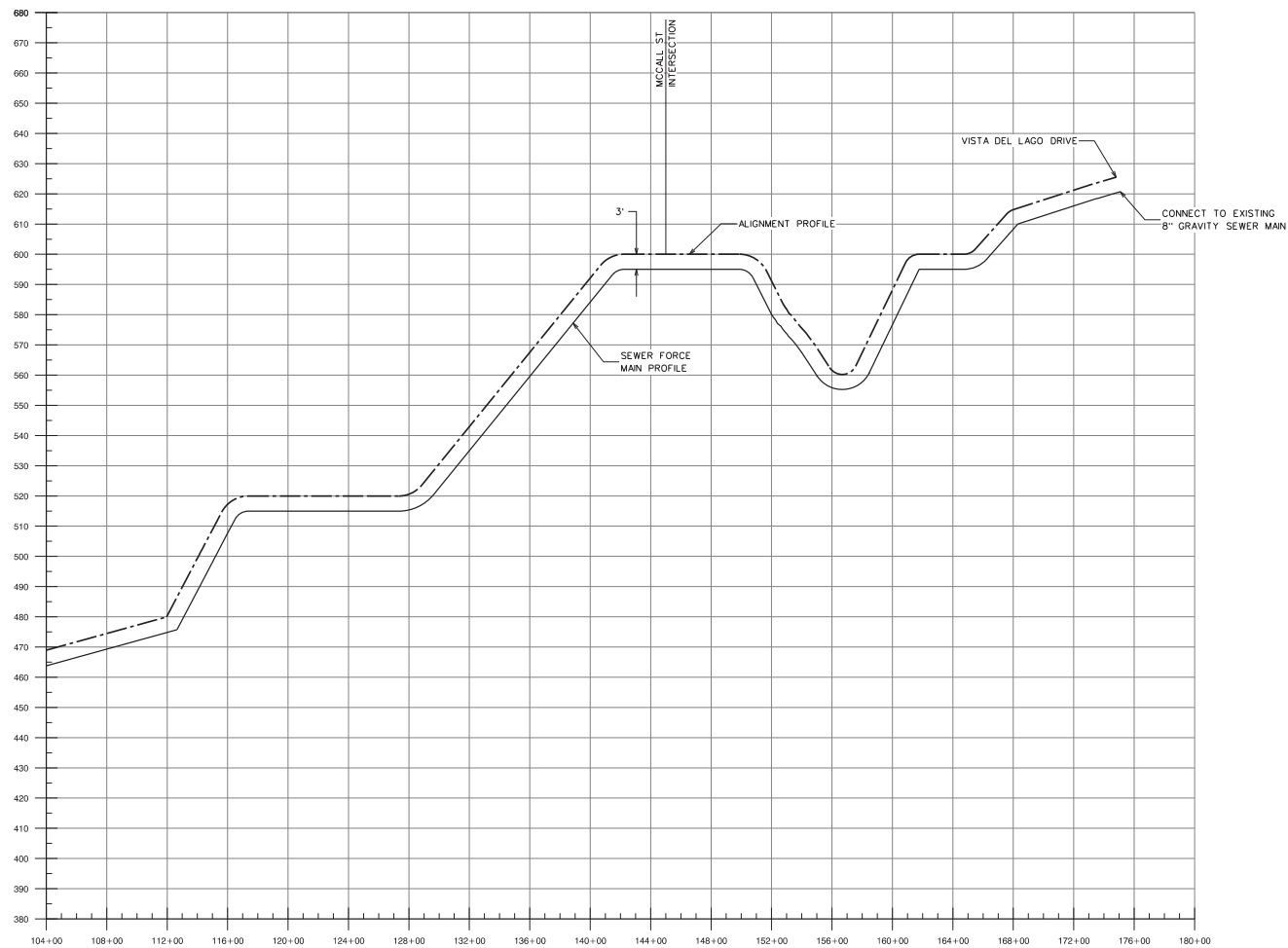


Fig. 5. S4400-03 CUSO Westerner Project/Phase A ES-10-FR02 Main PROFILE 2 of 2.jpg
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CONSULTING
KASL
ENGINEERS

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Suite 104
Culver Heights, CA 95026
Tel. (916) 722-1800
Fax (916) 722-6085

CIVIL - WATER RESOURCES - SURVEYING

IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
WWTP
JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
CALAVERAS COUNTY

BERKESEY LANE PROFILE 1 OF 2



30% RELEASE

RELEASE 2

DATE: SEPT. 18, 2018

SCALE:

JOB NO. _____

NO.	REVISIONS DESCRIPTION
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DATE BY

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Appendix C: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

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**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN
JENNY LIND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
WASTEWATER REGIONALIZATION PROJECT**

**CEQA LEAD AGENCY:
Calaveras Unified Scholl District**

**PREPARED:
February 2019**

ADOPTED BY CUSD ON:

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Introduction

Purpose

The Calaveras Unified School District (CUSD or District) is in the process of obtaining a State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Grant to replace the wastewater system at the Jenny Lind Elementary School (JLES). The JLES Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was constructed in 1992 and is in need of replacement.

