

INITIAL STUDY AND MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

City of Woodland Recycled Water Project

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The project would have no effect on any public facilities, with the exception of a crossing at I-5, which will require coordination with Caltrans, and crossing at the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) tracks. However, the project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts to these facilities, nor require the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities. There would be no impact . .	60
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

The City of Woodland (City) currently owns and operates the Woodland Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF). The WPCF provides tertiary treatment. Current average dry weather flows are in the range of 5 to 6 million gallons per day (mgd). Wastewater from the WPCF is conveyed through a pipeline and ditches for discharge to Tule Canal approximately 4 miles east of the treatment plant.

The City proposes to provide tertiary-treated water (“recycled water”) for industrial and landscape irrigation re-use to properties northwest of the WPCF. The project includes construction of a dedicated recycled water pipeline and improvements to an existing pump station to serve these properties.

1.2 California Environmental Quality Act Compliance

This initial study has been prepared per the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000, et seq.), and the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000 et seq.).

1.3 Project Planning Setting

The project is located in the City of Woodland, Yolo County, California (see Figure 1). The WPCF is located in southeast Woodland, south of I-5 and east of SR-113. The recycled water pipeline alignment would be west from the WPCF along the Gibson Road right-of-way (ROW), northwest through the Gibson Ranch development along Farnham Avenue, and north along the city limits line to Kentucky Avenue (see Figure 2). The land uses around Farnham Avenue are primarily residential, while the pipeline alignment north of I-5 is in an industrial area.

The WPCF wastewater is discharged through a pipeline and a series of ditches, north from the WPCF (roughly along the County Road 103 alignment) turning east on the north side of East Main Street, and discharging into Tule Canal (see Figure 2). The discharge route and outfall are the only project facilities outside of the city limits. There would be no alteration to the discharge and outfall facilities, although the flow amounts would be affected.

1.4 Public Review Process

This initial study has been prepared in support of a proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND). The MND is subject to a 30-day public review period. Approval of the MND will be

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considered at a public hearing of the Woodland City Council. The public is encouraged to provide written comments during the 30-day review, and/or attend the City Council hearing.

2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

2.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

This initial study considers the environmental issues identified in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

2.2 Environmental Determination

The lead agency finds that the initial study identifies potentially significant effects, but that revisions to the project would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur (see Table 1). There is no substantial evidence that the project as revised would have a significant effect on the environment.

Table 1
Mitigation Measures

Number	Mitigation Measure
BIO-1	<p>Protection of Sensitive Communities. The following measures would be implemented prior to the onset of any construction activities adjacent to sensitive natural communities (e.g., freshwater marsh, great valley mixed riparian forest, southern willow scrub) to avoid potential adverse effects to these communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drainages that have the potential to be classified as jurisdictional waters are located near the biomass facility at the northern terminus of the proposed pipeline. To avoid impacts to these drainages and any other potentially jurisdictional drainages, a buffer of 30 feet from the top of bank of all drainages shall be established. This buffer will not apply when the proposed pipeline is located within an existing roadway. No construction activities, including staging of materials or equipment, will be allowed in this buffer area.• The limits of work shall be clearly delineated on all construction plans and silt fencing and/or construction fencing shall be installed around the work area, where extending beyond hardscaped areas.• A qualified biologist shall monitor the fence installation and the fencing, at a minimum once per week, to ensure that the fence remains intact and functional, and that no encroachment has occurred into adjacent sensitive communities.• A qualified biologist shall brief construction workers on the location of sensitive communities that shall be preserved and the importance of avoidance.• Encroachment into adjacent communities shall be prohibited by construction workers, and storage of materials or equipment shall be prohibited in these areas.• In accordance with the SWPPP to be prepared for the Project, appropriate erosion and sediment control, and non-sediment pollution control (i.e., sources of pollution generated by construction equipment and material) BMPs shall be implemented to protect sensitive habitat adjacent to the Project. Erosion and sediment control material included in the SWPPP shall be certified as weed free.

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BIO-2	Avoid Vernal Pool Invertebrates. To avoid potential impacts to vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp, a protocol-level survey to determine the presence/absence of vernal pool branchiopods shall be conducted. Focused surveys, according to the USFWS protocol, consist of either one wet season survey and one dry season survey, performed consecutively; or two wet season surveys performed within a 5-year period.
BIO-3	Woolly Rose-Mallow Pre-Construction Surveys/Avoidance. The presence/absence of woolly rose mallow should be verified with a focused survey within the limits of construction. Avoidance of the species with a 25-foot or smaller buffer (depending on the nature of nearby construction activity) with protective fencing will be sufficient to avoid significant direct and indirect impacts to these species.
BIO-4	Avoid Disturbing Nesting Birds. If impacts to suitable nesting habitat on site are proposed, avoidance of significant impacts to nesting birds could be achieved by removing suitable nesting habitat outside of the breeding season (February 15 to August 31 for most birds, January 15 to August 31 for raptors) to ensure that no active nests are disturbed. If disturbances to suitable nesting habitat are proposed during the breeding season, a preconstruction survey for nesting birds should be conducted by a qualified biologist not more than 72 hours prior to the disturbance. If any active nests are detected, the specific area should be flagged and mapped on the construction plans, an appropriate avoidance buffer may be necessary, and the nest would be avoided until the nesting cycle is complete or it is determined by the project biologist that the nest has failed.
BIO-5	Burrowing Owl Avoidance. avoid and minimize direct and indirect impacts to burrowing owls by implementing the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFG 2012) prior to construction and maintenance activities, including providing a buffer around occupied nest burrows and establishing seasonal timing maintenance activities adjacent to occupied preserves or establishing adequate buffers from occupied nesting burrows.
BIO-6	BIO-6: Western Pond Turtle Pre-Construction Surveys/Avoidance <u>Relocation</u> . Conduct pre-construction surveys and relocation of avoid western pond turtles as follows: The project biologist shall conduct surveys in western pond turtle habitat during the appropriate time of year prior to project construction or maintenance activities. When operating adjacent to or within western pond turtle habitat, conduct construction activities between April and October. For the purposes of this action, western pond turtle habitat is defined as lands within 400 feet of streams/creeks, freshwater marsh, and open water, or other potential western pond turtle habitat identified by a qualified project biologist. Construction or maintenance of existing structures may occur throughout the year as long as western pond turtle habitat is identified, avoided, and movement of equipment is confined to existing roads. Protect all known occurrences of western pond turtle and all newly observed individuals from direct harm resulting from covered activities. Dormant or wintering turtles are less likely to respond to disturbances. They are therefore more likely to remain hidden and unnoticed where they could be inadvertently harmed. Performing construction activities while individuals are active will help ensure that they can respond to disturbances and move to safety. <u>If western pond turtles are present, the lead agency will implement avoidance measures, including identification of habitat areas with construction fencing. If relocation is required, the project biologist shall consult with CDFW relocate all of western pond turtles to be affected by covered activities into modeled and unoccupied habitat in an on site location or off site location controlled by the applicant.</u>
BIO-7	Giant Gartersnake Pre-Construction Surveys/Avoidance <u>Relocation</u> . Conduct pre-construction surveys and relocation of giant gartersnakes as follows: The project biologist shall conduct surveys during the appropriate time of year prior to project construction or maintenance activities adjacent to or within giant gartersnake habitat while individuals are active (May 1 through October 1). For purposes of this action, giant gartersnake habitat is defined as lands within 250 meters feet of stream/creek, open water, freshwater marsh, and seasonal wetland. Construction or maintenance of existing structures may occur throughout the year as long as

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	<p>giant gartersnake habitat is identified, avoided, and movement of equipment is confined to existing roads. Coordinate with <u>USFWS and CDFW</u> to determine if avoidance and minimization are needed for other construction activities that may disturb giant gartersnake habitat that must be conducted from October 2 through April 30. Protect all known occurrences of giant gartersnake and all newly observed individuals from direct harm resulting from covered activities. The project biologist shall relocate all newly discovered giant gartersnakes to be affected by project activities into modeled and unoccupied habitat in an on-site location or off-site location controlled by the applicant. <u>If relocation is required, the project biologist shall consult with USFWS and CDFW</u> relocate all newly discovered giant gartersnakes to be affected by project activities into modeled and unoccupied habitat in an on-site location or off-site location controlled by the applicant.</p>
CUL-1	<p>Should archaeological material be identified in the area during earth moving activities, work should be temporary halted, and the City consulted. A qualified archaeologist will be assigned to review the unanticipated find, and evaluation efforts of this resource for CRHR listing will be initiated in consultation with the City. Should human remains be discovered, work will halt in that area and procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) will be followed, beginning with notification to the City and County Coroner. If Native American remains are present, the County Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission to designate a Most Likely Descendent, who will arrange for the dignified disposition and treatment of the remains.</p>
TRA-1	<p>The contractor shall prepare a traffic control plan for the closure of any public street. The plan shall be submitted for approval to the Department of Public Works. The Police and Fire Department shall be informed of any closures. <u>If traffic control measures would affect Interstate 5, such measures shall be submitted to Caltrans as part of the encroachment permit application.</u></p>

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3 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

1. Project title:

Woodland Recycled Water Project

2. Lead agency name and address:

City of Woodland
300 First Street
Woodland, CA 95695

3. Contact person and phone number:

Tim Busch
Public Works Department
(530) 661-5963

4. Project location:

The City Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) is located at 42929 County Road 24, Woodland California, 95776. (Figures 1 and 2). Recycled water would be delivered to industrial and open space uses within the City of Woodland, north of Gibson Road and east of Interstate 5 (I-5).

5. Project sponsor's name and address:

City of Woodland
Public Works Department
300 First Street
Woodland, California 95695

6. General plan designation:

The WPCF is designated Public Service. Potential recycled water use sites are designated as Industrial and Open Space (parks). The recycled water pipeline alignment passes through areas designated as Public Service, Residential, Open Space, Commercial, and Industrial.

7. Zoning:

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The WPCF is zoned Open-Space. Potential recycled water use sites are zoned Industrial and Open Space (parks). The recycled water pipeline passes through areas zoned Spring Lake Specific Plan, Residential Low Density/Planned Development (R-1/PD), Open Space, Commercial/Planned Development (C-2/PD), and Industrial.

