TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

REVIEWED: MARIO IGLESIAS
GENERAL MANAGER

FROM: PETER V. SEVCIK, P.E.
DIRECTOR OF
ENGINEERING & OPERATIONS

DATE: OCTOBER 20, 2022

AGENDA ITEM
E-1
OCTOBER 26, 2022

CONSIDER RESOLUTION TO ADOPT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND AUTHORIZE THE GENERAL MANAGER TO FILE A NOTICE OF DETERMINATION FOR THE BLACKLAKE SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT

ITEM

Adopt Mitigated Negative Declaration and authorize staff to file Notice of Determination for the Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project [RECOMMEND HOLD PUBLIC HEARING AND MAKE FINDINGS].

BACKGROUND

The Nipomo Community Services District ("District") worked with the Blacklake community to create an assessment district to fund the proposed Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project ("Project"). The Project involves the construction of a sanitary sewer lift station and force main to convey raw wastewater from the Blacklake Sewer Service Area to the Town Sewer Service Area for treatment at the District's Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility and decommissioning of the existing Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility.

A necessary step to implement the Project is to complete an environmental review for the Project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). At the December 9, 2020 Board meeting, the Board authorized staff to execute a contract with SWCA to provide CEQA compliance services for the Project, including a Phase 1 Environmental Study Assessment related to hazardous material use/storage.

During the environmental evaluation of the Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project, SWCA discovered that there is a potential habitat for California red-legged frog (CRLF) in the wastewater discharge pond located offsite and adjacent to the District's Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility, on property owned by the Blacklake Golf Course. CRLF is federally listed under the Endangered Species Act as a threatened species throughout its range in California. As a result, SWCA recommended that the District obtain an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) for CRLF under Section 10 of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) for the Project. At the November 10, 2021 Board meeting, the Board authorized Contract Amendment #1 for SWCA to initiate the permitting process with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

SWCA subsequently prepared a document entitled Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project, Nipomo, San Luis Obispo County, California dated August 2022.

Upon completion of the Draft IS/MND in August 2022, the District initiated a public comment period by preparing and sending a Notice of Intent to Adopt an MND ("NOI") to all interested persons, agencies, and organizations. The NOI was also posted at the District office, was

published in the Santa Maria Times, and was filed with the San Luis Obispo County Recorder/Clerk. The Draft MND was made available on the District's website and the State CEQA Clearinghouse website for a 30-day public review period that ended on October 3, 2022.

Agencies and members of the public have been afforded ample opportunity to comment on the Draft MND. During and following the public review period for the Draft MND, the District only received comments from the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLO APCD). The SLO APCD comments were not substantive and have been incorporated into the final MND and mitigation monitoring program so recirculating the document is not necessary.

Attached is a draft resolution that would formalize the Board's Environmental Determination in the form of a Mitigated Negative Declaration.

FISCAL IMPACT

The estimated Project cost is $10,300,000. The Project budget includes $116,240 for CEQA and permitting. CEQA contract costs to date are $53,945. Funding is provided from Nipomo Community Services District Assessment District No. 2020-1 (Blacklake Sewer Consolidation) bond proceeds.

STRATEGIC PLAN

Goal 2. FACILITIES THAT ARE RELIABLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSIBLE AND EFFICIENT.

Plan, provide for and maintain District facilities and other physical assets to achieve reliable, environmentally sensible, and efficient District operations.

A.2 Develop a pathway to complete needed upgrades and replacements for the Blacklake wastewater treatment plant.

B.1 NCSD shall maintain long-range infrastructure management, upgrade and replacement planning.

Goal 4. FINANCE.

Maintain conservative, long-term financial management to minimize rate impacts on customers while meeting program financial needs.

B.1 Evaluate, plan for and maintain finances that are adequate for all needs, stable, and reliable over the long-term.

B.5 Maintain adequate rates to fund future capital replacements

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board open the public hearing to receive staff's presentation, gain feedback from the public, and following closure of the public hearing, approve the attached Resolution 2022-16XX Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project MND, adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project, and authorizing staff to file a notice of determination for the Project.

ATTACHMENTS

A. Resolution 2022-16XX Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation MND
B. Notice of Intent to Adopt Negative Declaration
C. Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration Dated October 2022

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ATTACHMENT A

RESOLUTION NO. 2022-16XX

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ADOPTING A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM AND AUTHORIZING THE GENERAL MANAGER TO FILE A NOTICE OF DETERMINATION FOR THE BLACKLAKE SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Nipomo Community Services District ("District") is a community services district with limited purposes and powers as identified in Sections 61000 *et seq.* of the Government Code; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Government Code Section 61100(b) the District is authorized to "Collect, treat, or dispose of sewage" in the District; and

WHEREAS, the District worked with the Blacklake community to create an assessment district to fund the proposed Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project ("Project"); and

WHEREAS, the Project involves the construction of a sanitary sewer lift station and force main to convey raw wastewater from the Blacklake Sewer Service Area to the Town Sewer Service Area for treatment at the District's Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility and decommissioning of the existing Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility; and

WHEREAS, the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") requires the District to assess the potential impacts of the Project on the environment, and circulate such assessment for public comment; and

WHEREAS, as part of the environmental review process the District retained SWCA Environmental Consultants ("SWCA") to assess the impacts of the Project on the environment; and

WHEREAS, SWCA has prepared a document entitled Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project, Nipomo, San Luis Obispo County, California dated August 2022. The Initial Study includes a detailed description of the Project and those documents are incorporated herein by reference; and

WHEREAS, the Initial Study proposes that a Negative Declaration with Mitigation Measures be approved for the Project (herein "Draft MND"); and

WHEREAS, having received, reviewed and considered the foregoing information, as well as any and all information in the record and based on its independent review and analysis, the staff analysis, oral and written testimony, the Initial Study, and this Draft MND and the proposed Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program ("MMRP"), the Board of Directors hereby makes the following Findings:

1. To the best of the Board Members' knowledge, the above-stated facts are true and correct.

2. The Draft MND has determined the Project, with mitigation, will not result in a significant effect on the environment.

3. Upon completion of the Draft MND in August 2022, the District initiated a public comment period by preparing and sending a Notice of Intent to Adopt an MND ("NOI") for the Draft

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ADOPTING A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND AUTHORIZING THE GENERAL MANAGER TO FILE A NOTICE OF DETERMINATION FOR THE BLACKLAKE SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT

MND to all interested persons, agencies, and organizations. The NOI also was posted at the District office and on the District's website at:

https://ncsd.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Blacklake-Sewer-Consolidation-Project_Public-Review-Draft-IS-MND_August-2022.pdf

and was published in the Santa Maria Times, and was filed with the San Luis Obispo County Recorder/Clerk. The Draft MND was made available for a 30-day public review period beginning on September 1, 2022, and ending on October 3, 2022.

4. Agencies and members of the public have been afforded ample opportunity to comment on the Draft MND. During and following the public review period for the Draft MND, only the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLO APCD) provided comments. Such comments did not require a "substantial revision" of the document as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15073.5.

5. The Final MND, which is on file with the District's General Manager, is incorporated herein by this reference. The Final MND consists of the Draft MND and all of its appendices, an introductory section, and the MMRP, as well as the SLO APCD comment letter and the District's response.

6. On October 26, 2022, the District's Board of Directors considered the Final MND at a duly-noticed public meeting, at which time District staff presented a report and interested persons had an opportunity to be heard and to present evidence regarding the Final MND.

7. Section 15074 of the CEQA Guidelines requires that a public agency, before approving a project for which a MND is required, consider the proposed MND together with any comments received during the public review process.

8. Prior to taking action, the District Board has heard, read, reviewed, and considered the information and data in the administrative record, including the MND, MMRP, staff reports and presentations, and all oral and written testimony regarding the MND.

9. Custodian of Records. The District's General Manager is the custodian of records, and the documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings upon which this decision is based are located at the NCSD Office, 148 South Wilson Street, Nipomo, California 93444.

10. The District's Board of Directors has independently considered the administrative record before it, which is hereby incorporated by reference and which includes the MND, MMRP, staff reports, and all testimony related to environmental issues regarding the Project and hereby adopts the MND and Mitigation Monitoring Program, as set forth in Exhibit A to this Resolution.

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ADOPTING A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND AUTHORIZING THE GENERAL MANAGER TO FILE A NOTICE OF DETERMINATION FOR THE BLACKLAKE SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT

11. The MND fully analyzes and discloses the potential impacts of the Project, and those impacts have been mitigated or avoided to the extent feasible.

12. The MND reflects the independent judgment of the District Board. The District Board further finds that the additional information provided in the staff reports, and the evidence presented in written and oral testimony does not constitute new information requiring recirculation of the MND under CEQA. None of the information presented has deprived the public of a meaningful opportunity to comment upon a substantial environmental impact of the Project or a feasible mitigation measure or alternative that the District has declined to implement.

13. The District Board hereby directs District staff to implement and to monitor the mitigation measures as described in the Final MND, and to take such other actions as the General Manager deems necessary to prepare for the Project.

14. The District Board hereby directs staff to file a Notice of Determination as set forth in Public Resources Code Section 21152.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Nipomo Community Services District this 26th day of October, 2022, on the following roll call vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

CONFLICTS:

_____
Ed Eby, President
Nipomo Community Services District

ATTEST:

_____
Mario E. Iglesias,
General Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Craig A. Steele
District Legal Counsel

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ATTACHMENT B

Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration

The Nipomo Community Services District (NCSD, or District) has completed the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project (project). The IS/MND found the project to have potential environmental impacts associated with air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, energy, geology/soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, land use and planning, noise, transportation, tribal cultural resources, utilities and service systems, wildfire, and mandatory findings of significance that would be less than significant with mitigation.

Lead Agency: Nipomo Community Services District (NCSD)
148 South Wilson Street
Nipomo, CA 93444

Project Title: Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project

Project Location: The proposed Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project (project) is located in the unincorporated community of Nipomo, San Luis Obispo County, California. The proposed Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project would include the construction of a new lift station on the eastern side of the existing Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility (Blacklake WRF) site located on Willow Road, installation of 4.15 miles of new force main pipeline from the new lift station to the Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility, and decommissioning of the existing Blacklake WRF. The pipeline would be located within Nipomo Community Services District property and easements under County of San Luis Obispo (County) roadway right-of-way along Willow Road, Sundale Way, Camino Caballo, Pomeroy Road, and Juniper Street. Equipment and material staging would also occur on the Nipomo Community Services District-owned parcel located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Sundale Way and Camino Caballo (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 091-232-016).

Project Description: The NCSD proposes the construction of a new 160-gallon-per-minute (gpm) lift station and associated facilities at the existing Blacklake WRF, installation of approximately 4.15 miles (21,930 linear feet) of new 6-inch force main pipeline from the proposed lift station to the existing Southland WWTF, and the decommissioning and demolition of the existing Blacklake WRF after the new lift station is completed and operating. Construction of the new lift station, installation of the pipeline, and demolition of the Blacklake WRF would occur over a 2-year anticipated work period. Project construction would generally occur in two phases, with construction and installation of the force main pipeline occurring first (Phase 1), and construction of the new lift station and decommissioning of the Blacklake WRF occurring second (Phase 2). The project would require approximately 23,600 cubic yards of cut, 25,700 cubic yards of fill, and 14,600 cubic yards of imported fill materials.

Hazardous Waste Sites: Based on a search of the DTSC EnviroStor database, SWRCB Geotracker database, and California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Cortese List website, there are no hazardous waste cleanup sites within 300 feet of the project site.

Public Review: A 30-day public review period for the IS/MND will commence on September 1, 2022 and will end on September 30, 2022 for interested individuals and public agencies to submit written comments on the document. Comments must be received no later than 4:30 p.m. on Friday, September 30, 2022.

Public Meeting: The project and the IS/MND are anticipated to be considered for approval by the NCSD Board of Directors at its regular meeting on October 12, 2022 held at 9:00 a.m. This meeting date and time may change depending on the circumstances.

Written comments may be submitted to:

Peter Sevcik, Director of Engineering and Operations
148 South Wilson Street Nipomo, CA 93444

Or by email at: psevcik@ncsd.ca.gov

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ATTACHMENT C

Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project, Nipomo, San Luis Obispo County, California

OCTOBER ~~AUGUST~~ 2022

PREPARED FOR

Nipomo Community Services District

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

CONTENTS

Appendices

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION FORM

1. Project Title:

Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project

2. Lead Agency Name and Address:

Peter Sevcik, Director of Engineering and Operations
Nipomo Community Services District
P.O. Box 326
Nipomo, CA 93444-0326

3. Contact Person and Phone Number:

Peter Sevcik
Nipomo Community Services District
805-929-1133

4. Project Location:

The proposed Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project (project) is located in the unincorporated community of Nipomo, San Luis Obispo County, California. The proposed Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project would include the construction of a new lift station on the eastern side of the existing Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility (Blacklake WRF) site located on Willow Road (Appendix A), installation of 4.15 miles of new force main pipeline from the new lift station to the Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility (Appendix B), and decommissioning of the existing Blacklake WRF. The pipeline would be located within Nipomo Community Services District property and easements under County of San Luis Obispo (County) roadway right-of-way along Willow Road, Sundale Way, Camino Caballo, Pomeroy Road, and Juniper Street (see Figures 1 and 2). Equipment and material staging would also occur on the Nipomo Community Services District-owned parcel located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Sundale Way and Camino Caballo (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 091-232-016).

5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:

Nipomo Community Services District
P.O. Box 326
Nipomo, CA 93444-0326

6. General Plan Designation:

- Blacklake WRF: Recreation
- Pipeline Alignment: County roadway right-of-way, Residential Rural

7. Zoning:

- N/A

Lift Station

The project includes construction and installation of a new lift station consisting of an 8-foot diameter, 15-foot deep wet-well (a chamber for receiving and storing sewage until it can be pumped out), an 8-foot by 12-foot dry-pit, a pump vault, a 6-foot by 6-foot valve vault, electrical and instrumentation equipment, a back-up generator, a wet/dry well canopy shade structure, and a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) tower (see Appendix A). Additional site features would include security lighting and permanent security fencing. Construction of the lift station at this location would require treatment Pond 3 to be drained, and the Blacklake WRF would operate using two of the three treatment ponds during project construction. Pond 3 would be taken out of service and used as a staging area while the new lift station is constructed.

All trees and the existing berm located south of the proposed site would be left in place to provide visual screening from Willow Road. All areas within the proposed fenced area would have an aggregate base course (ABC) surface. The new lift station components would be predominately sub-surface, with the exception of proposed fencing, the SCADA radio antenna tower, standby generator, electrical control panels, and a permanent canopy structure over the pump pit.

Access to the new lift station location would utilize the existing paved access road off of Willow Road. A new fence would be constructed around the lift station with a gate at the driveway entrance. Adequate space to allow chemical delivery trucks or vacuum trucks to turn around would be provided within the site.

Force Main Pipeline

The proposed force main pipeline would be located within NCSD-owned property and existing NCSD easements under County roadway right-of-way, within existing roadways and roadway shoulders, maintaining a minimum distance of 10 feet from existing waterlines, and 50 feet from public water supply wells (see Figure 2; see Appendix B). A fiber optic conduit would be installed in the same trench as the force main to provide high speed communications connectivity between the new lift station and the District's SCADA system. The pipeline alignment would begin at the new lift station location at the Blacklake WRF and would be installed within County right-of-way along Willow Road, Sundale Way, Camino Caballo, Pomeroy Road, and Juniper Street, and the pipeline would connect with an existing sewer pipeline at the intersection of Juniper Street and Mary Avenue which ultimately conveys flow to the Southland WWTF.

