

**Initial Study/
Mitigated Negative Declaration**

for

**Toyon Middle School
Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade
Project**

March 2019

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

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Appendices

Appendix A:	DRAFT Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan
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1. Project Information

1. Project Title:

Toyon Middle School, Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade 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 northeast of the intersection of State Route (SR) 12 and SR 26 in northwestern Calaveras County in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains (Figures 1 and 2). The approximately 30.7 acre project area occurs on Calaveras County assessors' parcels numbers (APN) 040-004-038 and 040-006-043 owned by the CUSD and a 10.7 acre portion of privately held APN 040-006-042. The Project is located in a rural area and is bounded by low density commercial, light industrial, grazing, and utility uses.

The Project is on the Valley Springs USGS topographic quad (T4N, R11E, Section 10, Mt. Diablo Meridian) in the Upper Calaveras River Hydrologic Unit (hydrologic unit code 18040011). The centroid of the Project is located at 38.2145° north, -120.7572° west (WGS84), and its UTM coordinates (Zone 10S) are 696,353.77 m East; 4,231,981.89 m North.

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 Toyon Middle School (TMS). There is no sewer service in the vicinity of the TMS. In 2018 the District completed an Alternatives Analysis Report with monies from a SWRCB CWSRF planning Grant. The Alternatives Analysis Report evaluated multiple treatment alternatives against the CUSD Project goals. The CUSD determined that the Onsite Recirculating Sand Filter Treatment with Offsite Disposal Alternative is preferred. This alternative requires acquisition of ± 10.7 acres of privately held APN 040-006-042 immediately north of TMS. To date the CUSD has not acquired the ± 10.7 acres of privately held APN 040-006-042. If the ± 10.7 acres of privately held APN 040-006-042 cannot be acquired then the preferred project would include the Recirculating Sand Filtration with Onsite Underground Drip Disposal (UDD). Both alternatives respond well to the Project goals. A detailed project description is in Section 3 of this Initial Study.

6. General plan designation:

See table under Item 7 ‘Zoning’ below

7. Zoning:

APN*	Zoning*
040-006-043 (TMS Campus)	Unclassified
040-004-038 (TMS Campus)	Light Industrial, Planned Development (M1-PD)
040-006-042 (potential offsite spray field, privately held parcel)	Unclassified

* 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 area and is bounded by rural residential, commercial, 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:

- State Water Resources Control Board Clean Water State Revolving Fund Grant
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board — Coverage under the Construction General Permit (Water Quality Order 2009-0009-DWQ)
- Calaveras County Grading 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 Toyon Middle School (TMS). The TMS Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was constructed in 1997 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 A, 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 Toyon Middle School (TMS). The TMS Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was constructed in 1997.

3.1 Location

The Project is located northeast of the intersection of State Route (SR) 12 and SR 26 in northwestern Calaveras County in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains (Figures 1 and 2). The approximately 30.7 acre Project area occurs on Calaveras County assessors' parcels numbers (APN) 040-004-038 and 040-006-043 owned by the CUSD and a 10.7 acre portion of privately held APN 040-006-042. The Project is located in a rural area and is bounded by low density commercial, light industrial, grazing, and utility uses.

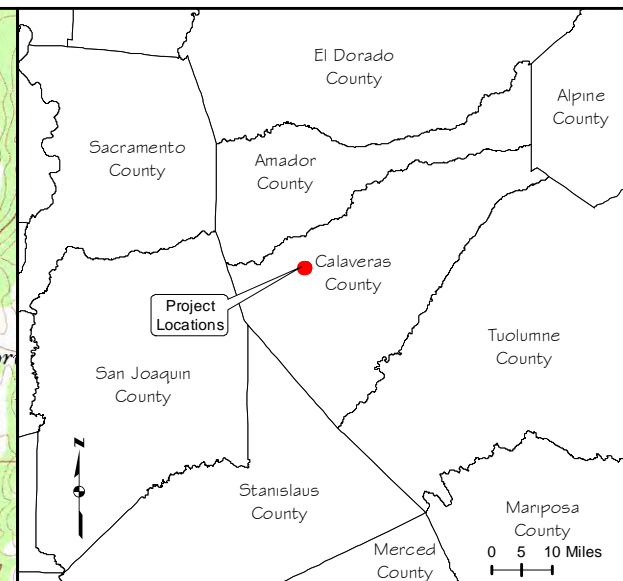
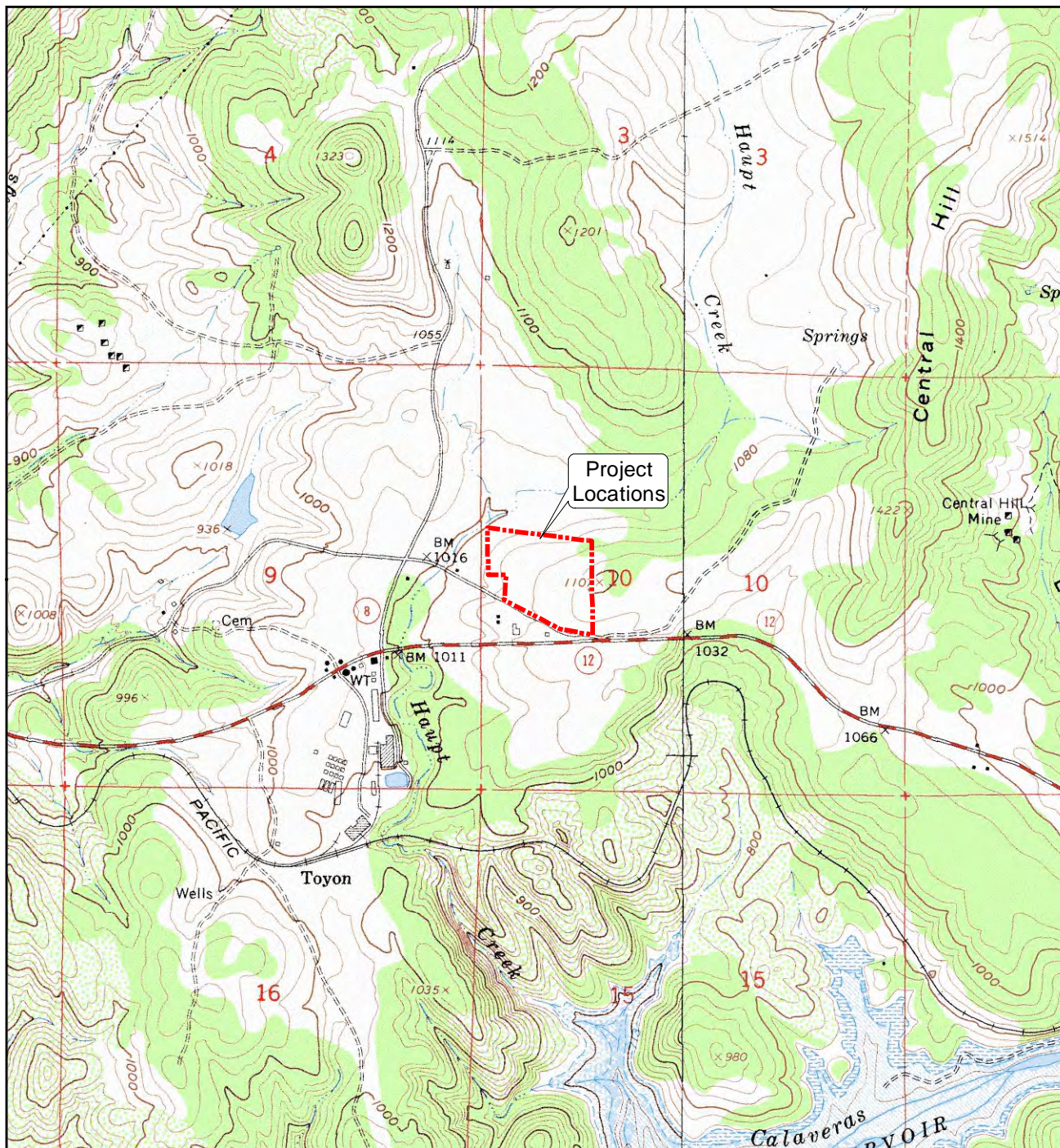
The Project is on the Valley Springs USGS topographic quad (T4N, R11E, Section 10, Mt. Diablo Meridian) in the Upper Calaveras River Hydrologic Unit (hydrologic unit code 18040011). The centroid of the Project is located at 38.2145° north, -120.7572° west (WGS84), and its UTM coordinates (Zone 10S) are 696,353.77 m East; 4,231,981.89 m North. The Project is relatively flat and ranges in elevation from approximately 1,020 to 1,105 feet above sea level. Figure 1 shows the project location. Figure 2 is an aerial photo of the Project area. Table 1 lists the APNs involved in the proposed Project.