8. Description of project:

The City of Woodland (City) Water Pollution Control Facilities (WPCF) provides disinfected tertiary effluent treatment, which is suitable for unrestricted non-potable reuse from a regulatory standpoint and is the highest level of treatment defined in the CCR Title 22 regulations. The WPCF is presently upgrading its secondary treatment process to Modified Lutzak-Ettinger (MLE) fine bubble diffuser aeration with an anoxic zone for denitrification and improved process control. The planned changes to the treatment process will allow the WPCF to meet Title 22 requirements for use of recycled water.

The WPCF operates under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit adopted on October 9, 2014. The permit specifies that the WPCF can discharge up to an average daily flow of 10.4 million gallons per day (mgd). Historically, effluent flows from the WPCF are in the range of 5 to 6 mgd. Currently, average effluent flows are around 4 mgd because of the impact of the drought. It is expected that average flows will again increase to 5 to 6 mgd in normal wet weather conditions. Treated wastewater from the WPCF is currently conveyed through a pipeline and a series of ditches for year round discharge to Tule Canal approximately 4 miles east of the treatment plant. Tule Canal flows upstream of the WPCF discharge point were estimated at 8 to 66 mgd (average 39 mgd), based on measurements taken in April – October 2013. On average, effluent flow represents about 8.5% of total flow in Tule canal. Initially, the City of Woodland Industrial Park Recycled Water Project (Recycled Water Project) will only divert up to 0.5 mgd of effluent flow.

Initially, the sole user of recycled water will be Woodland Biomass Power Inc. (Woodland Biomass), a green waste-to-energy power plant (see Figure 2). Woodland Biomass intends to use the recycled water primarily for its cooling towers. The currently planned pipeline route was selected because it could serve Woodland Biomass as well as two City parks and a number of other industrial and commercial users in the future. The City Parks Department has expressed interest in using recycled water for landscaping and while a letter of intent has not yet been submitted, it is anticipated to be forthcoming in the next few months. No change of land use is proposed as part of the Recycled Water Project.

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The proposed Recycled Water Project includes a pump station, a chlorine injection system, and a pipeline heading generally northwest from the WPCF. The existing effluent pump station is sized to accommodate two additional 6-inch vertical turbine booster pumps. These pumps will be installed along with a new forcemain to route flow from the new pumps to the new recycled water pipeline. A chlorine injection system will be provided for biofilm control. The preliminary layout of the existing pump station and the chlorine injection system are shown in Figure 3, below

Delivery of the recycled water to the users would require the installation of a separate recycled water pipeline and booster pumps. The recycled water pipeline alignment would head west from the WPCF along the Gibson Road ROW, northwest through the Gibson Ranch development along Farnham Avenue, and north along the City limits line to Kentucky Avenue (see Figure 2). The 12-inch pipeline would be installed primarily within existing street and public utility ROWs, or in easements located between properties with two exceptions. These include the crossings at I-5, which will require coordination with Caltrans, and the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) tracks. The project does not include any new lighting.

The length of pipeline installation is approximately 17,400 feet. Installation will require, trenching, recompaction, and repaving of some existing streets. The rate of installation is estimated at 100 feet per day, approximately 174 days. The anticipated start of construction is July 2015, with substantial completion in March 2016. The minor improvements to the WPCF would be constructed during this timeframe (July 2015 – March 2016). Installation of pipeline across major roadways, including I-5, would likely be done by horizontal drilling (which could be done simultaneously with open trench installation elsewhere along the alignment).

9. Surrounding land uses and setting:

The WPCF is surrounded by agricultural and open space uses in unincorporated Yolo County. Agricultural activity is more intense on the east and south side of the site. To the north are agricultural/vacant lands between the WPCF and I-5. To the west are various open space, and vacant/agricultural lands, as well as two automobile salvage yards. Urban development is located approximately one half-mile to the west.

The recycled water pipeline alignment would primarily be within or adjacent to existing public streets, or in easements located between properties, with two exceptions noted above. Land uses along the alignment include low-density residential, open space, general commercial, and industrial.

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10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

The State Water Resources Control Board (“Board”) will rely upon this initial study, as a responsible agency, for approvals by the Division of Financial Assistance and the Division of Water Rights. The proposed recycled water pipeline would be funded by the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), administered by the Board. In addition, because the CWSRF includes funds from the United State Environmental Protection Agency, the project must also comply with the applicable CWSRF Program federal environmental statutes and authorities (also referred to as the “federal cross-cutters”).

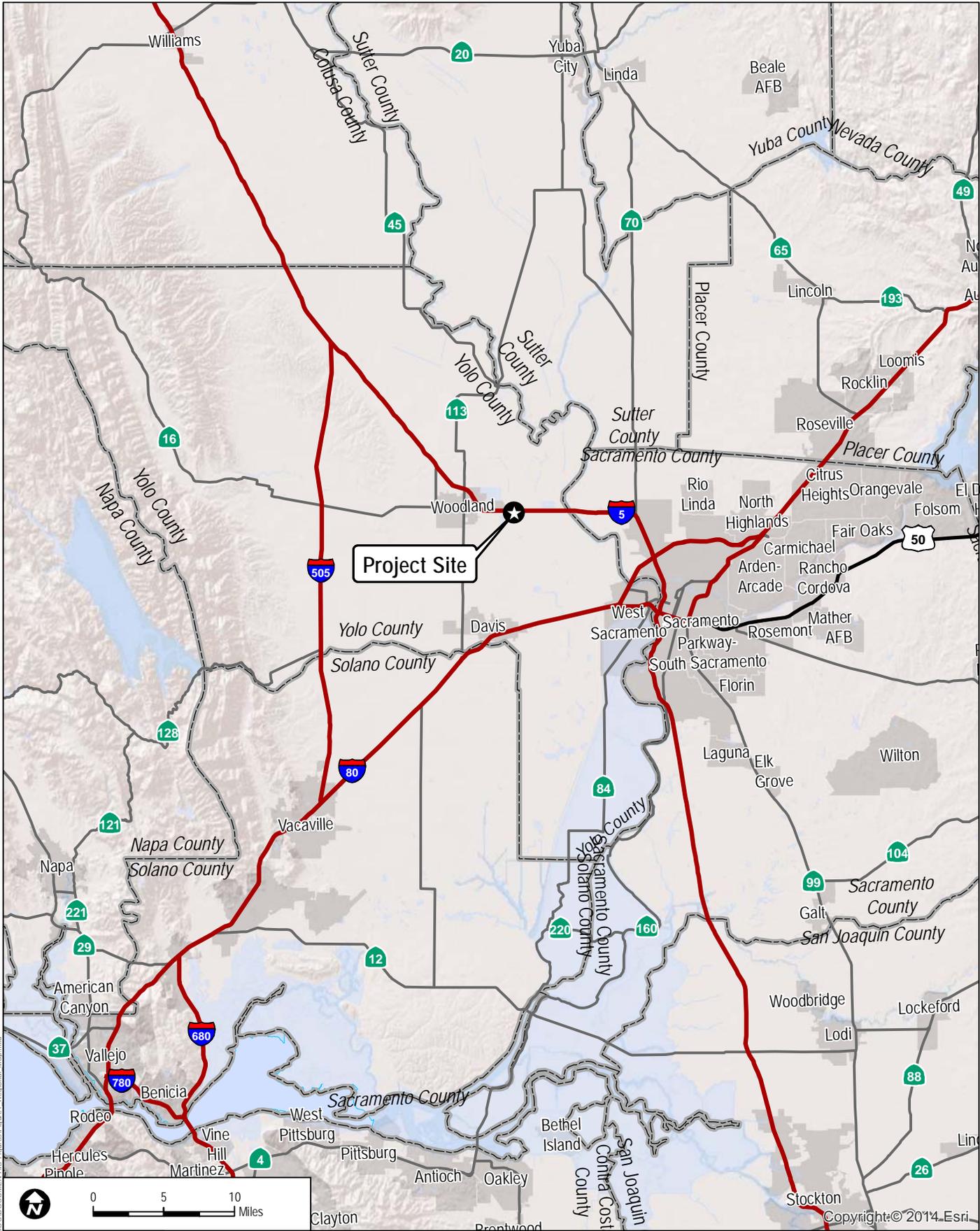
The project would decrease the amount of water discharged to Cache Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River, and will therefore require a wastewater change petition to be approved by the Board’s Division of Water Rights. A copy of the wastewater change petition must also be sent to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).

Project construction would require an encroachment permit from the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for pipeline construction beneath I-5.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

