

County of Santa Cruz

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

701 OCEAN STREET, 4TH FLOOR, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(831) 454-2580 FAX: (831) 454-2131

KATHLEEN MOLLOY, PLANNING DIRECTOR

www.sccoplanning.com

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A NEGATIVE DECLARATION

NOTICE OF PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT PERIOD

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, the following project has been reviewed by the County Environmental Coordinator to determine if it has a potential to create significant impacts to the environment and, if so, how such impacts could be solved. A Negative Declaration is prepared in cases where the project is determined not to have any significant environmental impacts. Either a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is prepared for projects that may result in a significant impact to the environment.

Public review periods are provided for these Environmental Determinations according to the requirements of the County Environmental Review Guidelines. The environmental document is available for review at the County Planning Department located at 701 Ocean Street, in Santa Cruz. You may also view the environmental document on the web at www.sccoplanning.com under the Planning Department menu. If you have questions or comments about this Notice of Intent, please contact Matt Johnston at (831) 454-5357.

The County of Santa Cruz does not discriminate on the basis of disability, and no person shall, by reason of a disability, be denied the benefits of its services, programs or activities. If you require special assistance in order to review this information, please contact Bernice Shawver at (831) 454-3137 to make arrangements.

PROJECT: Davenport Drinking Water Improvement Project

APP #: N/A

APN: N/A County Right of Way

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project involves water system improvements at four separate locations under pavement or in ruderal habitat along paved road rights-of-way in the town of Davenport. Work will include replacing a water pipeline under Old Coast Road south of Fair Avenue, installing five new water meters and a new fire hydrant, and connecting seven new water meters at three other locations.

PROJECT LOCATION: The project is located along Old Coast Road, Marine View Avenue, and San Vicente Street, within the community of Davenport in unincorporated Santa Cruz County. Santa Cruz County is bounded on the north by San Mateo County, on the south by Monterey and San Benito counties, on the east by Santa Clara County, and on the south and west by the Monterey Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

APPLICANT/OWNER: Davenport County Sanitation District Attn: Rodney Trujillo

PROJECT PLANNER: Juliette Robinson, (831) 454-3156

EMAIL: Juliette.Robinson@santacruzcounty.us

ACTION: Negative Declaration with Mitigations

REVIEW PERIOD: October 12, 2019 through November 12, 2019

This project will be considered at a public hearing before the Davenport County Water Agency Board of Directors. The time, date and location have not been set. When scheduling does occur, these items will be included in all public hearing notices for the project.



COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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KATHLEEN MOLLOY, PLANNING DIRECTOR

<http://www.sccoplanning.com>

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project: Davenport Drinking Water Improvement Project

APPLICATION #: N/A

APN: N/A County Right-of-Way

Project Description: This project involves water system improvements at four separate locations under pavement or in ruderal habitat along paved road rights-of-way in the town of Davenport. Work will include replacing a water pipeline under Old Coast Road south of Fair Avenue, installing five new water meters and a new fire hydrant, and connecting seven new water meters at three other locations.

Project Location: The project is located along Old Coast Road, Marine View Avenue, and San Vicente Street, within the community of Davenport in unincorporated Santa Cruz County. Santa Cruz County is bounded on the north by San Mateo County, on the south by Monterey and San Benito counties, on the east by Santa Clara County, and on the south and west by the Monterey Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

Owner: Davenport County Sanitation District Attn: Rodney Trujillo

Applicant: Davenport County Sanitation District Attn: Rodney Trujillo

Staff Planner: Juliette Robinson, (831) 454-3156

Email: Juliette.Robinson@santacruzcounty.us

This project will be considered at a public hearing before the Planning Commission. The time, date and location have not been set. When scheduling does occur, these items will be included in all public hearing notices for the project

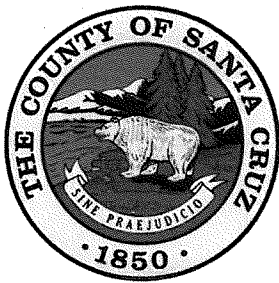
California Environmental Quality Act Negative Declaration Findings:

Find, that this Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the decision-making body's independent judgment and analysis, and; that the decision-making body has reviewed and considered the information contained in this Mitigated Negative Declaration and the comments received during the public review period, and; on the basis of the whole record before the decision-making body (including this Mitigated Negative Declaration) that there is no substantial evidence that the project will have a significant effect on the environment. The expected environmental impacts of the project are documented in the attached Initial Study on file with the County of Santa Cruz Clerk of the Board located at 701 Ocean Street, 5th Floor, Santa Cruz, California.

Review Period Ends: November 12, 2019

Date: _____

MATT JOHNSTON, Environmental Coordinator
(831) 454-5357



County of Santa Cruz

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KATHLEEN MOLLOY, PLANNING DIRECTOR

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CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) INITIAL STUDY/ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Date: 9/25/19

**Application
Number:** P53803

Project Name: Davenport Drinking Water
Improvement Project

**County
Project
Manager :** Rodney Trujillo

I. OVERVIEW AND ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

APPLICANT: Santa Cruz County
Department of Public Works

APN(s): N/A, County ROW

OWNER: Davenport County Sanitary
District

SUPERVISORAL DISTRICT: 3

PROJECT LOCATION: The project is located along Old Coast Road, Marine View Avenue, and San Vicente Street, within the community of Davenport in unincorporated Santa Cruz County (See Figure 1, Project Location map). Santa Cruz County is bounded on the north by San Mateo County, on the south by Monterey and San Benito counties, on the east by Santa Clara County, and on the south and west by the Monterey Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

SUMMARY PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Project includes water system improvements at four separate locations (labeled Action Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4 on Figures 2 and 3). The proposed project involves replacing a water pipeline located under Old Coast Road south of Fair Avenue (including five new water meters and a new fire hydrant), and connecting seven new water meters at three other locations. All work activities would be situated in disturbed locations either under pavement or in ruderal habitat along paved road right-of ways.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: *All of the following potential environmental impacts are evaluated in this Initial Study. Categories that are marked have been analyzed in greater detail based on project specific information.*

- ☐ Aesthetics and Visual Resources
- ☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- ☒ Air Quality
- ☒ Biological Resources
- ☒ Cultural Resources

- ☐ Mineral Resources
- ☒ Noise
- ☐ Population and Housing
- ☐ Public Services
- ☐ Recreation

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: *All of the following potential environmental impacts are evaluated in this Initial Study. Categories that are marked have been analyzed in greater detail based on project specific information.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Supply/Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | |

DISCRETIONARY APPROVAL(S) BEING CONSIDERED:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Plan Amendment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development Permit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Division | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grading Permit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rezoning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Riparian Exception |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Development Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> LAFCO Annexation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Connection Permit | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: County approval of proposed project |

OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES WHOSE APPROVAL IS REQUIRED (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

<u>Permit Type/Action</u>	<u>Agency</u>
Project Funding Approval	California State Water Resources Control Board

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

No California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the area of Santa Cruz County have requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1.

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in

the project have been made or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

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

MATT JOHNSTON, Environmental Coordinator

Date



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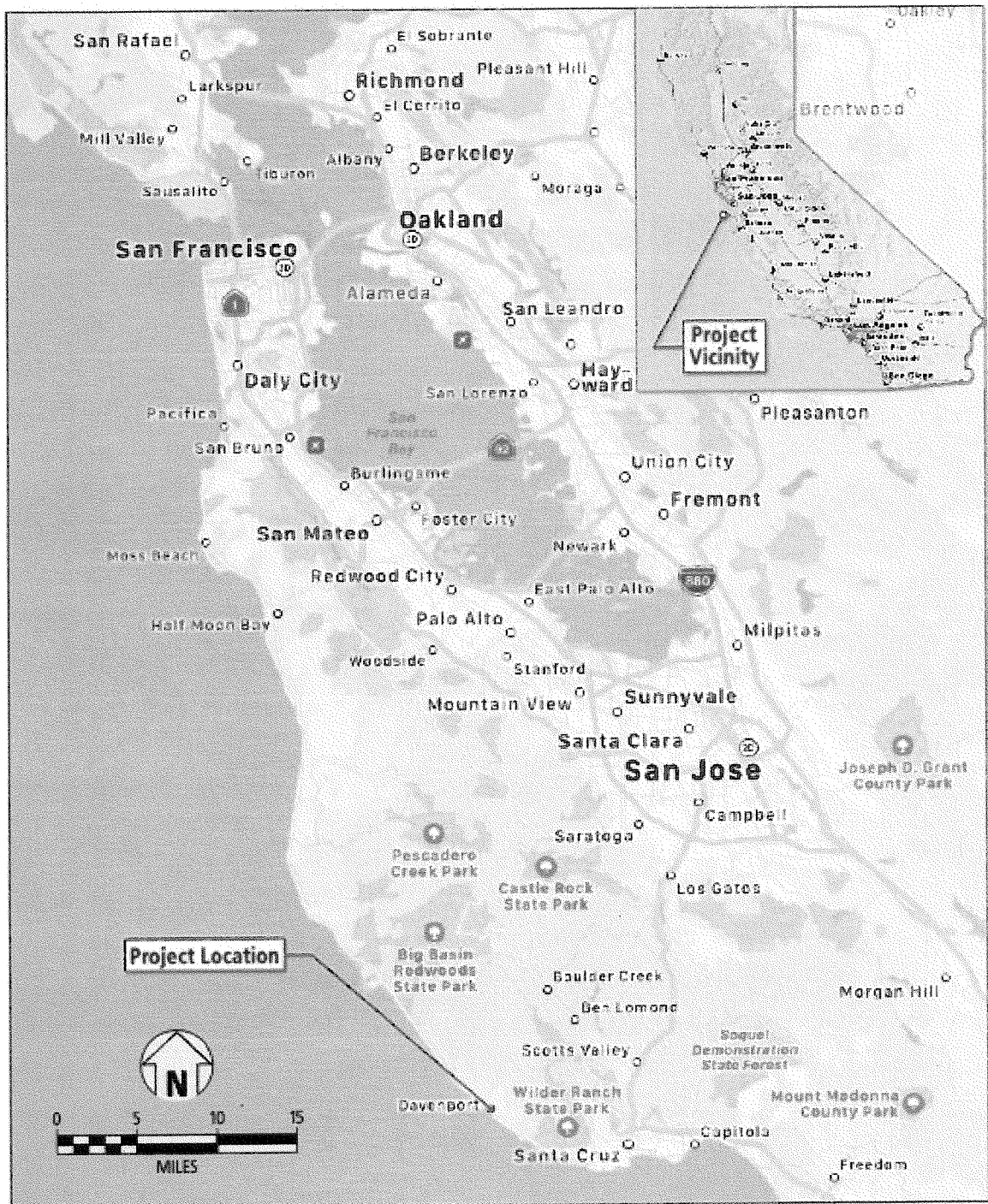