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

APN*	Zoning*
040-006-043 (TMS Campus)	Unclassified
040-004-038 (TMS Campus)	Light Industrial, Planned Development (M1-PD)
040-006-042 (potential offsite spray field, privately held parcel)	Unclassified

* Per Calaveras County Public Web Viewer

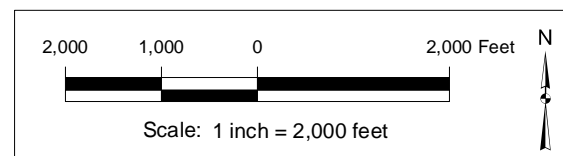
(<https://gisportal.co.calaveras.ca.us/arcgis/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=40a999f3b65a46f089367b7c095f171e>)



CUSD Wastewater Improvement Project
 Toyon Middle School
 Calaveras County, CA
 22 January 2019

Figure 1. Project Location Map

 Project Location



SYCAMORE
 Environmental
 Consultants, Inc.

Valley Springs, CA (1962) & San Andreas, CA (1962)
 CASIL California USGS Digital Raster Graphics (DRG),
 7.5 Minute (C) Series, Albers Nad83 Mosaics (MrSID)
 o_nw0101.sid

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CUSD Wastewater Improvement Project
 Toyon Middle School
 Calaveras County, CA
 22 January 2019

 Biological Study Area (BSA)



Aerial Photograph: 7 August 2016
 WV02 Vivid DigitalGlobe Imagery
 ESRI ArcGIS Basemap Layer

Figure 2.
 Aerial Photograph

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3.2 Project Purpose and Objectives

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

3.3 History

TMS provides public educational facilities for 7th and 8th grade Calaveras County students. The District plans to expand TMS to serve students in 6th through 8th grades with a projected enrollment of 620 students and an equivalent full-time staff of 60. The existing TMS facilities include a gymnasium with showers and a cafeteria with hot meal kitchen facilities, upper soccer field / baseball field, lower soccer field, and a football field with running track. The proposed wastewater treatment and disposal improvements will address both current and future needs.

At TMS raw wastewater flows by gravity pipeline to the existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). 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 effluent storage basin and is applied as irrigation during off school hours on the existing upper soccer field / baseball field and lower 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 TMS 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 TMS include the following:

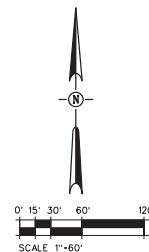
- TMS has failed or failing control equipment. Without a reliable control system process control can become inconsistent and labor intensive.
- The electrical service is aging and WWTP is subject to power surges / brownouts which upset the treatment processes and equipment. At a minimum, power monitoring and surge protection are needed; backup power should be considered, at least for critical control systems and alarming.
- The automated screening system has failed at the TMS facility resulting in a significant labor demand to capture and remove screenings. Plastic materials and other food scraps sometime pass through to the trickling filters, creating more labor demands.
- Biological treatment is provided by trickling filters and clarifiers. 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 TMS, the process control automation is bypassed in favor of manual operation.
- 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 monies from a SWRCB CWSRF planning Grant (KASL 2018). The Alternatives Analysis Report evaluated multiple treatment alternatives against the CUSD Project goals. The CUSD determined that the Onsite Recirculating Sand Filter Treatment with Offsite Disposal Alternative is preferred. This alternative requires acquisition of ± 10.7 acres of privately held APN 040-006-042 immediately north of TMS. To date the CUSD has not acquired the ± 10.7 acres of privately held APN 040-006-042. If the ± 10.7 acres of privately held APN 040-006-042 cannot be acquired then the preferred would include the Recirculating Sand Filtration with Onsite Underground Drip Disposal (UDD). Both alternatives respond well to the Project goals. A “Preliminary Design Report” was also prepared for the Project in January 2019 (KASL 2019).

3.4 Project Description

The Onsite Recirculating Sand Filter Treatment with Offsite Disposal Alternative is the CUSD preferred alternative (Figure 3). Both the preferred and second project alternatives include the installation of Onsite Recirculating Sand Filter Treatment. The difference between the two alternatives is the location and method of disposal. The onsite recirculating sand filter improvements associated with both alternatives are described below. The location and method of disposal for each alternative is then discussed separately below. The Project will require work on the TMS site as well as offsite on the privately held APN 040-006-042 immediately north of the TMS campus. CUSD is in the process of contacting the adjacent land owner regarding acquisition of an approximately 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042.



TOYON MIDDLE SCHOOL MISTING NOZZLE SPRAY FIELD LAYOUT

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- **Headworks:** The existing headworks facilities located between the gym and lower soccer field will be replaced with new headworks equipment. The existing equalization basin will be retained. The existing headworks influent channel will be modified with the installation of a spiral screen/compaction unit. This unit will be furnished with screen washing and automatic solids bagging capability. The screen/compaction unit will be housed in a prefabricated (typically fiberglass) building set on a concrete pad and large enough to provide minimum three feet of clearance on each side of the screen / compaction unit. A ± 10 to 12-foot-wide by ± 10 to 12-foot-long by ± 10 -foot-high headworks building with double access doors, forced air ventilation, lighting and electrical receptacles is suggested. The forced air ventilation would discharge building exhaust to the existing concrete equalization basin to provide mixing and aeration. Flow from the retained equalization basin ($\pm 15,000$ gallon capacity) will discharge to a three way distribution box which will direct flows to one or two of the three 5,000 gallon capacity septic tanks. One of the three septic tanks will always be available in reserve when one of the other tanks is removed from service for cleaning and pump out. The effluent discharged from the septic tanks would be directed to an intermediate lift station which will lift the primary treated effluent to the recirculating sand filters via a new ± 500 pipeline.

The headworks area will also include the chlorine contact tank and sodium hypochlorite stored in a double wall containment facility. The headworks area will be secured with fencing (typically 8-foot-high, no climb, chain link). Emergency eye wash and shower facilities will be installed in the headworks areas for operator safety.

- **Recirculating Sand Filter:** New recirculating sand filters will be installed on approximately 0.5 acre portion of the existing upper soccer field / baseball field in the northeast corner of TMS. The primary treated effluent pumped from the headworks will be applied to the recirculating sand filters through two-inch distribution piping spaced two feet apart and placed within the top eight inches layer of washed drain rock. The recirculating sand filter design will include solar panel type, covers. The primary purpose of the solar panel covers is to reduce the volume of rainfall collected through the filters. The solar panel covers will be furnished with gutters and rain downspouts which will direct the discharge of rainfall to areas outside of the sand filters beds. Design of the solar panels for power generation will be conducted as part of Project design phase. The existing water storage tank located along the eastern edge of the TMS campus will be removed. A new larger fire suppression water storage tank will be installed between the new recirculating sand filters and the modified storage reservoir described below. Fencing will be installed around the new recirculating sand filters for security purposes.
- **Disinfection:** Disinfection of the filtered effluent is proposed with sodium hypochlorite although further evaluation of UV disinfection will be included in subsequent design submittals. If the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Board requires that a chlorine residual be maintained in the treated effluent, sodium hypochlorite disinfection will be implemented. With sodium hypochlorite disinfection a dosage rate up to 10 mg/L is proposed to provide a minimum 2 mg/L chlorine residual. Dosage will be controlled by a chlorine residual “feedback loop” monitor which will automatically adjust the chlorine dosage to maintain residuals at or above 2 mg/L. Sodium hypochlorite tank levels will be monitored. Low storage tank levels and low chlorine residual concentrations will trigger local and remote alarms. As previously noted, wastewater disinfection facilities will be located within the fenced headworks area.