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

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |



Project Site

DUDEK

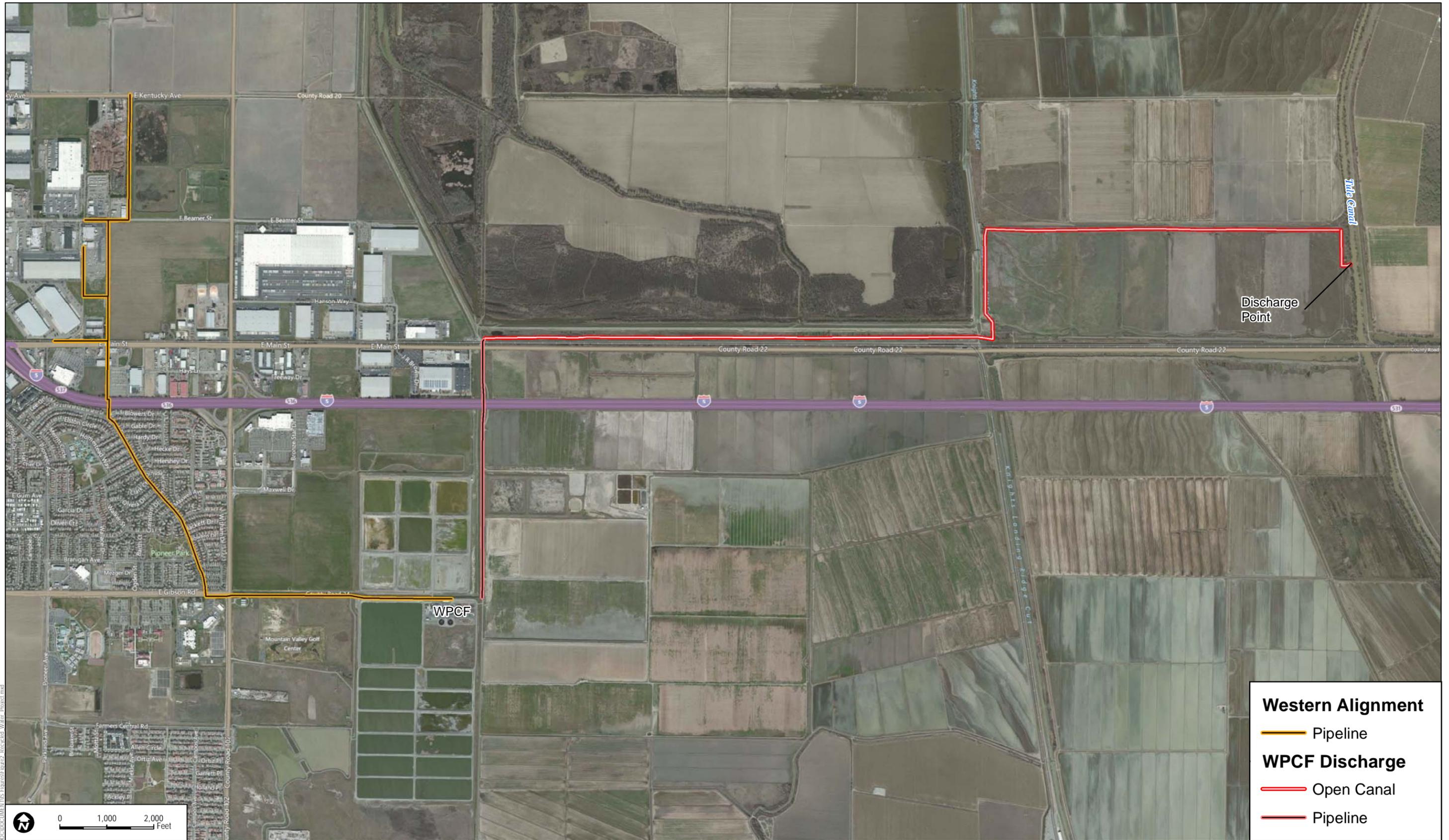
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CITY OF WOODLAND RECYCLED WATER PROJECT

**FIGURE 1
Regional Map**

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Western Alignment
 — Pipeline
WPCF Discharge
 — Open Canal
 — Pipeline

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FIGURE 3
Preliminary Layout of Pump Station and Chlorine Disinfection System

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DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature

Date

Signature

Date

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EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

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

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

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS – Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
II. 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:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
III. AIR QUALITY – Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
XI. MINERAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
XII. NOISE – Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING – Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
XV. RECREATION				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC – Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.1 Aesthetics

a) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?*

The proposed project is not located within an identified scenic vista (City of Woodland 1996) and does not include any above-ground components that could potentially affect a scenic vista. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

b) *Would the project substantially damage scenic resources including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?*

The project site is not located near a state designated scenic highway. There is an eligible stretch of State Route 16 within Yolo County (Caltrans 2013). However, this section is located west of the City of Woodland and does not have a view of the project area. In addition, the project does not include construction of any above-ground elements that would be visible, except for some minor modifications within the existing WPCF. Thus, there would be **no impact**.

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- c) *Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?*

The proposed recycled water pipeline project does not include any above-ground structures. A chlorine injection system would be installed at the northwest corner of the existing WPCF. However, this minor structure would be in keeping with the visual character of the site. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

- d) *Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?*

No additional lighting is proposed as part of the project. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

- a) *Would the project 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?*

The proposed project is not located in any area where it would permanently convert any Prime, Unique or Farmland of Statewide Importance to non-agricultural use. Thus, there would be **no impact**.

- b) *Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?*

There are no Williamson Act contracted parcels within the project area (City of Woodland 2002). Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

- c) *Would the project 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))?*

The City does not contain forest land or timberland (City of Woodland 1996). Therefore, there would be **no impact** to these resources.

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- d) *Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

The City does not contain forest land or timberland (City of Woodland 1996). Therefore, there would be **no impact** to these resources.

- e) *Would the project 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?*

The project would provide recycled water to an existing industrial operation, and in the future, provide water and/or landscape irrigation to other industrial and commercial operations as well as to City parks. The project would not contribute to any changes in the environment that could convert farmland or forest land to other uses. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

3.3 Air Quality

- a) *Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?*

The proposed project is located in eastern Yolo County within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The emissions that would result from construction and operation of the proposed project are subject to the rules and regulations of the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District (YSAQMD). The YSAQMD is responsible for developing and implementing the clean air plans for attainment and maintenance of the national and California ambient air quality standards in the SVAB. These attainment plans, which are also referred to as State Implementation Plans (SIPs) with respect to attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), are submitted to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) for approval. Once approved by CARB, the plans are then submitted to the EPA for approval (YSAQMD 2010).

The greater Sacramento metropolitan area, including Yolo County, is designated as nonattainment areas for the 8-hour ozone (O₃) under the NAAQS. The nonattainment area, which is referred to as the Sacramento Federal Nonattainment Area (SFNA), consists of all of Yolo and Sacramento counties, the southern portion of Sutter County, and the portions of Placer and El Dorado counties outside of the Lake Tahoe Air Basin. To meet federal planning requirements, the YSAQMD, in conjunction with other air districts in the SFNA, has contributed to the 2009 Sacramento Regional 8-hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan (Revision) that is pending approval from the EPA and the CARB. This plan documents that the region is meeting

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requirements of the Clean Air Act for the 1997 8-hour ozone standard including meeting minimum emission reduction progress and reaching air quality standard not later than 2018. Additionally, in 2006 the YSAQMD submitted the Reasonably Available Control Technology State Implementation Plan that demonstrates that the YSAQMD's current rules meet the Reasonable Available Control Technology requirements for all sources subject to Control Technique Guidelines and all major non-Control Technique Guidelines sources in accordance with the EPA's Final Rule to Implement the 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS. The YSAQMD is also in the progress of completing the attainment plan for the 2006 24-hour NAAQS for particulate matter (PM) equal to or less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM_{2.5}).

State law also requires annual and triennial progress reports regarding progress and control measures for bringing the subject area into attainment with the federal NAAQS and state California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). In 2010, CARB approved the YSAQMD's updated Triennial Assessment and Plan Update that discloses the progress that the YSAQMD has made towards improving the air quality in its jurisdiction since its 2003 Triennial Plan. The YSAQMD does not regulate motor vehicle emissions within the SVAB; however, the air quality attainment plans account for on-road mobile emissions and other emissions associated with mobile sources in its emission inventory. The emission inventory is an assessment of ozone precursor emission sources and an estimate of these precursor emissions including volatile organic compounds (VOCs, also referred to as reactive organic gases or ROGs) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x). Mobile sources are responsible for the majority of ozone precursors emitted in the SFNA, and the associated emissions are directly related to the regional population and total vehicle miles traveled (YSAQMD 2010). The plans outline strategies to reduce mobile emissions through mobile source control measures (e.g., incentive programs), transportation and land use programs and projects, and transportation control measures including collaborative programs between the Yolo County Transportation District, Solano Transportation Authority, and Sacramento Area Council of Governments.

A project could conflict with these plans if it would result in a level of development and mobile source emissions greater than that anticipated in the plans that may contribute to a potentially significant cumulative impact on air quality. The proposed project would not change the land use designation or use of the project site, which is currently designated as Public Service, Industrial and Open Space (parks) (City of Woodland 2002, Land Use Element). The project would be consistent with existing uses related to wastewater treatment on the site and would not conflict with or propose to change existing land uses or conflict with applicable policies in the City of Woodland's General Plan. The proposed project would neither increase population nor would it require additional employment.

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Therefore, the proposed project would not increase development density and would be considered consistent with the emissions estimates in the air quality attainment plans described above. As a result, the proposed project would not conflict with an applicable air quality plan or potentially obstruct its implementation and the impact would be **less than significant**.

b) *Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?*

The proposed project is located within the SVAB. The EPA has designated the Yolo County area of the SVAB as a nonattainment area for the 1997 8-hour NAAQS for ozone, for the 2008 8-hour NAAQS for ozone, and for the 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS in the eastern portion of Yolo County. The SFNA, including Yolo County, is also designated as a nonattainment area for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. CARB has designated the Yolo County portion of the SVAB as a nonattainment area for the 1-hour and 8-hour CAAQS for ozone, and the 24-hour CAAQS for particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM₁₀). CARB has also designated the SVAB as a nonattainment area for the 1-hour and 8-hour ozone CAAQS and 24-hour and annual PM₁₀ CAAQS. The Yolo County portion of the SVAB is designated as unclassified or attainment for all other criteria air pollutants. The status of the Yolo County portion of the SVAB with respect to the CAAQS and NAAQS is summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2
Sacramento Valley (Yolo County) Attainment Status**

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Designation/Classification
<i>National^a</i>		
O ₃	8-hour (1997) 8-hour (2008)	Nonattainment (Severe 15) Nonattainment (Severe 15)
NO ₂	Annual arithmetic mean	Unclassifiable/Attainment
CO	1-hour, 8-hour	Unclassifiable/Attainment
SO ₂	1-hour	Unclassifiable
PM ₁₀	24-hour	Unclassifiable
PM _{2.5}	24-hour, annual arithmetic mean (2006)	Eastern Yolo County—Nonattainment; Western Yolo County— Unclassifiable/Attainment
Lead	Calendar quarter	Unclassifiable/Attainment
<i>State^b</i>		
O ₃	1-hour, 8-hour	Nonattainment ¹
NO ₂	1-hour, annual arithmetic mean	Attainment
CO	1-hour, 8-hour	Attainment
SO ₂	1-hour, 24-hour	Attainment
PM ₁₀	24-hour, annual arithmetic mean	Nonattainment
PM _{2.5}	Annual arithmetic mean	Unclassified

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Table 2
Sacramento Valley (Yolo County) Attainment Status

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Designation/Classification
Lead ²	30-day average	Attainment
Sulfates (SO ₄)	24-hour	Attainment
Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S)	1-hour	Unclassified
Vinyl chloride ²	24-hour	Unclassified
Visibility-reducing particles	8-hour (10:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.)	Unclassified

Sources: ^a EPA 2012; ^b CARB 2012.