The planned pipeline alignment evaluated in this document includes an alternative alignment section that would traverse the NCSD-owned property located at the northeastern corner of the intersection of Sundale Way and Camino Caballo if needed to maintain adequate distance from existing utilities located within the intersection. The connection point from the force main pipeline to the existing Southland WWTF pipeline would require an air gap (transition from pressure main to gravity main) at the intersection of Juniper Street and Trevino Street. The air release valve would include installation of odor abatement technology to reduce odor emissions. The existing gravity sewer line from the Juniper Street/Trevino Drive intersection to the Juniper Street/Mary Avenue intersection would be upsized from an 8-inch diameter gravity sewer line to a 12-inch diameter gravity sewer line. Staging areas for the force-main pipeline have yet to be determined. One staging area will be located on the 5-acre NCSD property located at northeast corner of Sundale/Camino Caballo intersection. Other staging areas for the force-main pipeline have yet to be determined.

Construction of the new lift station, installation of the pipeline, and demolition of the Blacklake WRF would occur over a 2-year anticipated work period. While the majority of construction activities would occur during daytime hours, some work associated with connections to existing wastewater infrastructure in service would likely need to be completed during nighttime hours when wastewater flows are low. Once construction is complete, the consolidation would result in a net energy savings due to the current Blacklake system being reliant on a total of 50 to 60 horsepower motors for the aerators while the Southland WWTF uses modern technology with higher energy efficiency.

10. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

The existing Blacklake WRF site is surrounded by the Blacklake Golf Course and a residential subdivision to the north, east, and west, and Willow Road, agricultural uses, and rural residential uses to the south.

The proposed force main pipeline alignment would be located within NCSD-owned property and County right-of-way along Willow Road, Sundale Way, Camino Caballo, Pomeroy Road, and Juniper Street. Surrounding uses located adjacent to the pipeline alignment include rural residential uses, undeveloped woodlands, and two public service well sites along Sundale Way; single-family residential neighborhoods, agricultural uses, rural residential uses, and open space uses along Camino Caballo; and single-family residential uses along Pomeroy Road and Juniper Street.

11. Other public agencies whose approval may be required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Incidental Take Permit
- County of San Luis Obispo – Encroachment Permit (non-discretionary)
- San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District – Construction Permit (if necessary)
- State Water Resources Control Board – Construction General Permit

12. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?

Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, the NCSD (the CEQA Lead Agency) sent a notification letter with an invitation for consultation on April 26, 2021, to the yak tit$^{\text{ʸ}}$u tit$^{\text{ʸ}}$u - Northern Chumash Tribe. A request for a copy of the Phase I Archaeological Survey Report prepared for the project was received by the yak tit$^{\text{ʸ}}$u tit$^{\text{ʸ}}$u - Northern Chumash Tribe. The Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report prepared for the project was forwarded on March 15, 2022, to the yak tit$^{\text{ʸ}}$u tit$^{\text{ʸ}}$u - Northern Chumash Tribe and no subsequent comments were received. A discussion of the project's potential impacts to tribal cultural resources is provided under Section XVIII, *Tribal Cultural Resources*, below.

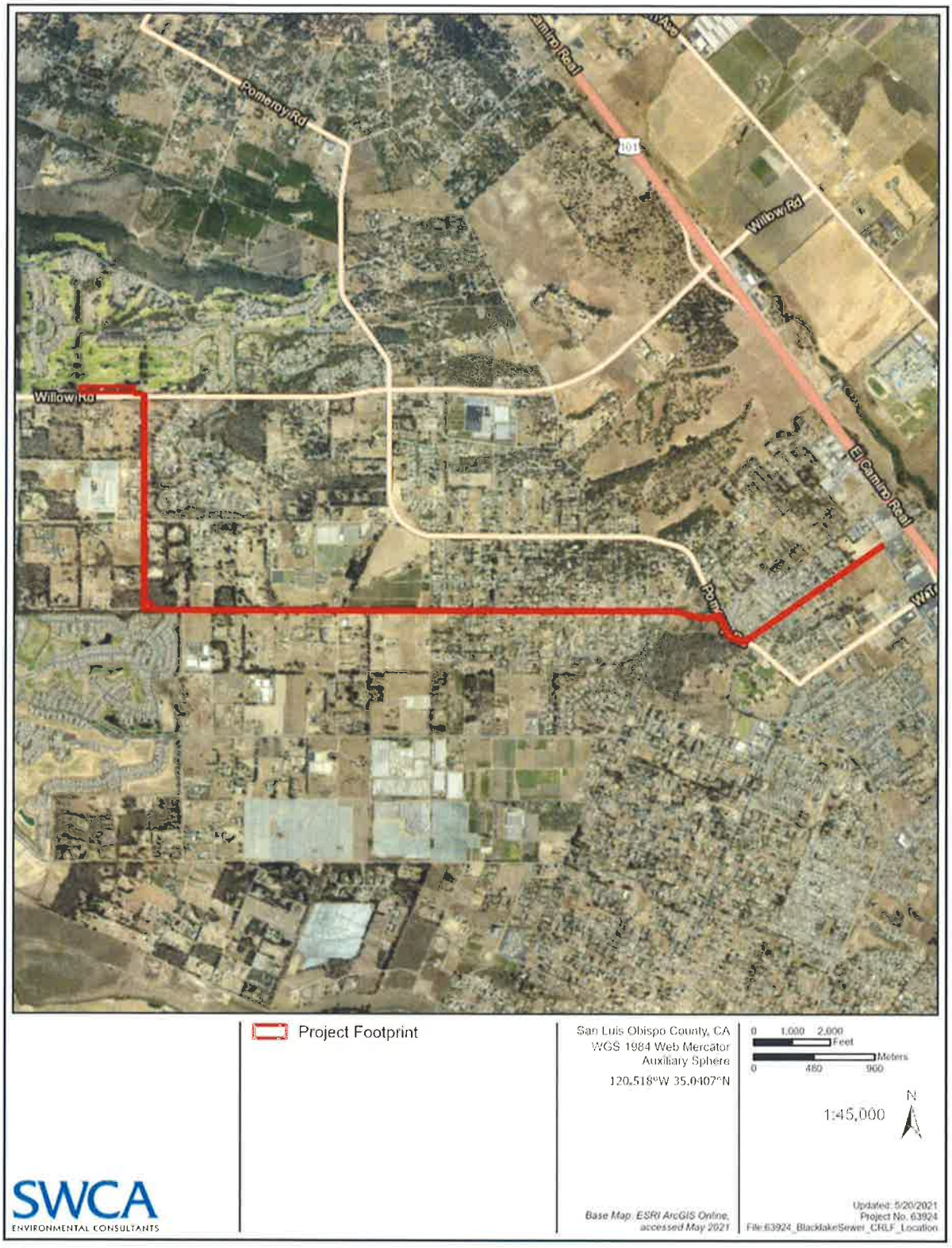

Figure 2. Project Location Map.

1 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The proposed project could have a "Potentially Significant Impact" for environmental factors checked below. Please refer to the attached pages for discussion on mitigation measures or project revisions to either reduce these impacts to less than significant levels or require further study.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

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

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

Date: _____ **Signed:** _____

The existing Blacklake WRF is currently visible from the adjacent Blacklake Golf Course located north of the WRF site (Figure 3) and is well-screened from viewers travelling along Willow Road via existing eucalyptus trees and other vegetation located along the southern border of the WRF site (Figure 4).

Figure 3. View of the easternmost treatment pond at the Blacklake WRF site, facing northeast (February 19, 2021).

Figure 4. View of easternmost treatment pond at the Blacklake WRF site, facing southeast (February 19, 2021).

Figure 6. View of Camino Caballo near Camino Caballo/Pomeroy Road intersection, facing west (February 19, 2021).

Environmental Evaluation

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

The proposed project includes construction of a new lift station within the existing Blacklake WRF site, installation of an underground pipeline within existing County right-of-way along Willow Road, Sundale Way, Camino Caballo, Pomeroy Road, and Juniper Street, and decommissioning and demolition of existing Blacklake WRF facilities. Construction of the new lift station and decommission of the existing Blacklake WRF would be located approximately 0.5 mile south of the mapped Blacklake Canyon SRA, and due to the distance from the SRA and existing recreational and residential uses located between them, neither construction, demolition, nor operation of these components would affect views of the Blacklake Canyon or otherwise adversely affect it.

The project is not located within an identified scenic vista, visually sensitive area, scenic corridor, or an area of high scenic quality that would be seen from key public viewpoints. Therefore, the project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista and potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

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 portion of US 101 within proximity to the project is currently designated as an Eligible State Scenic Highway. Based on the sub-surface nature of the proposed force-main pipeline, and distance from proposed above-ground components, the project would not result in a noticeable change in views of the project area as seen from US 101. Therefore, the project would not substantially damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway and potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

II. Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
(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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(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))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Setting

The California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) produces maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. Agricultural land is rated according to soil quality and current land use. For environmental review purposes under CEQA, the FMMP categories of Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Local Importance, and Grazing Land are considered "agricultural land." Other non-agricultural designations include Urban and Built-up Land, Other Land, and Water.

The Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly referred to as the Williamson Act, enables local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agriculture or related open space use. In return, landowners receive property tax assessments which are much lower than normal because they are based upon farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value. The project site does not include land within the Agriculture land use designation and is not within or adjacent to lands subject to a Williamson Act contract.

According to Public Resources Code Section 12220(g), forest land is defined as land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits. Timberland is defined as land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of a

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

The proposed project is located within the community of Nipomo and would be surrounded by recreational, suburban and rural residential, and commercial land uses. The project would include ground disturbance activities within the existing developed Blacklake WRF site and existing roadway right-of-way, neither of which meet the definition of forest land. The project also includes an alternative pipeline alignment section that would traverse the NCSD-owned parcel located at the northeastern corner of the intersection of Sundale Way and Camino Caballo. The area in which the force main pipeline would be installed on this parcel consists of grassland and the limits of disturbance would be restricted to a 20-foot-wide corridor. Several oak trees are located within proximity to this area with canopies that extend into the NCSD easement area. The project would have the potential to result in impacts to several individual trees but would not result in the removal or conversion of forest land. The proposed project would not result in the loss of or conversion of forestland; therefore, *no impacts would occur*.

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 include activities within the existing Blacklake WRF site, County road right-of-way, and the NCSD-owned parcel, which currently supports an existing public-serving well and fenced area, grassland, ruderal disturbed areas, and scattered oak and eucalyptus trees. The project would not adversely affect existing proximate agricultural uses, agricultural support services, or agricultural infrastructure or resources. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Conclusion

The proposed project would not result in a significant adverse impact to Agricultural and Forest Resources, and no mitigation is necessary.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary.

III. Air Quality

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
(a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b) 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Table 2. SLOAPCD Thresholds of Significance for Construction Activities

Pollutant	Threshold[1]		
	Daily	Quarterly Tier 1	Quarterly Tier 2
Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM)	7 lbs	0.13 tons	0.32 tons
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG) + Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_X)	137 lbs	2.5	6.3 tons
Fugitive Particulate Matter (PM_{10}), Dust[2]		2.5 tons[2]	

[1] Daily and quarterly emission thresholds are based on the California Health and Safety Code and the CARB Carl Moyer Guidelines.

[2] Any project with a grading area greater than 4 acres of worked area can exceed the 2.5-ton PM_{10} quarterly threshold.

Operational impacts are focused primarily on the indirect emissions (i.e., motor vehicles) associated with residential, commercial, and industrial development. Certain types of projects can also include components that generate direct emissions, such as power plants, gasoline stations, dry cleaners, and refineries, referred to as stationary source emissions. The SLOAPCD has established several different methods for determining the significance of project operational impacts:

- Demonstrate consistency with the most recent Clean Air Plan for San Luis Obispo County;
- Demonstrate consistency with a plan for the reduction of GHG emissions that has been adopted by the jurisdiction in which the project is located that complies with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5;
- Compare predicted ambient criteria pollutant concentrations resulting from the project to state and federal health standards, when applicable;
- Compare calculated project emissions to SLOAPCD emission thresholds; and,
- Evaluate special conditions which apply to certain projects.

San Luis Obispo County Clean Air Plan

The SLOAPCD's San Luis Obispo County 2001 Clean Air Plan (CAP) is a comprehensive planning document intended to evaluate long-term air pollutant emissions and cumulative effects and provide guidance to the SLOAPCD and other local agencies on how to attain and maintain the state standards for ozone and PM_{10}. The CAP presents a detailed description of the sources and pollutants which impact the jurisdiction's attainment of state standards, future air quality impacts to be expected under current growth trends, and an appropriate control strategy for reducing ozone precursor emissions, thereby improving air quality.

Naturally Occurring Asbestos

Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) is identified as a toxic air contaminant by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). Serpentine and other ultramafic rocks are fairly common throughout the county and may contain NOA. If these areas are disturbed during construction, NOA-containing particles can be released into the air and have an adverse impact on local air quality and human health. Based on the SLOAPCD's map of areas of concern for NOA, the project is not located within an area with known potential for NOA to occur (SLOAPCD 2021a).