Figure 1
Project Location

Source: TomTom Maps and Grasetti Environmental

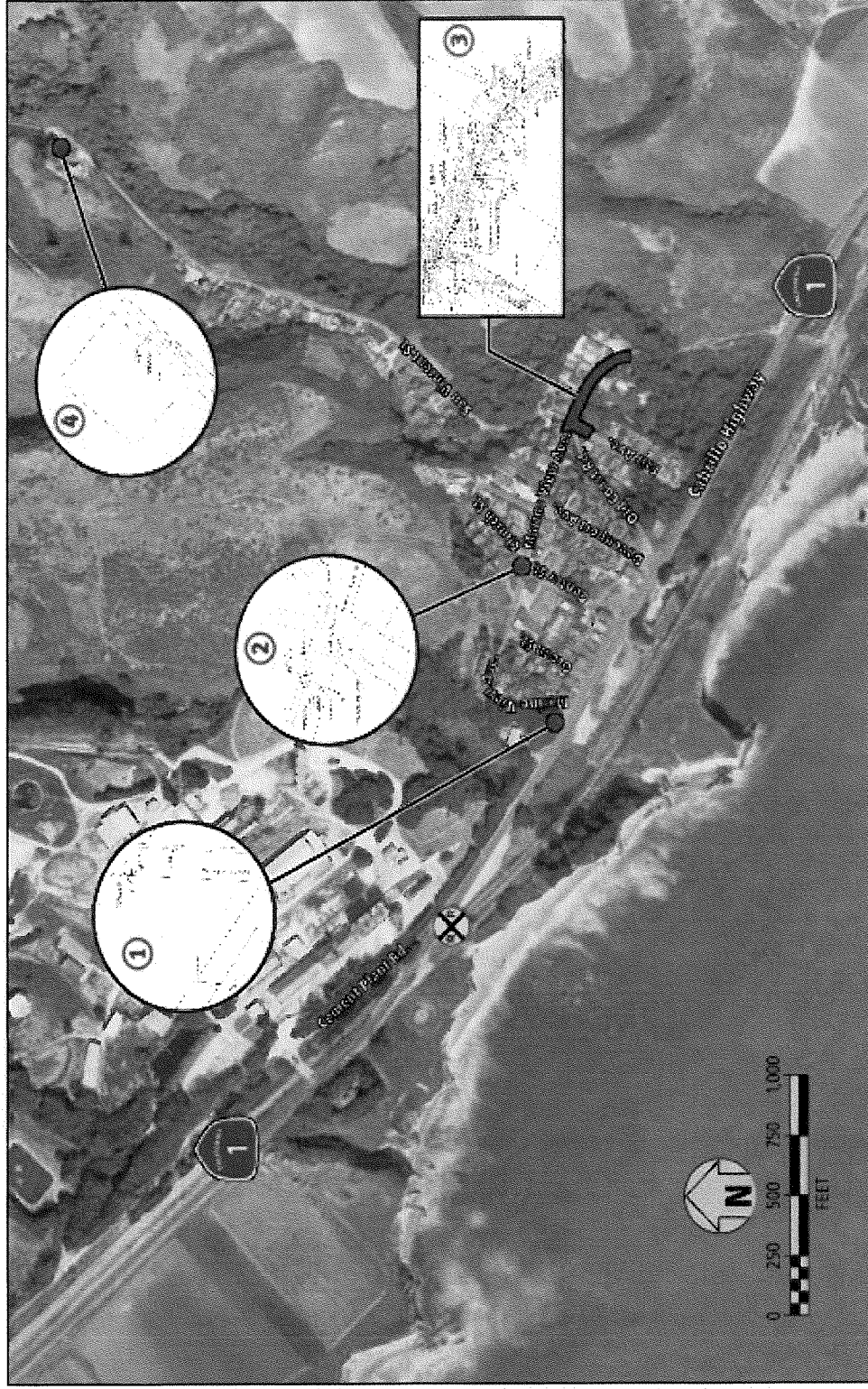


Figure 2

Proposed Water System Improvements

Source: TomTom Maps, Grasseti Environmental and Santa Cruz County Dept. of Public Works

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS:

Parcel Size (acres): 300 feet length by 3 feet wide, plus three 6x6-foot maximum pits.
Existing Land Use: Roadways/residential/commercial
Vegetation: ruderal
Slope in area affected by project: ☒ 0 - 30% ☐ 31 - 100% ☐ N/A
Nearby Watercourse: San Vicente Creek
Distance To: 50 feet

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND CONSTRAINTS:

Water Supply Watershed:	No	Fault Zone:	No
Groundwater Recharge:	No	Scenic Corridor:	Yes
Timber or Mineral:	No	Historic:	No
Agricultural Resource:	No	Archaeology:	Yes
Biologically Sensitive Habitat:	Yes	Noise Constraint:	No
Fire Hazard:	No	Electric Power Lines:	No
Floodplain:	AE, X	Solar Access:	No
Erosion:	Yes	Solar Orientation:	No
Landslide:	No	Hazardous Materials:	No
Liquefaction:	No	Other:	No

SERVICES:

Fire Protection:	CSA-48	Drainage District:	N/A
School District:	SCHSD, Pacific SD	Project Access:	N/A
Sewage Disposal:	DCSD	Water Supply:	DCSD

PLANNING POLICIES:

Zone District:	R-1-6, C-4, PF	Special Designation:	SC-DAV
General Plan:	P, R-UL, CS		
Urban Services Line:	<input type="checkbox"/> Inside	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outside	
Coastal Zone:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inside	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside	

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND SURROUNDING LAND USES:

Natural Environment

Santa Cruz County is uniquely situated along the northern end of Monterey Bay approximately 55 miles south of the City of San Francisco along the Central Coast. The Pacific Ocean and

Monterey Bay to the west and south, the mountains inland, and the prime agricultural lands along both the northern and southern coast of the county create limitations on the style and amount of building that can take place. Simultaneously, these natural features create an environment that attracts both visitors and new residents every year. The natural landscape provides the basic features that set Santa Cruz apart from the surrounding counties and require specific accommodations to ensure building is done in a safe, responsible and environmentally respectful manner.

The California Coastal Zone affects nearly one third of the land in the urbanized area of the unincorporated County with special restrictions, regulations, and processing procedures required for development within that area. Steep hillsides require extensive review and engineering to ensure that slopes remain stable, buildings are safe, and water quality is not impacted by increased erosion. The farmland in Santa Cruz County is among the best in the world, and the agriculture industry is a primary economic generator for the County. Preserving this industry in the face of population growth requires that soils best suited to commercial agriculture remain active in crop production rather than converting to other land uses.

The Project would be located in the developed area of the town of Davenport. San Vicente Creek, a salmon-bearing perennial stream with a dense riparian corridor, runs along the southern edge of the town, just south of San Vicente Road.

PROJECT BACKGROUND:

The project is located in Davenport, CA in unincorporated northwestern Santa Cruz County (see Figures 1 and 2). Davenport is a small community (about 400 residents) with a few commercial buildings along US Highway 1 and adjacent streets, and about 140 residences, mostly to the east of the highway. Land uses in the area are a mix of residential, commercial, agricultural, and open space.

The project is located in and around the town of Davenport situated along State Highway 1 at an elevation of 259 feet above mean sea level in coastal Santa Cruz County (Figure 1). Davenport supports approximately 400 residents near the Cemex Cement Plant, which closed in 2010. The town is surrounded by Coast Dairies State Park, which consists of approximately 7,000 acres managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management and the California State Park system.

The Proposed Project is intended to reduce the use of water in the davenport area through installing meters on unmetered connections and replacing a leaking, undersized pipeline. The Project includes four separate locations (labeled Action Areas 1, 2, 3, and 4 on Figures 2 and 3). The proposed project involves replacing a water pipeline located under Old Coast Road south of Fair Avenue (including five new water meters and a new fire hydrant), and connecting seven new water meters at three other locations. All work activities would be situated in disturbed locations either under pavement or in ruderal habitat along paved road

right-of ways. Specific conditions and proposed improvements at each of the Action Areas are described below.

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Proposed Project Characteristics

Action Area 1 is located in ruderal habitat along the Marine View Avenue right-of-way adjacent to the paved road (Figures 2 and 3). The Action Area is located at an elevation of 106 feet above mean sea level and topography is flat. The surrounding area includes an undeveloped, mature eucalyptus grove to the north and west, and residential and commercial development to the south and east.

At this site the Project proposes a new water meter, scheduled to be installed in 2019 or 2020, which would require a localized excavation (about 3 feet by 3 feet) in order to connect it to the existing water line.

Action Area 2 is located along Marine View Avenue at the intersection with Center Street (Figures 2 and 4). The Action Area is at an elevation that ranges from 112-122 feet above mean sea level and topography is gently sloping. The surrounding Study Area consists primarily of residential development and the Pacific Elementary School campus, with a small area of undeveloped land to the northeast.

Two new gate valves and backflow prevention devices would be developed at this site, scheduled to be installed in 2019 or 2020. These would require localized excavation (about 10 feet by 3 feet) in order to install these devices on the existing water lines.

Action Area 3 is located along Marine View Avenue at the intersection with Fair Avenue and includes a portion of Fair Avenue (Figures 2, 5 and 6). The Action Area is at an elevation that ranges from 27-46 feet above mean sea level and topography is gently sloping to the south. The surrounding area consists primarily of residential and commercial development. At this location, it will be necessary to excavate and replace 303 feet of the existing water line under Marine View Avenue in 2019 or 2020. The replacement line would be laid in a 3-foot wide by 3-foot deep trench, parallel to the existing line, which would be abandoned in place. A lay-down/storage area to support the project was identified along Fair Avenue. Five new water meters, a fire hydrant, and a water blow-off valve are also scheduled to be installed in this reach.

Action Area 4 is located along San Vicente Street near its terminus, northeast of Davenport (Figure 2). The Action Area is located at an elevation of 68 feet above mean sea level and topography is gently sloping to the west. One new water meter and backflow prevention device would be installed in 2019 or 2020. This would require localized excavation (about 6 feet by 3 feet) in order to connect to the existing water line.

2.5.5 Construction Equipment and Workers

The main pieces of equipment that may be used are as follows:

- end dump truck (20 days)
- flat-bed delivery truck
- concrete truck (2 days)
- backhoe (20 days)
- compactor (5 days)
- front-end loader (10 days)
- water truck (1 week)
- paver (1 day)
- Compaction Roller (1 day)

Up to eight construction workers could be utilized at any given time during construction.

Construction Schedule

Construction of the Proposed Project is anticipated to last for approximately 3 months, beginning in Summer 2019. Construction activities would occur Monday through Friday between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

Best Management Practices

Proposed Project construction would include a range of environmental commitments, otherwise known as best management practices (BMPs), to avoid adverse effects on people and the environment. BMPs are developed to address anticipated effects from various construction activities and would be implemented pre-construction, during construction, and post-construction, as specified in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Best Management Practices to be Implemented for the Proposed Project

Number	Title	BMP Description
BMP-1	Best Management Practices for Construction Air Quality	The contractor will use construction equipment that minimizes air emissions to the extent feasible. Acceptable options for reducing emissions include the use of late-model engines, low-emission diesel products, alternative fuels, engine retrofit technology, after-treatment products, add-on devices such as particulate filters, and/or other options as such become available.
BMP-2	Best Management Practices for Construction Emissions, Including Fugitive Dust Emissions	<p>Implementation of construction BMPs to limit construction emissions, particularly fugitive dust emissions, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All exposed areas of bare soil should be watered twice per day to minimize fugitive dust emissions. • All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site should be covered or maintain at least two feet of free board space. Any haul trucks traveling along freeways or major roadways should be covered. • All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads should be removed using wet power-vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping should be prohibited. • All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads should be limited to 15 miles per hour (mph). • Idling times should be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13 CCR § 2485). Clear signage regarding this requirement should be provided for construction workers at all access points. • All construction equipment should be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's

		<p>specifications. All equipment should be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated.</p> <p>The Proposed Project would implement these measures as required.</p>
BMP-3	Best Management Practices for Sediment Control	<p>Site specific BMPs to control sediments during construction activities, which may include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install, implement, and maintain BMPs consistent with the California Storm Water Quality Association Best Management Practice Handbook (California Storm Water Quality Association [CASQA] 2015) or equivalent to minimize the discharge of pollutants. • Implement practices to reduce erosion of exposed soil, including stabilization of soil stockpiles, watering for dust control, establishment of perimeter silt fences, and/or placement of fiber rolls. • Minimize soil disturbance area. • Implement other practices to maintain water quality, including use of silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, and storm-drain inlet protection. • Where feasible, limit construction to dry periods. • Possibly revegetate disturbed areas. <p>BMPs will be regularly monitored for effectiveness using appropriate methods (visual observation, sampling) at appropriate intervals (e.g., daily or weekly) and corrected immediately if determined to not be effective.</p>
BMP-4	Best Management Practices for Hazardous Materials	<p>Site-specific hazardous materials BMPs during construction activities, which may include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop (before initiation of construction activities) and implement (during construction and operational activities) a spill prevention and emergency response plan to handle potential spills of fuel or other pollutants. • Install, implement, and maintain BMPs consistent with the California Storm Water Quality Association Best

		<p>Management Practice Handbook (CASQA 2015) or equivalent to minimize the discharge of pollutants to the MS4s, consistent with the requirements of the construction site stormwater and hazardous materials control requirements of the County of Santa Cruz.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement practices to minimize the contact of construction materials, equipment, and maintenance supplies with stormwater. • Limit fueling and other activities involving hazardous materials to designated areas only; provide drip pans under equipment and conduct daily checks of vehicle condition. • Require the proper disposal of trash and any other construction-related waste. • Ensure, through the enforcement of contractual obligations, that all contractors transport, store, handle, and dispose of construction-related hazardous materials consistent with relevant regulations and guidelines, including those recommended and enforced by the RWQCB; the applicable county department; and the applicable local fire department. Recommendations may include minimizing the amount of hazardous materials/waste stored on-site at any one time, transporting, and storing materials in appropriate and approved containers, maintaining required clearances, and handling materials using the applicable federal, state, and/or local regulatory agency protocols. • BMPs will be regularly monitored for effectiveness using appropriate methods (visual observation, sampling) at appropriate intervals (e.g., daily or weekly) and corrected immediately if determined to not be effective.
BMP-5	Best Management Practices for	<p>Site specific BMPs to control sediments during construction activities, which may include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install, implement, and maintain BMPs consistent with the California Storm Water