Notes:

- ¹ CARB has not issued area classification based on the new state 8-hour standard. The previous classification for the 1-hour O₃ standard was serious.
- ² CARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as toxic air contaminants (TACs) but has not established a threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects.

The YSAQMD has established project-level quantitative thresholds for determining the significance of both construction and operational impacts. For CEQA purposes, project-related air quality impacts estimated in this environmental analysis would be considered significant if any of the applicable significance thresholds presented in Table 3, Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District Air Quality Significance Thresholds, are exceeded during construction or operation of the project.

Table 3
Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District
Air Quality Significance Thresholds

Pollutant	Threshold
ROG	10 tons/year
NO _x	10 tons/year
CO	Violation of a state ambient air quality standard ¹
SO _x	N/A
PM ₁₀	80 pounds/day
PM _{2.5}	N/A

Source: YSAQMD 2007.

Note:

- ¹ This threshold is applied to projects that generate large numbers of motor vehicle trips that would contribute to congestion at local intersections. It is not relevant for the proposed project, which would not generate new vehicle trips, except during construction.

Construction Emissions

Construction of the proposed project would result in a temporary addition of pollutants to the local air shed caused by soil disturbance, dust emissions, and construction equipment, as well as from off-site vehicles and trucks hauling construction materials. NO_x and CO emissions would result primarily from the use of construction equipment and motor vehicles. Fugitive dust (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) emissions would primarily result from site

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preparation and trenching activities. Construction emissions can vary substantially from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific type of operation, and, for dust, the prevailing weather conditions.

The proposed project would involve physical improvements to the existing pump station (adding new booster pumps and a force main) as well as installation of a new pipeline. The emissions associated with project construction were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2013.2.2, available online (<http://www.caleemod.com>), discussed in more detail below.

Construction of the project would involve open trenching installation of the new pipeline, horizontal directional drilling (HDD) for installation of the new pipeline below the I-5 crossing, and installation of two new electrical pumps. Open trench construction of the new pipeline was assumed to consist of trenching and excavation, followed by pipe installation, and then covering the pipe and paving. Pipe installation would involve removal of pavement using a concrete/industrial saw, partially filling the trench, placing the 12 inch pipe into the trench using a crane, and then adding more fill material. It is assumed that all excavated material would be used to fill the trench or spread on site, and no import or export of soil would be required. Paving equipment and a roller would be used at the end of each day to restore the disturbed paved surfaces. A final paving phase was assumed to occur at the end of construction to restore all disturbed pavement areas. It was assumed that construction would require five workers (10 worker trips per day). One round-trip vendor truck trip was assumed each day to represent potential delivery of construction materials or watering of the site for fugitive dust control. For HDD installation of the new pipeline across I-5 it was assumed that one drill rig

Construction of the portion of the pipeline requiring HDD would include a drill rig for pilot hole drilling and pulling of the piping as well as a tractor/loader/backhoe for the pipeline movement and alignment. It was assumed that construction would require up to five workers (10 worker trips per day) for five workers for the HDD construction of the new pipeline over the course of one month. Although specifics are unknown at this time, haul truck trips and vendor truck trips were assumed to occur throughout the representative annual scenario to take into account potential vehicle-generated emissions associated with export of excess excavated material or supply of pipeline materials.

Installation of the two new electrical pumps in the existing effluent pump station that is sized to accommodate these two new pumps would not require an extension of the existing pump station. The two new electrical pumps would be installed mostly by hand, but it was conservatively assumed that a crane and tractor/loader/backhoe would also be

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utilized. Installation of the two new pumps was assumed to occur over one month and vendor trips to represent material and pump delivery were also included.

This construction scenario and equipment mix is based on City staff input and typical construction practices for pipeline activities. The equipment mix is meant to represent a reasonably conservative estimate of construction activity. For the analysis, it is generally assumed that heavy construction equipment would be operating at the site for 5 days per week (22 days per month). To determine construction emissions associated with construction of the pipeline it is anticipated that a construction contractor would replace approximately 100 linear feet of pipe per day. For the purposes of annual emissions modeling, it was conservatively assumed that construction of the new pipeline would commence in July 2015 and continue for 175 working days, ending in March 2016. Actual pipeline replacement may occur over a shorter period or in future years.

Simultaneous operation of equipment or operation of all pieces of equipment in one day is not anticipated to occur regularly; however, the equipment mix and hours of operation is anticipated to demonstrate a maximum daily and annual scenario. As a worst case daily emissions scenario it was assumed that construction would occur simultaneously on a portion of the new pipeline requiring open trench construction simultaneously with the portion of the new pipeline requiring HDD across I-5. Table 4, New Pipeline Estimated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions, presents the estimated maximum unmitigated daily emissions generated during construction of the proposed 17,400 linear feet of pipeline. Only the daily PM₁₀ emissions are compared to the YSAQMD significance threshold; the emissions of other pollutants are presented for full disclosure.

Table 4
New Pipeline Estimated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions
(pounds/day unmitigated)

	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Maximum Daily Emissions	3.26	35.08	20.59	0.04	49.05	6.46
YSAQMD Threshold	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80	N/A
Threshold Exceeded?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A

Notes: See Appendix A for detailed results.

As shown, above in Table 4, construction of the new pipeline and installation of the two new pumps would not exceed YSAQMD daily significance thresholds. Therefore, impacts from construction would be less than significant.

In addition to the daily criteria air pollutant emission threshold for PM₁₀ the project's annual construction emissions are compared to the annual criteria air pollutant emission

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thresholds for ROG and NO_x in Table 5, New Pipeline Estimated Maximum Annual Construction Emissions. Only the annual ROG and NO_x emissions are compared to the YSAQMD significance threshold; the emissions of other pollutants are presented for full disclosure.

Table 5
New Pipeline Estimated Maximum Annual Construction Emissions
(tons/year unmitigated)

	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Maximum Annual Emissions	0.12	1.25	0.74	0.01	0.08	0.07
YSAQMD Threshold	10	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Threshold Exceeded?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A

Notes: See Appendix A for detailed results.

As shown, above in Table 5, construction of the new pipeline and installation of the two new pumps would not exceed YSAQMD annual significance thresholds. Therefore, impacts from construction would be less than significant.

Operational Emissions

After construction of the new pipeline and installation of the two new pumps at the existing effluent pump station, the project would result in minimal operational emissions. The two new pumps would operate on electricity from the grid and therefore would not result in localized criteria pollutant emissions. During operation of the new pipeline occasional maintenance worker trips may be required to repair the pipeline and performance maintenance and testing on the two new pumps. However, the repair and maintenance of these new facilities would be intermittent and would not require a substantial number of vehicle trips. Therefore, the project would not result in a substantial increase in operational criteria air pollutant emissions and impacts would be **less than significant**.

- c) *Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?*

The SVAB is designated as nonattainment for the 8-hour O₃ for the NAAQS and CAAQS, the 24-hour PM₁₀ CAAQS, and the eastern Yolo County portion of SVAB is nonattainment for the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The emission inventory is an assessment of ozone precursor emission sources and an estimate of these precursor emissions

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including ROG_s and NO_x. Mobile sources are responsible for the majority of ozone precursors emitted in the SFNA and associated emissions are directly related to the regional population and total vehicle miles traveled (YSAQMD 2010b). Projects that emit these pollutants or their precursors potentially contribute to poor air quality. As discussed above, the construction emissions from the proposed project would not exceed the YSAQMD significant thresholds. The project would not result in a substantial increase in operational emissions. The proposed project would also not conflict with the applicable air quality plans, which addresses the cumulative emissions in the SVAB. Accordingly, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions of nonattainment pollutants (**less than significant**).

d) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

The greatest potential for exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations would occur during construction, due to diesel particulate emissions from heavy equipment operations and heavy-duty trucks. Residential homes are sensitive receptors that could be exposed to substantial diesel particulate concentrations during construction. However, the nearest residential homes to the project site are located more than 0.75 mile away and would not likely be exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations. Additionally, construction of the proposed improvements would be intermittent, temporary, and would not occur for extended periods of time in one location because construction would progress along the new pipeline route. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

e) Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Odors are a form of air pollution that is most obvious to the public. Odors can present significant problems for both the source and surrounding community. Although offensive odors seldom cause physical harm, they can be considered a nuisance and cause concern.

Potential sources that may emit odors during construction activities include diesel equipment and gasoline-powered engines. Odors from these sources would be localized and generally confined to the proposed pipeline alignment. Additionally, odors associated with construction equipment would be temporary and would not occur for extended periods of time in one location because construction would progress along the pipeline route. Operation of the new pipeline and two new pumps at the existing effluent pump station would not increase odors. Therefore, there would be no long-term odors caused by the project and impacts would be **less than significant**.

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3.4 Biological Resources

The proposed project has the potential to affect biological resources in two primary areas: 1) along the recycled water pipeline route that would be subject to temporary direct and indirect impacts during construction, and 2) along the drainage canal leading to the Tule Canal that would be subject to long-term indirect impacts related to changes in water flow quantity and inundation period. There is a potential for reduced use of groundwater resources by industrial businesses and landscaping with implementation of the project, which could offset some of the reduced discharge to the canal. The addition of the chlorine injection system, new force main, and two booster pumps within the existing WPCF pump station would have minimal effects to biological resources as disturbance would be confined to a previously developed and disturbed area. These additions would also not be expected to change the quality of the water discharged from the WPCF. The analysis presented in this section is based on the biological resources investigation presented in Appendix X.

- a) ***Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?***

A biological resources investigation of the project area (Appendix B) determined that one special status plant species and 11 special-status wildlife species occur or have a moderate to high potential to occur within the project area (Table 6).