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors are people that have an increased sensitivity to air pollution or environmental contaminants, such as the elderly, children, people with asthma or other respiratory illnesses, and others who are at a heightened risk of negative health outcomes due to exposure to air pollution. Some land uses

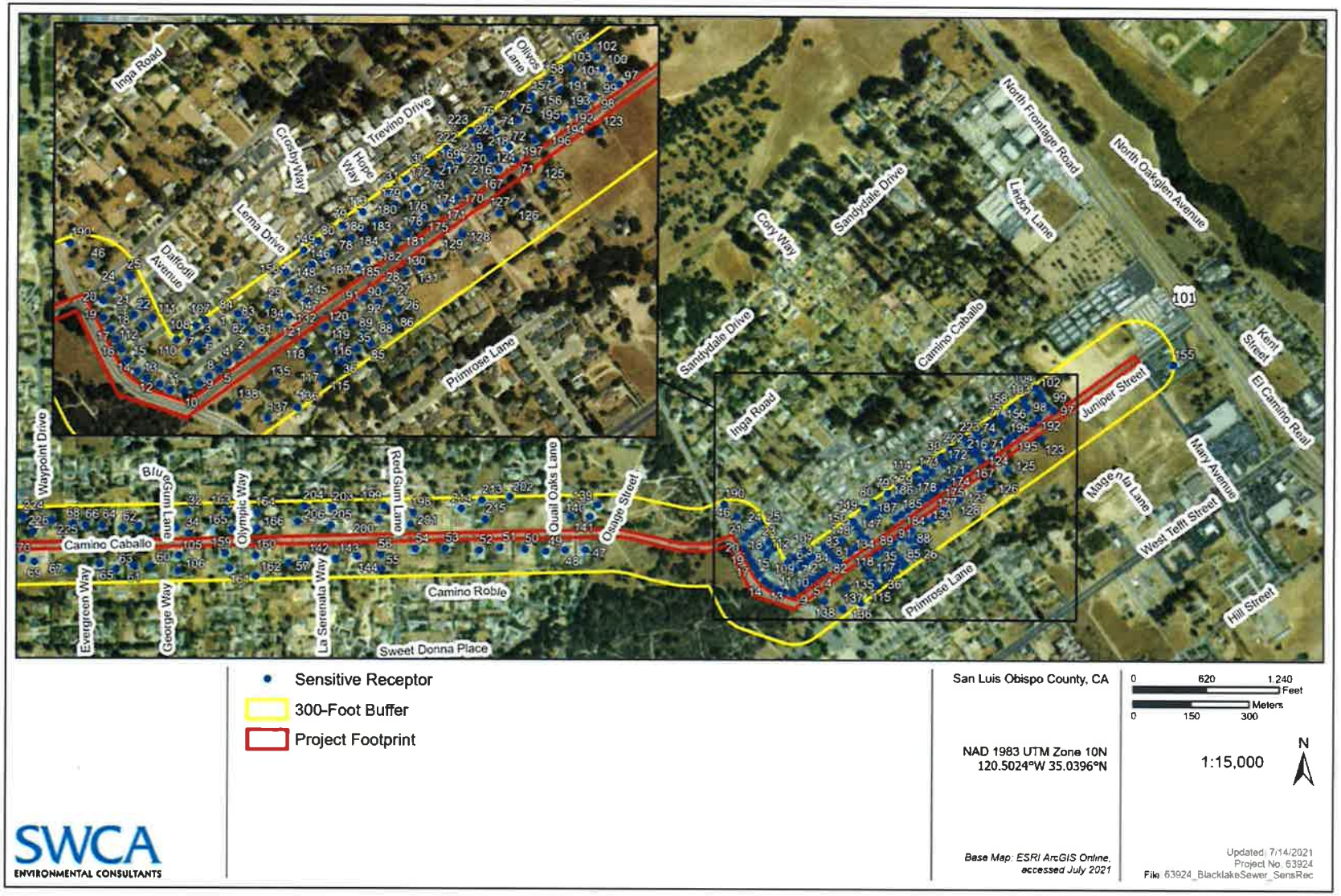

Figure 7. Sensitive Receptor Locations Within 300 feet of Eastern Portion of Project Site.

CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

The project would result in approximately 32.5 acres of ground disturbance and earthwork including 23,600 cubic yards of cut, 25,700 cubic yards of fill, and use of 14,600 cubic yards of imported fill materials, for a total of 40,300 cubic yards of total material moved. Construction of the proposed project would result in the temporary generation of emissions associated with site grading and excavation, paving, motor vehicle exhaust associated with construction equipment, worker trips, and haul truck trips, as well as the movement of construction equipment on unpaved surfaces. Short-term construction emissions would result in increased emissions of ozone-precursor pollutants (i.e., ROG and NO_x) and emissions of particulate matter. Emissions of ozone precursors would result from the operation of on- and off-road motorized vehicles and equipment. Emissions of airborne particulate matter would be largely dependent on the amount of ground disturbance associated with site preparation activities.

Estimated emissions of air pollutants associated with the construction of the proposed project were calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod; see Appendix D) and are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Proposed Project Estimated Construction Emissions[1]

				PM_{10}			$PM_{2.5}$		
	ROG	NOx	ROG + NOx	Fugitive	Exhaust[3]	Total	Fugitive	Exhaust	Total
Daily Summer Emissions (Total)[2]	3.89	46.87	50.76	10.17	1.71	11.88	3.91	1.57	5.48
SLOAPCD Threshold			137		7				
Exceeds Threshold?			**No**		**No**				
Daily Winter Emissions (Total)[2]	3.9	47.09	50.99	10.17	1.71	11.88	3.91	1.57	5.48
SLOAPCD Threshold			137		7				
Exceeds Threshold?			**No**		**No**				
Quarterly Emissions			1.15	0.23	0.04	0.27	0.27	0.09	0.12
SLOAPCD Tier 1 Threshold			2.5	2.5	0.13				
Exceeds Threshold?			**No**	**No**	**No**				

Source: See Appendix D.

Notes:

[1] A conservative assumption of 14,600 cubic yards of material to be hauled. Haul truck distances, equipment usage, worker trips, and vehicle travel distances were based on model defaults.

[2] Emissions were quantified for both summer and winter conditions for a conservative comparison to SLOAPCD's daily significance thresholds.

[3] Assumes total exhaust emissions are diesel exhaust emissions for comparison to SLOAPCD's DPM significance threshold.

As shown in Table 3, the project would not exceed the daily or quarterly emissions threshold for combined ROG and NO_x, fugitive dust, or DPM during grading and construction activities. Therefore, potential impacts associated with construction emissions would be *less than significant.*

During operation, wastewater flows would be pumped from the lift station located at the Blacklake WRF through the pipeline to connect to an existing Southland WWTF pipeline. The connection point from the force main pipeline to the Southland WWTF pipeline would require an air release valve located at the intersection of Juniper Street and Trevino Drive, from which odors produced by untreated wastewater could be released. The project would include installation of carbon scrubbers or other odor abatement technology to reduce odor emissions at the intersection of Juniper Street and Trevino Drive. Odors produced at this location would vary depending on factors such as volume and speed at which the flows are being conveyed. With implementation of proposed odor abatement technology, odors produced at this location would be minor, would dissipate considerably over distance, and would not affect a substantial number of people. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Conclusion

Mitigation has been identified to reduce potentially significant impacts associated with air pollutant effects on nearby sensitive receptors during construction activities. With implementation of mitigation identified below, impacts associated with air quality would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

AQ-1 During all site preparation and ground-disturbing activities, the applicant shall implement the following particulate matter control measures and detail each measure on the project grading and building plans:

1. Reduce the amount of disturbed area where possible.
2. Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities ~~and, at times necessary,~~ to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site and from exceeding San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District's limit of 20% opacity for ~~no~~ greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Increased watering frequency shall be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour. ~~during construction and grading activities shall be ceased during periods of winds over 25 miles per hour.~~ Reclaimed (non-potable) water is to be used in all construction and dust-control work when feasible. When water use is a concern due to drought conditions, the contractor or builder shall consider use of a dust suppressant that is effective for the specific site conditions to reduce the amount of water used for dust control.
3. All dirt stockpile areas (if any) shall be sprayed at least daily and covered with tarps or other dust barriers as needed.
4. Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans shall be implemented as soon as possible, following completion of any soil-disturbing activities.
5. Exposed grounds that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than 1 month after initial grading shall be sown with a fast-germinating, non-invasive, grass seed and watered until vegetation is established.
6. All disturbed soil areas not subject to revegetation shall be stabilized using approved chemical binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District.
7. All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.

4. Use on-road heavy-duty trucks that meet the California Air Resources Board's 2007 or cleaner certification standard for on-road heavy-duty diesel engines, and comply with the State On-Road Regulation;
5. Construction or trucking companies with fleets that do not have engines in their fleet that meet the engine standards identified in the above two measures (e.g., captive or nitrogen oxide-exempt area fleets) may be eligible by proving alternative compliance;
6. All on- and off-road diesel equipment shall not idle when equipment is not in use. Signs shall be posted in the designated queuing areas and/or job sites to remind drivers and operators of the idling restrictions;
7. Equipment staging and queuing areas shall be located at the maximum distance feasible from sensitive receptor locations. Signs shall be posted identifying these areas;
8. Electrify equipment when possible;
9. Substitute gasoline-powered in place of diesel-powered equipment, where possible;
10. Use alternative-fueled construction equipment on-site where possible, such as compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), propane, or biodiesel; and
11. The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons to monitor the implementation of the measures detailed above. Signage on-site shall be provided near project site entrances that detail the name and telephone number of the on-site monitor. The monitor shall be responsible for fielding questions and addressing concerns received from the public on an as-needed basis. Significant concerns shall be relayed to the Nipomo Community Services District.
12. Project demolition and construction activities shall be conducted in full compliance with the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40CFR61, Subpart M - asbestos NESHAP). NESHAP requirements include, but are not limited to the following:
    1. Written notification to the APCD, within at least 10 business days of activities commencing.
    2. Asbestos survey report conducted by a Certified Asbestos Consultant.
    3. Written work plan addressing asbestos handling procedures in order to prevent visible emissions.

AQ-3 During all construction activities and use of diesel vehicles, the applicant shall implement the following idling control techniques:

1. Idling Restrictions Near Sensitive Receptors for Both On- and Off-Road Equipment.
    a. Staging and queuing areas shall be located at the greatest distance from sensitive receptor locations as feasible;
    b. Diesel idling when equipment is not in use is not permitted;
    c. Use of alternative-fueled equipment shall be used whenever possible; and

	Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Setting

The project footprint consists of the Blacklake WRF, a staging area located at the northeast corner of the Sundale Way/Camino Caballo intersection, and approximately 4 miles of dirt and asphalt road within the County right-of-way along Willow Road, Sundale Way, Camino Caballo, Pomeroy Road, and Juniper Street, where the pipeline would connect with existing Southland WWTF pipeline. The project Biological Study Area (BSA) includes the Blacklake WRF and the adjacent effluent storage lake easement area buffered by 200 feet, the 5-acre NCSD-owned parcel where the staging area would be located, and the entire width (60 feet) of the County right-of-way along project alignment areas. Although most anticipated ground disturbance would be in the developed asphalt of the existing roads, the entire 60-foot County right-of-way was included in the BSA and potential impacts to those habitats were assessed.

Habitats

Habitat types present within the BSA for the project include developed, Eucalyptus woodland, landscaped, ruderal/disturbed vegetation, a stormwater basin, the effluent storage lake, maintained non-native grassland, and veldt grass grassland. A map of existing habitats is included in Figures 9 through 14. A complete plant list is provided in Appendix E.

DEVELOPED AREA AND SEWAGE TREATMENT BASINS

The developed area totals 15.6 acres, or 25% of the BSA. Within the Blacklake WRF, the developed areas consist of the three concrete and plastic-lined sewage aeration basins, a facilities control building, paving, walkways, and fencing. The developed areas within the County right-of-way consist of the dirt and asphalt roadway plus any sidewalks or additional paved areas. The developed area within the NCSD-owned parcel consists of the existing fenced well site in the southwest corner of the property. Wildlife within the sewage basins included mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*), mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), American coots (*Fulica americana*) and a great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*).

EUCALYPTUS WOODLAND

Large groves of blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) trees occur within and around the Blacklake WRF, along the proposed pipeline route within the County right-of-way, and on the 5-acre NCSD-owned parcel at the intersection of Sundale Way and Camino Caballo. This habitat is consistent with the *Eucalyptus* spp. Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance as described by Sawyer et al. (2009). Within the County right-of-way, most of the area mapped as eucalyptus woodland only include the tree canopies because most of the trunks occur beyond the extent of the right-of-way. The majority of the NCSD-owned parcel, with the exception of a small portion along the southern edge, consists of eucalyptus woodland. In total, eucalyptus woodland encompasses 19.8 acres or approximately 31% of the BSA. In these areas understory vegetation is limited due to the allelopathic chemicals in the leaves and bark that drop from the trees. These volatile organic chemicals are known to prevent other plants from growing under eucalyptus

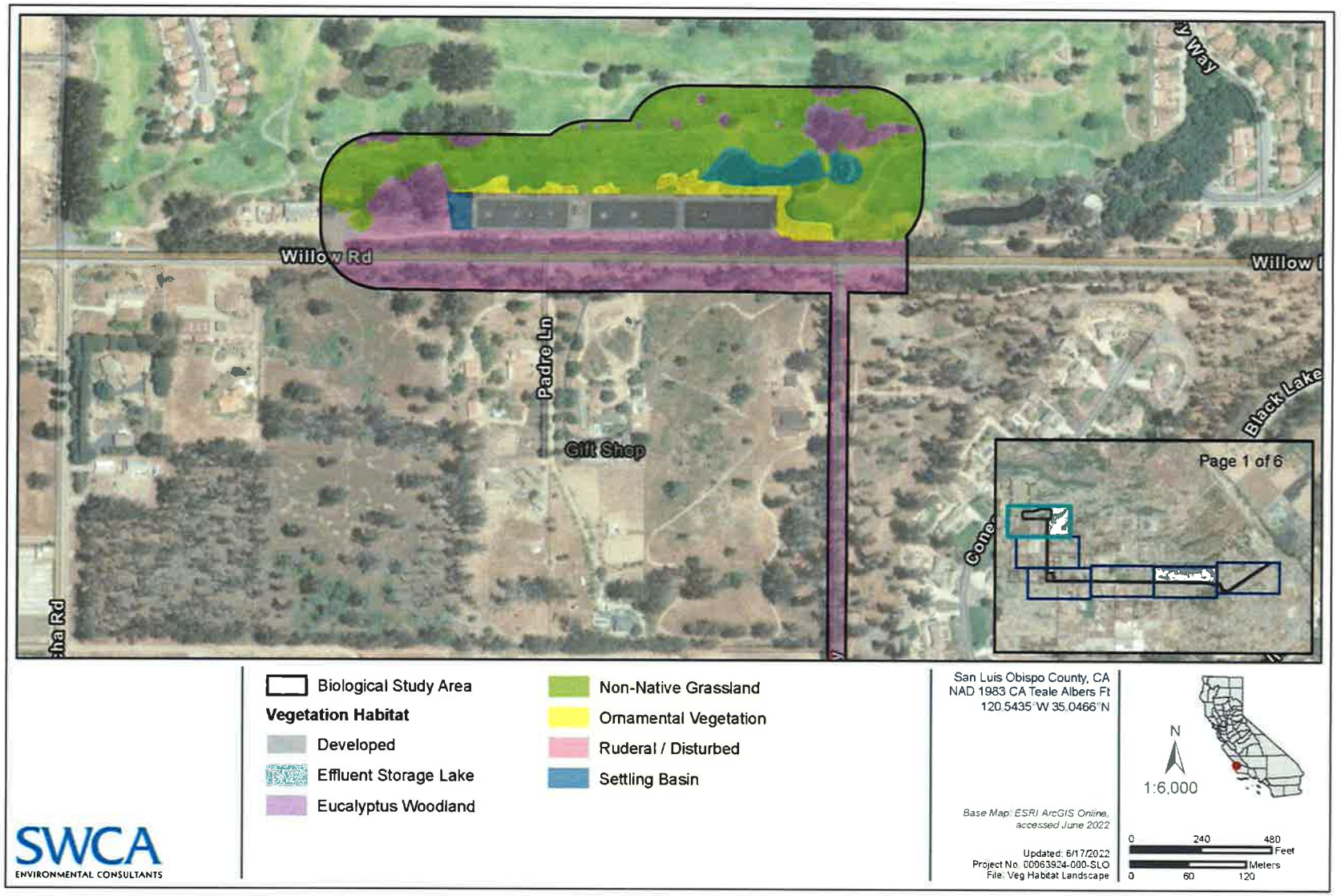

Figure 9. Vegetation Map (Sheet 1 of 6).