	Biological Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality Association Best Management Practice Handbook (California Storm Water Quality Association [CASQA] 2015) or equivalent to minimize the discharge of pollutants; • Implement practices to reduce erosion of exposed soil, including stabilization of soil stockpiles, watering for dust control, establishment of perimeter silt fences, and/or placement of fiber rolls; • Minimize soil disturbance area; • Implement other practices to maintain water quality, including use of silt fences, stabilized construction entrances, and storm-drain inlet protection; • Where feasible, limit construction to dry periods; and • Revegetate disturbed areas. <p>BMPs will be regularly monitored for effectiveness using appropriate methods (visual observation, sampling) at appropriate intervals (e.g., daily or weekly) and corrected immediately if determined to not be effective.</p>
BMP-6	Best Management Practices for Biological Resources	<p>The following BMPs would be incorporated into the Proposed Project construction documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide enclosures and noise mufflers for stationary equipment, shrouding or shielding for impact tools, and barriers around particularly noisy activity areas on the site. ○ Use quietest type of construction equipment whenever possible, particularly air compressors. ○ Provide sound-control devices on equipment no less effective than those provided by the manufacturer. ○ Locate stationary equipment, material stockpiles, and vehicle staging areas as far as practicable from sensitive receptors. ○ Prohibit unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Require applicable construction-related vehicles and equipment to use designated truck routes when entering/leaving the site. ○ Designate a noise (and vibration) disturbance coordinator at the Lead Agency who shall be responsible for responding to complaints about noise (and vibration) during construction. The telephone number of the noise disturbance coordinator shall be conspicuously posted at the construction site. ○ Prohibit Proposed Project construction activity between the hours of eight p.m. and six a.m. on weekdays; on Friday commencing at eight p.m. through and including seven a.m. on Saturday; on Saturdays commencing at eight p.m. through and including seven a.m. on the next following Sunday and on each Sunday after the hour of eight p.m.
BMP-7	Best Management Practices for traffic	<p>The following BMPs would be incorporated into the Proposed Project construction documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one lane of traffic access shall be maintained during construction. • All roadway excavation shall employ flag-people during active construction activities. • All excavations and trenches in the roadways shall be covered with steel plates in evenings and weekends when no active construction is occurring until repaving occurs.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW CHECKLIST

A. AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Except as provided in Public Resources Code section 21099, would the project:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: While the town of Davenport affords scenic vistas of the ocean to the west and hills to the east, as well as local vistas associated with the San Vicente Creek canyon, the Proposed Project would consist of undergrounded pipelines and connections, with small in-ground water meter boxes. Therefore it will not be visible from any public viewpoint and will have no impact on scenic vistas in this location, and would not have the potential to affect any scenic vistas, and no impact would occur.

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2. 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"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The project is located adjacent to and within 0.5 miles of Highway 1, which is a State Scenic Highway. However, the Proposed Project would have no potential to affect views from or of that highway, as it would consist of buried and street-surface pipelines and associated utility connections and meters. Therefore, no impact to scenic resources or scenic highway would occur.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 3. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The overall visual character of Davenport includes views west to the Pacific Ocean and east towards the Santa Cruz Mountains. In the town itself, the visual character is of a small-scale "village", with narrow streets, smaller houses, with extensive vegetation, surrounded by open space. San Vicente Creek forms a steep canyon extending east-west on the southern side of the town. Restaurants and stores line the town's Highway 1 frontage.

Action Area 1 is along a street characterized visually by a large grove of mature eucalyptus trees on the north, and residential and commercial uses on the south (see Figure 3).

Action Area 2 is along a street surrounds by houses and a school (see Figure 4).

Action Area 3 is along a street characterized by old light industrial buildings (at the southern end, and single-family residences with landscaping. San Vicente Creek's dense riparian strip runs just south of this area (see Figures 5 and 6).

Action Area 4 is in a street in a canyon characterized by low-density residences on the north side and densely vegetated open space on the south, flanking San Vicente Creek (see Figure 7).

As the Proposed Project would be comprised of underground and street-surface level facilities, it would not have the potential to affect visual quality in the area, and **no impact** would occur.

4. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Discussion: The project would not have any associated lighting. In addition, construction would occur only during daylight hours. Therefore it would not have the potential to create light or glare, and no impact would occur.



Figure 3. View of Action Area 1, Marine View Avenue, just east of Highway 1



Figure 4. Action Area 2, Marine View Avenue at Center Street.



Figure 5. Action Area 3 (north), Old Coast Road at Fair Avenue.



Figure 6. Action Area 4 (south), Old Coast Road looking North



Figure 7. Action Area 4, San Vicente Road looking East

B. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

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

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. 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"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|

Discussion: The project site does not contain any lands designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources

Agency. In addition, the project does not contain Farmland of Local Importance. Therefore, no Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide or Farmland of Local Importance would be converted to a non-agricultural use. No impact would occur from project implementation.

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| 2. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
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Discussion: See discussion for B-1 above. The project would consist of surface and subsurface pipes and associated connections and meters in and adjacent to streets in a developed town. Therefore it would have no potential to affect any lands zoned for Commercial Agriculture or any lands under Williamson Act contract.

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| 3. 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"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The project would consist of surface and subsurface pipes and associated connections and meters in and adjacent to streets in a developed town. Is not located near land designated as Timber Resource. Therefore, the project would not affect the resource or access to harvest the resource in the future.

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| 4. 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"/> | X |
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Discussion: No forest land occurs on the project site or in the immediate vicinity. See discussion under B-3 above. No impact is anticipated.

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| 5. 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"/> | X |
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Discussion: The project site and surrounding developed town of Davenport do not contain any lands designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance or Farmland of Local Importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency. Therefore, no Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide, or Farmland of Local Importance would be converted to a non-agricultural use. In addition, the project site (mostly existing streets and front yards of existing houses) contains no forest land. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

C. AIR QUALITY

The significance criteria established by the Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD)¹ has been relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

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| 1. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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Discussion:

The project site is located in Santa Cruz County, which is part of the North Central Coast Air Basin (NCCAB) along with Monterey and San Benito counties. The NCCAB does not meet state standards for ozone and particulate matter (PM₁₀) (Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD), 2013a). These pollutants are both emitted during construction activities.

The primary sources of ROG within the air basin are on- and off-road motor vehicles, petroleum production and marketing, solvent evaporation, and prescribed burning. The primary sources of NO_x are on- and off-road motor vehicles, stationary source fuel combustion, and industrial processes. In 2010, daily emissions of ROG were estimated at 63 tons per day. Of this, area-wide sources represented 49%, mobile sources represented 36%, and stationary sources represented 15%. Daily emissions of NO_x were estimated at 54 tons per day with 69% from mobile sources, 22% from stationary sources, and 9% from area-wide sources. In addition, the region is "NO_x sensitive," meaning that ozone formation due to local emissions is more limited by the availability of NO_x as opposed to the availability of ROG (MBUAPCD, 2013b).

PM₁₀ is the other major pollutant of concern for the NCCAB. In the NCCAB, highest particulate levels and most frequent violations occur in the coastal corridor. In this area, fugitive dust from various geological and man-made sources combines to exceed the standard. The majority of NCCAB exceedances occur at coastal sites, where sea salt is often the main factor causing exceedance. In 2005 daily emissions of PM₁₀ were estimated at 102 tons per day. Of this, entrained road dust represented 35% of all PM₁₀ emission, windblown dust 20%, agricultural tilling operations 15%, waste burning 17%, construction 4%, and mobile sources, industrial processes, and other sources made up 9% (MBUAPCD, 2008).

¹ Formerly known as the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD).

Emissions from construction activities represent temporary impacts that are typically short in duration, depending on the size, phasing, and type of project. Air quality impacts can nevertheless be acute during construction periods, resulting in significant localized impacts to air quality. Table AQ-1 summarizes the threshold of significance for construction activities.

Table AQ-1: Construction Activity with Potentially Significant Impacts from Pollutant PM ₁₀	
Activity	Potential Threshold*
Construction site with minimal earthmoving	8.1 acres per day
Construction site with earthmoving (grading, excavation)	2.2 acres per day
<p>*Based on Midwest Research Institute, <i>Improvement of Specific Emission Factors</i> (1995). Assumes 21.75 working weekdays per month and daily watering of site.</p> <p>Note: Construction projects below the screening level thresholds shown above are assumed to be below the 82 lb/day threshold of significance, while projects with activity levels higher than those above may have a significant impact on air quality. Additional mitigation and analysis of the project impact may be necessary for those construction activities.</p> <p>Source: Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, 2008.</p>	

Impacts

Construction

The Project would comply with the federal Clean Air Act by not causing or contributing to violations of federal ambient air quality standards. As indicators of compliance with these standards, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) *General Conformity* rule (<https://www.epa.gov/general-conformity/what-general-conformity>) specifies *de minimis* emission thresholds (<https://www.epa.gov/general-conformity/de-minimis-tables>) for ozone and its precursors and the other major air pollutants. As shown in Table AQ-2, Project construction and operational emissions are less than the *de minimis* thresholds for all major criteria pollutants. Thus, the Project would conform with California's State Implementation Plan (SIP) for attainment of federal air quality standards and would not make cumulatively considerable contributions to the NPAB ambient ozone or particulate matter levels.

Table AQ-2: Project Emissions and Comparisons with EPA De Minimis Thresholds (tons/year)

Pollutant	Santa Cruz County Federal Attainment Status ^a	EPA De Minimis Threshold ^b	Project Construction Emissions ^c	Project Operational Emissions
Ozone (O ₃) ^d	Attainment/Unclassified	100	0.0553	0
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x)	Attainment/Unclassified	100	0.0515	0
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	----	100	0.0038	0
Volatile Organics (VOCs) ^e	----	100	0.0038	0
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	Attainment/Unclassified	100	0.0018	0
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Unclassified	100	0.0020	0
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Attainment/Unclassified	100	0.0292	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Attainment/Unclassified	100	0.0001	0
Lead (Pb)	Attainment/Unclassified	25	----	0
<p>Emission estimates assume project construction equipment with California-average emitting engines during the year 2019 construction period.</p> <p>^a Source: CARB, Area Designations Maps / State and National https://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm</p> <p>^b Source: EPA, General Conformity De Minimis Tables https://www.epa.gov/general-conformity/de-minimis-tables</p> <p>^c Emissions from Project construction equipment (as specified by the project engineer) were calculated using the CalEEMod Model, Version 2016.3.2.</p> <p>^d Ozone is not directly emitted but is formed from its precursors, NO_x and ROG. Thus, ozone emissions were taken to be the sum of the two precursors.</p> <p>^e VOCs are similar to ROGs but are not directly calculated by CalEEMod. However, for their effect on ozone formation, VOC emissions were assumed to be equivalent to ROG emissions.</p>				

Further, since the Project would not produce any net new operational emissions, its ozone precursors emitted during construction are already accounted for in the emission inventories of the *2008 Air Quality Management Plan*. Thus, the Project would not significantly interfere with the maintenance of the ozone ambient air quality standards in the NCCAB.

Project construction would also produce PM₁₀ emissions as a component of fugitive dust generated by earthmoving, excavation, grading, etc. However, according to the Project Description the total area of the four Project “Action Areas” that would be about 0.4 acres that would be worked over a total three-month construction period. Thus, combined

maximum daily PM₁₀ emissions would not exceed the MBUAPCD threshold nor be cumulatively considerable; the cumulative PM₁₀ emissions impact would be less than significant.

Although not a mitigation measure per se (i.e., required by law), California ultralow sulfur diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm by weight will be used in all diesel-powered equipment, which minimizes sulfur dioxide and particulate matter.

Operation

The project would not generate any operational emissions so no impacts would occur.

No mitigation is required. However, MBARD recommends the use of the following BMPs for the control of short-term construction generated emissions:

Applicable Recommended Measures

- Water all active construction areas at least twice daily as necessary and indicated by soil and air conditions.
- Prohibit all grading during periods of high wind (over 15 mph).
- Apply chemical soil stabilizers on inactive construction areas (disturbed lands within construction projects that are unused for at least four consecutive days)
- Apply non-toxic binders (e.g., latex acrylic copolymer) to exposed areas after cut and fill operations and hydroseed areas.
- Haul trucks shall maintain at least 2' 0" freeboard.
- Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials.
- Plant vegetative ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible.
- Cover inactive storage piles.
- Install wheel washers at the entrance to construction sites for all existing trucks.
- Pave all roads on construction sites.
- Sweep streets, if visible soil material is carried out from the construction site.
- Post a publicly visible sign which specifies the telephone number and person to contact regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond to complaints and corrective action within 48 hours. The phone number of the Monterey Bay Air Resources District shall be visible to ensure compliance with Rule 402 (Nuisance),
- Limit the area under construction at any one time.