As described in the IS/MND, the Project itself incorporates a number of measures to minimize adverse effects on the environment. The IS/MND also identified several mitigation measures that are required to reduce potentially significant impacts to levels that are less than significant. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) describes a program for ensuring that these mitigation measures are implemented in conjunction with the Project. CUSD, as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), is responsible for overseeing the implementation and administration of this MMRP. CUSD will designate a staff member to manage the MMRP. Duties of the staff member responsible for program coordination will include conducting routine inspections and reporting activities, coordinating with the Project construction contractor, coordinating with regulatory agencies, and ensuring enforcement measures are taken.

Regulatory Framework

California Public Resources Code Section 21081.6 and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15097 require public agencies to adopt mitigation monitoring or reporting plans when they approve projects under a MND. The reporting and monitoring plans must be adopted when a public agency makes its findings pursuant to CEQA so that the mitigation requirements can be made conditions of Project approval.

Format of This Plan

The MMRP summarizes the impacts and mitigation measures identified and described in the Project IS/MND. Each of the impacts discussed within this MMRP is numbered based on the sequence in which they are discussed in the IS/MND. A summary of each impact with the corresponding specific mitigation measures are provided. Mitigation measures are followed by an implementation description, the criteria used to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation, the timeframe for implementation, and the party responsible for monitoring the implementation of the measure.

Implementation of mitigation measures is ultimately the responsibility of the CUSD; during construction, the delegated responsibility is shared by CUSD's contractors. Each mitigation measure in this plan contains a "Verified By" signature line, which will be signed by the CUSD's Project manager when the measure has been fully implemented and no further actions or monitoring are necessary for the implementation or effectiveness of the measure.

Impacts and Associated Monitoring or Reporting Measures

4.2.1. Aesthetics

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

New exterior lighting will be designed in accordance with the draft County Lighting Ordinance (not yet adopted) reducing potential impact to less than significant.

Measure AESTHETICS-1

- *All outdoor lighting will be hooded or screened to direct the source of light downward and focus onto the property from which it originates and will not negatively impact adjacent properties or directly reflect upon any adjacent residential property.*
- *Parking lot and other security lighting will be top and side shielded to prevent the light pattern from shining onto adjacent property or roadways, excluding lights used for illumination of public roads.*
- *External lights used to illuminate a sign or billboard or the side of a building or wall shall be shielded to prevent the light from shining off of the surface intended to be illuminated.*
- *Lights that shine onto a road in a manner, which causes excessive glare and may be considered to be a traffic hazard, will be prohibited.*

Implementation: The CUSD will implement the measures as described above.

Effectiveness The CUSD will prepare and keep on file documentation

Criteria: verifying the implementation of the above-referenced measures.

Timing: Pre-Construction and Construction Phases

Verified By: _____ **Date:** _____
District Project Manager

4.2.4. Biological Resources

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, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

California tiger salamander (CTS, *Ambystoma californiense*)

BIO-1 will be implemented to protect CTS and will reduce potential impacts to Less Than Significant.

Measure BIO-1

- **Seasonal Avoidance:** *Project activities will be scheduled to minimize adverse effects to CTS, CRLF, and its habitat. Disturbance to upland habitat adjacent to IC-1, IC-3 and the detention pond will be confined to the dry season, generally May through October 15. Grading and other disturbance in water features, if unavoidable, shall be conducted only when they are dry, typically between July 15 and October 15. Work within a water feature may begin prior to July 15 if the pool or wetland has been dry for a minimum of 30 days prior to initiating work. Work adjacent to IC-3, IC-1 and the detention pond would be limited to periods of low rainfall (less than 0.08 inches per 24-hour period and less than 40 percent chance of rain). Construction activities shall cease 24 hours prior to a 40 percent or greater forecast of rain from the National Weather Service (NWS). Construction may continue 24 hours after the rain ceases if no precipitation is in the 24-hour forecast. If work must continue when rain is forecast (greater than 40 percent chance of rain), a USFWS-approved biologist(s) shall survey the project site before construction begins each day rain is forecast. If rain exceeds 0.5 inches during a 24-hour period, work shall cease until NWS forecasts no further rain.*
- **Environmental Awareness Training:** *Prior to the start of construction, a USFWS approved biologist will conduct a training program for all construction personnel including contractors and subcontractors. The training will include, at a minimum, a description of the CTS, CRLF, and WPT and its habitat within the BSA; an explanation of the species status and protection under state and federal laws; the avoidance and minimization measures to be implemented to reduce take of this species; communication and work stoppage procedures in case a listed species is observed within the project area; and an explanation of the importance of the Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). A fact sheet conveying this information will be prepared and distributed to all construction personnel. The applicant shall provide interpretation for non-English speaking workers. The same instruction shall be provided to any new workers before they are authorized to perform project work.*
- **Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs):** *Prior to the start of construction, ESAs defined as areas containing sensitive habitats adjacent to or within construction work areas for which physical disturbance is not allowed - will be clearly delineated using high visibility orange fencing. The ESA fencing will remain in place throughout the duration of the proposed action, while construction activities are ongoing, and will be regularly inspected and fully maintained at all times.*
- **Avoidance of Entrapment:** *To prevent inadvertent entrapment of animals during construction, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 6 inches deep, in close proximity to IC-1 and IC-3, will be covered with plywood or similar materials at the close of each working day or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. The contractor shall inspect all holes and trenches at the beginning of each workday and before such holes or trenches are filled.*