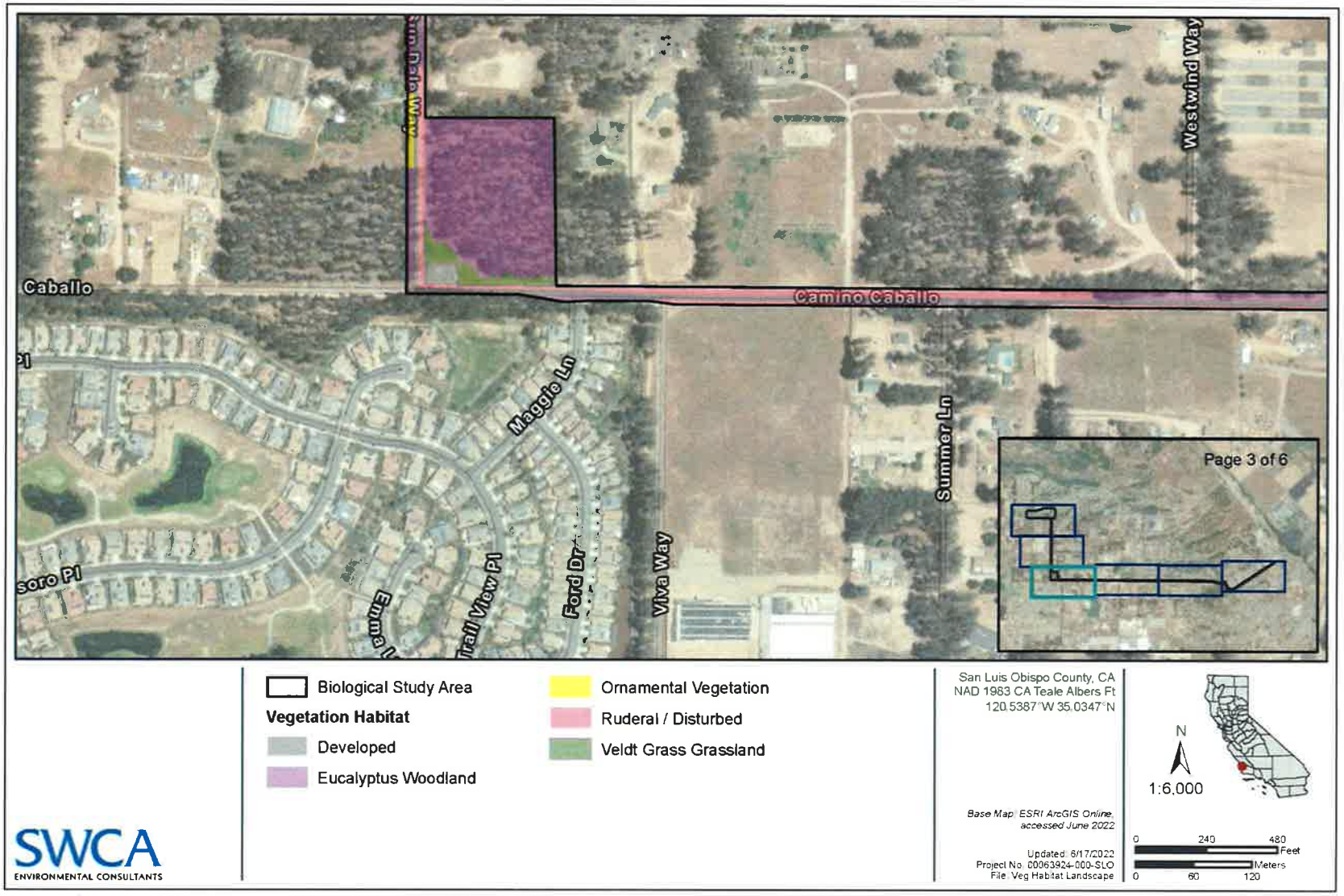

Figure 11. Vegetation Map (Sheet 3 of 6).

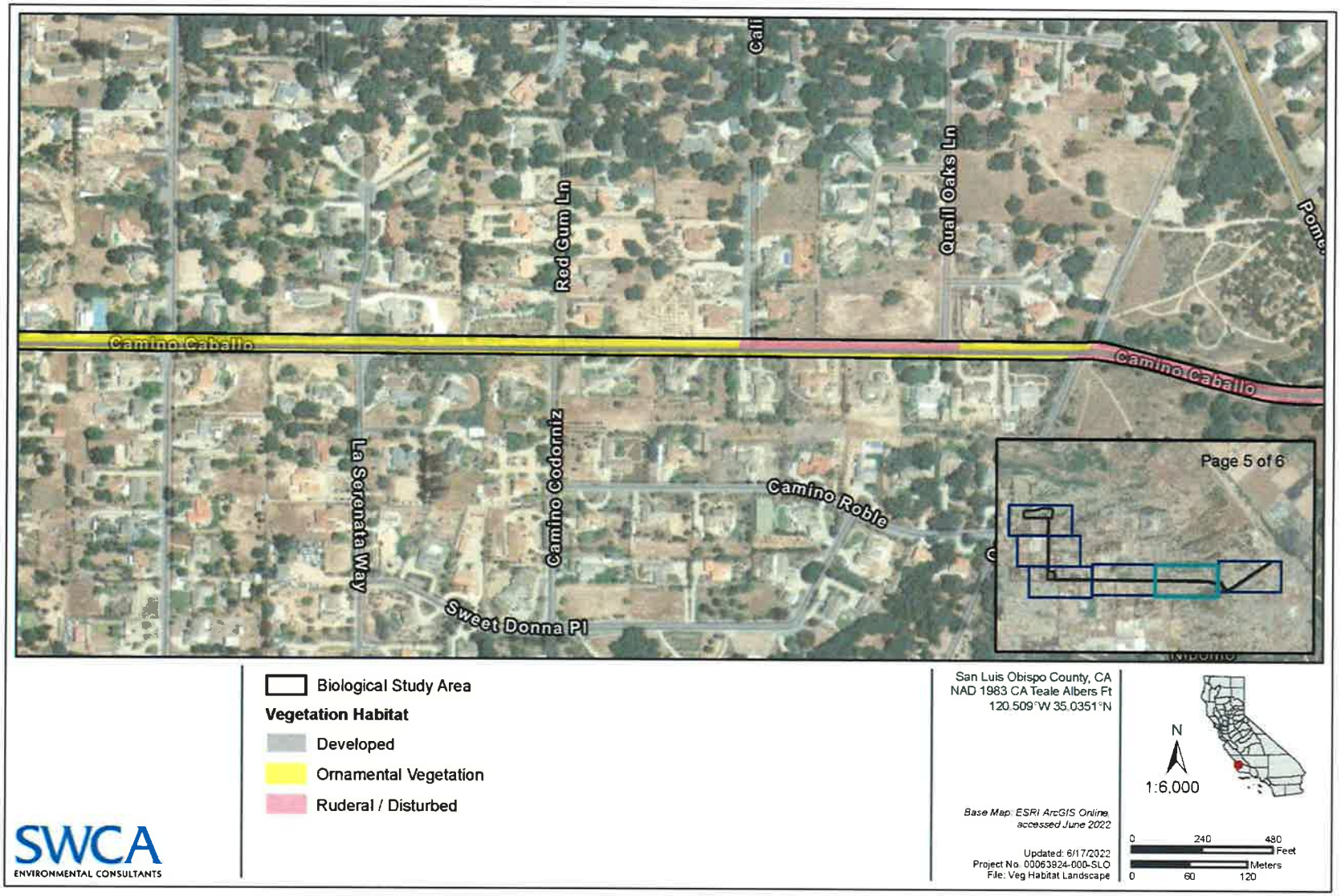

Figure 13. Vegetation Map (Sheet 5 of 6).

VELDT GRASS GRASSLAND

Perennial veldt grass is a perennial bunchgrass that is not native to California; therefore, it does not fit the description of any of the vegetation alliances described by Sawyer et al. (2009). In addition to being a dominant species of the disturbed vegetation mapped along the roadsides, it is also the dominant vegetation in the open areas of the NCSD owned parcel at the northeast corner of the Sundale/Camino Caballo intersection (see Figure 11). Perennial veldt grass is rated by the California Invasive Plant Council as highly invasive. This plant grows in well drained soils and crowds out other plants. In total, veldt grass grassland encompasses 0.5 acre or approximately 1% of the BSA.

MAINTAINED NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND

The fairways of the golf course may be loosely considered non-native grassland. This area appears to be planted with perennial fescue (*Festuca* sp.) and Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*). It is regularly disturbed by mowing and the golf course actively deters small mammal populations from burrowing on or near the course, so it supports minimal plant and wildlife diversity. In total, the maintained non-native grassland area encompasses 7 acres or approximately 14% of the BSA.

STORMWATER BASIN

There is a man-made stormwater basin in the Blacklake WRF project footprint directly adjacent to the treatment facility. It contains non-native grasses and some intermittent tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*) in the lowest portions. The basin comprises only 0.22 acres and is not considered Waters of the State or Waters of the United States.

EFFLUENT STORAGE LAKE

Immediately north of the Blacklake WRF is a man-made lake used as storage for the effluent produced from the WRF. Treated water is discharged from Basin 3 within the Blacklake WRF into this effluent storage lake prior to it being disposed throughout the golf course grounds within the effluent disposal area. The water levels in the lake fluctuate daily, but the total area is approximately 1.14 acres and is not considered Waters of the State or Waters of the US. Vegetation in the lake consists of tall stands of emergent California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*), common duckweed (*Lemna minor*), and a small patch of pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.). Two adult California red-legged frogs (*Rana draytonii*) and 13 juveniles were observed in the lake during a September survey. The lake also supports pacific chorus frogs (*Pseudacris regilla*), which was heard vocalizing during a May survey, and mosquitofish. Mallards, American coots, and red-winged blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) were also observed foraging in the lake.

Regulatory Framework

Federal and State Endangered Species Acts

The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (FESA) provides legislation to protect federally listed plant and animal species. The California Endangered Species Act of 1984 (CESA) ensures legal protection for plants and wildlife species listed as endangered or threatened. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CFDW) also maintains a list of California Species of Special Concern (SSC). SSC status is assigned to species that have limited distribution, declining populations, diminishing habitat, or unusual scientific, recreational, or educational value. Under state law, the CDFW has the authority to review projects for their potential to impact special-status species and their habitats under CEQA.

Methods

SWCA performed a literature review to assess which special-status species have known occurrences in the project vicinity. The review was initiated with a query of the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and the USFWS Information Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool to identify special-status plant and animal species that have reported occurrences and/or are considered to have potential to occur within the Nipomo and Oceano, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map and the following surrounding quadrangle maps: Arroyo Grande NE, Guadalupe, and Santa Maria. In addition to the CNDDB query, the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (2022) was reviewed to provide additional information on rare plants that are known to occur in the area. SWCA has extensive experience with natural resources in the Nipomo area; the literature review for this Initial Study also included environmental documents and reports previously prepared by SWCA for other projects in the vicinity.

A focused botanical survey was conducted by SWCA Senior Biologist John Moule on May 28, 2021. The focused survey was scheduled to correlate with the blooming period of the Pismo clarkia (*Clarkia speciosa* ssp. *immaculata*). The Pismo Clarkia population off Ormonde Road was checked 4 days prior to the date of the survey as a reference. During the surveys, SWCA inventoried the botanical resources observed on-site using dichotomous keys as necessary (Baldwin et al. 2012). All plant species that were observed on-site are listed in Appendix E.

A habitat assessment for California red-legged frogs was conducted by SWCA Senior Biologist John Moule on March 31, 2021. A non-breeding day survey was conducted by SWCA Senior Biologist Rebecca Doubledee on September 30, 2021, following the methods outlined in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) *Revised Guidance on Site Assessments and Field Surveys for the California Red-legged Frog* (USFWS 2005). Wildlife species were documented based on visual observation, auditory cues (*i.e.*, calls and songs), and indirect signs (e.g., tracks, scat, skeletal remains, burrows, etc.).

For the purposes of this section, special-status plant species are defined as the following:

- Plants listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the FESA (Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Title 50, Section 17.12 for listed plants and various notices in the *Federal Register* for proposed species).
- Plants that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the FESA.
- Plants that meet the definitions of rare or endangered species under CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15380).
- Plants considered by CNPS to be "rare, threatened, or endangered" in California (CNPS Ranks 1, 2, and 3).
- Plants listed by CNPS as plants about which we need more information and plants of limited distribution (CNPS Rank 4).
- Plants listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under the CESA (14 CCR Section 670.5).
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA; FGC Section 1900 et seq.).
- Plants considered sensitive by other federal agencies (i.e., U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management), state and local agencies, or jurisdictions.

Species Name	Habitat and Distribution	Flower Season	Legal Status Federal/ State/CNPS	Rationale for Expecting Presence or Absence
San Luis Obispo owls clover *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*	Valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 10–215 meters.	April	--/--/1B.2	**Suitable Conditions Present:** BSA contains marginally suitable grassland. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
California jewelflower *Caulanthus californicus*	Annual herb that occurs in nonnative grassland, upper Sonoran subshrub scrub, and cismontane juniper woodland and scrub communities in subalkaline and sandy loam soils. Elevation: 61–1,000 meters. Current known naturally occurring populations are in: (1) Santa Barbara Canyon, (2) Carrizo Plain, and (3) Kreyenhagen Hills in Fresno County.	February–May	FE/SE/1B.1	**Suitable Conditions Present:** BSA contains marginally suitable grassland; however, the project site is out of the known range of this species. Species not expected to occur at the site. Species not observed during survey conducted in the appropriate season.
Congdon's tarplant *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *congdonii*	Depressional areas within valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 1–230 meters.	June–November	--/--/1B.1	**Suitable Conditions Present:** Species known to occur in ruderal areas similar to what is found in the BSA. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
La Graciosa thistle *Cirsium scariosum var. loncholepsis* *(Cirsium loncholepis)*	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (brackish), valley and foothill grassland; usually in mesic, sandy soils. Elevation: 4–220 meters.	May–August	FE/ST/1B.1	**Suitable Conditions Present:** BSA contains marginally suitable marsh and grassland habitat. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
California saw-grass *Cladium californicum*	Rhizomatous herb. Occurs in meadows and seeps, and marshes and swamps (alkaline or freshwater). Elevation: 60–600 meters.	June–September	--/--/2B.2	**Suitable Conditions Present:** The man-made golf effluent storage lake provides suitable habitat; Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
Pismo clarkia *Clarkia speciosa* ssp. *immaculata*	Sandy soils, openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. On ancient sand dunes not far from the coast. Elevation: 25–185 meters.	May–July	FE/SR/1B.1	**Suitable Conditions Present:** BSA contains marginally suitable grassland. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
salt marsh bird's-beak *Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus*	Annual herb; occurs in marshes and swamps on coastal dunes. Elevation: 0–30 meters.	May–October	FE/SE/1B.2	**Suitable Conditions Present:** The man-made effluent storage lake may provide marginally suitable habitat; however, the species is highly unlikely to occur in the BSA. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.

The project site occurs on Oceano Sand, which is a key micro-habitat component for several of the special-status plant species; however, the majority of the BSA only encompasses highly disturbed roadside habitat dominated by non-native species. Based on appropriately timed surveys of the BSA, SWCA determined that the project area does not contain populations of special-status plant species. Therefore, the project would not result in a substantial adverse effect to special-status plant species and impacts would be *less than significant.*

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES

Based on a CNDDB query and a review of existing literature, a total of 38 special-status wildlife species have been documented as occurring in the queried USGS quadrangles. Because this list of species is considered regional, an analysis of the range and habitat preferences of those wildlife species was conducted to identify which ones have the potential to occur within the survey area. SWCA determined that suitable habitat is present in the BSA for 11 of these special-status wildlife species (Table 5). Of these species, only five were determined likely to occur, based on an analysis of range and one, the California red-legged frog (CRLF), was observed in the BSA during focused surveys. Potential impacts to CRLF and the other species assumed present are discussed in more detail below.