Implementation of the above recommended BMPs for the control of construction-related emissions would further reduce construction-related particulate emissions.

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| 2. 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|

Discussion: See discussion under Item 1, above. The primary pollutants of concern for the NCCAB are ozone and PM₁₀, as those are the pollutants for which the district is in nonattainment. Project construction would have a limited and temporary potential to contribute to existing violations of California air quality standards for ozone and PM₁₀ primarily through diesel engine exhaust and fugitive dust. The criteria for assessing cumulative impacts on localized air quality are the same as those for assessing individual project impacts. Projects that do not exceed MBARD's construction or operational thresholds and are consistent with the AQMP would not have cumulatively considerable impacts on regional air quality (MBARD, 2008). Because the project would not exceed MBARD's thresholds and is consistent with the AQMP, there would not be cumulative impacts on regional air quality.

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| 3. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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Discussion: Diesel exhaust contains substances (diesel particulate matter [DPM], toxic air contaminants [TACs], mobile source air toxics [MSATs]) that are suspected carcinogens, along with pulmonary irritants and hazardous compounds, which may affect sensitive receptors such as young children, senior citizens, or those susceptible to respiratory disease. Where construction activity occurs in proximity to long-term sensitive receptors, a potential could exist for unhealthful exposure of those receptors to diesel exhaust, including residential receptors.

Impacts

The Project could adversely impact local PM₁₀ concentrations at sensitive receptors during construction. To limit the generation of fugitive dust, construction best management practices would be implemented as recommended in *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* (page 8-2), and as required in the BMPs. With the implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1 (below) and the BMPs, project construction impacts on local ambient PM₁₀ concentrations would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

The cancer risk from project equipment DPM emissions would be far below the 10-in-a-million significance threshold for the following reasons: 1) the relatively small equipment sets specified for Project construction (i.e., one each – backhoe, loader, paver, roller), which would reduce local receptor exposure concentrations; 2) the relatively short times that the equipment would be active in each of the four “Action Areas” (i.e., 2-3 days total in each of

Action Areas #1, #2 and #4; 2-3 weeks total in Action Area #3), which would reduce local receptor exposure durations (and since cancer risk is typically evaluated over a reference 70-year exposure period, Project cancer risk would be proportionate to the much shorter Project exposure durations); and 3) the relatively large distances between the Action Area (i.e. Action Areas #1, #2 and #3 are separated by 500-1000 feet, while Action Area #4 is more than 2000 feet from the others), which would reduce the total number of receptors exposed from work occurring in close proximity. Thus, there would be a less-than-significant health risk to local sensitive receptors from ambient exposure to DPM from project construction equipment.

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| 4. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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Discussion: Land uses typically producing objectionable odors include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding. The proposed project does not include any uses that would be associated with objectionable odors. Odor emissions from the proposed project would be limited to odors associated with construction vehicle operations. The project does not include any known sources of objectionable odors associated with the long-term operations phase.

During construction activities, only short-term, temporary odors from vehicle exhaust and construction equipment engines would occur. California ultralow sulfur diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm by weight would be used in all diesel-powered equipment, which minimizes emissions of sulfurous gases (sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, carbon disulfide, and carbonyl sulfide). In addition, there would be at most two pieces of equipment operating in each Action Area at any given time (i.e., a backhoe and loader during meter/pipe installation; a paver and roller for close-up after installation is complete). Any odors they produced would be tightly localized to the locus of equipment operation and be of short duration (i.e., 2-3 days total in each of Action Areas #1, #2 and #4; 2-3 weeks total in Action Area #3). Thus, project odor impacts would be less than significant. As the project site is in a coastal area that contains coastal breezes off of the Monterey Bay, construction-related odors would disperse and dissipate and would not cause substantial odors at the closest sensitive receptors (located approximately 20 feet from the project site).

The project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people; therefore, the project is not expected to result in significant impacts related to objectionable odors during construction or operation.

D. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

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| 1. 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 Wildlife, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

Discussion:

A biological assessment for special-status plants and wildlife was conducted for the Proposed Project by Biosearch Environmental Consulting in March 2019 (Biosearch 2019). The area evaluated in the report includes: (1) an approximately 0.4-acre "Action Area" encompassing the project disturbance envelopes in four separate locations (Action Areas 1-4) in and adjacent to the town of Davenport that may be directly or indirectly affected by the project, where biological resource impact determinations were made; and (2) an approximately 7-acre "Study Area" for each Action Area that includes adjacent acreage extending outward 100-feet. Habitats were mapped and evaluated for the potential presence of special-status wildlife and botanical resources, including special-status² plant species and sensitive habitats (e.g., riparian corridors, streams, wetlands, and sensitive vegetation communities). Figure 8 (Figure 2 of the Biological Assessment Report) shows the location of these habitats within the Study Areas.

Prior to conducting field studies, a background literature search was conducted to determine which special-status plant species and other sensitive botanical resources have potential to inhabit the region based on documented occurrences and range distribution (Appendix A). The sources for the background literature search included the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) for the Davenport 7.5' United States Geological Survey [USGS] quadrangle map and surrounding quadrangle maps (CDFW 2019), the California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2019), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list of threatened or endangered species (USFWS 2019a), Santa Cruz County GISWeb, National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2019b), USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2019c), National Hydrography Dataset (USGS 2019), topographic maps (USGS 1991), Baldwin et al. (2012), and Neubauer (2013).

² Special-status plant species are defined here to include: (1) all plants that are listed under the Federal or State Endangered Species Acts as rare, threatened or endangered; (2) all federal and state candidates for listing; (3) plants that qualify under the definition of "rare" in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), section 15380; and (4) all plants included in Lists 1 and 2 (and Lists 3 and 4 when they meet the definition of "rare") in California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2019).

Figure 8. Habitats Within Study Areas



The Special Animals List maintained by the CDFW was used to determine the current regulatory status for each special-status wildlife species known from the region (CDFW 2018). A record search of the CNDDDB for the Davenport 7.5' USGS quadrangle map and surrounding quadrangle maps was conducted (CDFW 2019). Locality records from eBird, an online database of bird distribution, were reviewed (eBird 2019; Sullivan, et al. 2009). Local biologists were interviewed and relevant literature reviewed (ESA 2001).

Reconnaissance-level field surveys were performed by wildlife biologist Mark Allaback and botanist Tom Mahony on February 5, 2019. The purpose of the field visit was to document habitats on the Action Areas and in the surrounding Study Areas to determine the presence or absence of suitable habitat for special-status plant and animal species or other sensitive habitats. Potential sensitive habitats, such as wetlands and other waters of the U.S. and State, were identified at the reconnaissance level, but a formal wetland delineation was not conducted.

All four Action Areas are either situated under a road or in disturbed, ruderal habitat adjacent to paved roads and near residential housing. None of the four Action Areas provide habitat for special-status species; however, portions of the surrounding Study Areas, particularly near Action Areas 1 and 4, support habitat for special-status species.

Ten federally-listed plant species and 48 other special-status plant species were evaluated for their potential occurrence. None of the ten federally-listed plant species identified for the region during the background literature search are expected in the Action Areas, and all are unlikely to inhabit the adjacent Study Areas, because the Action Areas are located in developed/ruderal habitat consisting of roads, driveways, and/or ruderal areas. No Critical Habitat for federally listed plant species is present. The project would have no effect on federally listed plant species or Critical Habitat. However, the Action Areas and Study Areas support some suitable habitat components for several other special-status species including tear drop moss (*Dacryophyllum falcifolium*), slender silver moss (*Anomobryum julaceum*), minute pocket moss (*Fissidens pauperculus*) and California bottlebrush grass (*Elymus californicus*). The presence of these species, while considered low, cannot be definitely ruled out without focused surveys.

Fourteen federally listed and 31 other special-status wildlife species known from the region were assessed for potential occurrence. Three federally listed species inhabit San Vicente Creek in Study Area 4: the federally threatened California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) and steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*), and the federally endangered Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*). San Vicente Creek is Federally designated Critical Habitat for steelhead and coho salmon, and the entire project site is located within designated Critical Habitat for CRLF.

California red-legged frogs are not expected at Action/Study Areas 1-3, since they are not expected to pass through the town of Davenport. San Vicente Creek does not provide breeding habitat for the species but it does provide summer habitat. California red-legged frogs may pass through Action Area 4 during dispersal or migration from about September through May between breeding ponds and the creek, but they are not expected there during the dry season.

Suitable habitat was present for 19 other special-status wildlife species at two of the four Study Areas including monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), Santa Cruz black salamander (*Aneides flavipunctatus niger*), California giant salamander (*Dicamptodon ensatus*), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), western red bat (*Laisurus blossevilli*), long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*), long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*) and San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes annectens*).

Monarch Butterfly. Monarch butterflies roost along the coast during the winter months from northern Mendocino to Baja, with the highest numbers in Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties (CDFW 2019). They congregate in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress) with nectar and water sources nearby. The eucalyptus grove adjacent to Action/Study Area 1 is extensive and mapped as a Monarch wintering site (CDFW 2019). Monarchs were also seen during the winter of 2017-2018 near the Davenport recycled water pond located approximately 0.5 miles NNW of Action/Study Area 1 (D. Laabs, pers. obs.). Potential Monarch wintering habitat is present in the mature Eucalyptus grove immediately adjacent to Action/Study Area 1. The grove is extensive and extends several hundred feet north. The forest immediately adjacent to Action/Study Area 1 may be more exposed to wind than other areas deeper into the grove, where more appropriate habitat may be present. In 2014, a petition to list the monarch butterfly as endangered was submitted and the USFWS determined that listing may be warranted (USFWS 2014).

Santa Cruz black salamanders. This species is found in a variety of moist habitats. The San Vicente Creek riparian corridor that passes through Study Area 4 and the south edge of Study Area 3, which is shaded and has an abundance of downed wood, provides suitable habitat for the subspecies. No habitat is present in Action/Study Areas 1 and 2.

California Giant Salamander. The San Vicente Creek riparian corridor that passes through Study Area 4 and the south edge of Study Area 3, which is shaded and has an abundance of downed wood, provides suitable habitat for the California giant salamander. Larvae are typically found and/or are most abundant near headwaters, such that the reach of stream adjacent to Study Area 4 is not likely to provide breeding habitat, although adults may be present.

Western Pond Turtle. San Vicente Creek provides potential aquatic habitat for Western pond turtles. Adjacent open habitats on Coast Dairies State Park provide appropriate nesting habitat.

White-tailed Kite. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat for white-tailed kites is present at or near the project site, although the level of human activity reduces the likelihood that the species would breed nearby.

Allen's Hummingbird. Suitable nesting habitat for Allen's hummingbird is present in the eucalyptus forest adjacent to Action/Study Area 1. Suitable nesting habitat also is present along the San Vicente Creek riparian corridor adjacent to Action/Study Area 4 and the south edge of Study Area 3.

Nuttall's Woodpecker. Marginal nesting habitat for Nuttall's woodpecker is present along the San Vicente Creek riparian corridor adjacent to Action/Study Area 4 and the south edge of Study Area 3.

Oak Titmouse. Marginal nesting habitat for the oak titmouse is present at all four Study Areas, since the species is relatively tolerant to human activity.

Olive-sided Flycatcher. Suitable nesting habitat for olive-sided flycatcher is present in the Eucalyptus forest adjacent to Action/Study Area 1.

Yellow Warbler. Potential nesting habitat for yellow warbler is present along the San Vicente Creek riparian corridor adjacent to Action/Study Area 4 and the south edge of Study Area 3.

Grasshopper Sparrow. Potential nesting habitat for grasshopper sparrow is present in the grassy uplands along the San Vicente Creek riparian corridor within and adjacent to Action/Study Area 4.

Other Nesting Native Bird Species. In addition to the species listed above, suitable nesting habitat occurs for other bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

Special-Status Bats. Potential roosting habitat for pallid bats, red bats, Yuma myotis, long-legged myotis, and fringed myotis bats is present along the San Vicente Creek riparian corridor adjacent to Action/Study Area 4 and the south edge of Study Area 3.