California red-legged frog (CRLF; *Rana draytonii*)

BIO-1 will be implemented to protect CRLF and will reduce potential impacts to Less Than Significant.

Western Pond Turtle (WPT; *Emys marmorata*)

IC-3 and IC-1 near the detention pond provide potential habitat for WPT. Implementation of BIO-2 will reduce potential impacts to Less Than Significant.

Measure BIO-2

- *A qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for WPT within 48 hours prior to the onset of vegetation removal or ground disturbance within 50 ft of IC-1 and IC-3 in the Project area.*
- *If WPT are found, construction activities with potential to harm the individual(s) will stop and a qualified biologist will be notified. Construction will resume when the biologist has either relocated the WPT out of the construction zone to nearby suitable habitat, or, after thorough inspection, determined that the WPT has moved away from the construction zone.*
- *Environmental awareness training will be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to the onset of project work for construction personnel to brief them on how to recognize WPT. Construction personnel will be informed that if a WPT is encountered in the work area, construction should stop and a qualified biologist be notified. Awareness training will be conducted for new personnel (if appropriate) as they are brought on the job during the construction period. Upon completion of training, employees will sign a form stating that they attended the training and understand all the conservation and protection measures.*

Implementation: The CUSD will implement the measures as described above.

Effectiveness The CUSD will prepare and keep on file documentation

Criteria: verifying the implementation of the above-referenced measures.

Timing: Pre-Construction and Construction Phases

Verified By: _____ **Date:** _____
District Project Manager

Birds of Prey and Birds Protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Project area provides potential nesting habitat for birds of prey and birds listed by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-711). BIO- will be implemented to avoid impacts to birds of prey and birds listed by the MBTA.

Measure BIO-3

In California, bridge-nesting swallows typically arrive in mid-February, increase in numbers until late March, and remain until October. Nesting begins in April, peaks in June, and continues into August. Black phoebes, another bridge-nesting species, nest from March to August with peak activity in May. Measures should be taken to prevent

establishment of nests on the bridges, culverts and headwalls prior to construction. Effective techniques to prevent nest establishment include using exclusion devices and removing and disposing of partially constructed and unoccupied nests of migratory or nongame birds on a regular basis to prevent their occupation. This can be done by:

- *On a weekly or more frequent basis, remove all partially completed nests using either hand tools or high-pressure water; and/or*
- *Hang netting from the bridge before nesting begins. If this technique is used, netting should be in place from late February until project construction begins.*

Birds of Prey and Birds Protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act

- *If construction begins outside the 15 February to 1 September breeding season, there will be no need to conduct a preconstruction survey for active nests.*
- *If applicable, trees scheduled for removal should be removed during the non-breeding season from 2 September to 14 February.*
- *If construction is scheduled to begin between 15 February and 1 September, a biologist shall conduct a survey for active bird of prey nests within 500 ft and active MTBA bird nests within 100 ft of the Project area from publicly accessible areas within one week prior to construction. The measures listed below shall be implemented based on the survey results.*

No Active Nests Found:

- *If no active nest of a bird of prey, MBTA bird, or other CDFW protected bird is found, then no further avoidance and minimization measures are necessary.*

Active Nests Found:

- *If an active nest of a bird of prey, MBTA bird, or other CDFW protected bird is discovered that may be adversely affected by construction activities or an injured or killed bird is found, immediately:*
 4. *Stop all work within a 100-ft radius of the discovery*
 5. *Notify the Engineer*
 6. *Do not resume work within the specified radius of the discovery until authorized.*
- *The biologist shall establish a minimum 500-ft Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) around the nest if the nest is of a bird of prey, and a minimum 100-ft ESA around the nest if the nest is of an MBTA bird other than a bird of prey.*