Table 5. Special-Status Animal Species with Suitable Habitat Present in the BSA

Species Name	Habitat and Distribution	Legal Status Federal/ State/CDFW	Rationale for Expecting Presence or Absence
Insects			
Monarch butterfly *Danaus plexippus*	Occurs along coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Winter roosts in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	FC/--/SA	**Suitable Conditions Present, Species Likely To Occur:** Eucalyptus trees in the BSA may provide suitable conditions for Monarch butterfly and presence cannot be ruled out. Species not observed during surveys. Species unlikely to be affected by the project as no Eucalyptus trees are to be removed and butterflies can simply fly away if disturbed.
Amphibians			
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	Occurs in aquatic habitats with little or no flow and surface water depths to at least 2.3 feet. Presence of fairly sturdy underwater supports such as cattails.	FT/-- /SSC	**Suitable Conditions Present, Species Present:** Aquatic and upland habitat in, and within proximity to the BSA provides suitable conditions for California red-legged frog. Species was observed during surveys.
Reptiles			
Northern California legless lizard *Anniella pulchra*	Occurs from southern edge of San Joaquin River in northern Contra Costa County south to Ventura County. Occurs in scattered locations in San Joaquin Valley, along southern Sierra Nevada mountains, and on desert side of Tehachapi Mountains and part of San Gabriel Mountains. Sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation.	--/--/SSC	**Suitable Conditions Present, Species Likely to Occur:** Soil and habitats in the BSA may provide suitable conditions for Northern California legless lizard and presence cannot be ruled out. Species not observed during surveys; however, avoidance measures shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.

Species Name	Habitat and Distribution	Legal Status Federal/ State/CDFW	Rationale for Expecting Presence or Absence
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	Occurs in open, dry grasslands, deserts and scrublands. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals.	MBTA/-- /SSC	**Suitable Conditions Present, Species Unlikely to Occur:** Grassland habitats in the BSA may support this species and presence cannot be ruled out. Species not observed during surveys; however, pre-disturbance nesting bird surveys shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	Occurs in open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Roosts in large trees, but will roost on ground if none available. Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah in the Central Valley.	MBTA/ST/--	**Suitable Conditions Present, Species Unlikely to Occur:** Eucalyptus and other trees in the BSA may provide suitable nest conditions for Swainson's hawk and presence cannot be ruled out. Species not observed during surveys; however, pre-disturbance nesting bird surveys shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.
Class Aves Other migratory bird species (nesting)	Occurs in annual grasslands, coastal scrub, chaparral, and oak woodlands may provide nesting habitat.	MBTA/--/--	**Suitable Conditions Present, Species Likely to Occur:** Potential nesting habitat occurs throughout the site. Pre-disturbance nesting bird surveys shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.
Mammals			
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	Occurs in open stages of shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats; needs uncultivated ground with friable soils.	--/--/SSC	**Suitable Conditions Present, Species Unlikely to Occur:** Soils and habitats in the BSA may support this species and presence cannot be ruled out. Species not observed during surveys; however, avoidance measures shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.

General references: Unless otherwise noted all habitat and distribution data provided by California Natural Diversity Database

Status Codes:

--= No status
Federal: FE = Federal Endangered; FT= Federal Threatened; FC= Federal Candidate; CH= Federal Critical Habitat; PCH= Proposed Federal Critical Habitat; MBTA= Protected by Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act
State: SE= State Endangered; ST= State Threatened; SCT= State Candidate Threatened
California Department of Fish and Game: SSC= CDFW Species of Special Concern ; FP= Fully Protected Species; SA= Not formally listed but included in CDFW "Special Animal" List; WL= Watch List

Monarch Butterfly

The monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) is a candidate species for protection under the federal ESA. Monarch butterflies require specific microclimatic conditions to survive the winter and are sensitive to any habitat modifications to their overwintering sites. Monarch butterflies typically cluster in groves of trees including eucalyptus and Monterey pines. Groves of eucalyptus were identified within the BSA, but there are no known overwintering sites along the alignment or adjacent to identified staging areas. Furthermore, the installation of the force main pipeline will not require the removal of eucalyptus trees. Mitigation Measure BIO-10 will prevent impacts to the eucalyptus woodland on the 5-acre NCSD owned parcel that will be used for staging and stockpiling of excavated material. This measure will also enhance

Northern California legless lizard

The northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*) is relatively common in areas of Nipomo that contain sandy soil. They are a fossorial species that spends most of their lives underground, making them difficult to detect without shallow excavation of the soil surface. Although legless lizards were not observed in the BSA during surveys, their presence cannot be ruled out. Disturbance of the roadside vegetation and vegetation in the staging areas could result in the direct take of Northern California legless lizards. Direct take may include being struck by equipment, entrapped in stockpiled materials, or trampled by construction personnel. Mitigation Measure BIO-9 is included to minimize impacts to Northern California legless lizards during project implementation. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-9, potential impacts to silvery legless lizard would be less than significant.

Migratory Birds and Raptors

The vegetation occurring in the BSA provides suitable nesting habitat for a variety of bird species. Common passerines may use the non-native ruderal and landscaping vegetation for nesting and/or foraging. Raptors, including raptors of special concern, such as Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) and sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), may utilize the eucalyptus woodlands for nesting and adjacent ruderal / disturbed vegetation areas for foraging. The nesting habitat would be impacted by project activities including grading and vegetation removal. If the project activities are conducted between February 15 and September 15, birds may be nesting in affected areas and individuals could be directly or indirectly impacted. Direct impacts could include loss of active nests during vegetation removal. Indirect impacts could include nest abandonment due to excessive disturbance from construction related activities. Mitigation Measure BIO-11 is included to require a nesting bird survey to be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 2 weeks prior to the start of construction to determine presence/absence of nesting birds. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-11, potential impacts to migratory birds and raptors would be less than significant.

Based on the analysis provided above, potential impacts to special-status species would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

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 Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than Significant Impact. The BSA does not contain riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities. Implementation of the project would not result in the removal or disturbance of any sensitive natural community; therefore, impacts to riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities would be less than significant.

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Less than Significant Impact. Three aquatic features were mapped within the BSA associated with the Blacklake WRF: a stormwater basin, an effluent storage lake, and three sewage treatment basins. The effluent storage lake is an artificial, plastic-lined lake designed to receive the treated water from the WRF. None of these aquatic features are state or federally protected; therefore, potential impacts would be less than significant.

pond turtle habitat. Direct impacts during construction could also occur if individuals migrate from the discharge pond into the treatment basins. Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-4, BIO-5, BIO-6, BIO-7, and BIO-8 have been included below to ensure that CRLF and western pond turtles will not be impacted as a result of implementation of the proposed project.

The project area cuts through the Nipomo Community Park along Camino Caballo and Pomeroy Road. Several oak trees are adjacent to the road in this area with canopies that extend into the County right-of-way. Trenching in these areas could have significant impacts to the oak trees if ground disturbance or soil compaction occurred within the dripline or Critical Root Zone (CRZ) of the trees. Mitigation Measure BIO-12 has been included below to avoid significant damage to these oak trees.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-1 **Environmental Monitor.** Prior to ground disturbance, the Nipomo Community Services District shall retain a qualified biologist to act as an environmental monitor for all measures requiring environmental mitigation to ensure compliance with the project's required mitigation measures. The monitor shall be responsible for 1) ensuring that procedures for verifying compliance with environmental mitigations are implemented; 2) establishing lines of communication with Nipomo Community Services District staff and their contractors; 3) conducting biological surveys prior to disturbance of vegetation; 4) conducting weekly compliance monitoring; 5) conducting construction crew training regarding environmentally sensitive areas; 6) maintaining authority to stop work if a sensitive resource could be impacted by the work; and 7) outlining actions to be taken in the event of non-compliance.

BIO-2 **Environmental Awareness Training.** Prior to ground disturbance, the environmental monitor shall conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel. The environmental awareness training shall include discussions of monarch butterflies, California red-legged frogs, western pond turtles, silvery legless lizard, and nesting birds. Topics of discussion shall include: 1) description of the species' habitats; 2) general provisions and protections afforded by the Federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act, and California Environmental Quality Act; 3) measures implemented to protect special-status species; 4) review of the project boundaries and conditions; 5) the monitor's role in project activities; 6) lines of communication; and 7) procedures to be implemented in the event a special-status species is observed in the work area. All construction contracts shall include clauses that require grading and construction personnel to attend environmental awareness training.

BIO-3 **Monarch Butterfly Preconstruction Survey.** Tree removal and site disturbance for the installation of the pipeline shall be avoided during the monarch butterflies' fall and winter migration (late October through February) to the greatest extent feasible. If tree or vegetation removal or site disturbance is necessary during the monarch butterflies' fall and winter migration, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for monarch butterflies that could utilize trees on the site for overwintering. If monarch butterflies are detected, development will be postponed until after the overwintering period or until a qualified biologist determines monarch butterflies are no longer utilizing the trees on site for overwintering.

BIO-4 **Incidental Take Permit.** The Nipomo Community Services District shall procure an incidental take permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for impacts to California red-legged frog for all work conducted within the Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility.

under shrubs, other vegetation, or debris). If cover board methods are used, they shall commence at least 30 days prior to the start of construction. Hand search surveys should be completed immediately prior to and during disturbances to the vegetated areas. During vegetation disturbing activities, the qualified biologist shall walk behind the equipment to capture silvery legless lizards that are unearthed by the equipment. The biologist shall capture and relocate any legless lizards or other reptiles observed during the survey effort. The captured individuals shall be relocated from the construction area and placed in suitable habitat on the site but outside of the work area.

BIO-10 **Fencing.** The construction staging area and the area designated for the stockpiling of excavated materials on the Nipomo Community Services District-owed parcel shall be located outside of the eucalyptus woodland. Prior to the utilization of the staging area and initiation of ground-disturbing activities, a sturdy high-visibility fencing will be installed to clearly delineate the boundaries of any staging or stockpiling areas. This fencing will be placed so that unnecessary adverse impacts to the adjacent habitats are avoided. No construction work (including storage of materials) will occur outside of the specified boundaries. The fencing will remain in place during the entire construction period, be monitored periodically by a qualified biologist, and be maintained as needed by the contractor. After construction, the temporarily disturbed areas shall be hydroseeded with an appropriate native plant mix, preferably with nectar-rich plant species to benefit adult monarch butterflies.

BIO-11 **Nesting Bird Surveys.** Prior to tree removal or any site preparation, ground disturbance, and related construction activities a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey and verify that migratory birds are not nesting in the site. If nesting activity is detected, the following measures shall be implemented:

1. The project shall be modified via the use of protective buffers, delaying construction activities, or other methods designated by the qualified biologist to avoid direct take of identified nests, eggs, and/or young protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or California Fish and Game Code;
2. The qualified biologist shall document all active nests and submit a letter report to Nipomo Community Services District documenting project compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, California Fish and Game Code, and applicable project mitigation measures.

BIO-12 **Oak Tree Monitoring.** Impacts to oak trees shall be avoided where feasible within the Nipomo Community Park Master Plan area. Impacts include any ground disturbance or soil compaction within the dripline or Critical Root Zone of the trees (whichever distance is greater). A qualified arborist shall determine the Critical Root Zone for each oak tree within the project area that passes through the Nipomo Community Park Master Plan area. Ground disturbance within this stretch shall be supervised by a licensed arborist if excavation is proposed within the Critical Root Zone of an oak tree. The arborist shall supervise all trenching within the critical root zone. The arborist shall provide guidance such as temporary damaged root protection, use of air spades, timing between impact and root treatment by arborist, appropriate use of air spade or hand tools to minimize tree damage specific to the action proposed, and to treat root zone and branch damage. During construction and upon completion of construction the licensed arborist shall provide treatment, as the licensed arborist determines is appropriate, to maintain and improve the health of the tree, including pruning of the broken main stem, and soil supplement and watering programs. All root pruning shall be completed with sharpened hand pruners.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

An archaeological resources study and survey was conducted for the project area including a records search at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) at the University of California, Santa Barbara, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, and a pedestrian survey of the project site. The records search was conducted to identify whether there have been previous archaeological surveys and if there are known cultural resources located within or near the project area. This included a query of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for resources listed on or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Place (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys within or near the project area. The CCIC records search data concluded that while 28 cultural resources studies have been conducted within 0.25 mile of the project site, no previously identified cultural resources have been identified within the project area. A pedestrian survey was conducted by SWCA on July 1, 2021, and no archaeological resources were identified within the project area during the field survey.

The project would occur within the existing Blacklake WRF and within County right-of-way along and within existing roadways. The project site does not propose removal or alteration of structures with potential for historic designation. The project site does not contain, nor is it located near, any historic resources identified in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or CRHR (SWCA 2021; Appendix F). The project site does not contain a site under the Historic Site (H) combining designation. Therefore, the project would not result in an adverse change in the significance of a historical resource and *no impacts* would occur.

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

Based on the CCIC records search results and a pedestrian field survey, there are no known archaeological resources within or near the project site and the project site has low potential for containing archaeological or cultural resources (SWCA 2021). However, based on the extent of proposed excavation activities, there is a potential to encounter previously unknown buried and/or obscured archaeological resources during construction.

In the event that resources are uncovered during grading activities, Mitigation Measure CR-1 has been identified to require cultural resource awareness training for all construction personnel. If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during proposed ground-disturbing activities, Mitigation Measure CR-2 has been identified to require work be halted in the area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. With implementation of identified measures, impacts related to a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Based on existing conditions and results of the archaeological surface survey conducted on-site, buried human remains are not expected to be present in the site area. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 require that no further disturbances shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. With adherence to Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5,

the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, and provide for the permanent curation of the recovered materials.

VI. Energy

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

Setting

PG&E is the primary electricity provider for urban and rural communities within San Luis Obispo County. In 2019, approximately 25% of electricity provided by PG&E was sourced from renewable resources, 45% was sourced from nuclear energy, 28% was sourced from large hydrological energy, and 2% was sourced from nuclear gas (Pacific Gas and Electric [PG&E] 2020).

The Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is the primary provider of natural gas for urban and rural communities within San Luis Obispo County. SoCalGas has committed to replacing 20% of its traditional natural gas supply with renewable natural gas by 2030 (Sempra 2019).

The California Building Code (CBC) contains standards that regulate the method of use, properties, performance, or types of materials used in the construction, alteration, improvement, repair, or rehabilitation of a building or other improvement to real property. The CBC includes mandatory green building standards for residential and nonresidential structures, the most recent version of which are referred to as the *2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards*. These standards focus on four key areas: smart residential photovoltaic systems, updated thermal envelope standards (preventing heat transfer from the interior to the exterior and vice versa), residential and nonresidential ventilation requirements, and non-residential lighting requirements.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

CONSTRUCTION ENERGY USE

During construction, fossil fuels, electricity, and natural gas would be used by construction vehicles and equipment. Exporting materials off-site would require use of haul trucks that would result in the consumption of fuel. The destination location for project exportation of materials is not known at this time. The energy consumed during site preparation and construction would be temporary in nature and would utilize equipment similar to other construction projects in the county. Federal and state regulations in place require fuel-efficient equipment and vehicles and prohibit wasteful activities, such as diesel

Conclusion

Mitigation has been identified to reduce potentially significant impacts associated with construction equipment energy efficiency. With implementation of mitigation identified below, impacts associated with energy would be reduced to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Implement Mitigation Measure AQ-1.