San Francisco Dusky-Footed Woodrat. Potential habitat for the San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat is present along the San Vicente Creek riparian corridor at Study Area 4 and along the south edge of Study Area 3. The species is less likely to inhabit Study Areas 1 and 2 near human residences, but it was not possible to conduct a complete ground survey due to private property considerations.

Impacts

The project would consist of installing surface and subsurface pipes and associated connections and meters within and adjacent to existing streets in a developed town. Impacts associated with construction activities are expected to be very minimal on the surrounding areas.

Project construction may result in impacts to Monarch butterflies at Action Area 1 and nesting birds and roosting bats at Study Area 4. The San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat, which is present within Study Area 4, may also be impacted by construction. Other special status species with potential to occur in the channel and riparian corridor of San Vicente Creek such

as Santa Cruz black salamanders, California giant salamanders, western pond turtles, steelhead, coho salmon, California red-legged frog may be impacted indirectly by project construction.

Best Management Practices would be implemented as described in Table 1 in the Project Description. In addition, as described in more detail below, mitigation measures BIO-1 through BIO-7 would ensure that potential impacts on special-status species are less-than-significant, and that Project activities will have no affect on federal listed species.

California red-legged frogs may pass through Action Area 4 during dispersal or migration from about September through May between breeding ponds and the creek, but they are not expected there during the dry season. Mitigation Measure BIO-7 would ensure that impacts are less-than-significant.

Project construction could result in a discharge of sediment, litter, petroleum products or other toxic material into San Vicente Creek or the Pacific Ocean, which could directly or indirectly negatively affect steelhead, coho salmon, California red-legged frog and other special-status species. An unanticipated discharge of water could cause erosion discharge sediment into adjacent habitat. Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

If the riparian vegetation along San Vicente Creek is disturbed, the project could result in impacts into Santa Cruz black salamanders, California giant salamanders, Western pond turtles, San Francisco dusky-footed woodrats, steelhead, coho salmon, and California red-legged frog. Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-3 would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

The project could result in impacts to special-status birds including white-tailed kite, Allen's hummingbird, Nuttall's woodpecker, olive-sided flycatcher, oak titmouse, yellow warbler and grasshopper sparrow, as well as other species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code, if they are nesting in the vicinity at the time that construction occurs. If work can be conducted outside the nesting season, typically between August 31 and February 1, there would be no effect to breeding birds. If work is proposed during the breeding season, the Mitigation Measure BIO-4 would be required to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

The Project could result in disturbance to daytime roost sites of colonially-roosting special-status bats or maternity roost sites of special-status bats including pallid bat, long-eared myotis, fringed myotis and long-legged myotis. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-5 would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

The Eucalyptus Forest in Study Area 1 provides potential monarch butterfly winter roosting habitat. Work conducted in Action Area 1 during the monarch butterfly over-wintering period (approximately October 1 to March 31) could potentially result in roost abandonment by monarchs. The monarch butterfly is currently being considered for listing as endangered by the USFWS (USFWS 2014). Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-6 would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measures

- BIO-1: Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be implemented at all four Action Areas to ensure that no sediment, litter or toxic material related to construction reaches the San Vicente Creek.
- BIO-2: All linear excavations (trenches greater than 12 inches) shall have earthen escape ramps every 50-feet installed at the end of each work day. Any pits shall be covered completely at the end of each work day. Prior to the start of daily construction activities at Action Area 4, a qualified biologist shall inspect the work area for special-status amphibian species and to ensure that no adjacent riparian habitat has been disturbed. If a California red-legged frog is discovered, construction activities shall immediately cease in the vicinity of the individual and it shall be allowed to move out of harms way on it's own accord. County Environmental Planning staff and USFWS shall be contacted immediately to determine the appropriate next steps. Work in Action Area 4 shall not re-commence until this consultation has occurred.
- BIO-3: A wildlife-friendly exclusion fence shall be installed along the south edge of Action Area 4 between the edge of the riparian drip-line to delineate the work area (high visibility, orange plastic fencing elevated 6 inches above grade, or similar material). A biological monitor shall be present to delineate the specific location of the linear exclusion fence, which shall be placed at the edge the riparian vegetation near the drip-line along San Vicente Creek.
- BIO-4: If the project is conducted during the breeding bird season, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction breeding bird survey throughout areas of suitable habitat up to 250 feet from the project site within 15 days prior to the onset of construction activity. If bird nests are observed, buffer zones shall be established around all active nests to protect nesting adults and their young from construction disturbance. Buffer zone distances, which depend to some degree on the species and shall be established in consultation with CDFW, are typically 35 to 50 feet around native passerines, 100 feet around special-status passerines, and 250-feet or more around raptors. Work within

the buffer zone shall be postponed until all the young are fledged, as determined by a qualified biologist.

BIO-5: If surface disturbance involving heavy equipment is to commence during the breeding season of native bat species (April 1 through August 31), a field survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine whether active roosts of special-status bats are present on the project site or in areas containing suitable roosting habitat within 50 feet of the project site. All trees and structures on and in the vicinity of Action Areas 1-4 shall be assessed for their suitability for use by roosting bats. Any trees or structures that are identified as being high-potential roost sites shall be surveyed more intensively, by eye and/or using acoustical equipment if necessary to determine whether bats are present. If high-potential roost sites are identified in areas that will not be disturbed during construction, they shall be identified and avoided during construction. If a high-potential roost site is identified in an area that cannot be avoided, exclusion measures shall be developed in consultation with CDFW. If no high-potential roosting sites are found, no further mitigation would be required.

BIO-6: If feasible, work within or immediately adjacent to Action Area 1 shall occur outside of the monarch butterfly winter-roost season (October 1 to March 31). If work must be conducted during this period, a qualified biologist shall survey the area to determine whether roosting monarch butterflies are present. If no monarchs are present, no further actions are necessary. If monarchs are present, the qualified biologist shall determine, based on the location and density of roosting monarchs, whether work in or near the roost site should be postponed until after the winter-roost season has ended.

BIO-7: Work activities shall take place during the dry season, between April 1 and November 1, when water levels are typically at their lowest, and California red-legged frogs are least likely to disperse near or across the project impact areas.

2. *Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations (e.g., wetland, native grassland, special forests, intertidal zone, etc.) or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

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X

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Discussion: A riparian corridor, is present along San Vicente Creek, and includes red alder riparian forest and willow scrub in at the southern edge of Study Area 3 and within Study Area 4. Riparian woodland is considered a sensitive natural community by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and is regulated under the California

Fish and Game Code section 1600 regarding lake and streambed alteration agreements. The riparian woodland in the project area falls within the CDFW stream zone, which extends laterally to the outer edge of riparian vegetation. In addition, riparian habitat is granted further protections under the County's Sensitive Habitat Protection and Riparian Corridor and Wetlands Protection ordinances (SCCC 16.30 and 16.32). Development activities are prohibited within lands extending 30 feet from an intermittent stream, and 50 feet from a perennial stream, or within a riparian woodland, unless a Riparian Exception permit is granted.

The principal hydrologic sources for the Study Areas are direct precipitation, surface sheet flow from surrounding uplands and drainage through San Vicente Creek. San Vicente Creek is a perennial stream located east of Action Areas 3 and 4, and drains south and southwest for ~0.75-miles from Action Area 4 before discharging into the Pacific Ocean south of Davenport (USGS 1991; 2019). In addition, two roadside drainage ditches/swales were observed along Old Coast Road and Marine View Avenue adjacent to Action Area 3. These ditches/swales, which appear to be excavated in uplands for roadside drainage, drain into culverts under Fair Avenue and then emerge along Marine View Avenue, draining toward San Vicente Creek before dissipating via transmission loss, sheet flow and/or buried culverts.

No wetlands were mapped on the Study Area in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 2019b), and no wetlands were identified in the Action Areas during field surveys. The riparian corridor along San Vicente Creek immediately east of Study Areas 3 and 4 is mapped as Freshwater Emergent Wetland and Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland in the NWI.

Impacts

The project would not permanently impact any riparian woodland, as construction would be limited to roadways and adjacent ruderal areas. No trees would be removed for the project. The project would not involve in-water work. Based on current project plans, Action Areas 3 and 4 would be located outside the riparian drip-line, and no impact would occur to riparian habitats.

A small portion of project activity will occur within the "riparian corridor" as defined by Santa Cruz County Code Section 16.30.030. Work related activities within this defined boundary include installation of pipes and accessory apparatuses within roadways and adjacent ruderal areas. This project activity is exempt from obtaining a Riparian Exception Permit pursuant to the provisions of SCCC Chapter 16.30 because it is a continuance of a

preexisting nonagricultural use that does not significantly increase the degree of encroachment into or impact on the riparian corridor.

Incorporation of Best Management Practices (Table 1) and Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-3 will ensure that the project will result in no impacts to San Vicente Creek or associated riparian vegetation.

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| 3. <i>Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: There are no mapped or designated federally protected wetlands on or adjacent to the project site. An aquatic resource delineation was not conducted as part of this report. The two roadside drainage ditches/swales observed along Old Coast Road and Marine View Avenue adjacent to Action Area 3 appear to be excavated in uplands for roadside drainage. These features generally lack a bed and bank, support only ephemeral flow, and appeared very marginal in terms of aquatic habitat. Roadside ditches/swales excavated in dry land for road drainage are typically exempt from regulatory jurisdiction, but the precise jurisdictional status is determined on a case-by-case basis. Based on current project plans, and with the incorporation of Best Management Practices (see Table 1 in the Project Description) during project implementation, these ditches/swales would not be impacted by the project. No impacts would occur from project implementation.

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| 4. <i>Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
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Discussion: No temporary impacts to wildlife corridors along San Vicente Creek are expected since the project sites are located in already developed sites, and be performed in the day. No long-terms impacts would occur because the facilities would be at or below the surface.

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| 5. <i>Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources (such as the Sensitive Habitat Ordinance, Riparian and Wetland Protection Ordinance, and the Significant Tree Protection Ordinance)?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|

Discussion: A small portion of the project is located within a County-defined riparian corridor. See discussions and mitigation measures specified under D-1 above. This project is exempt from obtaining a Riparian Exception permit under SCCC Chapter 16.30 because it is a continuance of a preexisting nonagricultural use, that does not significantly increase the degree of encroachment into or impact on the riparian corridor. Incorporation of Best Management Practices (see Table 1 in the Project Description) and Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-3 will ensure that the project will result in no impacts to San Vicente Creek or associated riparian vegetation. The project is therefore consistent with the County of Santa Cruz Riparian Corridor and Wetlands Protection Ordinance, and impacts from project implementation would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

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| 6. 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"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The project is not subject to, and would not conflict with the provisions of, any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, no impact would occur.

E. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

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|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|

Discussion: A Cultural Resources Assessment was conducted by John Schlagheck of Holman & Associates Archaeological Consultants in December of 2016. Schlagheck's investigation included a background records search at the California Historical Resources Information System Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University (NWIC), a pedestrian survey of the parcel, and outreach to Native American Tribes.

According to the Cultural Resources Report (Schlagheck 2016), the project is partially within an archaeological site (CA-SCR-18; P-44-000024) and is also within the town of Davenport which is recorded as a historic site (CA-SCR-60H; P-44-000379). The town of Davenport (CA-SCR-60H; P-44-000379) has not been formally evaluated and such an evaluation is beyond the scope of this project, however, the project as currently proposed will have no adverse impact on any of the relevant historical features as recorded.

The prehistoric site is a shell midden with a variety of artifacts and ecofacts as well as human remains. The site has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by consensus, making the site an “historical resource” pursuant to CCR § 15064.5.

Impacts

A small portion of the project is located within the mapped boundaries of this archaeological site, and complete avoidance is infeasible. The project proposes to construct minor improvements, including meter hookups and replacement of substandard subsurface water pipeline, to an existing water supply system in Davenport. The project will not demolish or alter the physical characteristics that convey the historical significance of this resource. Soil disturbance will be minimized to the maximum extent possible, and implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1, through CUL-4 would reduce impacts to less-than-significant.

Mitigation Measures

CUL-1: In consultation with tribes and the county, a historic properties treatment plan shall be developed for implementation during ground disturbance near site CA-SCR-18. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts. The historic properties treatment plan shall outline the treatment of archaeological resources encountered during ground disturbance and shall include the following conditions at minimum:

- Archaeological resources shall be avoided and preserved in place as much as feasible. Reasonable efforts shall be made to preserve archaeological resources in place or leave in an undisturbed state.
- If disturbance is unavoidable, the preferred method of treatment would be to record any data necessary to adequately document the scientifically consequential information from and about the disturbed historical resource, and then return all artifacts as close to their original location as possible before capping or covering with soil.