**Table 6
Special Status Species Present in the Project Vicinity or with Moderate to High Potential to Occur**

Species	Federal/State/Other Status ¹	Potential to Occur in Project Area
Woolly rose mallow (<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>)	None/None//RPR 1B.2	Moderate
Vernal pool fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>)	FE/None/None	Moderate
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp (<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>)	FT/None/None	Moderate
Giant garter snake (<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>)	FT/ST/None	High
Western pond turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>)	None/CSC/None	Present
Western red bat (<i>Lasiurus blossevilli</i>)	None/CSC/WBWG:H	Moderate

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Table 6
Special Status Species Present in the Project Vicinity or with Moderate to High Potential to Occur

Species	Federal/State/Other Status ¹	Potential to Occur in Project Area
Swainson's hawk (nesting) (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	BCC/ST/None	Moderate
Northern harrier (nesting) (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	BCC/CSC/None	Present
Burrowing owl (burrow sites and wintering) (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	BCC/CSC/None	Moderate-High
Loggerhead shrike (nesting) (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	None/CSC/None	Present
White-tailed kite (nesting) (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>)	None/FP/None	Present
Song sparrow (Modesto population) (<i>Melospiza melodia</i>)	None/CSC/None	Moderate

FE- Federally-listed Endangered

FT- Federally-listed Threatened

ST- State-listed Threatened

FP- California Department of Fish and Wildlife Fully Protected

BCC- USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern

CSC- California Department of Fish and Wildlife Special Concern Species

RPR1B.2- Rare Plant Rank - Rare, threatened, or endangered in California or elsewhere; fairly endangered in California

WBWG:H- Western Bat Working Group – High Priority

Woolly rose mallow could potentially occur within the area of direct project disturbance. Potential impacts to this species would be mitigated to a level of **less than significant** through surveys and avoidance as directed by MM BIO-2.

Nesting birds could potentially be affected by construction activities along the pipeline corridor leading west and north from the WPCF. Those impacts would be mitigated by MM BIO-4, requiring either avoidance of construction during nesting season or pre-construction surveys along the pipeline alignment. Suitable habitat for burrowing owl is also present throughout the project area, in the uplands adjacent to the channel. Potential construction impacts to burrowing owls would be mitigated through implementation of MM BIO-5. These mitigation measures would reduce impacts to nesting birds and burrowing owls to **less than significant**.

Although there is no evidence of vernal pools in the survey area, there are several areas on the site that likely support ponded water conditions that could support vernal pool fairy shrimp or vernal pool tadpole shrimp. Impacts to both of these species, if found

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present on site, would be considered significant and would require mitigation. Avoidance buffers to ensure no net loss of ecological function of fairy shrimp habitat may need to be incorporated, as directed under MM BIO-1 and MM BIO-3. If avoidance is infeasible, mitigation would need to be provided through the preservation and potentially the creation of occupied fairy shrimp habitat elsewhere as determined by the USFWS. These mitigation measures would reduce impacts to vernal pool crustaceans to **less than significant**.

Project effects on giant gartersnake and western pond turtle would be more likely, as these species could be affected by reduced flow quantity or shorter inundation periods within the drainage canal. On average, flows from the WPCF represent about 8.5% of the total flow in the Tule Canal, and a greater but unquantified percentage of the flow in the drainage leading to the canal. If WPCF flows to the Tule Canal were reduced by 25% as is proposed under the Project, WPCF flows would represent 6.4% of the total flow in the Tule Canal. This reduction is therefore not expected to substantially affect any of the riparian habitat and associated wildlife along the Tule Canal. However, the greater percentage reduction in flows in the drainage leading to the Tule Canal could potentially affect species along that corridor that depend on regular inundation of the drainage. These drainages are currently subject to substantial variation in inundation depth and period due to drought and changes in watering of adjacent agricultural parcels. Therefore, any species using these ditches are tolerant of irregular flows. Although none may be present along the mostly developed pipeline route west of the WPCF, any potential direct impacts to giant gartersnake and western pond turtle along the pipeline route would be reduced to **less than significant** by MM BIO-6 and BIO-7, requiring surveys for and relocation of these two species.

- b) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

Intact riparian habitat identified along the drainage leading to the Tule Canal included Freshwater Marsh, Southern Willow Scrub, Great Valley Mixed Riparian Scrub, and Great Valley Valley Oak Riparian Forest. Open Water and Disturbed Wetland were also observed. On average, flows from the WPCF represent about 8.5% of the total flow in the Tule Canal, and a greater but unquantified percentage of the flow in the drainage leading to the canal. If WPCF flows to the Tule Canal were reduced by 25% as is proposed under the Project, WPCF flows would represent 6.4% of the total flow in the Tule Canal. This reduction is not expected to substantially affect any of the riparian habitat along the Tule Canal. However, the greater percentage reduction in flows in the drainage leading to the Tule Canal could potentially affect riparian habitat along that corridor that depends on

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regular inundation of the drainage. Due to surrounding agriculture practices, which mostly includes flooding of fields, it is likely that the effect will be minor and the existing vegetation will persist with reduced WPCF flows. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

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

No direct removal or filling of federally protected wetlands is proposed under the project. However, reduction in water discharge from WPCF would have a minor indirect effect on existing habitats downstream. Due to surrounding agriculture practices including flooding of fields, it is likely that the existing vegetation will persist with reduced WPCF flows. However, if the project reduces water flow within the channels/ditches such that some areas will not be seasonally inundated, there would likely be an adverse effect on the associated vegetation in those areas. However, due to surrounding agriculture practices, which mostly includes flooding of fields, it is likely that the effect will be minor and the existing vegetation will persist with reduced WPCF flows. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Prior to the onset of construction activities, a Department of the Army 404 Permit application shall be submitted to the USACE, and an Application for 401 Water Quality Certification and/or Report of Waste Discharge shall be submitted to the Sacramento RWQCB. These permits must be obtained before the project is implemented. Mitigation measures associated with these permits may include minimizations measures such as implementation of construction site management practices (i.e., erosion and sediment control measures) and seasonal work restrictions. Impacts to potentially jurisdictional features shall not occur until the permits are received from the appropriate regulatory agencies, or correspondence is received from the agencies indicating that a permit is not required.

- d) *Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?*

The proposed pipeline route traverses a highly developed area, which provides little to no function for migration or movement of native resident or migratory wildlife. After conclusion of construction, the pipeline route will remain available for the few species that might transit this area.

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No migratory fish species are known to use the drainage canal. Changes in flow quantity or inundation period within the drainage canal could potentially affect its suitability as habitat for giant gartersnake or western pond turtle, but would not be expected to hinder movement through the area. Therefore, impacts to wildlife movement would be **less than significant**.

- e) *Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?*

The WPCF project area does not contain trees subject to the City's tree preservation ordinance. A biotic resources evaluation (Appendix B) was conducted for the project, consistent with General Plan Policy 7.B.2. The project is also consistent with General Plan policies directing preservation of intact natural habitats and special status species habitat. Therefore, impacts to local policies or ordinances would be **less than significant**.

- f) *Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*

Development in Yolo County is potentially subject to the Swainson's Hawk Interim Mitigation Fee Program. Established in 1993, the program utilizes mitigation fees to acquire conservation easements protecting Swainson's hawk habitat. No significant impacts to Swainson's hawk is anticipated from the project; therefore, no conflict with this program would occur. No Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans, or other local or regional plans have been adopted within the City, which encompasses the study area; therefore, **no impacts** are anticipated and no specific mitigation measures are required.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-1: Protection of Sensitive Communities. The following measures would be implemented prior to the onset of any construction activities adjacent to sensitive natural communities (e.g., freshwater marsh, great valley mixed riparian forest, southern willow scrub) to avoid potential adverse effects to these communities.

- Drainages that have the potential to be classified as jurisdictional waters are located near the biomass facility at the northern terminus of the proposed pipeline. To avoid impacts to these drainages and any other potentially jurisdictional drainages, a buffer of 30 feet from the top of bank of all drainages shall be established. This buffer will not apply when the proposed pipeline is located within an existing roadway. No construction activities, including staging of materials or equipment, will be allowed in this buffer area.

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- The limits of work shall be clearly delineated on all construction plans and silt fencing and/or construction fencing shall be installed around the work area, where extending beyond hardscaped areas.
- A qualified biologist shall monitor the fence installation and the fencing, at a minimum once per week, to ensure that the fence remains intact and functional, and that no encroachment has occurred into adjacent sensitive communities.
- A qualified biologist shall brief construction workers on the location of sensitive communities that shall be preserved and the importance of avoidance.
- Encroachment into adjacent communities shall be prohibited by construction workers, and storage of materials or equipment shall be prohibited in these areas.
- In accordance with the SWPPP to be prepared for the Project, appropriate erosion and sediment control, and non-sediment pollution control (i.e., sources of pollution generated by construction equipment and material) BMPs shall be implemented to protect sensitive habitat adjacent to the Project. Erosion and sediment control material included in the SWPPP shall be certified as weed free.

BIO-2: Avoid Vernal Pool Invertebrates. To avoid potential impacts to vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp, a protocol-level survey to determine the presence/absence of vernal pool branchiopods shall be conducted. Focused surveys, according to the USFWS protocol, consist of either one wet season survey and one dry season survey, performed consecutively; or two wet season surveys performed within a 5-year period.

BIO-3: Woolly Rose-Mallow Pre-Construction Surveys/Avoidance. The presence/absence of woolly rose mallow should be verified with a focused survey within the limits of construction. Avoidance of the species with a 25-foot or smaller buffer (depending on the nature of nearby construction activity) with protective fencing will be sufficient to avoid significant direct and indirect impacts to these species.

BIO-4: Avoid Disturbing Nesting Birds. If impacts to suitable nesting habitat on site are proposed, avoidance of significant impacts to nesting birds could be achieved by removing suitable nesting habitat outside of the breeding season (February 15 to August 31 for most birds, January 15 to August 31 for raptors) to ensure that no active nests are disturbed. If disturbances to suitable nesting habitat are proposed during the breeding season, a preconstruction survey for nesting birds should be conducted by a qualified biologist not more than 72 hours prior to the disturbance. If any active nests are detected, the specific area should be flagged and mapped on the construction plans, an appropriate avoidance buffer may be necessary, and the nest would be

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avoided until the nesting cycle is complete or it is determined by the project biologist that the nest has failed.