- **New Fire Supply / Irrigation Water Supply Tank:** The recommended wastewater improvements include a new 250,000-gallon capacity steel tank that will be constructed to replace the emergency fire flow and the irrigation supply stored in the existing treated effluent storage basin. The new 250,000-gallon tank (46-foot diameter and 24-foot-high tank with a $\pm 20'$ normal water operating level) would be located in the fenced area adjacent to the recirculating sand filters. The new storage tank would also provide potable supply to TMS.
- **Treated Effluent Storage Basin:** The existing 135 ft x 165 ft effluent storage basin located along the eastern edge of the school property will be modified. The existing lined basin has a capacity of 3.8-acre ft. The proposed Project requires a storage capacity of 4.8-acre ft. This storage volume is suitable with either the onsite UDD system or the offsite spray irrigation /disposal facilities. The Project will increase the depth of the existing basin to achieve the needed storage volume. The modified basin will also be lined to prevent infiltration of treated effluent. Material excavated from the basin may be used onsite to raise the elevation of the proposed WWTP site. Unused spoils material will be disposed of at an approved facility.
- **OffSite Disposal:** To avoid disruption of the existing TMS soccer fields and baseball field and to avoid encumbering TMS campus with the UDD system, offsite disposal of treated TMS effluent is preferred. Suitable land for spray irrigation disposal of treated effluent, is located adjacent to and north of TMS on the privately held APN 040-006-042. To meet the offsite disposal needs of TMS under 100-year return period conditions, ± 4 acres of spray field is needed. With buffer and property line setbacks (50-foot minimum), the southerly 10.7 acres of APN 040-006-042 would be sufficient to meet this requirement. A suggested layout of the offsite disposal system includes the use of low impact misting nozzles (Figure 3). Using low impact misting nozzles reduced operating pressures are required when compared to other impact type spray equipment. There is sufficient elevation difference between the proposed locations of the misting nozzles and the treated effluent storage to effectively operate the offsite disposal system without pumping.

The 10.7 acre offsite area would be fenced and access provided from TMS. A new access road with a gravel surface would be installed from the treated effluent storage to the new spray fields. The road is needed to provide construction access and following project completion it will provide access for maintenance and monitoring of the spray fields. A new gravity flow pipeline will be installed from the treated effluent storage to the new spray fields and will follow the general alignment of the new access road.

- **OnSite Disposal:** Onsite disposal via UDD is proposed if the portion of privately held APN 040-006-042 is not acquired. UDD emitters are proposed to be placed in a two foot by two foot grid pattern with two inch or four inch diameter UDD supply manifolds. Each UDD emitter will apply the treated and disinfected effluent at a rate of 0.4 gallons per hour and each emitter will dose the four square foot application rate for a total 45 minutes per day. A total UDD system area of 112,000 square feet is needed to serve TMS. This area will be provided in five zones, each approximately 22,500 square feet. Three UDD zones are proposed within the existing TMS soccer field and two within the existing baseball field. A flushing system will be installed and consist of a flush tank with 2,000 gallons capacity. On average, system flushing will, then, occur once every two weeks. The return flow will be discharged to the existing equalization basin retained at the headworks. The flush tank at TMS will be filled from the onsite water supply well. Installation of

the UDD system will require the turf on the existing fields will need to be removed and the existing irrigation piping either protected or replaced. Typically, the UDD piping will be placed 9 to 12 inches below the existing ground level.

3.5 Project Impacts

Project Design is not finalized. The selection of the on or offsite disposal alternative is dependent on District's acquisition of the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042. If the offsite disposal is selected the installation of the spray field, access road, gravity pipeline and fencing may impact 8.35 acres of the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 including California Annual Grassland community and potential wetland swales or ephemeral channels. The offsite disposal alternative avoids impacts to 0.81 acres of interior live oak woodland and 1.54 acres of California Annual Grassland.

If the onsite disposal alternative is chosen then the ball fields would be temporarily disturbed during installation but would return to their current use following installation. The remaining project improvements would all occur on the TMS campus and would result in minor disturbances to the school grounds.

3.6 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.

3.7 Project Schedule

The Project is anticipated to take approximately 8-12 months and can be completed in one construction season. Removal of existing TMS wastewater facilities will occur after the new TMS wastewater and irrigation / disposal improvements are constructed, tested, inspected and accepted. New TMS sand filtration and reservoir improvements can be constructed without impacting the operation of the existing TMS wastewater plant. Offsite irrigation / disposal facilities would be constructed independent of the school schedule. If onsite treated effluent disposal is ultimately required, construction of the new UDD system would be scheduled during the mid-June to early-August summer break period. 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 northeast of the intersection of State Route (SR) 12 and SR 26 east of the community of Valley Springs in western Calaveras County in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The Project is relatively flat and ranges in elevation from approximately 1,020 to 1,105 feet above sea level. The Project is located in a rural area and is bounded by rural residential, grazing, commercial, 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).

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). The yet to be adopted General Plan Update EIR identifies the Ebbetts Pass National Scenic Byway as the sole scenic vista in the County (Calaveras County 2018). The Ebbetts Pass National Scenic Byway is located approximately 27 miles northeast of the TMS campus.

Construction of the Project components on the TMS campus will result in similar views to the traveling public using SR 12 or SR 26 adjacent to the Project site. The TMS campus includes a variety of existing buildings of various sizes. The new headworks building will be located in the same general area as the existing headworks. New recirculating sand filters will be installed on approximately 0.5 acre portion of the existing upper soccer field / baseball field in the northeast corner of TMS. The existing water storage tank located along the eastern edge of the TMS campus will be removed. A new 250,000-gallon steel tank will be constructed to replace the emergency fire flow and the irrigation supply stored in the existing Treated Effluent Storage Basin. The 250,000-gallon tank (46-foot diameter and 24-foot-high tank with a $\pm 20'$ normal water operating level) would be located in the fenced area adjacent to the recirculating sand filters. The 10.7 acre offsite spray field area would be fenced and access provided from TMS. A new access road with a gravel surface would be installed from the treated effluent storage to the new spray fields. 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.*** SR 26 and SR 12 are not state designated scenic highways. SR 49 is identified as ‘*Eligible State Scenic Highway-Not Yet Designated*’ (Caltrans 2019). The eastern portion of SR 4 in Calaveras County is designated as a ‘*Officially Designated State Scenic Highway*’ this section is also designated the Ebbetts Pass National Scenic Byway. The western portion of Highway 4 in Calaveras County is designated ‘*Eligible State Scenic Highway-Not Yet Designated*’. Highway 49 is located approximately 3 miles east of the Project and Highway 4 is a minimum of approximately 13 miles south 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 TMS campus. 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 at a public school. The Project area is outside of the area mapped as part of the States Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (California Department of Conservation 2019b). 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. The Project could result in the conversion of approximately 10.7 acres of grazing land into a spray irrigation disposal 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	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:

- ROG: 150 lbs/day
- NOx: 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, NOx, 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 320 day (approximate 10.5 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 maximum construction emissions of pollutants of concern.

Pollutants of Concern	Modeled Emmissions ^{1, 2}		Calaveras Co. Significance Thresholds (lbs/day)	Threshold Exceeded?
	Winter	Summer		
ROG	17.84	17.83	150	NO
NO _x	46.00	45.96	150	NO
PM10	20.70	20.70	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): ± 10.5 ; Total Soil Imported/Exported (yd³/day): 0. 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 1997 Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR, Order No. 97-074) states that the school will have a total of approximately 700 students. The 1997 WDR's also provide for a daily treatment and discharge of 0.0175 million gallons per day (mgd) of treated wastewater to the existing ball fields. At TMS the projected future enrollment is approximately 680 students and faculty. This is approximately 20 less students and faculty then the 1997 WDR's anticipate. Under the anticipated future conditions, the TMS facility is not expected to exceed its current maximum daily treatment and discharge of 0.0175 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 the District. Maintenance of the new headworks/ lift station will require regular visits by District staff. The number of maintenance visits required is expected to be less than or equal the existing facilities. 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 TMS campus is a sensitive land use and other sensitive uses including residential occur adjacent to the project. 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, 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 2019):

- 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. For comparative purposes the following conversions are provided: 25

ton/ year = ± 140 lbs/day, 50 ton/ year = ± 274 lbs/day, and 100 ton/ year = ± 548 lbs/day. The project would be consistent with the General Conformity rule and no further analysis is required.

4.2.4 Biological Resources

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES—Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 2019). The BA concludes the following regarding biological resources:

- The TMS campus proper does not provide habitat for any special status plant or animal species.
- The 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 of the Project area provides potential upland dispersal habitat for state species of special concern Western Pond Turtle (WPT), state and federal threatened California tiger salamander (CTS), and California red legged frog (CRLF). The 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 also provides upland refugia habitat for CTS. These species have not been documented to occur on APN 040-006-042.
- Potential wetland swales or ephemeral channels were observed and mapped within the California Annual Grassland and Interior Live Oak communities on the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042. To determine if these features meet Corps parameters for waters of the U.S. an aquatic resources delineation fieldwork and report must be completed. The actual areas that meet the

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers parameters for waters of the U.S. could vary from what is discussed in this report.