CUL-2: A California trained Archaeologist and qualified trained Native American Monitor shall be on site during all ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity of CA-SCR-18. Both monitors shall have the authority to stop construction to implement the historic properties treatment plan if necessary.

CUL-3: All construction personnel working on the project shall receive cultural sensitivity training conducted by a California trained Archaeological monitor and qualified trained Native American Monitor.

CUL-4: Pursuant to section 16.40.040 of the SCCC, if archaeological resources are uncovered during construction, the responsible persons shall immediately cease and desist from all further site excavation and comply with the notification procedures given in SCCC Chapter 16.40.

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| 2. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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Discussion: The Santa Cruz County GIS mapping shows the project located in an archaeologically sensitive area. Chapter 16.40 of the Santa Cruz County Code requires preparation of an archaeological survey for discretionary projects which will result in ground disturbance and which will be located within a mapped archaeological sensitive area. In addition, an archaeological survey is required for any project which will result in ground disturbance within 500 feet of a recorded Native American cultural site.

According to the 2016 Cultural Resources Report (Schlagheck, 2016), evidence of pre-historic cultural resources was discovered in vicinity of the project area (see discussion above). The archaeological site meets the definition of an historic resource. Portions of the project are located within this archaeological site and avoidance is infeasible.

During preparation of the Cultural Resources Report, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 7, 2016 with a request to complete a search of the Sacred Lands File and to provide the current Ohlone/Costanoan contacts list for Santa Cruz County. The list obtained from the Commission included five Native American contacts seeking consultation and all were contacted with a letter and maps via email on October 17, 2016. Additional outreach was conducted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in August of 2019 during Section 106 Consultation. Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-4 incorporate requests from Tribes made during these Consultation efforts.

Impacts

A small portion of the project is located within the mapped boundaries of this archaeological site, and complete avoidance is infeasible. The project proposes to construct minor improvements, including meter hookups and replacement of substandard subsurface water pipeline, to an existing water supply system in Davenport. The project will not demolish or alter the physical characteristics that convey the historical significance of this resource. Soil disturbance will be minimized to the maximum extent possible, and implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-4 above, would reduce impacts to less-than-significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
3. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion: Impacts are expected to be less than significant. However, pursuant to section 16.40.040 of the SCCC, and California Health and Safety Code sections 7050.5-7054, if at any time during site preparation, excavation, or other ground disturbance associated with this project, human remains are discovered, the responsible persons shall immediately cease and desist from all further site excavation and notify the Sheriff-Coroner and the Planning Director. If the coroner determines that the remains are not of recent origin, a full archaeological report shall be prepared, and representatives of local Native American Indian groups shall be contacted. If it is determined that the remains are Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission will be notified as required by law. The Commission will designate a Most Likely Descendant who will be authorized to provide recommendations for management of the Native American human remains. Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 5097, the descendants shall complete their inspection and make recommendations or preferences for treatment within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. Disturbance shall not resume until the significance of the resource is determined and appropriate mitigations to preserve the resource on the site are established.

F. ENERGY

Would the project:

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|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|

Discussion: The project, like all development, would be responsible for an incremental increase in the consumption of energy resources during construction due to construction equipment and materials use. All project construction equipment would be required to comply with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) emissions requirements for construction equipment, which includes measures to reduce fuel-consumption, such as imposing limits on idling and requiring older engines and equipment to be retired, replaced, or repowered. In addition, the project would comply with General Plan policy 8.2.2, which requires all new development to be sited and designed to minimize site disturbance and grading. As a result, impacts associated with the small temporary increase in consumption of fuel during construction are expected to be less than significant.

The project involves no new use of energy post-construction, and may reduce energy used for water pumping if water consumption is reduced. No impacts are expected from project implementation. Therefore, the project will not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources.

Therefore, the project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Impacts are expected to be less than significant.

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|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2. <i>Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: In 2013, Santa Cruz County adopted a Climate Action Strategy (CAS) focused on reducing the emission of greenhouse gases, which is dependent on increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy. The strategy intends to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions by implementing a number of measures such as reducing vehicle miles traveled through County and regional long-range planning efforts, increasing energy efficiency in new and existing buildings and facilities, increasing local renewable energy generation, improving the Green Building Program by exceeding minimum state standards, reducing energy use for water supply through water conservation strategies, and providing infrastructure to support zero and low emission vehicles that reduce gasoline and diesel consumption, such as plug in electric and hybrid plug in vehicles that reduce.

Energy efficiency is also a major priority throughout the County's General Plan. Measure C was adopted by the voters of Santa Cruz County in 1990 and explicitly established energy conservation as one of the County's objectives. The initiative was implemented by Objective 5.17 and includes policies that support energy efficiency, conservation, and encourage the development of renewable energy resources.

The project would also be required to comply with the Santa Cruz County General Plan and any implemented policies and programs established through the CAS. In addition, the project design would be required to comply with CALGreen, the state of California's green building code, to meet all mandatory energy efficiency standards. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct any state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

G. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:

1. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

A. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
B. Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X

Discussion (A through D): The town of Davenport lies on a marine terrace above the Pacific Ocean. Local geology is colluvium atop marine formations of limestone and mudstone. Parts of the town, including the location of Action Areas 1, 3 and 4, and the entire San Vicente Creek canyon area, are generally mapped as within areas subject to liquefaction³. There are no active mapped fault zones in the Davenport area. The nearest active fault zone is about 10 miles east of the Project Area⁴. Because of the existence of several active fault zones in the region, the Davenport area would experience strong seismic shaking in the event of a major earthquake in the region. The project area is on a coastal bluff, and therefore above the mapped tsunami runup line⁵. There are no landslides mapped in or adjacent to any of the proposed Action Areas⁶.

³http://data-sccgis.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/77d380d355934b38a44894154377e28d_65?geometry=-122.268%2C37.001%2C-122.123%2C37.022

⁴ http://data-sccgis.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/e1ea453974954bf09b6445965a2b86a9_64

⁵https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Documents/Tsunami/Maps/Tsunami_Inundation_Davenport_Quad_SantaCruz.pdf

⁶ <http://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/index.html?map=landslides>

All of Santa Cruz County is subject to some hazard from earthquakes, and there are several faults within the County. While the San Andreas fault is larger and considered more active, each fault is capable of generating moderate to severe ground shaking from a major earthquake. Consequently, large earthquakes can be expected in the future. The October 17, 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake (magnitude 7.1) was the second largest earthquake in central California history.

The project site is likely to be subject to strong seismic shaking during the life of the improvements, though the potential for ground surface rupture is low. However, Action Areas 1, 3, and 4 may be subject to liquefaction hazards. Ground shaking would affect all Action Areas. Because the project facilities would be subsurface and surface-level facilities, they may be subject to damage in the event of liquefaction or other types of ground failure, but any such failure would not pose a hazard to the environment. Therefore the impact would be less than significant.

The improvements would be designed in accordance with the California Building Code, which should reduce the hazards of seismic shaking and liquefaction. Therefore, impacts related to seismic shaking and landslides are less than significant.

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| 2. <i>Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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Discussion: Trenching and excavation would be required for the installation of Proposed Project pipes, connections, meters, and valves. Small amounts of earth would be subject to erosion during storage during the trenching and excavation. Erosion hazards after the Proposed Project construction is complete would be minimal. BMPs identified in Table 1 in the Project Description would reduce erosion hazards to a less-than-significant level. In addition, prior to approval of a grading or building permit, the project must have an approved stormwater pollution control plan (SCCC Section 7.79.100), which would specify detailed erosion and sedimentation control measures. The plan would include provisions for disturbed areas to be planted with ground cover and to be maintained to minimize surface erosion. Impacts from soil erosion or loss of topsoil would be considered less than significant.

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| 3. <i>Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|

Discussion: Following a review of mapped information and a field visit to the site, there is no indication that the development site is subject to a significant potential for damage

caused by any of these hazards with the exception of possible liquefaction hazards, which are discussed under Item 1, above. The impact would be less than significant.

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| 4. <i>Be located on expansive soil, as defined in section 1803.5.3 of the California Building Code (2016), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|

Discussion: There is no indication that the development sites are subject to substantial direct or indirect risks caused by expansive soils. However, expansive soils may be encountered in project excavations. The proposed pipeline and connections would be constructed to be isolated from any such soils, or soils would be treated to eliminate this hazard. Therefore this impact would be less than significant.

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| 5. <i>Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks, leach fields, or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
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Discussion: No septic systems are proposed. The project is a water supply improvement, and no sewage would be generated. No impact would occur.

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| 6. <i>Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site of unique geologic feature?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|

Discussion: No unique paleontological resources or sites or unique geologic features are known to occur in the vicinity of the project. A query was conducted of the mapping of identified geologic/paleontological resources maintained by the County of Santa Cruz Planning Department, and there are no records of paleontological or geological resources in the vicinity of the project parcel. The Project facilities would be constructed a few feet below the surface in relatively recent colluvium that has experienced previous disturbance associated with grading for the streets. Therefore the likelihood of encountering significant fossil materials is low, and no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated.

H. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Would the project:

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|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|

Discussion: The project, like all development, would be responsible for an incremental increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by usage of fossil fuels during the site grading and construction. In 2013, Santa Cruz County adopted a Climate Action Strategy (CAS) intended to establish specific emission reduction goals and necessary actions to reduce greenhouse gas levels to pre-1990 levels as required under Assembly Bill (AB) 32 legislation. The strategy intends to reduce GHG emissions and energy consumption by implementing measures such as reducing vehicle miles traveled through the County and regional long-range planning efforts and increasing energy efficiency in new and existing buildings and facilities. Implementing the CAS, the MBCP was formed in 2017 to provide carbon-free electricity. All project construction equipment would be required to comply with the CARB emissions requirements for construction equipment.

Construction of the Project would generate about 8.8 metric tons total of GHG during the three months of work on the Davenport water system. After its construction, the direct and indirect GHG emissions associated with any other sources in the County and State would be unchanged by the project. Project net new operational GHG emissions would be zero. Because project construction emissions would be relatively small and would cease upon completion, GHG from project construction activities would not substantially contribute to the global GHG emissions burden and their impact would be less than significant.

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| 2. <i>Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: See the discussion under H-1 above. The project would repair/maintain Davenport's water distribution system. After completion, the project would not affect the operational GHG emissions of any source locally or elsewhere in the State, nor would it conflict with any local or State plan, policy or regulation to reduce GHG emissions, and so its impact in this regard would be less than significant.

I. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:

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| 1. <i>Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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Discussion: The project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. No routine transport or disposal of hazardous materials is proposed. However, during construction, fuel would be used at the project site. In addition, fueling may occur within the limits of the staging area proposed to be located. BMP-4 in the Project Description,

which is incorporated into the project, includes measures to minimize the risk of release of hazardous materials, and contamination of soil or groundwater by any such releases. This BMP would ensure that the potential impact of release of construction-related hazardous materials would be less than significant.

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| 2. <i>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?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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Discussion: See discussion under I-1 above. Project impacts would be less than significant.

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| 3. <i>Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

Discussion: The nearest public school to the project site is the Pacific Elementary School, adjacent to Action Area 2. Because the Proposed Project would not have any emissions of hazardous materials, it would have no potential to pose a hazard to this school, and no impact would result.

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| 4. <i>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?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

Discussion: The project site is not included on the May 1, 2019 list of hazardous sites in Santa Cruz County compiled pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5. The only Cortese List (Government Code Section 65962.5) facility in Davenport is the former Davenport Burn Dump, to the west of US 17. No impacts are anticipated from project implementation.

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| 5. <i>For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

⁷ https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/profile_report?global_id=44490003

excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

Discussion: The project is not located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. No impact is anticipated.

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 6. <i>Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The project would not conflict with implementation of the County of Santa Cruz Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015-2020 (County of Santa Cruz, 2020). Therefore, no impacts to an adopted emergency response plan or evacuation plan would occur from project implementation.

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 7. <i>Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: See discussion under Wildfire Question T-2. The town of Davenport is in a Moderate Fire Hazard Severity zone⁸. The project would be located underground and would improve the integrity of the fire-fighting water supply system. Therefore no impact would occur.

J. HYDROLOGY, WATER SUPPLY, AND WATER QUALITY

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|

Discussion: The Project area is in the watershed of San Vicente Creek. Action Areas 3 and 4 extend to less than 100 feet from the creek channel. Runoff from all of the Action Areas 1 and 2 is along roadways and curbs; runoff from Action Areas 2 and 4 also is along roadways and into adjacent open areas. The Action Areas are mostly paved, extending in places to unpaved road shoulders and front yards. An erosion control plan is required per section 16.22.060 of the SCCC. Once operational, the project would not have the potential to adversely affect water quality as roadways would be repaved and adjacent open areas filled and compacted.