Bird Species Protection Areas

<i>Identification</i>	<i>Location</i>
<i>Bird of Prey</i>	<i>500 ft no-disturbance buffer</i>
<i>MBTA protected bird (not bird of prey)</i>	<i>100 ft no-disturbance buffer</i>

- *Activity in the ESA will be restricted as follows:*
 4. *Do not enter the ESA unless authorized*
 5. *If the ESA is breached, immediately:*
 - c. *Secure the area and stop all operations within 60 ft of the ESA boundary*
 - d. *Notify the Engineer*
 6. *If the ESA is damaged, the District determines what efforts are necessary to remedy the damage and who performs the remedy.*
- *No construction activity will be allowed in the ESA until the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active, or unless monitoring determines that a smaller ESA will protect the active nest.*
- *The size of an ESA may be reduced if the biologist monitors the construction activities and determines that no disturbance to the active nest is occurring. Reduction of ESA size depends on the species of bird, the location of the nest relative to the project, project activities during the time the nest is active, and other project-specific factors.*
- *Between 15 February and 1 September, if additional trees or shrubs need to be trimmed and/or removed after construction has started, a survey will be conducted for active nests in the area to be affected. If an active nest is found, the above measures will be implemented.*
- *If an active nest is identified in or adjacent to the construction zone after construction has started, the above measures will be implemented to ensure construction is not causing disturbance to the nest.*

Implementation: The CUSD will implement the measures as described above.

Effectiveness The CUSD will prepare and keep on file documentation

Criteria: verifying the implementation of the above-referenced measures.

Timing: Pre-Construction and Construction Phases

Verified By: _____ **Date:** _____
District Project Manager

Impact (b): Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Indian Creek

The Project will not result in permanent impacts to Indian Creek. Implementation of BIO-4 will reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Measure BIO-4

- *Prior to work in Indian Creek, intermittent channels, and ephemeral channels the appropriate Clean Water Act permits shall be acquired from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). CUSD shall obtain a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), pursuant to Section 1600 of the CDFG Code. CUSD will abide by the conditions of any executed permits and agreements.*
- *Prior to construction, environmentally sensitive area (ESA) fencing or equivalent will be placed along the limits of construction in the BSA to exclude construction activities from avoided habitat. Trucks and other vehicles will not be allowed to park beyond, nor shall equipment be stored beyond, the fencing. No vegetation trimming/mowing or ground-disturbing activities will be permitted beyond the fencing.*
- *During construction, water quality will be protected by implementation of BMPs to minimize the potential for siltation and downstream sedimentation of aquatic habitats. BMPs will be consistent with the 2012 Calaveras County Grading, Drainage, and Erosion Control Design Manual and Project Construction General Permit (2009-0009-DWQ, as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ) issued by the State Water Resources Control Board.*
- *Construction activities within the bed and banks of Indian Creek, intermittent channels and ephemeral channels will be restricted to the period between 15 April and the first qualifying rain event on or after 15 October (more than one half inch of precipitation in a 24-hour period). Any applicable work period restrictions will be consistent with any permits.*
- *Equipment will be refueled and serviced at designated construction staging areas. All construction material will be stored and contained in a designated area that is located away from all creek and channel areas to prevent transport of materials into adjacent waterways. Appropriate BMPs will be installed to collect any discharge, and adequate materials for spill cleanup will be kept on site. Construction vehicles and equipment will be maintained to prevent contamination of soil or water from external grease and oil or from leaking hydraulic fluid, fuel, oil, and grease.*

Implementation: The CUSD will implement the measures as described above.
Effectiveness The CUSD will prepare and keep on file documentation
Criteria: verifying the implementation of the above-referenced measures.
Timing: Pre-Construction and Construction Phases
Verified By: _____ Date: _____
District Project Manager

Intermittent Channels (IC)

The Project will not result in permanent impacts to intermittent channels. The Project may result in temporary impact IC-1 and IC-2. Implementation of BIO-4 for Indian Creek will also reduce potential IC impacts to less than significant.

Ephemeral Channels (EC): Trenching for the pipeline may temporarily impact 0.001 acre (43.5 square ft) of EC-1B, 0.001 acre (43.5 square ft) of EC-2, 0.001 acre (30 square ft) of EC-3, and 0.001 acre of (46.5 square ft) of EC-5. No permanent impacts to ephemeral channels are anticipated. Implementation of BIO-4 for Indian Creek will also reduce potential EC impacts to less than significant.