BIO-5: Burrowing Owl Avoidance. avoid and minimize direct and indirect impacts to burrowing owls by implementing the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFG 2012) prior to construction and maintenance activities, including providing a buffer around occupied nest burrows and establishing seasonal timing maintenance activities adjacent to occupied preserves or establishing adequate buffers from occupied nesting burrows.

BIO-6: Western Pond Turtle Pre-Construction Surveys/Avoidance ~~Relocation~~. Conduct pre-construction surveys and ~~relocation~~ of avoid western pond turtles as follows: The project biologist shall conduct surveys in western pond turtle habitat during the appropriate time of year prior to project construction or maintenance activities. When operating adjacent to or within western pond turtle habitat, conduct construction activities between April and October. For the purposes of this action, western pond turtle habitat is defined as lands within 400 feet of streams/creeks, freshwater marsh, and open water, or other potential western pond turtle habitat identified by a qualified project biologist. Construction or maintenance of existing structures may occur throughout the year as long as western pond turtle habitat is identified, avoided, and movement of equipment is confined to existing roads. Protect all known occurrences of western pond turtle and all newly observed individuals from direct harm resulting from covered activities. Dormant or wintering turtles are less likely to respond to disturbances. They are therefore more likely to remain hidden and unnoticed where they could be inadvertently harmed. Performing construction activities while individuals are active will help ensure that they can respond to disturbances and move to safety. If western pond turtles are present, the lead agency will implement avoidance measures, including identification of habitat areas with construction fencing. If relocation is required, the project biologist shall consult with CDFW ~~relocate all of western pond turtles to be affected by covered activities into modeled and unoccupied habitat in an on-site location or off-site location controlled by the applicant.~~

BIO-7: Giant Gartersnake Pre-Construction Surveys/Avoidance ~~Relocation~~. Conduct pre-construction surveys and relocation of giant gartersnakes as follows: The project biologist shall conduct surveys during the appropriate time of year prior to project construction or maintenance activities adjacent to or within giant gartersnake habitat while individuals are active (May 1 through October 1). For purposes of this action, giant gartersnake habitat is defined as lands within 250 meters feet of stream/creek, open water, freshwater marsh, and seasonal wetland. Construction or maintenance of existing structures may occur throughout the year as long as giant gartersnake habitat is identified, avoided, and movement of equipment is confined to existing roads. Coordinate with USFWS and CDFW to determine if avoidance and minimization are needed for other construction activities that may disturb giant gartersnake habitat that must be conducted from October 2 through April 30. Protect all known occurrences of giant

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gartersnake and all newly observed individuals from direct harm resulting from covered activities. If relocation is required, the project biologist shall consult with USFWS and CDFW ~~relocate all newly discovered giant gartersnakes to be affected by project activities into modeled and unoccupied habitat in an on-site location or off-site location controlled by the applicant.~~

3.5 Cultural Resources

Information in this section is based on the “Cultural Resources Inventory for the City of Woodland Recycled Water Project, Yolo County, California,” prepared November 14, 2014, and included as Appendix C of this Initial Study.

- a) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?*

Regulatory Framework

National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the President’s Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and provided that states may establish State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) to carry out some of the functions of the NHPA. Most significantly for federal agencies responsible for managing cultural resources, Section 106 of the NHPA directs that “[t]he head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.” Section 106 also affords the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking (16 USC 470f).

36 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 (36 CFR 800) implements Section 106 of the NHPA. It defines the steps necessary to identify historic properties (those cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP), including consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes to identify resources with important cultural values; to determine whether or not they may be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking; and the process for eliminating, reducing, or mitigating the adverse effects.

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The content of 36 CFR 60.4 defines criteria for determining eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The significance of cultural resources identified during an inventory must be formally evaluated for historic significance in consultation with the California SHPO to determine if the resources are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Cultural resources may be considered eligible for listing if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The criteria for determining eligibility are essentially the same in content and order as those outlined under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), but the criteria under NHPA are labeled A through D (rather than 1-4 under CEQA).

Regarding criteria A through D of Section 106, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, cultural resources, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [36 CFR 60.4].

The current cultural resources inventory is not designed to generate enough data to make eligibility recommendations on previously recorded cultural resources that are outside of the project area, or newly discovered cultural resources; such determinations are typically made during a subsequent evaluation phase (e.g., excavations at prehistoric sites). However, the survey was designed to generate enough information to provide informal assessments of eligibility to help guide management considerations.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated for the potential to impact the environment, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, or place, which is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic,

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agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1(b)).

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the California Register criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource’s significance.

The California Register is used in the consideration of historic resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The California Register includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the California Register and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) consisting of the following:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

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NWIC Records Search

Staff of the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) conducted a records search for the project area and a one-half mile radius surrounding the project area. Sixteen previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a half mile of the project area, 9 of which have included at least a portion of the APE (Table 7). Approximately half of the project APE has been subject to previous cultural technical study.

Table 7
Previous Cultural Resource Investigations Addressing the APE

Report No.	Year	Title	Author
2951	1979	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Woodland Industrial Wastewater Facilities, Yolo County, California	Ann S. Peak and Associates
2952	1976	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed City of Woodland Wastewater Treatment System Expansion Project	Robert A Gerry
9453	1987	Archaeological Reconnaissance of Thermo-Electron's Proposed Biomass Power Plant in Woodland, Yolo County, California	Jensen & Associates
25679	2001	Home Depot Mixed Industrial Center, East Main Street and Hays Lane, City of Woodland, Yolo County, California	Eleanor Derr
26861	2003	Spring Lake Specific Plan: Water Detention Basins and Pipelines Proposal, City of Woodland, Yolo County, California: Cultural Resources Surveys and Assessments	Eleanor H. Derr
26874	2003	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Clark-Pacific Industrial Annexation, City of Woodland, Yolo County, California	Peak and Associates, Inc.
26875	2003	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Spreckles Industrial Area Specific Plan Annexation Area, City of Woodland, Yolo County, California	Peak and Associates, Inc.
27145	2003	Archaeological Inventory Report fir the Proposed Yolo County Juvenile Hall Facility, Yolo County, California	Richard Deis
29054	2003	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Woodland Center in the City of Woodland, Yolo County, California	Peak and Associates, Inc.

No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the project APE; however two historical-era buildings are recorded within the one-half mile record search radius. These resources are both mid-nineteenth century single family residential houses once associated with the Farnham family. Based on the original recordation, these properties have been determined to appear eligible for listing in the National Register as separate properties (OHP Code 3DS). The buildings are located well outside of the APE.

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

On November 17, the State of California NAHC was asked to review the Sacred Lands file for information on Native American cultural resources on the proposed project site.

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To date, no response has been received. Generally, in their responses, the NAHC also includes a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the proposed project area. Letters to these Native American individuals/organizations will be sent upon receipt of the NAHC response as a part of the tribal consultation process. An updated report will be submitted once the NAHC record search results are received.

In November 2013, the NAHC and tribes were contacted as a part of the Woodland Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) SRF Project, which addressed portions of the current Project APE. No sacred lands or areas of cultural importance were identified within the APE for the WPCF, at that time.

Intensive Pedestrian Survey

An intensive pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted by Dudek archaeologist Nicholas Hanten on October 8, 2014, using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for cultural resources inventory. The property was surveyed utilizing parallel transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart. Approximately half of the proposed project area had no visibility because the pipeline is located beneath paved streets within an existing housing development. Visibility of the ground surface for the remainder of the project area was approximately 75% or more. The area of direct impact (ADI) for the pipeline portion has been previously disturbed by installation of the original pipeline, while the remainder of the current Project APE consists of paved and gravel roads, as well as fields and ditches that have been disturbed by grading, disking, or other agricultural activities. No artifacts or features were identified during the survey of the project area.

Conclusion

No cultural resources (including historical resource as defined in §15064.5) would be impacted by the proposed project. The project impact would be **less than significant**.

- b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?*

Dudek's cultural resources investigation of the project area indicates that there is very low potential for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during ground breaking activities. No further cultural efforts or mitigation, including cultural construction monitoring, are recommended in support of implementation of the project. However, in the unlikely event that archaeological material is discovered, Mitigation Measure

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CUL-1 is included. With implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1, the project impact would be **less than significant**.

- c) *Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?*

There is no evidence that the project would affect a unique paleontological resource site or unique geologic feature. In the unlikely event that paleontological resources are discovered during construction, implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 would ensure the project impacts are **less than significant**.

- d) *Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

Per the discussion above, there is no evidence of human remains within the project area. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during project construction, implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 would ensure the project impacts are **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure

CUL-1. Should archaeological material be identified in the area during earth moving activities, work should be temporary halted, and the City consulted. A qualified archaeologist will be assigned to review the unanticipated find, and evaluation efforts of this resource for CRHR listing will be initiated in consultation with the City. Should human remains be discovered, work will halt in that area and procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) will be followed, beginning with notification to the City and County Coroner. If Native American remains are present, the County Coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission to designate a Most Likely Descendent, who will arrange for the dignified disposition and treatment of the remains.

3.6 Geology and Soils

a) *Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:*

i) *Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.*

The project site is not located on or near a known fault (City of Woodland 1996, p. 9-1). There would be **no impact**.

ii) *Strong seismic ground shaking?*

The project site is not located in an area subject to strong seismic ground shaking (City of Woodland 1996, p. 9-1). There would be **no impact** associated with seismic ground shaking.

iii) *Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*

The project site is not at a significant risk of ground failure. The project would involve constructing a trench for a new water pipeline designed per City specifications to avoid such failures. There would be **no impact** associated with liquefaction of soils.

iv) *Landslides?*

The project area is flat, with little to no risk of landslide (Yolo County 2009). Thus, there would be **no impact**.

b) *Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?*

Due to the location and nature of the project standard construction practices and stormwater protection would be adequate to prevent significant erosion. No import or export of soils would be required. There would be **no impact** associated with substantial soil erosion.

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- c) *Would the project 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?*

The project is not located within an unstable geologic unit (City of Woodland 1996, p. 9-1). There would be **no impact** to the project.