⁸ http://frap.fire.ca.gov/webdata/maps/santa_cruz/fhszl06_1_map.44.pdf

BMP-5 (see table 1 in the Project Description) would ensure that water quality impacts to San Vicente Creek are less than significant.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The project would reduce local water demand by replacing substandard piping and installing metered on existing unmetered connections. The project is not located in a mapped groundwater recharge area or water supply watershed and will not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. No impacts would occur.

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would: | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
| A. result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. 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 type="checkbox"/> | X |
| C. 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; or; | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
| D. impede or redirect flood flows? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |

Discussion: The project facilities would be either subsurface or at grade, so there would be no potential to affect local drainage patterns or flows. The project does not include the addition of impervious surfaces and would not create or increase runoff. Erosion control

measured would be included in the Project as listed in the BMPs in Table 1 in the Project Description. No impact would occur from project implementation.

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 4. <i>In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|

Discussion:

Flood Hazards:

Action Areas 3 and 4 would be located in the mapped 100-year flood zones of San Vicente Creek. However, project facilities would be subsurface or at grade, so would not have the potential to affect, or be affected by, flooding associated with that creek. A less-than-significant impact would occur.

Tsunami and Seiche Zones:

There are two primary types of tsunami vulnerability in Santa Cruz County. The first is a teletsunami or distant source tsunami from elsewhere in the Pacific Ocean. This type of tsunami is capable of causing significant destruction in Santa Cruz County. However, this type of tsunami would usually allow time for the Tsunami Warning System for the Pacific Ocean to warn threatened coastal areas in time for evacuation (County of Santa Cruz 2010).

A greater risk to the County of Santa Cruz is a tsunami generated as the result of an earthquake along one of the many earthquake faults in the region. Even a moderate earthquake could cause a local source tsunami from submarine landsliding in Monterey Bay. A local source tsunami generated by an earthquake on any of the faults affecting Santa Cruz County would arrive just minutes after the initial shock. The lack of warning time from such a nearby event would result in higher casualties than if it were a distant tsunami (County of Santa Cruz 2010).

Seiches are recurrent waves oscillating back and forth in an enclosed or semi-enclosed body of water. They are typically caused by strong winds, storm fronts, or earthquakes.

As discussed in Section 3.4.7, Geology, the project would be located substantially upslope of the mapped tsunami runup area. It is not near a confined water body so seiches would not occur. Therefore, there would be no impact.

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 5. <i>Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: All County water agencies are experiencing a lack of sustainable water supply due to groundwater overdraft and diminished availability of streamflow. Because of this,

coordinated water resource management has been of primary concern to the County and to the various water agencies. As required by state law, each of the County's water agencies serving more than 3,000 connections must update their Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) every five years, with the most recent updates completed in 2016.

County staff are working with the water agencies on various integrated regional water management programs to provide for sustainable water supply and protection of the environment. Effective water conservation programs have reduced overall water demand in the past 15 years, despite continuing growth. In August 2014, the Board of Supervisors and other agencies adopted the Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan Update 2014, which identifies various strategies and projects to address the current water resource challenges of the region. Other efforts underway or under consideration are stormwater management, groundwater recharge enhancement, increased wastewater reuse, and transfer of water among agencies to provide for more efficient and reliable use.

The County is also working closely with water agencies to implement the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of 2014. By January 2020, Groundwater Sustainability Plans will be developed for two basins in Santa Cruz County that are designated as critically overdrafted, Santa Cruz Mid-County and Corralitos - Pajaro Valley. These plans will require management actions by all users of each basin to reduce pumping, develop supplemental supplies, and take management actions to achieve groundwater sustainability by 2040. A management plan for the Santa Margarita Basin will be completed by 2022, with sustainability to be achieved by 2042.

As discussed in items 1 and 2, above, the project would have minimal impact to water quality and no impact to groundwater. Therefore it would not have the potential to conflict with any applicable water quality or groundwater management plans. No impact would result.

The project will comply with SCCC Chapter 7.71 (Water Systems) section 7.71.130 (Water use measurement and reporting). Installing meters and replacing substandard pipes will assist in implementation of current water quality control plans and sustainable groundwater management plans.

K. LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Physically divide an established community? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The project does not include any element that would physically divide an established community. No impact would occur.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

Discussion: The project would not cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

L. MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. 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"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The site does not contain any known mineral resources that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. Therefore, no impact is anticipated from project implementation.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2. 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"/> | X |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The Proposed Project sites are road rights-of-way and adjacent residential and commercial sites, which are not an Extractive Use Zone (M-3), nor do any of the Project sites have a Land Use Designation with a Quarry Designation Overlay (Q) (County of Santa Cruz 1994). Therefore, no potentially significant loss of availability of a known mineral resource of locally important mineral resource recovery (extraction) site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan would occur as a result of proposed future development. No impact is anticipated.

The Proposed Project would replace and upgrade parts of an existing water supply system. Therefore it would have no potential to affect any mineral resources.

M. NOISE

Would the project result in:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|

Discussion:

County of Santa Cruz General Plan

The County of Santa Cruz has not adopted noise thresholds for construction noise. The following applicable noise related policy is found in the Public Safety and Noise Element of the Santa Cruz County General Plan (Santa Cruz County 1994).

- Policy 6.9.7 Construction Noise. Require mitigation of construction noise as a condition of future project approvals.

The General Plan also contains the following table, which specifies the maximum allowable noise exposure for stationary noise sources (operational or permanent noise sources) (Table Noise-1).

Table Noise-1: Maximum Allowable Noise Exposure for Stationary Noise Sources¹		
	Daytime⁵ (7:00 am to 10:00 pm)	Nighttime^{2, 5} (10:00 pm to 7:00 am)
Hourly Leq average hourly noise level, dB³	50	45
Maximum Level, dB³	70	65
Maximum Level, dB – Impulsive Noise⁴	65	60
Notes: 1 As determined at the property line of the receiving land use. When determining the effectiveness of noise mitigation measures, the standards may be applied to the receptor side of noise barriers or other property line noise mitigation measures. 2 Applies only where the receiving land use operates or is occupied during nighttime hours 3 Sound level measurements shall be made with "slow" meter response. 4 Sound level measurements shall be made with "fast" meter response 5 Allowable levels shall be raised to the ambient noise levels where the ambient levels exceed the allowable levels. Allowable levels shall be reduced to 5 dB if the ambient hourly Leq is at least 10 dB lower than the allowable level. Source: County of Santa Cruz 1994		

County of Santa Cruz Code

There are no County of Santa Cruz ordinances that specifically regulate construction or operational noise levels. However, Section 8.30.010 (Curfew—Offensive noise) of the SCCC contains the following language regarding noise impacts:

- (A) No person shall make, cause, suffer, or permit to be made any offensive noise.
- (B) "Offensive noise" means any noise which is loud, boisterous, irritating, penetrating, or unusual, or that is unreasonably distracting in any other manner such that it is likely to disturb people of ordinary sensitivities in the vicinity of such noise, and includes, but is not limited to, noise made by an individual alone or by a group of people engaged in any business, activity, meeting, gathering, game, dance, or amusement, or by any appliance, contrivance, device, tool, structure, construction, vehicle, ride, machine, implement, or instrument.

(C) The following factors shall be considered when determining whether a violation of the provisions of this section exists:

(1) Loudness (Intensity) of the Sound.

(a) Day and Evening Hours. For purposes of this factor, a noise shall be automatically considered offensive if it occurs between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. and it is:

- (i) Clearly discernible at a distance of 150 feet from the property line of the property from which it is broadcast; or
- (ii) In excess of 75 decibels at the edge of the property line of the property from which the sound is broadcast, as registered on a sound measuring instrument meeting the American National Standard Institute's Standard S1.4-1971 (or more recent revision thereof) for Type 1 or Type 2 sound level meters, or an instrument which provides equivalent data.

A noise not reaching this intensity of volume may still be found to be offensive depending on consideration of the other factors outlined below.

(b) Night Hours. For purposes of this factor, a noise shall be automatically considered offensive if it occurs between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. and it is:

- (i) Clearly discernible at a distance of 100 feet from the property line of the property from which it is broadcast; or
- (ii) In excess of 60 decibels at the edge of the property line of the property from which the sound is broadcast, as registered on a sound measuring instrument meeting the American National Standard Institute's Standard S1.4-1971 (or more recent revision thereof) for Type 1 or Type 2 sound level meters, or an instrument which provides equivalent data.

A noise not reaching this intensity of volume may still be found to be offensive depending on consideration of the other factors outlined below.

- (2) Pitch (frequency) of the sound, e.g., very low bass or high screech;
- (3) Duration of the sound;
- (4) Time of day or night;
- (5) Necessity of the noise, e.g., garbage collecting, street repair, permitted construction activities;
- (6) The level of customary background noise, e.g., residential neighborhood, commercial zoning district, etc.; and

(7) The proximity to any building regularly used for sleeping purposes. [Ord. 5205 § 1, 2015; Ord. 4001 § 1, 1989]

Sensitive Receptors

Some land uses are generally regarded as being more sensitive to noise than others due to the type of population groups or activities involved. Sensitive population groups generally include children and the elderly. Noise sensitive land uses typically include all residential uses (single- and multi-family, mobile homes, dormitories, and similar uses), hospitals, nursing homes, schools, and parks.

The Project sites (i.e., consisting of four “Action Areas” proposed for water meter installation and distribution system improvements) are located in the town of Davenport in southern Santa Cruz County. Noise-sensitive receptors abound in Davenport, which is made up mainly of single-family residential uses that line the town’s local streets around all the Action Areas; the Pacific Elementary School fronts Marine View Avenue adjacent to Project Action Area #2. The Project site and vicinity were surveyed (March 12, 2019) to observe influential local noise sources and to measure typical daytime noise levels that Davenport residents and elementary school students are exposed to, as reported in Table Noise-2.

TABLE Noise-2: Daytime Noise Measurement Data and Survey Observations

Measurement Location	L _{min}	L ₉₀	L _{eq}	L ₁₀	L _{max}	Observations
Action Area #3, near Old Coast Road/Fair Avenue intersection Begin 13:55	46.0	47.8	52.4	54.9	61.5	The major noise source is the very light motor vehicle traffic on local streets; Highway 1 not a major influence on local noise levels - it passes more than 600 ft. to the west and is shielded by intervening buildings and terrain features.
Action Area #1, the southern part closest to Highway 1 Begin 14:18	51.6	54.0	60.0	62.8	71.9	Major noise source is motor vehicle pass-bys on Highway 1. Most such vehicles produce noise peaks in the low to mid-60s dBA.
The unit of measurement for table entries is the decibel (dB) , the standard measure of a sound’s loudness relative to the human threshold of perception. Decibels are said to be A-weighted (dBA) when corrections are made to a sound’s frequency components during a measurement to reflect the known, varying sensitivity of the human ear to different frequencies. The Equivalent Sound Level (L_{eq}) is a constant sound level that carries the same sound energy as the actual time-varying sound over the measurement period. Statistical Sound Levels - L_{min}, L₉₀, L₁₀ and L_{max} - are the minimum sound level, the sound level exceeded 90 percent of the time, the sound level exceeded 10 percent of the time and the maximum sound level, respectively; all as recorded during the sampling times , which for the two cases above was ten minutes .						

Impacts

Potential Temporary Construction Noise Impacts

Potentially disturbing noise associated with development can occur temporarily during project construction and/or permanently after construction if the project would introduce new, substantial noise sources to the site or vicinity.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM) was used to estimate the noise levels at various distances from the locus of construction work produced by a typical working group of Project construction equipment (i.e., a dump truck, a backhoe and a loader) likely to be used for the Project, as shown in Table Noise-3.

Although construction activities would likely occur during daytime hours, noise may be audible to nearby residents. However, periods of noise exposure would be temporary. Noise from construction activity may vary substantially on a day-to-day basis. Table Noise-4 summarizes modeled construction noise levels at each action area.

Since the closest residential receptors (to the west and southwest of the Project site) come as close as 25-50 feet to locations in the Action Areas where Project construction equipment would be working, noise levels at these receptors would likely at times exceed what is now the existing average/peak ambient background levels. Thus, to protect existing adjacent residents from substantial Project construction noise intrusions, Mitigation Measure NOI-1 would assure that Project incremental temporary construction noise impacts remain less than significant.