- The existing effluent storage basin at TMS is not under the jurisdiction of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- 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 10.7 acre portion of 040-006-042 in Project area provides potential habitat for two California Native Plant Society ranked rare plants: Big-scale balsamroot and Stanislaus monkeyflower. APN 040-006-042 was not accessible during the 20 September 2018 biological survey. A survey conducted during the evident and identifiable period would be required to determine if these species occur in the Project area.
- The Project site is located in the Upper Calaveras River Hydrologic Unit (hydrologic unit code 18040011) which is designated as essential fish habitat (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 State- or federal-listed wildlife. There is no critical habitat in the Project area and the Project will not affect critical habitat.

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 potential wetland swales and ephemeral channels located on the 10.7 acre portion of 040-006-042 are potential 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	--	19.99
Interior Live Oak Woodland (<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> - <i>Pinus Sabiana</i> /annual grass-herb [71.080.00])	G4S4	0.81
California Annual Grassland (<i>Avena (barbata, fatua)</i> semi-natural herbaceous stands [44.150])	--	9.90
Potential Wetland Swales and Ephemeral Channels ³	--	--
	Total:	30.7

¹ Sawyer et al. (2009) and CDFW (October 2018).

² Vegetation with State (S) ranks of 1-3 are considered highly imperiled by CDFW (October 2018).

³ The actual areas that meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers parameters for waters of the U.S. could be more or less than what is depicted on Figure 4 and discussed in this report. Access to the 10.7 acre portion of the Project area on APN 040-006-042 would be required to conduct a survey and obtain data to verify the presence or absence of potential waters of the U. S.

Potential Environmental Effects

a) *Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.*

Special-Status Plant Species: Big-scale balsamroot and Stanislaus monkeyflower are two special status plants have the potential to occur in the Project area. These species are not state of federal listed plants. Both species are designated by the California Native Plant Society as list 1B.2 plants. These species are not subject to the provisions FESA, CESA, or the California Native Plant Protection Act. Transplantation/ propagation of these species does not require any permit action from USFWS or CDFW. The CUSD as the CEQA lead agency must evaluate potential impacts to these species and must mitigate all significant impacts to these species to a level of less than significant.

Big-Scale Balsamroot: The California Annual Grassland and Interior Live Oak Woodland communities located on the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 provide potential habitat for big-scale balsamroot. Habitat for this species does not occur on the TMS campus proper. APN 040-006-042 was not accessible during the 20 Sept 2018 biological survey. Suitable habitat that occurs in the Project area has not been surveyed for this species. If the onsite UDD disposal method is selected the Project will not impact this species and no avoidance or minimization measures are needed. Implementation of the offsite spray field disposal method would result in impacts to an approximately 8.35 acre portion of potential habitat on the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042. The Project avoids impacts to approximately 1.54 acre of California Annual Grassland and 0.81 acre Interior Live Oak Woodland within the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042. The Project could impact big-scale balsamroot if it is present in the 8.35 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 that will be disturbed during installation of the spray field. Implementation of the measure BIO-1 will reduce potential impacts to this species if the offsite disposal method is selected.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1 (Big-Scale Balsamroot and Stanislaus monkeyflower)

- *A focused botanical survey will be conducted for big-scale balsamroot and Stanislaus monkeyflower during the evident and identifiable blooming period in the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 where the spray field is to be installed.*
- *If big-scale balsamroot or Stanislaus monkeyflower are not observed, no further action is needed.*
- *If big-scale balsamroot or Stanislaus monkeyflower is identified, they will be included in an ESA. The ESA non-disturbance buffer will be determined by a qualified botanist. The plant(s) 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.*
- *ESA fencing will be established along the limits of construction adjacent to the 0.80 acre Interior Live Oak Woodland area within the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 to exclude construction activities from avoided habitat. The fencing will be stalled prior to initial clearing of vegetation. Vehicles will not be allowed to park in, nor will equipment be stored in the ESA. No storage of oil, gasoline, or other substances will be permitted in the ESA. No vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities will be permitted in the ESA.*
- *If rare plant populations cannot be protected in place, the District will prepare a transplantation/ propagation plan for the relocation of the rare plant(s). Rare plant relocation*

will occur in a suitable area of the TMS campus or the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042. The transplantation/ propagation plan will be sent to CDFW.

Stanislaus monkeyflower: The Interior Live Oak Woodland community located on the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 provides potential habitat for Stanislaus monkeyflower. Habitat for this species does not occur on the TMS campus proper. APN 040-006-042 was not accessible during the 20 Sept 2018 biological survey. Suitable habitat that occurs in the Project area has not been surveyed for this species. If the onsite UDD disposal method is selected the Project will not impact this species and no avoidance or minimization measures are needed. The Project avoids impacts to the 0.80 acre of Interior Live Oak Woodland within the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042. The construction of spray fields, access road and fencing have the potential to impact Stanislaus monkeyflower. Implementation of the measure BIO-1 will reduce potential impacts to this species if the offsite disposal method is selected.

Special-Status Wildlife Species:

California tiger salamander (CTS; *Ambystoma californiense*): No CTS breeding habitat occurs in the Project area. The TMS campus proper does not provide any habitat for CTS. Ground squirrels and their burrows are abundant on the TMS campus and the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042. The lined effluent storage basin on the TMS campus does not provide habitat for CTS. The nearest breeding habitat is a stock pond located approximately 180 ft north of the Project area. The pond serves as a year-round water source for grazing cattle. During the September 2018 survey the stock pond was full.

The California Annual Grassland community in the Project area serves as potential dispersal habitat and upland refugia for CTS. CTS prefer dispersal through annual grasslands that lack dense hardwood vegetation. The abundance of ground squirrel burrows provides upland refugia for CTS. CTS could occur in the Project area nearly year-round in ground squirrel burrows within the California Annual Grassland community on the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042.

CTS Central Valley Critical Habitat Unit 5 is approximately 7.8 miles southwest of the Project area. The Project area is not located within CTS Central Valley Critical Habitat Unit 5. The USFSW published the 2017 Recovery Plan for the Central California Distinct Population Segment of the California Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*). The Project area is within the Central Valley Recovery Unit and the Lockeford Management Unit (USFWS 2017).

If the onsite UDD disposal method is implemented the Project will have no effect on CTS.

Implementation of the offsite spray field disposal method would result in impacts to an approximately 8.35 acre portion of upland CTS habitat on the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042. The Project avoids impacts to approximately 1.54 acres of California Annual Grassland and 0.81 acres Interior Live Oak Woodland within the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042.

Installation of the spray field would alter the area by providing a regular source of irrigation. The addition of irrigation to the area would result in increased soil moisture content and could lead to a change in plant species composition. Operational activities anticipated within the spray field are minimal and may include inspections, repair or replacement of spray irrigation nozzles and irrigation pipe as needed, and mowing the grass.

An approximately 180 ft wide corridor of California Annual Grassland would remain between the spray field and the potential breeding site (stock pond) to the north following construction. The number of, and manner in which ground squirrels use the area is not expected to change substantially following construction. Following installation of the spray field nothing would prevent CTS (if present) from using the area. With implementation of measure BIO-2 Project impacts will be less than significant.

Several of the measures below have been adapted from the 2010-2014 Jenny Lind Elementary School Safe Routes to School Project, CEQA IS/MND (SCH# 2011082043), Section 404 Permit (Regulatory No. SPK-2012-00138), CDFW Streambed Alteration Agreement Notification (No. 1600-2012-0015-R2). Jenny Lind Elementary School is located approximately 8.25 miles southwest of TMS. As the federal lead agency, the Corps of Engineers determined that with implementation of the measures below the Jenny Lind Elementary School Project would have no effect to CTS or any other listed species. Additional measures were adapted from the 11 December 2014 'Programmatic Biological Opinion for Issuance of Permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, including Authorizations Under 22 Nationwide Permits, for Projects that May Affect the Threatened CTS in Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Solano Counties, California'.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2 (California tiger salamander)

The measure below will be implemented if the Project constructs the offsite spray field disposal option. Some or all of the measures below will also apply to and provide reduced potential impacts to other species including California red-legged frog (CRLF) and western pond turtle (WPT), as noted with each measure.

- ***Seasonal Avoidance:*** *Project activities will be scheduled to minimize adverse effects to CTS, CRLF and their habitat. Disturbance to the California Annual Grassland 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 within the California Annual Grassland community 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 California tiger salamander, CRLF, WPT, and their habitat within the Project area; 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. A training log sign-in sheet will be maintained.