- d) *Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?*

Some portions of the project may be located in with expansive soils (Yolo County 2009, pg. HS-10). Compliance with existing state and local building code standards would address any potential hazards. The recycled water pipeline would occur within trenches designed per City specifications to avoid risks related to expansive soils. This is anticipated to be a **less-than-significant impact**.

- e) *Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?*

No septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems are included in the proposed project. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

3.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- a) *Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?*

Global climate change is a cumulative impact; a project participates in the potential impact through its incremental contribution combined with the cumulative increase of all other sources of greenhouse gases (GHGs). Thus, GHG impacts are recognized as exclusively cumulative impacts; there are no non-cumulative (or project specific) GHG emission impacts from a climate change perspective (CAPCOA 2008).

The State of California, City of Woodland, and the YSAQMD have not established CEQA significance thresholds for GHG emissions. However, the YSAQMD states that “While there are no specific thresholds associated with greenhouse gases, it is still recommended to at least include a qualitative discussion of greenhouse gases in air quality analyses for sizable projects (YSAQMD 2007).” Additionally, the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) advises, “[e]ven in the absence of clearly defined thresholds for GHG emissions, the law requires that such emissions from CEQA projects

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must be disclosed and mitigated to the extent feasible whenever the lead agency determines that the project contributes to a significant, cumulative climate change impact” (OPR 2008). Furthermore, the OPR advisory indicates, “[i]n the absence of regulatory standards for GHG emissions or other scientific data to clearly define what constitutes a ‘significant impact,’ individual lead agencies may undertake a project-by-project analysis, consistent with available guidance and current CEQA practice” (OPR 2008). In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4, state that a lead agency has discretion in determining the most appropriate method for assessing the significance of impacts from GHG emissions. Therefore, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the above determinations.

In the absence of a City-adopted threshold, this assessment uses a significance threshold of 900 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year (MT CO₂E/year).¹ The 900 MT CO₂E/year threshold for determining significance of GHG emissions was chosen based on available guidance from the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) white paper on addressing GHG emissions under CEQA (CAPCOA 2008). The CAPCOA white paper references a 900 MT CO₂E/year guideline as a conservative threshold for requiring further analysis and mitigation.

Construction GHG Emissions

Construction of the proposed project would result in GHG emissions that are primarily associated with the use of construction equipment as well as the operation of worker vehicles and haul trucks. As previously stated in Section 3.3, Air Quality, construction would include installing approximately 17,400 linear feet of new pipeline via open trench and HDD methods as well as installing new booster pumps. Following the assumptions in Section 3.3, this construction would occur 5 days a week over approximately 9 months in total.

Estimates presented in Table 6, Proposed Project Estimated Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions, include emissions from on-site (off-road equipment) and off-site (on-road haul trucks, delivery trucks, and worker vehicles) sources during construction of the proposed project. Details of the construction emission assumptions and calculations are included in Appendix A.

¹ The CO₂ equivalent for a gas is derived by multiplying the mass of the gas by the associated global warming potential (GWP), such that $MT_{CO_2E} = (MT \text{ of a GHG}) \times (GWP \text{ of the GHG})$. For example, the GWP for CH₄ is 21. This means that emissions of 1 MT of methane are equivalent to emissions of 21 MT of CO₂.

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Table 8
Proposed Project Estimated Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	MT CO ₂	MT CH ₄	MT N ₂ O	MT CO ₂ E
2015	114.98	0.03	0.00	115.61
2016	30.46	0.01	0.00	30.63
Proposed Project Total				146.24

Note: See Appendix A for complete results.

MT CO₂ = metric tons carbon dioxide; MT CH₄ = metric tons methane; MT N₂O = metric tons nitrous oxide; MT CO₂E = metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent

As shown in Table 8, the maximum estimated annual construction GHG emissions for the proposed project would be approximately 115.61 MT CO₂E per year with the total estimated construction GHG emissions being approximately 146.24 MT CO₂E. Therefore, the project would not exceed the CAPCOA threshold of 900 MT CO₂E/year and impacts during construction would be less than significant.

Operational GHG Emissions

The project would only install two new booster pumps that would be use electricity from the grid during operation of the project. It is conservatively assumed that the use of these two new booster pumps would not be offset by the removal or decreased use of any existing pumps for the new pipeline and that each of the pumps would operate at an average of 40 horsepower of constant use all day long, throughout the entire year. With these conservative assumptions it is estimated that operation of the two new pumps would result in approximately 179.8 MT CO₂E/year, which is less than the CAPCOA threshold of 900 MT CO₂E/year. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

b) *Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?*

The Climate Change Scoping Plan, approved by CARB on December 12, 2008, provides an outline for actions to reduce California’s GHG emissions. The Scoping Plan provides a framework for actions to reduce California’s GHG emissions and requires CARB and other state agencies to adopt regulations and other initiatives to reduce GHGs. As such, the Scoping Plan is not directly applicable to specific projects. Moreover, the Final Statement of Reasons for the amendments to the CEQA Guidelines reiterates the statement in the Initial Statement of Reasons that “[t]he Scoping Plan may not be appropriate for use in determining the significance of individual projects ... because it is conceptual at this stage and relies on the future development of regulations to implement the strategies identified in the Scoping Plan” (CNRA 2009). There are several federal and state regulatory measures aimed at the identification and reduction of GHG emissions;

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most of these measures focus on area source emissions (e.g., energy usage) and changes to the vehicle fleet (increased use of hybrid, electric, and more fuel-efficient vehicles). While federal and state legislation would ultimately reduce GHG emissions associated with the project, no specific plan, policy, or regulation would be directly applicable to the proposed project.

To date, the City of Woodland has not adopted a Climate Action Plan or GHG reduction plan. No local mandatory GHG regulations, plans, or policies would apply to implementation of the proposed project, and no conflict would occur. Additionally, as shown in Table 6, above, the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in GHG emissions and would not exceed the CAPCOA thresholds of 900 MT CO₂E/year during either construction or operations. Therefore, impacts from a potential conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs would be **less than significant**.

3.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

- a) *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*

The proposed project would require the use of chlorine for the chlorine injection system. Chlorine if not handled, stored, transported and disposed of properly can be a hazardous material. However, WPCF personnel are trained in the proper use, handling, transport and storage of chlorine so the potential for a significant hazardous event to occur affect the public would be very low. Therefore, the impact is considered **less than significant**.

- b) *Would the project 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?*

The proposed project would require the use of chlorine for the chlorine injection system. Chlorine if not handled, stored, transported and disposed of properly can be a hazardous material. However, WPCF personnel, as well as truck transporter companies, are trained in the proper use, handling, transport and storage of chlorine so the potential for a significant hazardous event or accident to occur affecting the health and safety of the public would be very low. Therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

Construction activities, including pipeline installation, would involve the use of fuels and solvents. However, given the routine nature of the construction, the limited daily disturbance area (approximately 100 linear feet), it is anticipated that standard construction practices, including compliance with City construction standards and

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NPDES conditions, would reduce the risk of accidental release. This impact is considered **less than significant**.

- c) *Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?*

The closest school to the project site is Pioneer High School, located 2.3 miles to the west. The project does not include any uses that would emit hazardous emissions nor would it involve the use of acutely hazardous materials. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

- d) *Would the project be located on a site that 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?*

The project site is not located on a list of hazardous materials (DTSC 2015; SWRCB 2015). Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

- e) *For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?*

The project area is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or a public use airport. The closest airport (private) is located approximately 10 miles west of the project site. The project does not include any new residents or employees; therefore, there would be no safety hazard associated with airports or planes and there would be **no impact**.

- f) *For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?*

The project area is not within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The closest airport is located approximately 10 miles west of the project site. The project does not include any residents or employees; therefore, there would be no safety hazard and **no impact**.

- g) *Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

The project includes the installation of a recycled water pipeline and modifications to a pump station. Project construction is not anticipated to impair implementation of an

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emergency response plan because the project is located in a rural, agricultural area where traffic is minimal. However, if installation of the water pipeline would require a short-term closure of any public streets. The closure would be coordinated with the City's Police Department and Fire Department dispatch to minimize any interruptions. This condition is incorporated into traffic mitigation measure TRA-1. With implementation of this measure, interference with any emergency response or evacuation plans would be **less than significant**.

- h) Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?*

The project site is located in an agricultural area of the City and does not include any trees, residences or structures that could be affected by a wildfire. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

- a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?*

The project includes construction to install a new recycled water pipeline, adding a chlorine injection system, and two booster pumps within an existing pump station. The planned changes to the treatment process will allow the WPCF to meet Title 22 requirements for use of recycled water. The improvements would not adversely affect the quality of the discharge, since it is tertiary treated water. During project construction the project would comply with the City's construction standards to ensure drainage and erosion control would not violate and water quality standards. The project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. The impact is **less than significant**.

- b) Would the project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (i.e., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?*

The City's Municipal Water System relies upon groundwater. The proposed improvements to provide recycled water from treated wastewater would not affect groundwater or require additional water supplies. There would be **no impact**.

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The recycled water pipeline project may indirectly benefit groundwater supplies by reducing overall potable water demand for industrial and landscape irrigation through the use of recycled water.

- c) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?*

The project would not alter existing drainage patterns. By providing recycled water, the project would divert approximately 0.5 mgd from the Tule Canal. On average, effluent from the WPCF provides 5 to 6 mgd of flow to the Canal, representing about 8.5% of total flow in Tule canal. A reduction of 0.5 mgd would be about a 12% reduction during drought conditions, and about 8 to 10% during normal wet weather conditions (representing a less than 1% change in the Tule Canal flows). This slight change would not substantially alter drainage patterns, or result in additional erosion or siltation.

Temporary affects to drainage as a result of pipeline construction would not have substantial effect.

The impact would be **less than significant**.

- d) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?*

See item c, above. The impact would be **less than significant**.