Table Noise-4: Modeled Project Construction Noise Levels

Distance from Area of Construction Activity (feet)	Average Construction Daytime Noise Level L_{eq} (dBA)	Maximum Construction Daytime Noise Level L_{max} (dBA)
25	84	87
50	78	81
100	72	75

Table Noise- 3: Typical Noise Levels for Common Construction Equipment (at 50 feet)

Equipment	L_{eq} (dBA)
Air Compressor	80
Backhoe	80
Chain Saw	85
Compactor	82
Concrete Mixer	85
Concrete Pump	82
Concrete Saw	90
Crane	83
Dozer	85
Dump Truck	84
Excavator	85
Flat Bed Truck	84
Fork Lift	75
Generator	82
Grader	85
Hoe-ram	90
Jack Hammer	88
Loader	80
Paver	85
Pick-up Truck	55
Pneumatic Tool	85
Roller	85
Tree Chipper	87
Truck	84

Source: Federal Transit Authority, 2006, 2018.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
200	66	69	

Source: Federal Highway Administration, Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM).

After Project construction is complete, no noise level increase would occur from the water distribution system's operational sources.

Potential Permanent Impacts

The project would not result in a permanent increase in the ambient noise level. No post-construction increase in traffic trips is anticipated as a result of the project. No permanent noise impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures

NOI-1. The following Best Management Practices shall be incorporated into the construction documents to be implemented by the Project contractor:

- Limit Project construction activity to between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. on weekdays and prohibit it on weekends and national holidays.
- Provide enclosures and noise mufflers for stationary equipment, shrouding or shielding for impact tools, and barriers around particularly noisy activity areas on the site.
- Use quietest type of construction equipment whenever possible, particularly air compressors.
- Provide sound-control devices on equipment no less effective than those provided by the manufacturer.
- Locate stationary equipment, material stockpiles, and vehicle staging areas as far as practicable from sensitive receptors.
- Prohibit unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines.
- Require applicable construction-related vehicles and equipment to use designated truck routes when entering/leaving the site.
- Designate a noise disturbance coordinator who shall be responsible for responding to complaints about noise during construction. The telephone number of the noise disturbance coordinator shall be conspicuously posted at the construction site. Copies of the project purpose, description and construction schedule shall also be distributed to the surrounding residences.

2. *Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?*

☐
☐

X

☐

Discussion: The use of construction and grading equipment would potentially generate periodic vibration in the project area. This impact would be temporary and periodic and is not expected to cause damage; therefore, impacts are not expected to be significant.

3. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, 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"/>	X
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---

Discussion: The project is not in the vicinity of a private airstrip or within two miles of a public airport. Therefore, the project would not expose people residing or working in the project area. No impact is anticipated.

N. POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:

1. Induce substantial unplanned 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 type="checkbox"/>	X
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---

Discussion: – The Proposed Project is intended to improve water service to existing residents in parts of the town. It would install meters to existing connections and replace a substandard pipe. It would not extend water service to any currently unserved areas. Therefore it would not affect population growth. No impact would occur.

2. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---

Discussion: The project would not displace any existing housing. No impact would occur.

O. PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project:

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

- a. Fire protection?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b. Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
c. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
d. Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
e. Other public facilities; including the maintenance of roads?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X

Discussion (a through e): The Proposed Project would involve minor trenching and construction in and adjacent to public roadways. One lane would remain open at all times during construction. Therefore impacts to these services would be less than significant.

Therefore the project would not have a significant impact on police or fire services. The portions of the roadways affected by trenching or excavations would be repaved consistent with County standards. The Proposed Project would have no potential to adversely affect schools, parks, or other public facilities, and no impact would occur.

P. RECREATION

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. 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"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The project would not affect the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. No impacts would occur.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2. 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"/> | X |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The project does not propose the expansion or require the construction of additional recreational facilities. No impact would occur.

Q. TRANSPORTATION

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|

Discussion: There would be no impact because no additional traffic would be generated during project operations. The project would generate a small incremental increase in traffic on nearby roads and intersections during construction. However, this increase would be both minimal (fewer than 10 trips/day for a few weeks) and temporary; and therefore, would be less than significant. Further, the increase would not cause the Level of Service at any nearby intersection to drop below Level of Service D, consistent with General Plan Policy 3.12.1. The proposed project would not conflict with either the goals and/or policies of the Regional Transportation Plan or with monitoring the delivery of state and federally funded projects outlined in the RTIP.

No bike lanes or pedestrian facilities would be affected. Therefore this impact would be less than significant.

2. *Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)(1) (Vehicle Miles Traveled)?*
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

Discussion: In response to the passage of Senate Bill 743 in 2013 and other climate change strategies, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) amended the CEQA Guidelines to replace LOS with vehicle miles traveled (VMT) as the measurement for traffic impacts. The "Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA," prepared by OPR (2018) provides recommended thresholds and methodologies for assessing impacts of new developments on VMT. Tying significance thresholds to the State's GHG reduction goals, the guidance recommends a threshold reduction of 15% under current average VMT levels for residential projects (per capita) and office projects (per employee), and a tour-based reduction from current trips for retail projects. Based on the latest estimates compiled from the Highway Performance Monitoring System, the average daily VMT in Santa Cruz County is 18.3 miles per capita (Department of Finance [DOF] 2018; Caltrans 2018). The guidelines also recommend a screening threshold for residential and office projects—trip generation under 110 trips per day is generally considered a less-than-significant impact.

The project consists of installing water meters and pipelines serving existing residences and businesses, and would not cause or attract VMT. No impact from project implementation would occur.

3. *Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?*
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|

Discussion: The project consists of installing water meters and replacing an existing pipeline. The Proposed Project would employ flag-people during construction to avoid any

hazardous conditions associated with construction (see BMP-7). Post-construction, the roadways would be returned to their existing conditions and no impact would occur. There would be no changes to roadway geometry. Therefore this impact would be less than significant.

4. Result in inadequate emergency access? ☐ ☐ X ☐

Discussion: A temporary lane closure may be required for short periods of time during project construction. A traffic control plan would be prepared. However, the project would not restrict emergency access for police, fire, or other emergency vehicles. Impacts would be less than significant.

R. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. 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:

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources Code section 5020.1(k), or | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. 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 Resources Code section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discussion: According to the 2016 Cultural Resources Report (Schlagheck, 2016), evidence of pre-historic cultural resources of Native American origin was discovered in vicinity of the project area (see discussion E1-E3 above). This archaeological site is eligible for listing and meets the definition of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074.

Section 21080.3.1(b) of the California Public Resources Code (AB 52) requires a lead agency formally notify a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated within the geographic area of the discretionary project when formally requested. As of this writing, no California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Santa Cruz County region have formally requested a consultation with the County of Santa Cruz (as Lead Agency under CEQA) regarding Tribal Cultural Resources.

However, as discussed in Section E2 above local Native American Tribes were contacted during preparation of the Cultural Resources Study in 2016, and additional outreach was conducted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in August of 2019 during Section 106 Consultation.

Impacts

A small portion of the project is located within the mapped boundaries of this Tribal Cultural Resource, and complete avoidance is infeasible. The project proposes to construct minor improvements, including meter hookups and replacement of substandard subsurface water pipeline, to an existing water supply system in Davenport. The project will not demolish or alter the physical characteristics that convey the historical significance of this resource. Soil disturbance will be minimized to the maximum extent possible, and implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-4 above, would reduce impacts to less-than-significant.

S. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

Discussion:

Water

The Proposed Project would replace and improve existing water delivery facilities; it would not alter existing water supplies or demand. It would only use small amounts of water during construction for dust control and concrete work. No water use would be required during the operational phase of the project. No impact would occur.

Wastewater

The Proposed Project would replace and improve existing water delivery facilities; it would not alter or otherwise affect wastewater facilities or capacity. No impact would occur.

Stormwater

The proposed meters and pipeline replacement in existing roadways would not generate increased runoff; therefore, it would not result in the need for new or expanded drainage facilities. No impact would occur.

Electric Power

PG&E serves the urbanized portions of Santa Cruz County with electricity. The project would install water meters and replace a water pipeline. It would not have the potential to increase power demand or require power infrastructure changes. No impact would occur.

Natural Gas

PG&E serves the urbanized portions of Santa Cruz County with natural gas. The project would install water meters and replace a water pipeline. It would not have the potential to increase gas demand or require gas infrastructure changes. No impact would occur.

Telecommunications

Telecommunications, including telephone, wireless telephone, internet, and cable, are provided by a variety of organizations. AT&T is the major telephone provider, and its subsidiary, DirectTV provides television and internet services. Cable television services in Santa Cruz County are provided by Charter Communications in Watsonville and Comcast in other areas of the county. Wireless services are also provided by AT&T, as well as other service providers, such as Verizon.

No improvements related to telecommunications are required, and there will be no impact.

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2. <i>Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The project would only use small amounts of water during construction for dust control and concrete work. No water use would be required during the operational phase of the project, and the project would likely reduce local water demand. No impacts are expected to occur from project implementation.

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 3. <i>Result in 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?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The Proposed Project would replace and improve existing water delivery facilities; it would not alter or otherwise affect wastewater facilities or capacity. No impact would occur.

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 4. <i>Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: Project construction would generate small amounts of solid wastes. Excavated material would be returned to the trenches and excavations to the extent feasible. The Proposed Project would not generate solid waste after construction is completed. The waste generated would not exceed local or state standards, or require additional landfills or recycling centers; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 5. <i>Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The project would comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste disposal. No impact would occur.

T. WILDFIRE

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

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The town of Davenport is mapped as being in a Moderate Fire Hazard Severity zone⁹. The project would be located underground in and adjacent to existing roadways in the developed town of Davenport, and would improve the integrity of the fire-fighting water supply system. Emergency response and evacuation routes would be required to remain open under BMP-7. Therefore no impact would occur.

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|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2. <i>Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

⁹ http://frap.fire.ca.gov/webdata/maps/santa_cruz/fhszl06_1_map.44.pdf

Discussion: Please see response to Item 1, above. No impact would occur.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3. <i>Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

Discussion: The town of Davenport is mapped as being in a Moderate Fire Hazard Severity zone¹⁰. The project would be located underground in and adjacent to existing roadways in the developed town of Davenport, and would improve the integrity of the fire-fighting water supply system, including installing a new fire hydrant and increasing fire-fighting flows in the area of the pipeline replacement. No additional fire-related infrastructure would be required.

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|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 4. <i>Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: The project would improve fire-fighting water supply in Davenport. No new structures would be developed. No impact would result.

U. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal community or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|

¹⁰ http://frap.fire.ca.gov/webdata/maps/santa_cruz/fhszl06_1_map.44.pdf

Discussion: The potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory were considered in the response to each question in Section III (A through T) of this Initial Study. Resources that have been evaluated as significant would be potentially impacted by the project, particularly biological resources and cultural resources. However, mitigation has been included that clearly reduces these effects to a level below significance. This mitigation includes measures to protect sensitive species and habitats, as well as measures to protect any cultural resources that may be in the affected areas. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that, after mitigation, significant effects associated with this project would result. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance.

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|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 2. 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 type="checkbox"/> | X |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|

Discussion: In addition to project specific impacts, this evaluation considered the project's potential for incremental effects that are cumulatively considerable. As a result of this evaluation, there were determined to be no potentially significant cumulative effects associated with this project. In addition, no projects with impacts potentially overlapping those of the Proposed Project have been identified by the County. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance.

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|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|

Discussion: In the evaluation of environmental impacts in this Initial Study, the potential for adverse direct or indirect impacts to human beings were considered in the response to specific questions in Section III (A through T). As a result of this evaluation, there were determined to be potentially significant effects to human beings related to construction noise. However, mitigation has been included that clearly reduces these effects to a level below significance. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that, after

mitigation, there are adverse effects to human beings associated with this project. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance.

IV. REPORT PREPARERS

Santa Cruz County Planning Department

Matt Johnston, Environmental Review Manager
Juliette Robinson, Senior Resource Planner/Biologist

Santa Cruz County Public Works Department

Rodney Trujillo, Project Engineer

California State Water Resources Control Board

Nadine Cross, Program Manager
Gabriel Edwards, Environmental Specialist

California Water Experts

Amy Fowler, Project Manager

Northgate Environmental Management, Inc.

Nancy Hendrickson, Project Coordinator
Ana Demorest, Project Manager
Richard Grassetti, CEQA Planner
Mark Allaback, Biologist
Geoffrey Hornek, Air Quality and Noise Analyst

California State University Sacramento Archaeological Research Center (ARC)

Nathan Stevens, PhD, Cultural Resources

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Attachment 1

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program



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