- ***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.*
- ***Wildlife Exclusion Fencing (WEF):*** *Prior to the start of construction, WEF will be installed at the edge of the project footprint in all areas where CTS, CRLF, and or WPT could enter the construction area. The location of the fencing shall be determined by the Onsite Project Manager and the USFWS approved biologist in cooperation with the Service prior to the start of staging or surface disturbing activities. A conceptual fencing plan shall be submitted to the Service for review and approval prior to WEF installation. The location, fencing materials, installation specifications, and monitoring and repair criteria shall be approved by the Service prior to start of construction. The applicant shall include the WEF specifications on the final project plans. The applicant shall include the WEF specifications including installation and maintenance criteria in the bid solicitation package special provisions. The WEF shall remain in place throughout the duration of the project and shall be regularly inspected and fully maintained. Repairs to the WEF shall be made within 24 hours of discovery. Upon project completion the WEF shall be completely removed, the area cleaned of debris and trash, and returned to natural conditions.*
- ***Avoidance of Entrapment:*** *To prevent inadvertent entrapment of animals during construction, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 6 inches deep, within the California Annual Grassland community, 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.*
- ***Biological Monitoring:*** *A USFWS approved biologist(s) shall be onsite during all activities in the California Annual Grassland community that may result in take of CTS and CRLF. This would include grading, excavation, and the moving of heavy equipment. Implementation of specific project activities without the oversight of an onsite USFWS approved biologist would be approved on a case-by-case basis by USFWS.*
- ***Preconstruction and Daily Surveys:*** *Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted by a USFWS approved biologist immediately prior to the initiation of any ground disturbing activities and vegetation clearing that may result in take of CTS, CRLF, and WPT. All suitable aquatic and upland habitat including refugia habitat such as small woody debris, refuse, burrow entries, etc., shall be duly inspected. The USFWS approved biologist(s) shall conduct clearance surveys at the beginning of each day and regularly throughout the workday when construction activities are occurring that may result in take of CTS. Where feasible and only on a case-by-case basis, rodent burrows and other ground openings suspected to contain CTS that would be*

destroyed from project activities may be carefully excavated with hand tools. If a CTS is observed, the USFWS approved biologist shall implement the species observation and handling protocol outlined below.

- ***Protocol for Species Observation and Handling:*** *Only USFWS approved biologists shall participate in activities associated with the capture, handling, relocation, and monitoring of CTS. If a CTS is encountered in the Project area, work activities within 50 feet of the individual shall cease immediately and the Onsite Project Manager and USFWS approved biologist shall be notified. Based on the professional judgment of the USFWS approved biologist, if project activities can be conducted without harming or injuring the CTS, it may be left at the location of discovery and monitored by the USFWS approved biologist. All project personnel shall be notified of the finding and at no time shall work occur within 50 feet of the CTS without a USFWS approved biologist present. If it is determined by the USFWS approved biologist that relocating the CTS is necessary, the following steps shall be followed:*
 - a) *Prior to handling and relocation, the USFWS approved biologist will take precautions to prevent introduction of amphibian diseases in accordance with the Interim Guidance on Site Assessment and Field Surveys for Determining Presence or a Negative Finding of the California Tiger Salamander. Disinfecting equipment and clothing is especially important when biologists are coming to the Project area to handle amphibians after working in other aquatic habitats. CTS shall also be handled and assessed according to the Restraint and Handling of Live Amphibians.*
 - b) *CTS shall be captured by hand, dipnet, or other USFWS approved methodology, transported and relocated to nearby suitable habitat outside of the work area and released as soon as practicable the same day of capture. Individuals should be relocated no greater than 300 feet outside of the project site to areas with an active rodent burrow or burrow system (unless otherwise with written approved by the Service). Holding/transporting containers and dipnets shall be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and rinsed with freshwater prior to use within the Project area. The Service shall be notified within 24 hours of all capture, handling, and relocation efforts.*
 - c) *If an injured CTS is encountered and the Service approved biologist determines the injury is minor or healing and the salamander is likely to survive, the salamander shall be released immediately, consistent with the pre-approved Relocation Plan as described above. The CTS shall be monitored until it is determined that it is not imperiled by predators or other dangers.*
 - d) *If the USFWS approved biologist determines that the CTS has major or serious injuries as a result of project-related activities the USFWS approved biologist, or designee, shall immediately take it to a USFWS approved facility. If taken into captivity the individual shall remain in captivity and not be released into the wild unless it has been kept in quarantine and the release is authorized by the Service. The applicant shall bear any costs associated with the care or treatment of such injured CTS. The circumstances of the injury, the procedure followed and the final disposition of the injured animal shall be documented in a written incident report as described below.*
 - e) *Notification to the Service of an injured or dead CTS in the Project area will be made and reported whether or not its condition resulted from project-related activities. In*

addition, the USFWS approved biologist shall follow up with the Service in writing within 2 calendar days of the finding. Written notification to the Service shall include the following information: the species, number of animals taken or injured, sex (if known), date, time, location of the incident or of the finding of a dead or injured animal, how the individual was taken, photographs of the specific animal, the names of the persons who observe the take and/ or found the animal, and any other pertinent information. Dead specimens will be preserved, as appropriate, and held in a secure location until instructions are received from the Service regarding the disposition of the specimen.

- *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.*
- *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.*

California red-legged frog (CRLF; *Rana draytonii*): No suitable breeding habitat occurs in the Project area. The lined effluent storage basin of the TMS campus does not provide habitat for CRLF. The nearest potential breeding habitat is a stock pond approximately 180 ft north of the Project area. A review of Google Earth aerial images from 1998 to 2018 indicates that the pond does not include a well-developed riparian area and does not appear to contain significant amounts of emergent vegetation. The pond is one of four perennial ponds between the Project area and the known CNDDDB record (Occurrence #671) in Youngs Creek. Each pond is less than a mile apart. Thus, the pond 180 ft north of the Project area could contain CRLF. Given its potential dispersal distance, CRLF could occur in the Project area during migration. The California Annual Grassland and Interior Live Oak Woodland communities within the Project area provide upland dispersal habitat for CRLF. The Developed/ Landscaped community on the TMS campus does not provide upland or aquatic habitat for CRLF.

Aestivation habitat does not occur in the Project area. The California Annual Grassland does not provide sufficient moisture or cover for aestivation. The Interior Live Oak Woodland community may provide cover in the form of downed logs and litter, but lacks moisture for aestivation and is approximately 500 ft from the potential breeding habitat. Most CRLF disperse to the nearest suitable upland habitat. Potential aestivation habitat for CRLF occurs around several large trees along the potential breeding habitat.

USFWS prepared a Recovery Plan for CRLF to protect existing populations within 8 recovery units throughout California. The Project area is located within Recovery Unit #1, Sierra Nevada Foothills and Central Valley. Within recovery units are core areas representing 35 focused areas that will allow for long-term viability and reestablishment of CRLF populations. The Project area

is not located in a core recovery area. The nearest core recovery unit (South Fork Calaveras River) is located approximately 1.1 miles to the east of the Project area (USFWS 2002).

The Project area does not occur within the CRLF designated critical habitat. The nearest critical habitat unit (CAL-1) is located approximately 0.37 mile west of the Project area (USFWS 2010). The CAL-1 unit is centered around the Youngs Creek CNDDDB record # 671.

The Project will not impact CRLF breeding or aestivation habitat as they do not occur in the Project area. The California Annual Grassland and Interior Live Oak Woodland communities on the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 provide upland dispersal and foraging habitat for CRLF. The TMS campus proper does not provide any habitat for CRLF. If the onsite UDD disposal method is implemented the Project will have no effect on CRLF.

Implementation of the offsite spray field disposal method would result in impacts to an approximately 8.35 acre portion of CRLF upland dispersal habitat on the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042. The Project avoids impacts to approximately 1.54 acre of California Annual Grassland and 0.81 acre Interior Live Oak Woodland within the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042. Installation of the spray field would alter the area by providing a regular source of irrigation. The addition of irrigation to the area would result in increased soil moisture content and could lead to a change in plant species composition. Once constructed, the offsite spray field and fence surrounding it would not prevent CRLF from using the area for upland dispersal. CRLF would be able to go under or through the proposed fence line. Once the spray field is constructed, an approximately 180 ft wide corridor of California Annual Grassland would remain between the spray field and the potential breeding site (stock pond) to the north. The approximately 180 ft corridor of California Annual Grassland on the south side of the pond and the grassland north of the pond would provide ample area for CRLF to disperse from the stock pond to other areas. Implementation of mitigation measure BIO-2 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. The Project area does not provide aquatic habitat for WPT. The lined effluent storage basin on the TMS campus does not provide habitat for WPT. The nearest aquatic habitat is a perennial pond approximately 180 ft north of the Project area. The 0.81 acres of Interior Live Oak Woodland within the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 provides upland habitat for WPT. The Project avoids impacts the 0.81 ac of Interior Live Oak Woodland. Implementation of the BIO-2 will also reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

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)

Under the MBTA, nests that contain eggs or unfledged young are not to be disturbed during the breeding season. Nesting or attempted nesting by migratory birds and birds-of-prey is anticipated from 15 February to 1 September.