- e) *Would the project 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?*

The project includes constructing a new recycled water pipeline, adding a chlorine injection system, new force main, and two booster pumps in an existing pump station. The planned changes to the treatment process will allow the WPCF to meet Title 22 requirements for use of recycled water. The project does not include any new impervious surfaces and would not change the amount of runoff or affect the capacity of any existing storm drain systems. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

- f) *Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?*

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The reduction in flow to the Tule Canal, described in item c, would not have a substantial effect on water quality. Previous analysis prepared by the City indicates that slight variations in discharge would not have significant water quality effects (Robertson-Bryan 2013). The impact of reducing flows to Tule Canal by less than 1% would be **less than significant**.

- g) *Would the project place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?*

The project does not include any new housing; therefore, there would be **no impact**.

- h) *Would the project place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?*

The project does not include the construction of any structures that would impede or redirect flood flows. There would be **no impact**.

- i) *Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?*

The project does not include any residences or structures that could be affected in the event of a failure or a levee or dam. All project components would be installed below grade or within an existing structure. There would be **no impact**.

- j) *Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?*

The project site is not located in an area that could be impacted by a seich, tsunami or mudflow. There would be no **impact**.

3.10 Land Use and Planning

- a) *Would the project physically divide an established community?*

The recycled water pipeline would be installed primarily within existing street and public utility ROWs, or in easements located between properties with two exceptions. These include the crossings at I-5, which will require coordination with Caltrans, and the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) tracks. However, in all of these locations, the alignment would not result in permanent surface disturbance that could divide a community. Modifications to the WPCF would occur within the footprint of the existing facility. Therefore, the project would not divide an established community and there would be **no impact**.

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- b) *Would the project conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?*

The recycled water pipeline would serve properties designated as Industrial and Open Space (parks) and zoned Industrial and Open Space (parks). The construction of the pipeline would not have any permanent effect on the land uses located adjacent to the proposed alignment. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

- c) *Would the project conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?*

There is no current habitat conservation plan in the project area. There is an interim agreement regarding Swainson's hawk habitat. However, project operation would not permanently affect any Swainson's hawk habitat and thus would not be subject to the provisions of the plan and would not conflict with it. There would be **no impact**.

3.11 Mineral Resources

- a) *Would the project 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?*

While aggregate mining is an important activity in Yolo County, there are no known mineral resources within the project area (City of Woodland 1996, p. 8-4). In addition, the project site is located in an agricultural area and not within any land identified as having mineral resources. There would be **no impact**.

- b) *Would the project 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?*

There are no locally identified mineral resource areas identified in the Woodland General Plan (City of Woodland 2002). There would be **no impact**.

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3.12 Noise

- a) *Would the project result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?*

Project construction would generate noise, but all construction would take place in accordance with the City's Noise Ordinance (Section 15-26) that exempts construction noise between 7 a.m. and 6.p.m. Monday through Saturday (and 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday). The project, once completed, does not include any uses that would generate noise in excess of the City's noise standards. The City permits noise associated with project construction to occur during designated hours. Therefore, the impact is **less than significant**.

- b) *Would the project result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?*

Short-term project construction activities could result in groundborn vibration; however, this would be short-term. The project does not include any uses or elements that would generate substantial vibration, such as pile driving. Therefore, the impact is **less than significant**.

- c) *Would the project result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?*

The project may result in temporary noise increases due to construction. However, the work would be of limited duration and involve limited heavy equipment. Construction would only occur between 7 a.m. and 6.p.m. Monday through Saturday (9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday) consistent with the City Noise Ordinance (Section 15-26). The project does not include any uses or elements that would generate a substantial permanent increase in noise levels. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

- d) *Would the project result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?*

Please see item (a) and (c) above. Temporary, or periodic, noise increases may occur during construction of the recycled water pipeline. The impact would be **less than significant**.

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- e) *Would the project be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?*

The project site is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or a public use airport. The closest airport (private) is located approximately 10 miles west of the project site. The project does not include any residents or employees; therefore, there would be **no impact** associated with exposing people to excessive noise.

- f) *Would the project be within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?*

See item (e), above. There would be **no impact**.

3.13 Population and Housing

- a) *Would the project induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?*

The project would allow recycled water to be used in lieu of potable water for industrial and commercial users and for landscape irrigation. It would not provide water for additional residential development nor induce new growth in the City. There would be **no impact**.

- b) *Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

No housing units would be removed as a result of the project. There would be **no impact**.

- c) *Would the project displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

The project is located in an agricultural area and would does not require the removal of any existing housing that would displace residences. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

3.14 Public Services

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

Fire protection?

The project would have no effect on fire protection. It may have a beneficial effect by providing additional water to the receiving sites. The project does not include the addition of any new residents or employees. Thus, there would be **no impact**.

Police protection?

The project would have no effect on police protection because the project would not result in additional residents or employees, and would not create above-ground facilities requiring protection. Thus, there would be **no impact**.

Schools?

The project does not include the addition of any new residents that would generate school-age children. Thus, there would be **no impact**.

Parks?

The project does not include the addition of any new residents that would require park and recreational amenities. The project may have a beneficial effect on park facilities by providing an additional source of water. Thus, there would be **no impact**.

Other public facilities?

The project would have no effect on any public facilities, with the exception of a crossing at I-5, which will require coordination with Caltrans, and crossing at the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) tracks. However, the project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts to these facilities, nor require the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities. There would be **no impact**.

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3.15 Recreation

- a) *Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?*

The project would have no effect on existing parks. The project does not include the addition of any new residents that would increase demand for park and recreational amenities. The project may benefit neighborhood and regional parks by providing an additional source of cost-effective water for maintenance of the facility. Thus, there would be **no impact**.

- b) *Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?*

See item a, above. There would be **no impact**.

3.16 Transportation and Traffic

- a) *Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?*

The project would not create any long-term change in the City's transportation network because it does not generate trips. There would be a short-term increase in trips associated with project construction, but it would not conflict with any existing plans, ordinance or policies establishing a threshold for an acceptable level of service. There would be **no impact**.

- b) *Would the project conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?*

The project does not include a new population or new employees and would not generate an increase in daily vehicle trips. Project construction would require some additional

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trips, but would not conflict with the City's level of service standards on local roadways and highways. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

- c) *Would the project result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?*

The closest airport (private) is located approximately 10 miles west of the project site. The project would not create a change in existing air traffic patterns; therefore, there would be **no impact**.

- d) *Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?*

The project does not include adding any new land uses, design features or making changes to any existing roadways in the area. The project does not include any employees and does not propose any uses that could potentially increase roadway hazards. Therefore, there would be **no impact**.

- e) *Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?*

The project includes the installation of a recycled water pipeline and modifications to a pump station. Project construction is not anticipated to impair implementation of an emergency response plan because the project is located in a rural, agricultural area where traffic is minimal. However, if installation of the water pipeline would require a short-term closure of any public streets, a traffic plan shall be prepared for the Public Works Department. The closure would be coordinated with the City's Police Department and Fire Department dispatch to minimize any interruptions. The requirements are included in Mitigation Measure TRA-1. With the implementation of this measure, interference with any emergency response or evacuation plans would be **less than significant**.

- f) *Would the project conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?*

The project does not include a new population or new employees or generate daily trips. The project would not conflict with any adopted alternative transportation plans or policies and there would be **no impact**.

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Mitigation Measure

- TRA -1 The contractor shall prepare a traffic control plan for the closure of any public street. The plan shall be submitted for approval to the Department of Public Works. The Police and Fire Department shall be informed of any closures. If traffic control measures would affect Interstate 5, such measures shall be submitted to Caltrans as part of the encroachment permit application.

3.17 Utilities and Service Systems

- a) *Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?*

The project does not include any uses that would increase demand for sewer services or wastewater treatment. There would be **no impact**.

- b) *Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

The proposed project would include construction of a new recycled water pipeline, a new chlorine injection system, and two new booster pumps. The environmental effects of these activities are analyzed in this initial study. The effects of construction, with mitigation measures identified in this initial study, are **less than significant**.

- c) *Would the project require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

The project does not include any new impervious surfaces and would not change the existing drainage pattern in the area. There would be **no impact**.

- d) *Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?*

The project would not increase demand for potable water because the project does not include a new population or new employees and is not served by the City's water system. During project construction water would be used for dust suppression, but it would be for a short time and would not affect the City's existing water supply. The project is providing recycled water. There would be **no impact**.

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- e) *Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?*

The project does not include a new population or new employees and is not served by the City's wastewater system. There would be **no impact**.

- f) *Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?*

The project would generate some debris as part of construction activities. The amount would be very small given the nature of the project and is not expected to impact local solid waste capacities. The impact would be **less than significant**.

- g) *Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

The project would only generate waste during project construction. The construction contractor would be required to dispose of all construction waste in a legal manner, per standard City specifications as well as any applicable federal and state requirements. The impact would be **less than significant**.

3.18 Mandatory Findings of Significance

- a) *Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?*

The project has the potential to impact fish or wildlife species, as discussed in Section 3.4 of this initial study (and the biological report attached as Appendix B). However, these effects are temporary and would not substantially reduce habitat, threaten a plant or animal community, restrict the range, or cause a population to drop below self-sustaining levels. As discussed in Section 3.5, the project would not substantially affect historical or archaeological resources. This impact is **less than significant**.

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- b) *Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?*

The WPCF is presently upgrading its secondary treatment process to Modified Lutzak-Ettinger (MLE) fine bubble diffuser aeration with an anoxic zone for denitrification and improved process control. The effects of this project were analyzed in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the 2014 City of Woodland WPCF Improvements Project (SCH# 2014012009). The City may also carry out various water line repairs and replacements, also analyzed in the document SCH# 2014012009. Impacts associated with the proposed project and the previously approved project are primarily associated with project construction activities which are localized and not cumulatively considerable. The project would not contribute to any existing cumulative impact resulting in a cumulatively considerable contribution. The project would not contribute to any cumulative effect; therefore, the project contribution to a cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

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

The project would contribute to a short-term increase in air pollutants (particulate matter PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ and NO_x) associated with project construction activities. There would also be a short-term increase in noise associated with construction equipment. However, construction is anticipated to last 8 months and would affect any given receptor for a short period of time. The temporary, short-term increase in air pollutants and noise would not cause a substantial adverse effect, either directly or indirectly on people living in the area. The project does not result in any operational effects that could cause substantial adverse effects on people. The impact is **less than significant**.

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4 REFERENCES AND PREPARERS

4.1 References Cited

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