VII. Geology and Soils

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Directly or indirectly cause 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.	☐	☐	☒	☐
(ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Setting

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Alquist-Priolo Act) is a California state law that was developed to regulate development near active faults and mitigate the surface fault rupture potential and

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

a-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 Oceano Fault zone partially transverses the proposed pipeline alignment (CDOC 2015a). However, as described in the County Safety Element, the Oceano Fault is inactive and presents a very low potential as a fault rupture hazard. Based on the County Land Use View web tool, several other inactive fault lines traverse the pipeline alignment as well. In addition, the project does not include any proposed structures for human occupancy or other structural components such as bridges that may result in substantial adverse effects if affected by a fault rupture. Based on the inactive nature of these fault lines, potential hazards resulting from rupture of a known earthquake fault would be *less than significant.*

a-ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

While the project site is not located within the immediate vicinity of any mapped active fault lines, the project is located within a seismically active region due to the proximity of the Santa Maria River Fault, the West Huasna Fault, and the East Huasna Fault zones. The proposed lift station and force main pipeline facilities would primarily consist of underground infrastructure and would therefore not be particularly susceptible to substantial hazards associated with strong seismic ground shaking. All facilities would be designed and constructed in compliance with applicable CBC standards. The project would not cause substantial adverse effects through risk of loss, injury, or death in the event of seismic-related ground failure; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant.*

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

As described above, the project is located in a seismically active region but is not traversed or located adjacent to any known fault lines. The project is located in an area with low liquefaction potential (County of San Luis Obispo 2021b) and all proposed facilities would be designed and constructed in compliance with applicable CBC standards. The project would not cause substantial adverse effects through risk of loss, injury, or death in the event of seismic-related ground failure; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant.*

a-iv) Landslides?

According to the County Safety Element, the project site is located in a region with low to moderate potential for landslides. Landslides typically occur in areas with steep slopes. The topography of the existing Blacklake WRF and pipeline alignment is generally flat to gently sloping. The project would not result in substantial changes to the existing topography of the project site or otherwise exacerbate the potential for landslides to occur on- or off-site. All site construction and excavation activities would be conducted in compliance with applicable CBC standards, which include measures to safeguard against slope instability and on-site landsliding. In addition, the project does not propose habitable structures that would put people at risk in the event of a landslide. Therefore, potential impacts associated with landslides would be *less than significant.*

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

The project site is underlain by late to middle Pleistocene-aged older surficial deposits (Qos; Dibblee and Minch 2006). This unit represents the most recent episode of coastal dune deposition in and near the Santa Maria Valley and has a high paleontological sensitivity rating (County of Santa Barbara 2018). Sub-surface project activities, such as construction of the lift station and installation of the force-main pipeline, would occur in areas subject to previous disturbance; however, the extent and depth of grading would primarily occur within non-native fill material. However, based on the paleontological sensitivity of the underlying geologic unit and the excavation parameters of the project, there is potential for the project to impact scientifically significant paleontological resources. Mitigation measures GS-1 and GS-2 have been identified to require monitoring of excavation activities in previously undisturbed areas with high paleontological sensitivity and protocol to follow in the event paleontological resources are discovered. With implementation of mitigation measures GS-1 and GS-2, potential impacts would be reduced to less than significant. Therefore, potential impacts associated with directly or indirectly destroying a unique paleontological resources or site or unique geologic feature would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

Conclusion

Mitigation measures have been identified below to reduce potential impacts associated with paleontological resources to less than significant. Therefore, project impacts associated with geology and soils would be less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measures

GS-1 Prior to any ground-disturbing activities of native material, the Nipomo Community Services District shall retain a qualified paleontologist to conduct a paleontological awareness training for all construction personnel conducting earthwork activities. Training shall inform all applicable personnel on recognition of possible subsurface paleontological resources and the procedures to be followed upon the discovery of paleontological materials.

All personnel shall be instructed that unauthorized collection, theft, or disturbance of protected fossils on- or off-site by the applicant, its representatives, or employees is prohibited. Violators shall be subject to prosecution under the appropriate federal, state, and local laws. Unauthorized resource collection or disturbance may constitute grounds for the issuance of a stop work order. The following issues shall also be addressed in training or in preparation for construction:

1. All construction contracts shall include clauses that require grading personnel to attend training so that they are aware of the potential for inadvertently exposing subsurface paleontological resources, their responsibility to avoid and protect all such resources, and the penalties for collection, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction of paleontological resources.
2. The Nipomo Community Services District-retained paleontologist shall provide a background briefing for supervisory personnel describing the potential for exposing paleontological resources and procedures and notifications required in the event of discoveries by project personnel or paleontological monitors. Supervisory personnel shall enforce restrictions on collection or disturbance of fossils.

evaluations to demonstrate consistency with the state's GHG emission reduction goals associated with Assembly Bill (AB 32) and the 2008 Scoping Plan, which have a target year of 2020. However, in 2015, the California Supreme Court issued an opinion in the case of Center for Biological Diversity vs California Department of Fish and Wildlife ("Newhall Ranch") that determined that AB 32-based thresholds derived from a gap analysis are invalid for projects with a planning horizon beyond 2020. Since the bright-line and service population GHG thresholds in the CEQA Air Quality Handbook are AB 32-based, and project horizons are now beyond 2020, the SLOAPCD no longer recommends the use of these thresholds in CEQA evaluations. Instead, the following threshold options are recommended for consideration by the lead agency (SLOAPCD 2021):

- Consistency with a Qualified Climate Action Plan: Climate Action Plans conforming to State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15183 and 15183.5 would be qualified and eligible for project streamlining under CEQA. The EWP, adopted in 2011, serves as the County's GHG reduction strategy. The GHG-reducing policy provisions contained in the EWP were prepared for the purpose of complying with the requirements of AB 32 and achieving the goals of the AB 32 Scoping Plan, which have a horizon year of 2020. Therefore, the EWP is not considered a qualified GHG reduction strategy for assessing the significance of GHG emissions generated by projects with a horizon year beyond 2020.
- No-Net Increase: The 2017 Scoping Plan states that no-net increase in GHG emissions relative to baseline conditions "is an appropriate overall objective for new development" consistent with the Court's direction provided by the Newhall Ranch case. Although a desirable goal, the application of this threshold may not be appropriate for a small project where it can be clearly shown that it will not generate significant GHG emissions (i.e., *de minimis*: too trivial or minor to merit consideration).
- Lead Agency Adopted Defensible GHG CEQA Thresholds: Under this approach, a lead agency may establish Senate Bill (SB) 32-based local operational thresholds. As discussed above, SB 32 requires the state to reduce GHG levels by 40% below 1990 levels by the year 2030. According to the California GHG Emissions for 2000 to 2017, Trends of Emissions and Other Indicators published by the CARB, emissions of GHG statewide in 2017 were 424 million $MTCO_2e$, which was 7 million MTCO2e below the 2020 GHG target of 431 million MTCO2e established by AB 32. At the local level, an update of the EWP prepared in 2016 revealed that overall GHG emissions in San Luis Obispo County decreased by approximately 7% between 2006 and 2013, or about one-half of the year 2020 target of reducing GHG emissions by 15% relative to the 2006 baseline. Therefore, application of the 1,150 $MTCO_2e$ Bright Line Threshold in San Luis Obispo County, together with other statewide and local efforts to reduce GHG emissions, proved to be an effective approach for achieving the reduction targets set forth by AB 32 for the year 2020. It should be noted that the 1,150 $MTCO_2e$ per year Bright Line Threshold was based on the assumption that a project with the potential to emit less than 1,150 $MTCO_2e$ per year would result in impacts that are less than significant and less than cumulatively considerable and would be consistent with state and local GHG reduction goals.

Because SB 32 requires the state to reduce GHG levels by 40% below 1990 levels by the year 2030, the application of an interim "bright line" SB 32-based working threshold that is 40% below the 1,150 $MTCO_2e$ Bright Line threshold ($1,150 \times 0.6 = 690$ $MTCO_2e$) would be expected to produce comparable GHG reductions "in the spirit of" the targets established by SB 32. Therefore, for the purpose of evaluating the significance of GHG emissions for a project after 2020, emissions estimated to be less than 690 $MTCO_2e$ per year GHG are considered *de minimis* (too trivial or minor to merit consideration) and would have a less-than-significant impact that is less than cumulatively considerable and consistent with state and local GHG reduction goals.

increase of wastewater flows and the overall energy efficiency of the wastewater treatment technology at the Southland WWTF significantly exceeds the energy efficiency of the existing Blacklake WRF, as discussed in Section VI, *Energy*. Therefore, GHG emissions generated during the treatment of wastewater flows pumped from the proposed lift station to the Southland WWTF would not result in a significant increase over existing conditions.

Operation of the proposed lift station and associated equipment would require regular maintenance checks to be performed by NCSD staff, which would be expected to be similar to or less than the existing frequency of maintenance trips conducted for the existing WRF on-site. Due to the location of the lift station on an existing NCSD WRF site, future operational vehicle trips generated by the project would result in a negligible increase in annual vehicle trips to and from the project site. Therefore, impacts would be *less than significant.*

Based on the analysis provided above, impacts associated with generation of GHG emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

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

The SLOAPCD has not identified a significance threshold for GHG emissions generated during construction activities. Based on the analysis provided under threshold *a)* above, the project would not result in a significant increase of GHG emissions over existing conditions during operation and emissions generated by the project would fall below the 690 $MTCO_2e$ *de minimis* threshold. Therefore, the project would not conflict with current SLOAPCD GHG emissions guidelines or the 2001 CAP. The project would not result in increased vehicle trips or VMT during operation over existing conditions and would therefore not conflict with the RTP/SCS. The project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions; therefore, impacts would be *less than significant.*

Conclusion

Mitigation has been identified to reduce potentially significant impacts associated with construction-related GHG emissions. With implementation of mitigation identified below, impacts associated with GHG emissions would be reduced to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Implement Mitigation Measure AQ-1.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Evaluation

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

Construction and installation of the lift station, installation of the force main pipeline, and demolition and decommissioning of the Blacklake WRF would require the use of limited quantities of hazardous substances (e.g., gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, solvents, oils, paints, etc.). Construction contractors would be required to comply with applicable federal and state environmental and workplace safety laws for the handling of hazardous materials, including response and clean-up requirements for any minor spills. Therefore, proposed construction activity is not anticipated to result in hazards to the public due to routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

During operation, the new lift station would pump wastewater flows from the previous Blacklake WRF site through the 4.15-mile force main pipeline to a connection to existing pipelines to the Southland WWTF. The lift station pump, lighting, and other equipment would run on electricity, with a diesel fuel backup generator to be used in the event of a power outage. Diesel fuel would be stored and used in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, applicable state regulations including the California Code of Regulations, and existing procedures for handling hazardous materials on-site. Therefore, potential impacts associated with the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be *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?*

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to require use of limited quantities of hazardous substances, including gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, solvents, oils, paints, etc. Construction contractors would be required to comply with applicable federal and state environmental and workplace safety laws for the handling of hazardous materials, including response and clean-up requirements for any minor spills. Therefore, potential impacts would be *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 nearest school to the project site is the Dana Elementary School, located approximately 0.3 mile south of the force main pipeline alignment that would be located within the intersection of Pomeroy Road and Juniper Street. Pipeline installation activities would be consistent with other general construction activities and as discussed in Section III, *Air Quality*, mitigation measures have been identified to reduce air pollutant emissions from construction equipment and ground disturbance. Pipeline construction activities would be temporary in nature and would occur at a distance of 0.3 mile from the nearest school facility. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

d) *Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?*

Based on a search of the DTSC EnviroStor database, the SWRCB GeoTracker database, and the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Cortese List website, there are no hazardous waste cleanup sites within the project site or within 300 feet of the project site (SWRCB 2022; DTSC 2022) and there are no mapped oil or gas wells within 300 feet of proposed disturbance areas (CDOC

and contact information, including the phone number and email address of the Nipomo Community Services District staff person responsible for responding to and addressing public complaints regarding access.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

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

Setting

The project is located in the Nipomo-Suey Creeks Watershed, which includes two tributary basins to the Santa Maria River with their headwaters in the foothills of the Coast Range: Nipomo Creek and Suey Creek. The watershed is dominated by agricultural land uses including ranches, row crops, greenhouses, and orchards. Other land uses include residential land uses (Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo and Central Coast Salmon Enhancement 2005). The project is located within the Santa Maria River Valley groundwater basin (Santa Maria Basin; County of San Luis Obispo 2021c). The Santa Maria Basin encompasses approximately 184,000 acres (288 square miles), of which approximately 61,220 acres (95.7 square miles) are within San Luis Obispo county (County of San Luis Obispo 2022).

In 2015, the State legislature approved an important new groundwater management law known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The California Department of Water Resources

supplies, or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

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 or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

c-i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

c-ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;

c-iii) 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 would disturb more than 1 acre of area and would be required to prepare and implement a SWPPP in accordance with the SWRCB Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ. The SWPPP would be prepared by a certified QSD and would ensure effective erosion and sedimentation control measures are implemented prior to, during, and following project construction. In addition, the SWPPP would identify appropriate BMPs to be implemented prior to, during, and after project construction to reduce erosion and runoff.

The project would not substantially increase the amount of impervious surfaces on-site. The project would not otherwise substantially alter the rate or amount of surface runoff or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Therefore, impacts would be *less than significant*.

c-iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

The FEMA FIRM maps indicate there are no floodplains present within the project site and the site is entirely within an area of minimal flood hazard (Flood Zone X, effective date November 16, 2012; FEMA 2012). Therefore, the project would not result in the impediment or redirection of flood flows and potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

The FEMA FIRM maps indicate there are no floodplains present within the project site and the site is mapped entirely within an area of minimal flood hazard (Flood Zone X, effective date November 16, 2012; FEMA 2012). The project site is not located within a tsunami hazard area (CDOC 2021). The project is not located within an area that could become inundated due to a dam or levee failure (County of San Luis Obispo 2021b). The project site is not located adjacent to a body of standing water that could result in a seiche if the appropriate weather conditions were met. Therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

As discussed under the thresholds above, the project would be required to prepare a SWPPP and implement stormwater BMPs in accordance with the SWRCB Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ. The SWPPP would be prepared by a qualified engineer to ensure effective erosion and sedimentation control measures are implemented prior to, during, and following project construction. The

barriers to movement or accessibility within the community. Therefore, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community and *no impacts* would occur.

b) Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The project would be carried out and overseen by the NCSD, which is a California Community Public Services District organized pursuant to Government Code Sections 61000 et seq. The powers of special districts such as the NCSD are limited solely to those conferred by the Legislature. The NCSD's powers do not include legislative and executive powers over zoning and land use. However, use and/or expansion of existing NCSD service infrastructure (excluding changes in land use, etc.) falls within the NCSD's expressed and implied powers. Therefore, NCSD projects would not be subject to County regulations, such as the County LUO or County COSE.