Swallows and Other Bridge Nesters

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, headwalls, and other suitable structures 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

Identification	Location
<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). Chinook salmon EFH does not occur in the Project area. There are no water features in the Project area that could support any fisheries managed by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council (PFMC). No adverse effect to designated EFH for Chinook salmon will occur. Projects within no adverse effects to EFH do not need to consult NMFS. No avoidance or minimization measures are proposed.

- b) ***Less than Significant.*** Potential wetland swales or ephemeral channels are special-status natural communities potentially in the Project area. Impacts to potential wetland swales or ephemeral

channels are discussed under Item c below. No riparian or other sensitive natural communities occur in the Project area.

- c) ***Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.*** 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). The wastewater storage reservoir on the TMS campus is not under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps).

The 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 was inaccessible during the September 2018 survey and was observed using binoculars from the TMS campus. Based on a combination of field observations and review of aerials images (Google Inc, 2019), potential wetland swales and ephemeral channels in the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 were mapped on the LiDAR generated half foot contour map. The mapped areas may or may not meet Corps parameters for waters of the U.S. These areas were inaccessible during the September 2018 survey. To determine if these features meet Corps parameters for waters of the U.S. (Corps 2008) an aquatic resources delineation fieldwork and report must be completed. The actual areas that meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers parameters for waters of the U.S. could be more or less than what is discussed here. The potential wetland swales or ephemeral channels were dry during the September 2018 survey.

If the onsite UDD disposal method is selected the Project will not impact any potential waters of the U.S. Construction of the spray fields, access road and fencing have the potential to temporarily and permanently impact potential waters of the U.S. and State including wetland swales or ephemeral channels if present. Implementation of BIO-4 will reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4 (Potential Wetland Swales and Ephemeral Channels)

- *If the onsite UDD disposal method is selected the Project will not impact any potential waters of the U.S. and no mitigation is needed.*
- *Prior to construction of offsite improvements an aquatic resource delineation report will be prepared according to current U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District minimum standards (Corps 2016). Once project design is finalized, if it is determined that impacts to waters of the U.S. will occur, the CUSD will obtain the appropriate Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the State Water Resources Control Board, and a Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as applicable.*
- *CUSD will mitigate at a minimum 1:1 ratio for impacts to wetlands and waters of the State in accordance with the State of California's no-net-loss of wetlands policy and minimum mitigation ratio for impacts to wetlands and waters of the State. CUSD will comply with any compensatory mitigation requirement of a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit, Section 401 Water Quality Certification or CDFW Streambed Alteration Agreement as applicable.*

- 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 occurs 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 27 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 30.7 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, 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: By email dated October 7, 2018, Ms. Setchwaelo stated that she has forwarded on the information letter to the Tribe's Cultural Committee and would follow up with any questions they may have. Ms. Setchwaelo was unavailable on October 19, 2018; a voice message was left. No response.

An intensive-level pedestrian survey within the 30.7 acre area of potential effect (APE) was conducted by Natural Investigations on 11 October 2018. The 30.7 acre APE is located at 3412 Double Springs Road in Valley Springs CA and is separated into 2 distinct areas, the onsite TMS (20 acres) and the offsite infrastructure (10.7 acres). The TMS APE 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 APE is a 10.7 acre portion of private property adjoining the middle school on the northern and western boundary. The 10.7 acre APE was not accessible and was examined at a cursory visual level from the TMS property line. The 10.7 acre APE was found to be an existing cattle pasture with no indication of archaeological materials observable from the property boundary. No evidence of structural materials or remains were observed or any areas that are indicative of prehistoric archaeological sites. The TMS APE is surrounded on the north, east, and west by rural undeveloped property and to the south by commercial properties.

The proposed Project will have no effect on historic properties or on historical resources. No documented archaeological or built environment resources are present within the APE. The probability of discovery of buried archaeological deposits is low. Five previous studies have covered portions of the APE. Based on the results of the records search, review of archival maps and photographs, the age of underlying geologic deposits, field survey, historic and prehistoric use of the land, the potential for the discovery of buried archaeological materials within the highly disturbed APE, both onsite 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 11 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 archaeological or built environment resources are present within the APE. The probability of discovery of buried archaeological deposits is low. Five previous studies have covered portions of the APE. Based on the results of the records search, review of archival maps and photographs, the age of underlying geologic deposits, field survey, historic and prehistoric use of the land, the potential for the discovery of buried archaeological materials within the highly disturbed APE, both onsite and offsite, is considered to be low.
- 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 2018) 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

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.
 - Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians, Debra Grimes, Cultural Resource Specialist: 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: By email dated October 7, 2018, Ms. Setchwaelo stated that she has forwarded on the information letter to the Tribe's Cultural Committee and would follow up with any questions they may have. Ms. Setchwaelo was unavailable on October 19, 2018; a voice message was left. No response.

4.2.7 Geology and Soils

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS—Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 offsite 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 Haupt Creek Fault, Ione Fault, Waters Peak Fault, Bear Mountains Fault Zone (Youngs Creek Fault), and the Melones Fault Zone (Poorman Gulch Fault). The Haupt Creek fault occurs within or immediately adjacent to the Project site. The remaining faults listed above occur east and west of the Project site. 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 natural slopes 20 percent or greater.

- b) **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-2* 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.

- c) **No Impact.** The California Geologic Survey '*Fault Activity Map of California*' identifies the Haupt Creek Fault within or immediately adjacent to the Project site (CDOC 2019d). 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.*' (CDOC 2019a). 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). The Project does not include activities that would result in soil units onsite becoming unstable, and potentially result in on or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse.
- d) **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 2012).

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 2019). The NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates the maximum plasticity index of soils in the Project area is 15.7 (NRCS 2019). Soils in the Project area may have a moderate expansion potential.

Table 5. AASHTO and USCS soil classes for Project area

Soil Units In Project Area	Classification	
	AASHTO	USCS
Inks-Angelscreek complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	A-6	ML-Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity.
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.

- e) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The existing headworks facilities located between the gym and lower soccer field will be replaced with new headworks equipment. The existing equalization basin will be retained. Flow from the existing equalization basin (\pm 15,000 gallon capacity) will discharge to a 3 way distribution box which will direct flows to one or two of the 5,000 gallon capacity septic tanks. One of the three septic tanks will always be available in reserve when one of the other tanks is removed from service for cleaning and pump out. 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 612 metric tons (MT) of CO₂e during the approximately 10.5 month (320 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 2,693 metric tons (MT) of CO₂e per year. The operational emissions would be approximately 2.7 MT CO₂e per 1,000 square foot of development, well below the Placer APCD thresholds for both residential urban and rural as well as and non-residential urban and rural (Table 6). 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. The operational emissions would be approximately 2.7 MT CO₂e per 1,000 square foot of development, well below the Placer APCD thresholds for both residential urban and rural as well as and non-residential urban and rural (Table 6). 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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 (DTSC 2019). No listed hazardous materials or waste sites were reported within the project site. One LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) site is located approximately 0.43 mile southwest of TMS at the former location of the Toyon Sawmill. The cleanup was completed and the case closed in 1991. 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 Toyon Middle 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 and is the CEQA lead agency, 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 were reported within the project site. One LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) site is located approximately 0.43 mile southwest of TMS at the former location of the Toyon Sawmill. The cleanup was completed and the case closed in 1991 (DTSC 2019).
- 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 as applicable.
- 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

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY—Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 offsite?	<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 offsite?	<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 Upper Calaveras Hydrologic Unit (hydrologic unit code 18040011). 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 identified for the New Hogan Reservoir are contact recreation, non-contact recreation, warm and cold freshwater habitat, warm-water migration, warm and

cold-water spawning habitat, and wildlife habitat (California Regional Water Quality Control Board 2018). The beneficial uses of underlying groundwater are municipal and domestic water supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply.

At TMS raw wastewater flows by gravity pipeline to the existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). 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 effluent storage basin and is applied as irrigation during off school hours on the existing upper soccer field / baseball field and lower 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. These activities are carried out under California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, Order No. 97-074, Waste Discharge Requirements for Calaveras Unified School District, Toyon Middle School Wastewater Treatment Facility.

The Onsite Recirculating Sand Filter Treatment with Offsite Disposal Alternative is the CUSD preferred alternative. Both the preferred and second project alternatives include the installation of Onsite Recirculating Sand Filter Treatment. The difference between the two alternatives is the location and method of disposal. A Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) will be prepared for updated TMS facilities and revised Waste Discharge Orders will be issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***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 would ensure that water quality impacts during the construction phase of the proposed project would be minimized. A Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) will be prepared for updated TMS facilities and revised Waste Discharge Orders will be issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

- b) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The Project would not involve any new withdrawals from an aquifer or groundwater table and would not interfere with groundwater recharge.
- c) ***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.
- d) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** See response to item ‘c’ above.
- e) ***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 improvements to the headworks and installation of the recirculating sand filters on the TMS campus. The Project will not contribute to a substantial increase in water runoff from the site.
- f) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The purpose of the Project is the replacement of the existing wastewater system at TMS 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.
- g) ***No Impact.*** The Project occurs on FEMA/FIRM panel 06009C0375F for unincorporated Calaveras County. The effective date of panel 06009C0375F is 16 May 2017. FEMA/FIRM panel 06009C0375F designates the TMS campus and 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 as Zone X (areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain).
- h) ***No Impact.*** See response to item g) above.
- i) ***No Impact.*** The Project does not propose activities that would increase flood risk.
- j) ***No Impact.*** The Project is not in an area subject to seiche or tsunami.

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

- No Impact.** The Project proposes improvements to the wastewater treatment and disposal system for TMS and would not physically divide an established community.
- No Impact.** The proposed Project is consistent with the County General Plan.
- 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. County General Plan Figure IV-16 ‘Potential Mineral Resource Areas’ indicates that potential gold bearing deposits occur within or immediately adjacent to the Project site (Calaveras County 1996). General Plan Figure IV-13 ‘Mineral Resources’ identifies the Project as occurring in Mineral Resources Area 1 (MRA-1) which is defined as ‘Lands not known to contain significant deposits. Isolated mineral occurrences may be shown within this area.’ Per the State Mining and Geology Board, as of 2013, there are no lands designated in Calaveras County as mineral areas of regional or statewide significance (Calaveras County 2016).

A review of the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mine Reclamations, ‘Mines Online’ interactive mapper indicates that the Valley Springs Clay Pit and Snyder Clay Pit occur approximately 3.25 miles northwest of the TMS campus. Both mines are listed as idle. The ‘Mines Online’ interactive mapper also shows the Chili Gulch Quarry located approximately 3.75 miles northeast of TMS. The Chili Gulch Quarry is active and produces decorative rock and fill dirt (CDOC 2019c).

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 TMS campus which is substantially built out. The 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 could have mineral resources present. The position of the 10.7 acre immediately adjacent to an established school significantly limit the probability of using the land for mining operations. Per the State Mining and Geology Board, as of 2013, there are no lands designated in Calaveras County as mineral areas of regional or statewide significance (Calaveras County 2016). 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?	<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 expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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. Operational noise will be minimized by placing the new headworks a concrete masonry unit (CMU) building or equivalent type structure.
- 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 7.5 miles southeast 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:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 TMS wastewater treatment and disposal improvements 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 improvement of the wastewater treatment and disposal system at TMS 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

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES—Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

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 improvement of the of the existing wastewater treatment and disposal system at TMS with the goals of improved compliance with water quality standards, improved safety, and simplified operation and maintenance.

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***No Impact.*** The Project makes improvements to a public facility. The potential environmental impacts of those improvements are evaluated in this document. 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 TMS soccer field, baseball field, basketball courts, and football field/ running track are the only recreation facilities within or adjacent to the proposed Project.

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***No Impact.*** Onsite disposal via UDD is proposed if the portion of privately held APN 040-006-042 is not acquired. Installation of the UDD system would require the turf on the existing soccer and baseball fields to be removed and the existing irrigation piping either protected or replaced.

Once complete the fields would be restored to their previous uses. 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.** See response to item a above.

4.2.17 Transportation/Traffic

XVII. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC—Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

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

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) **No Impact.** The Project would not change the amount of traffic on SR 12, SR 26, or other local roads because it is not a new development or growth inducing project. 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 as applicable.
- 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.** Project construction activities would be coordinated with local law enforcement and emergency services providers as applicable.
- f) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Construction of the Project may temporary interrupt parking and internal circulation on the TMS campus. The Project would not result in an increase in demand for parking in the vicinity of the Project. Any impacts to parking and internal circulation are considered less than significant due to their minimal nature and short duration.
- 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 identifies SR 26 adjacent to TMS as a ‘Share the Road’ facility. No other potential future bike routes are shown in the Project area (Calaveras Council of Governments 2015).

4.2.18 Utilities/ Service Systems

VIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS—Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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

The existing 1997 Waste Discharge Requirements (Order No. 97-074) states that the school will have a total of approximately 700 students. The 1997 WDR’s also provide for a daily treatment and discharge of

0.0175 mgd of treated wastewater to the existing ball fields. At TMS the projected future enrollment is approximately 680 students and faculty. This is approximately 20 less students and faculty than the 1997 WDR's anticipate. Under the anticipated future conditions, the TMS facility is not expected to exceed its current maximum daily treatment and discharge of 0.0175 mgd. A Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) will be prepared for updated TMS facilities and revised Waste Discharge Orders will be issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (KASL 2019).

Potential Environmental Effects

- a) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The wastewater treatment and disposal improvements at TMS will require a Waste Discharge Order. Since the TMS facilities will have an average daily dry weather flow less than 100,000 gpd, they will be permitted pursuant to State Water Resource Control Board Order WQ 2014-0153-DWQ "General Waste Discharge Requirements for Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems." Under this General Order, discharges with flow rates less than 20,000 gpd are not required to meet a nitrogen effluent limit. For the wastewater facilities recommended at TMS, tertiary level turbidity standards will not be applied. Based on the performance of similar, small community, recirculating sand filtration systems, the upgrade improvements recommended at TMS will regularly achieve the secondary level effluent coliform and turbidity waste discharge standards which will be issued for this facility.
- b) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The Project includes improvements to the existing TMS wastewater treatment and disposal system, with the goals of improved compliance with water quality standards, improved safety, and simplified operation and maintenance. This document evaluates the potential environmental effects and proposes measures to reduce any potentially significant impacts to less than significant. 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 other 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.*** The 1997 WDR's provide for a daily treatment and discharge of 0.0175 million gallons per day (mgd) of treated wastewater to the existing ball fields. At TMS the projected future enrollment is approximately 680 students and faculty. This is approximately 20 less students and faculty than the 1997 WDR's anticipate. Under the anticipated future conditions, the TMS facility is not expected to exceed its current maximum daily treatment and discharge of 0.0175 mgd.
- 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)	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>a) <i>Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated.</i> Through the use of Best Management Practices and the mitigation measures noted previously, the Project will not degrade the quality of the environment.</p> <p>b) <i>Less than Significant.</i> 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.</p> <p>c) <i>Less than Significant.</i> 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.</p>				

5. Initial Study Findings (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. Supporting Information Sources

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 Respoll CAD/GIS Analyst

Natural Investigations Company, Inc.

Cindy Arrington, M.S., RPA Principal

6.2 References

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Appendix A: DRAFT Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

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DRAFT
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN
TOYON MIDDLE SCHOOL
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
UPGRADE PROJECT

CEQA LEAD AGENCY:
Calaveras Unified School District

PREPARED:
March 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 Toyon Middle School (TMS). The TMS Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was constructed in 1997 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?

Special-Status Plant Species (Big-Scale Balsamroot and Stanislaus monkeyflower)

Implementation of the measure BIO-1 will reduce potential impacts to less than significant for these species if the offsite disposal method is selected.