As detailed in Section III, *Air Quality*, the project would not conflict with the 2001 CAP, but would have the potential to exceed local emissions thresholds set forth by SLOAPCD during construction period. Mitigation measures AQ-1 through AQ-3 have been identified to reduce project construction emissions to ensure consistency with SLOAPCD and state air quality plans and policies pertaining to air pollutant emissions and attainment status.

The project would have potential to adversely affect biological resources within the project site (see Section IV, *Biological Resources*). Mitigation measures BIO-1 through BIO-12 have been identified to ensure project construction activities are consistent with state, regional, and local policies regarding preservation of sensitive species, sensitive habitat features, and other biological resources, such as native oak trees.

In addition, measure HAZ-1 has been identified to reduce potential impacts associated with local road lane closures and potential impacts to local emergency services, which would mitigate potential conflicts with local emergency response and evacuation plans. Measures N-1 and N-2 have been identified to reduce potential impacts associated with construction noise levels, which would ensure consistency with applicable local planning standards.

Based on the analysis provided above, with incorporation of identified mitigation measures, potential impacts associated with conflicts with a land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of mitigating an environmental effect would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

Conclusion

Mitigation measures have been identified to address potential conflicts with land use plans, policies, or regulations. Upon implementation of these measures, potential impacts associated with land use and planning would be reduced to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Implement Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-3, BIO-1 through BIO-12, HAZ-1, N-1, and N-2.

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 known or mapped mineral resources in the project area and the likelihood of future mining of important resources within the project area is very low; therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

Conclusion

No impacts to mineral resources would occur and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary.

XIII. Noise

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

Setting

The County Noise Element provides a policy framework for addressing potential noise impacts in the planning process. The purpose of the Noise Element is to minimize future noise conflicts. The Noise Element identifies the major noise sources in the county (highways and freeways, primary arterial roadways and major local streets, railroad operations, aircraft and airport operations, local industrial facilities, and other stationary sources) and includes goals, policies, and implementation programs to reduce future noise impacts. Among the most significant polices of the Noise Element are numerical noise standards that limit noise exposure within noise-sensitive land uses, and performance standards for new commercial and industrial uses that might adversely impact noise-sensitive land uses.

Noise sensitive uses that have been identified by the County include the following:

- Residential development, except temporary dwellings
- Schools – preschool to secondary, college and university, specialized education and training
- Health care services (e.g., hospitals, clinics, etc.)

nighttime hours when wastewater flows are low. While specific equipment to be used during construction is not known at this time, it is assumed that the project would require use of equipment that would generate noise levels between 80 and 85 dBA at 50 feet regardless of which construction alternative is approved, as detailed in Table 8.

Table 8. Construction Equipment Noise Emission Levels

Equipment Type	Typical Noise Level (dBA) 50 Feet From Source
Backhoe	80
Compactor	80
Concrete Mixer	85
Concrete Pump	82
Dozer	85
Excavator	85
Heavy Truck	84
Paver	85
Scraper	85

Source: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) 2017

The County LUO requires that construction activities be conducted during daytime hours to be able to utilize County construction noise exception standards and that construction equipment be equipped with appropriate mufflers recommended by the manufacturer. While the project is not directly subject to the County LUO standards, exceedance of these standards indicates a potentially significant increase in ambient noise levels and a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measures N-1 and N-2 have been identified to reduce short-term construction noise impacts on surrounding sensitive receptor locations. With implementation of these measures, potential short-term construction noise impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

During operation, the new lift station would utilize a pump to convey wastewater from the Blacklake WRF to the Southland WWTF. In the event of a power outage, the lift station would be powered by a back-up diesel generator. These uses would be located a minimum of 800 feet from the nearest sensitive receptor location, which would include residential land uses located north of the Blacklake Golf Course. Testing of the diesel generator would occur on a monthly basis (or as allowed by the applicable SLOAPCD permit). Prolonged use of the diesel generator would be very infrequent and temporary. Noise associated with the proposed lift station pump would be equivalent to the existing noise levels generated on-site by wastewater collection and treatment processes. Based on existing noise levels on-site, proposed equipment, and distance to the nearest sensitive receptor locations, operational noise levels would not result in a conflict with applicable noise standards and impacts would be *less than significant.*

Based on the analysis provided above, impacts would be *less than significant with mitigation.*

b) Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

The project does not propose blasting, pile driving, or other high-impact activities that would generate substantial groundborne noise or groundborne vibration during construction. Construction equipment has the potential to generate minor groundborne noise and/or vibration, but these activities would be limited in duration and are not likely to be perceptible from adjacent areas. The project would require the use of

unincorporated areas, including Nipomo and the Nipomo Mesa, have continued to outpace other areas in the county. Between 2010 and 2020, the population of Nipomo grew by 8.7%, compared to 4.7% in San Luis Obispo County (U.S. Census Bureau 2021). While this area remains rural relative to other urbanized locations in the county, ongoing pressure for affordable housing has increased development throughout the region.

Environmental Evaluation

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

During operation, the project would result in a new lift station at the location of the existing Blacklake WRF and a force-main pipeline conveying wastewater flows from the Blacklake service area to the Southland WWTF. The project would consolidate existing sewer system facilities to serve existing and future service area customers wastewater flows and would not directly or indirectly result in a substantial increase in population or long-term employment opportunities. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

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

No existing residential uses are located within the project site and the project would not result in a substantial new source of long-term employment. The project would not displace existing housing or necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere; therefore, *no impacts* would occur.

Conclusion

No potentially significant impacts related to population and housing would occur and mitigation measures are not necessary.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary.

XV. Public Services

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

other emergency services. The proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities; therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Police protection?

The project would not generate long-term increases in demand for police protection or other emergency services. The project would include installation of new fencing and locked gates at the location of the new lift station to dissuade trespassers. The project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police protection facilities; therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

Schools?

As described in Section XIV, *Population and Housing*, the project would not result in substantial population growth or remove a barrier to growth in the area. The project would consolidate existing sewer system facilities to serve existing and future service area customers wastewater flows and would not directly result in a substantial increase in population or long-term employment opportunities. Therefore, the project would not result in a significant new source of employment or otherwise trigger an increase in school-age children within the project vicinity. The project would not directly impact nearby schools and would not result in the generation of additional school children or create an increase in demand for additional school capacity; therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

Parks?

The project does not extend through any public parks or recreational areas and would not directly impact recreational resources. As described in Section XIV, *Population and Housing*, the project would not result in substantial population growth or remove a barrier to growth in the area. The project would not result in an increase in population and would not place any new or increased demand on existing local or regional park or other recreational facilities. Construction of the project would not displace any existing or known proposed recreational facilities. Therefore, potential impacts related to public park and recreational facilities would be *less than significant*.

Other public facilities?

The project would not directly or indirectly affect other public facilities in the project vicinity such as libraries or post offices. The proposed project would not directly or indirectly induce population growth in the area and would not increase demand on public facilities as a result of the project. No expansion of public facilities or emergency services would be required. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant.*

Conclusion

The proposed project would not result in significant adverse impacts related to public services and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary.

XVII. Transportation

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

Setting

SLOCOG holds several key roles in transportation planning within the county. As the Regional Transportation Planning Agency (RTPA), SLOCOG is responsible for conducting a comprehensive, coordinated transportation program; preparing an RTP; programming state funds for transportation projects; and administering and allocating transportation development act funds required by state statutes. The RTP, adopted June 5, 2019, is a long-term blueprint of San Luis Obispo County's transportation system. The RTP identifies and analyzes transportation needs of the region and creates a framework for project priorities. SLOCOG represents and works with the County, as well as the cities within the county, in facilitating the development of the RTP.

In 2013 SB 743 was signed into law with the intent to "more appropriately balance the needs of congestion management with statewide goals related to infill development, promotion of public health through active transportation, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions" and required the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to identify new metrics for identifying and mitigating transportation impacts within CEQA. As a result, in December 2018, the California Natural Resources Agency certified and adopted updates to the State CEQA Guidelines (OPR 2018). The revisions included new requirements related to the implementation of SB 743 and identified VMT per capita, VMT per employee, and net VMT as new metrics for transportation analysis under CEQA (as detailed in Section 15064.3[b]). Beginning July 1, 2020, the newly adopted VMT criteria for determining significance of transportation impacts was implemented statewide.

Environmental Evaluation

a) Would the project conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

The project does not propose any long-term alteration of any proximate transportation facilities. Proposed installation of the force-main pipeline within existing County roadway right-of-way would not result in any long-term changes in lane configuration or circulation patterns. Temporary vehicle lane closures would be conducted in accordance with local transportation standards per the County Encroachment Permit requirements. The project would result in a temporary increase in vehicle and haul truck trips along nearby roadways during the construction period; however, these impacts would be limited to the

Mitigation Measures

Implement Mitigation Measure HAZ-1.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

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

Setting

Approved in 2014, AB 52 added tribal cultural resources to the categories of resources that must be evaluated under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources are defined as either of the following:

1. Sites, features, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
    a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR; or
    b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k).
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1(c). In applying these criteria for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

Recognizing that tribes have expertise with regard to their tribal history and practices, AB 52 requires lead agencies to provide notice to tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project if they have requested notice of projects proposed within that area. If the tribe requests consultation within 30 days upon receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the tribe regarding the potential for adverse impacts on tribal cultural resources as a result of a project. Consultation may include discussing the type of environmental review necessary, the presence and/or significance of tribal cultural resources, the level of significance of a project's impacts on the tribal

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
(a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(c) 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
(d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
(e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Setting

The NCSD has a service area of approximately 7 square miles in southern San Luis Obispo County and relies on groundwater and imported water from the City of Santa Maria to serve its customers. Golden State Water Company (GSWC) and Woodlands Mutual Water Company (WMWC) are partner purveyors and provide water to customers in the Nipomo Mesa outside the NCSD service areas.

The NCSD currently operates two wastewater treatment facilities to serve its service area—the Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) and the Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility (WRF). The Southland WWTF currently serves approximately 2,500 connections within the community of Nipomo and other proximate unincorporated county areas. The Blacklake WRF was built in 1984, annexed into NCSD service area in 1993, and expanded between 1995 and 1996. The Blacklake WRF currently serves 550 residences.

There are three landfills in San Luis Obispo County: Cold Canyon Landfill, located southeast of the city of San Luis Obispo; Chicago Grade Landfill, located near the community of Templeton; and Paso Robles Landfill, located east of the city of Paso Robles. The community of Nipomo is served by South County Sanitary for trash and recycling pick up and disposal services.

Conclusion

Mitigation measures have been identified to reduce potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed construction of wastewater collection and conveyance facilities. Upon implementation of mitigation measures identified below, potential impacts associated with utilities and service systems would be reduced to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Implement Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-3, BIO-1 through BIO-12, HAZ-1, N-1, and N-2.

XX. Wildfire

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

Setting

In central California, the fire season usually extends from roughly May through October; however, recent events indicate that wildfire behavior, frequency, and duration of the fire season are changing in California. FHSZs are defined by CAL FIRE based on the presence of fire-prone vegetation, climate, topography, assets at risk (e.g., high population centers), and a fire protection agency's ability to provide service to the area (CAL FIRE 2007). FHSZs throughout the county have been designated as "Very High," "High," or "Moderate." In San Luis Obispo County, most of the area that has been designated as a Very High FHSZ is located in the Santa Lucia Mountains, which extend parallel to the coast along the entire length of San Luis Obispo County. Portions of the project would be located within a State Responsibility Area (SRA) in a Moderate FHSZ, while other portions of the project site would be located within a Local Responsibility Area where fire hazard severity zones are not mapped. Based on the County Land Use View web tool, it would take approximately 0 to 10 minutes for local authorities to respond to a call regarding fire or life safety within the project footprint.

The California Fire Code provides minimum standards for many aspects of fire prevention and suppression activities. These standards include, but are not limited to, provisions for emergency vehicle

d) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

The project would not result in substantial changes to the existing topography of the project site or otherwise exacerbate the potential for landslides. The project would not significantly alter on-site hydrology and would not otherwise exacerbate the risk for post-fire slope instability or drainage changes. Therefore, potential impacts would be *less than significant*.

Conclusion

Mitigation has been identified to reduce potential impacts associated with impairing local emergency response plans due to vehicle lane closures during the project construction period. Upon implementation of mitigation identified below, potential impacts associated with wildfire would be reduced to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Implement Mitigation Measure HAZ-1.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(a)	Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(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)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
(c)	Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

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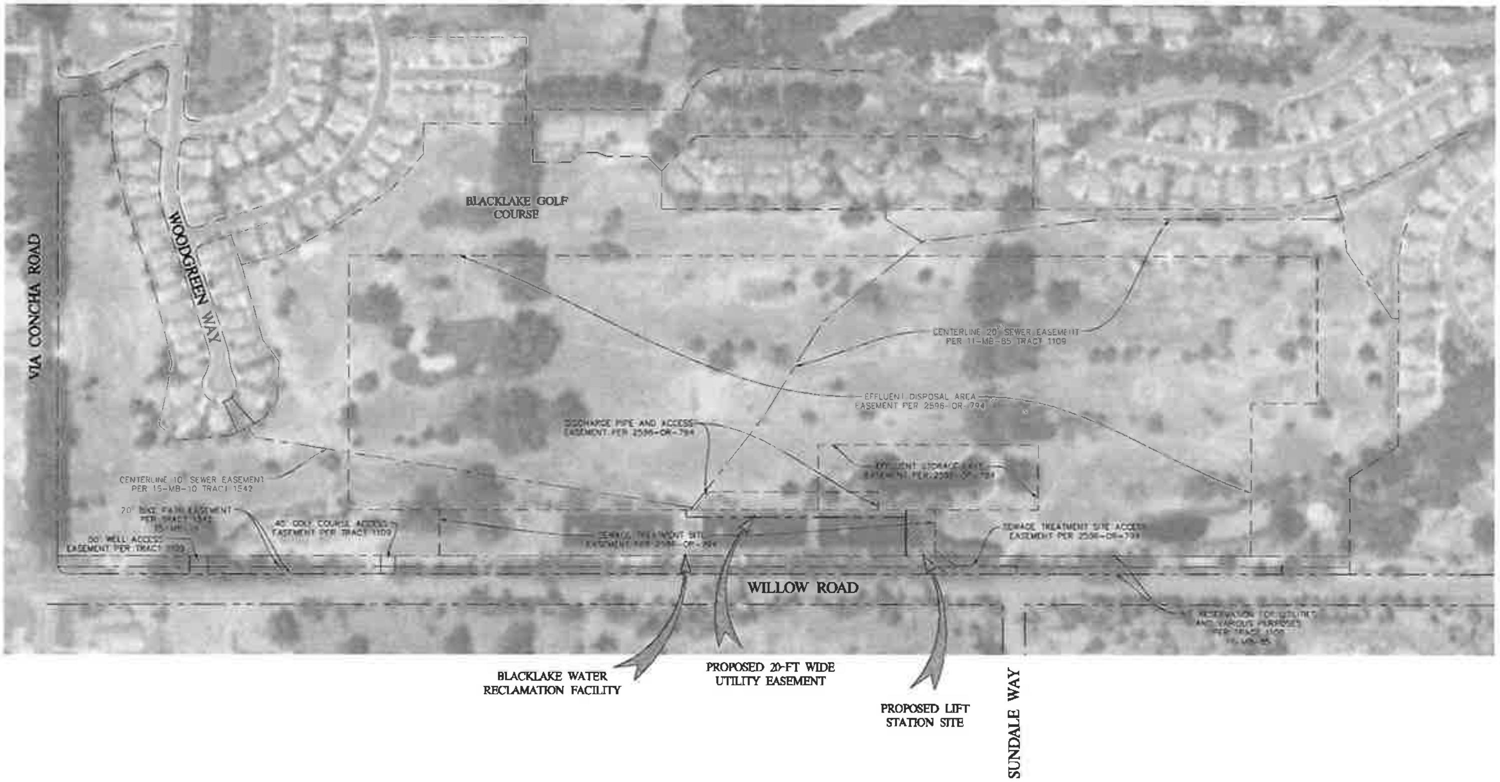
APPENDIX A

Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project
Lift Station Site Plan



SURVEY NOTES

BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE BASIS OF BEARINGS FOR THIS SURVEY IS THE WORLD GEODETIC SYSTEM OF 1984 (WGS84) REFERENCE FRAME, AND CONSTRAINED TO THE CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM, ZONE 5, NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2010, NGS MONUMENT HPGN CA 05 05, PID FV2046, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, N=2226905.40 E=5788619.18

BENCHMARK

THE ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE NAVD88 AS DETERMINED BY GPS OBSERVATIONS CONSTRAINED TO NGS MONUMENT HPGN CA 05 05, PID FV2048, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, HAVING A PUBLISHED ELEVATION OF 220.8'

RIGHT-OF-WAY

RIGHT-OF-WAY LINES SHOWN HEREON WERE DERIVED FROM AVAILABLE RECORD INFORMATION AND MINIMALLY CONSTRAINED TO FOUND SURVEY MONUMENTS. A FULL AND RESOLVED BOUNDARY SURVEY WAS NOT PERFORMED FOR THIS PROJECT. CENTERLINE INFORMATION IS BASED ON RIGHT-OF-WAY AND COUNTY CONSTRUCTION CENTERLINES.