Measure BIO-1

- *A focused botanical survey will be conducted for big-scale balsamroot and Stanislaus monkeyflower during the evident and identifiable blooming period in the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 where the spray field is to be installed.*
- *If big-scale balsamroot or Stanislaus monkeyflower are not observed, no further action is needed.*
- *If big-scale balsamroot or Stanislaus monkeyflower is identified, they will be included in an ESA. The ESA non-disturbance buffer will be determined by a qualified botanist. The plant(s) 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.*
- *ESA fencing will be established along the limits of construction adjacent to the 0.80 acre Interior Live Oak Woodland area within the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 to exclude construction activities from avoided habitat. The fencing will be installed prior to initial clearing of vegetation. Vehicles will not be allowed to park in, nor will equipment be stored in the ESA. No storage of oil, gasoline, or other substances will be permitted in the ESA. No vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities will be permitted in the ESA.*
- *If rare plant populations cannot be protected in place, the District will prepare a transplantation/ propagation plan for the relocation of the rare plant(s). Rare plant relocation will occur in a suitable area of the TMS campus or the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042. The transplantation/ propagation plan will be sent to CDFW.*

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-2

The measure below will be implemented if the Project constructs the offsite spray field disposal option. Some or all of the measures below will also apply to and provide reduced potential impacts to other species including California red-legged frog (CRLF) and western pond turtle (WPT), as noted with each measure.

- ***Seasonal Avoidance:*** *Project activities will be scheduled to minimize adverse effects to CTS, CRLF and their habitat. Disturbance to the California Annual Grassland 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 within the California Annual Grassland community 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 California tiger salamander, CRLF, WPT, and their habitat within the Project area; 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. A training log sign-in sheet will be maintained.*
- ***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.

- **Wildlife Exclusion Fencing (WEF):** Prior to the start of construction, WEF will be installed at the edge of the project footprint in all areas where CTS, CRLF, and or WPT could enter the construction area. The location of the fencing shall be determined by the Onsite Project Manager and the USFWS approved biologist in cooperation with the Service prior to the start of staging or surface disturbing activities. A conceptual fencing plan shall be submitted to the Service for review and approval prior to WEF installation. The location, fencing materials, installation specifications, and monitoring and repair criteria shall be approved by the Service prior to start of construction. The applicant shall include the WEF specifications on the final project plans. The applicant shall include the WEF specifications including installation and maintenance criteria in the bid solicitation package special provisions. The WEF shall remain in place throughout the duration of the project and shall be regularly inspected and fully maintained. Repairs to the WEF shall be made within 24 hours of discovery. Upon project completion the WEF shall be completely removed, the area cleaned of debris and trash, and returned to natural conditions.
- **Avoidance of Entrapment:** To prevent inadvertent entrapment of animals during construction, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 6 inches deep, within the California Annual Grassland community, 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.
- **Biological Monitoring:** A USFWS approved biologist(s) shall be onsite during all activities in the California Annual Grassland community that may result in take of CTS and CRLF. This would include grading, excavation, and the moving of heavy equipment. Implementation of specific project activities without the oversight of an onsite USFWS approved biologist would be approved on a case-by-case basis by USFWS.
- **Preconstruction and Daily Surveys:** Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted by a USFWS approved biologist immediately prior to the initiation of any ground disturbing activities and vegetation clearing that may result in take of CTS, CRLF, and WPT. All suitable aquatic and upland habitat including refugia habitat such as small woody debris, refuse, burrow entries, etc., shall be duly inspected. The USFWS approved biologist(s) shall conduct clearance surveys at the beginning of each day and regularly throughout the workday when construction activities are occurring that may result in take of CTS. Where feasible and only on a case-by-case basis, rodent burrows and other ground openings suspected to contain CTS that would be destroyed from project activities may be carefully excavated with hand tools. If a CTS is

observed, the USFWS approved biologist shall implement the species observation and handling protocol outlined below.

- ***Protocol for Species Observation and Handling:*** *Only USFWS approved biologists shall participate in activities associated with the capture, handling, relocation, and monitoring of CTS. If a CTS is encountered in the Project area, work activities within 50 feet of the individual shall cease immediately and the Onsite Project Manager and USFWS approved biologist shall be notified. Based on the professional judgment of the USFWS approved biologist, if project activities can be conducted without harming or injuring the CTS, it may be left at the location of discovery and monitored by the USFWS approved biologist. All project personnel shall be notified of the finding and at no time shall work occur within 50 feet of the CTS without a USFWS approved biologist present. If it is determined by the USFWS approved biologist that relocating the CTS is necessary, the following steps shall be followed:*
 - f) Prior to handling and relocation, the USFWS approved biologist will take precautions to prevent introduction of amphibian diseases in accordance with the Interim Guidance on Site Assessment and Field Surveys for Determining Presence or a Negative Finding of the California Tiger. Disinfecting equipment and clothing is especially important when biologists are coming to the Project area to handle amphibians after working in other aquatic habitats. CTS shall also be handled and assessed according to the Restraint and Handling of Live Amphibians.*
 - g) CTS shall be captured by hand, dipnet, or other USFWS approved methodology, transported and relocated to nearby suitable habitat outside of the work area and released as soon as practicable the same day of capture. Individuals should be relocated no greater than 300 feet outside of the project site to areas with an active rodent burrow or burrow system (unless otherwise with written approved by the Service). Holding/transporting containers and dipnets shall be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and rinsed with freshwater prior to use within the Project area. The Service shall be notified within 24 hours of all capture, handling, and relocation efforts.*
 - h) If an injured CTS is encountered and the Service approved biologist determines the injury is minor or healing and the salamander is likely to survive, the salamander shall be released immediately, consistent with the pre-approved Relocation Plan as described above. The CTS shall be monitored until it is determined that it is not imperiled by predators or other dangers.*
 - i) If the USFWS approved biologist determines that the CTS has major or serious injuries as a result of project-related activities the USFWS approved biologist, or designee, shall immediately take it to a USFWS approved facility. If taken into captivity the individual shall remain in captivity and not be released into the wild unless it has been kept in quarantine and the release is authorized by the Service. The applicant shall bear any costs associated with the care or*

treatment of such injured CTS. The circumstances of the injury, the procedure followed and the final disposition of the injured animal shall be documented in a written incident report as described below.

- j) Notification to the Service of an injured or dead CTS in the Project area will be made and reported whether or not its condition resulted from project-related activities. In addition, the USFWS approved biologist shall follow up with the Service in writing within 2 calendar days of the finding. Written notification to the Service shall include the following information: the species, number of animals taken or injured, sex (if known), date, time, location of the incident or of the finding of a dead or injured animal, how the individual was taken, photographs of the specific animal, the names of the persons who observe the take and/ or found the animal, and any other pertinent information. Dead specimens will be preserved, as appropriate, and held in a secure location until instructions are received from the Service regarding the disposition of the specimen.*
- *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.*
 - *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 onsite. 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

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

BIO-1 will be implemented to protect CRLF and will reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

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

Under the MBTA, nests that contain eggs or unfledged young are not to be disturbed during the breeding season. Nesting or attempted nesting by migratory birds and birds-of-prey is anticipated from 15 February to 1 September.

Swallows and Other Bridge Nesters

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, headwalls, and other suitable structures 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?

Potential Wetland Swales and Ephemeral Channels

The 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 was inaccessible during the September 2018 survey and was observed using binoculars from the TMS campus. Based on a combination of field observations and review of aerials images, potential wetland swales and ephemeral channels in the 10.7 acre portion of APN 040-006-042 were mapped on the

LiDAR generated half foot contour map. The mapped areas may or may not meet U.S Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) parameters for waters of the U.S. If the onsite UDD disposal method is selected, the Project will not impact any potential waters of the U.S. Construction of the spray fields, access road and fencing have the potential to temporarily and permanently impact potential waters of the U.S. and State including wetland swales or ephemeral channels if present. Implementation of BIO-4 will reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Measure BIO-4

- *If the onsite UDD disposal method is selected the Project will not impact any potential waters of the U.S. and no mitigation is needed.*
- *Prior to construction of offsite improvements an aquatic resource delineation report will be prepared according to current U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District minimum standards (Corps 2016). Once project design is finalized, if it is determined that impacts to waters of the U.S. will occur, the CUSD will obtain the appropriate Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the State Water Resources Control Board, and a Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as applicable.*
- *The CUSD will mitigate at a minimum 1:1 ratio for impacts to wetlands and waters of the State in accordance with the State of California's no-net-loss of wetlands policy and minimum mitigation ratio for impacts to wetlands and waters of the State. The CUSD will comply with any compensatory mitigation requirement of a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit, Section 401 Water Quality Certification or CDFW Streambed Alteration Agreement as applicable.*

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:	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>_____</div> <div>Date: _____</div> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">District Project Manager</div>

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