1 INCH = 150 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

REV NO	DATE	REVISED	REV BY	CHK BY	APPD BY
A	3/3/2021	30% SUBMITTAL	AJS		
B	8/27/2021	60% SUBMITTAL	AJS		
C	10/08/2021	90% SUBMITTAL	AJS		
D	4/X/2022	95% LIFT STATION SUBMITTAL	AJS		

DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE

Cannon

DRAWN BY: AJS
DATE: 4/X/2022
SCALE: 1" = 150'
CA JOB NO. 200814

95% SUBMITTAL
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
BLACKLAKE SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
SURVEY BOUNDARY MAP

NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 2 OF 53

GRADING GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL EXCAVATION, GRADING WORK AND BACKFILL SHALL CONFORM TO REQUIREMENTS OF THE CBC, 2013 EDITION, AND THE "GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT BLACKLAKE SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION NIPOMO AREA OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA" BY EARTH SYSTEMS PACIFIC, DATED FEBRUARY 25, 2021.

EARTHWORK QUANTITIES

CUT: 23 CY

FILL: 8,500 CY

NET: 8,477 CY (FILL)

THE QUANTITIES GIVEN REFLECT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EXISTING GRADE AND FINISHED GRADE. VALUES ARE UNADJUSTED, DO NOT FACTOR IN SHRINKAGE, AND DO NOT REFLECT CONTRACTOR MEANS AND METHODS, PHASING OR SCHEDULING, FINISHED SURFACE HOLD DOWNS, OVER-EXCAVATION FOR CONCRETE PADS AND FOUNDATIONS, OR CLEARING AND GRUBBING.

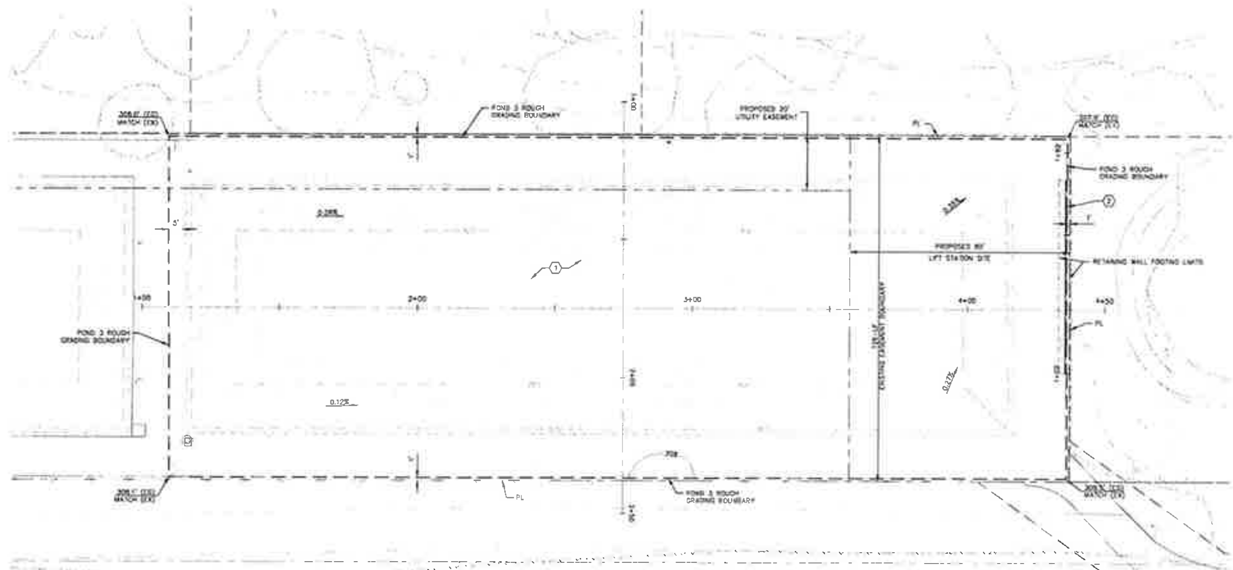
THE ABOVE LISTED QUANTITIES ARE ESTIMATES ONLY. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPUTING THEIR OWN QUANTITIES FOR CONTRACT PURPOSES. FIELD CONDITIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION MAY VARY RESULTING IN ACTUAL EARTHWORK QUANTITIES DIFFERENT FROM THOSE ESTIMATES ABOVE.

DESIGN CONTOURS ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY. DESIGN ELEVATIONS SHALL BE CALCULATED PURSUANT TO THE PRECISE GRADES SHOWN.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

(1) FILL POND 3 TO GRADES SHOWN

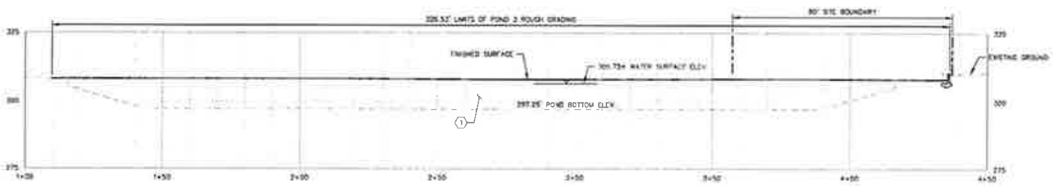
(2) CONCRETE RETAINING WALL PER CALTRANS STANDARD PLAN B3-7B, TYPE 6A WALL (CASE 2). ELEVATIONS AND PROFILE, THIS SHEET.



POND 3 ROUGH GRADING PLAN

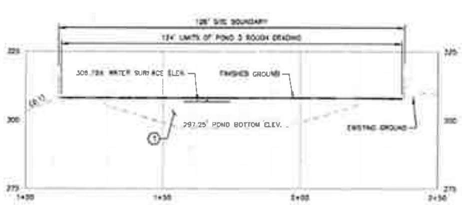
SCALE 1"=20'

1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"



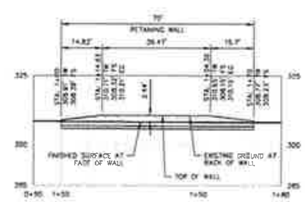
SECTION A – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1"=20'; VERT. 1"=20'



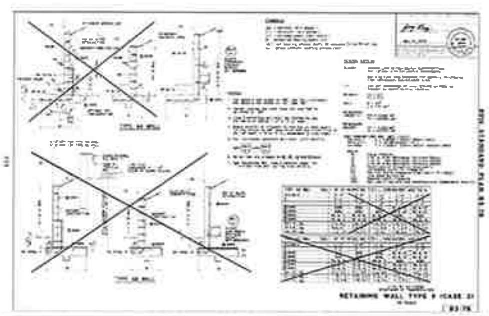
SECTION B – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1"=20'; VERT. 1"=20'



RETAINING WALL – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1"=20'; VERT. 1"=20'



95% SUBMITTAL
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Cannon

DRAWN BY AJS | DATE 4/4/2022 | SCALE 1" = 20' | CA JOB NO. 200614

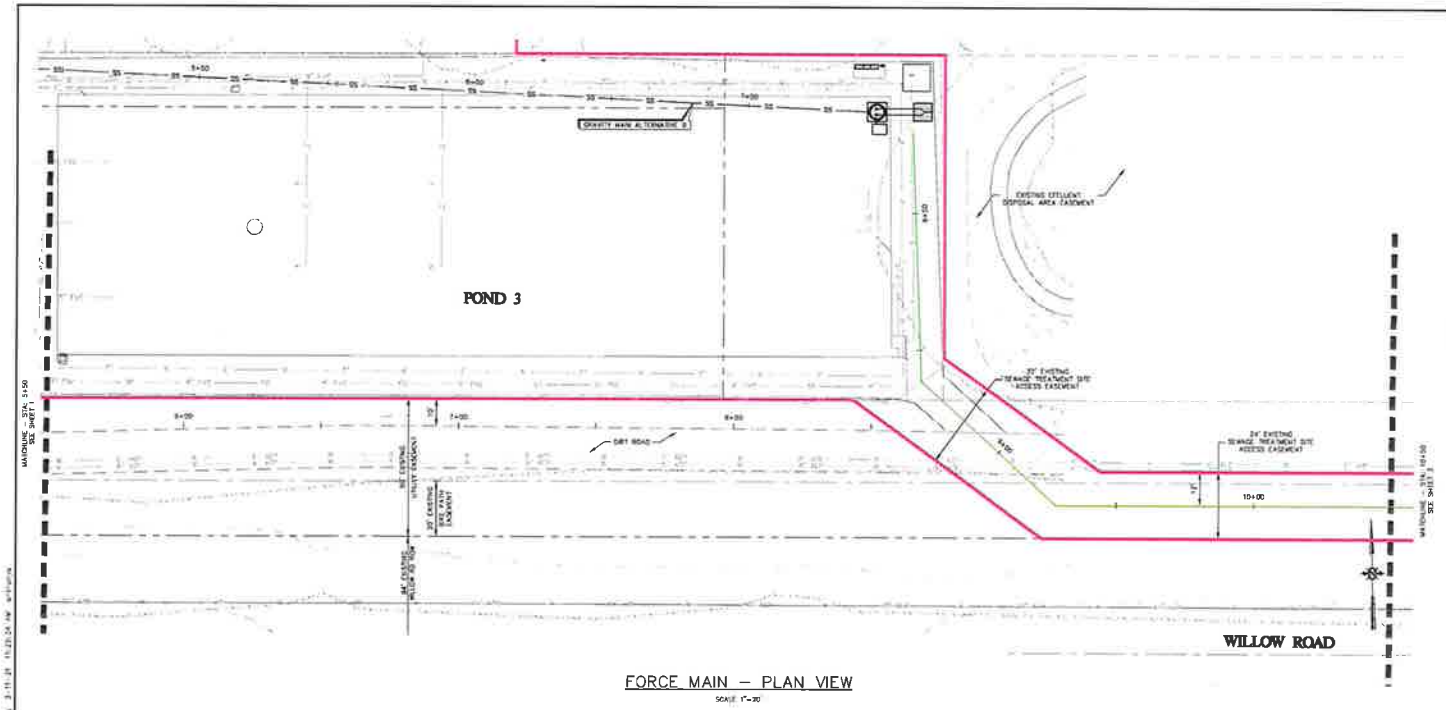
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
BLACKLAKE SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
POND 3 ROUGH GRADING PLAN

NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 8 OF 53

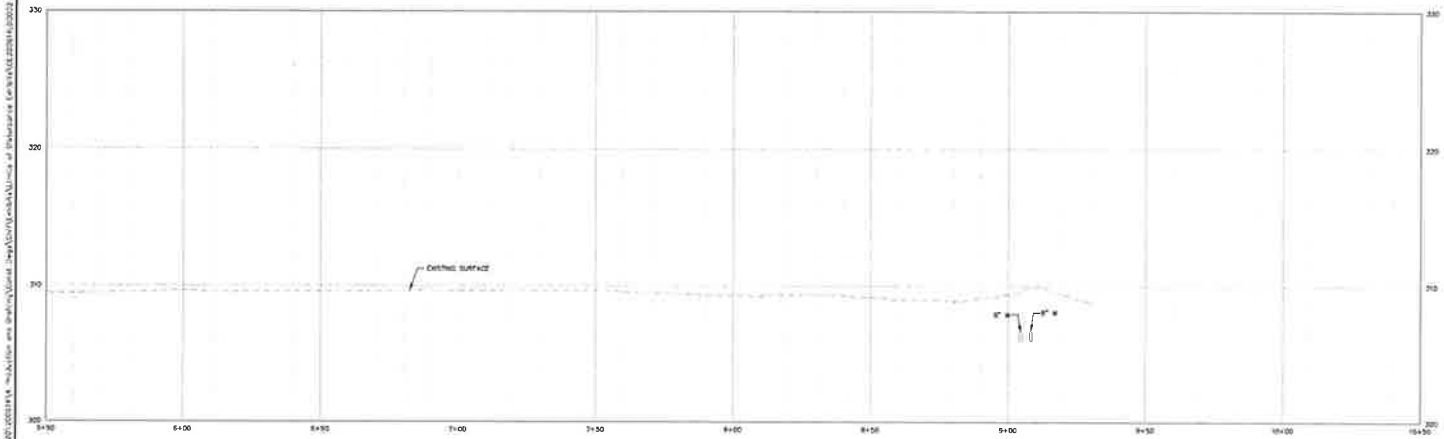
APPENDIX B

Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project
Force Main Pipeline Limits of Disturbance



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 20'; VERT. 1" = 4'

GENERAL NOTES

1. LOCATION AND DEPTH OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND BASED ON AVAILABLE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY UTILITY COMPANIES. IN INSTANCES WHERE NO VERTICAL UTILITY INFORMATION COULD BE FOUND, THE DEPTH OF THESE UTILITIES ARE SHOWN THREE FEET BELOW GROUND SURFACE.
2. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, CONTRACTOR SHALL POTHOLE AND VERIFY LOCATION AND DEPTH OF EXISTING UTILITIES AND NOTIFY ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL USE POSITIVE LOCATION METHODS PER CALTRANS PUBLICATION – "POLICY ON HIGH AND LOW RISK UNDERGROUND FACILITIES WITHIN HIGHWAY RIGHTS OF WAY"
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY OF THE DISCOVERY OF ANY UTILITY THAT WAS OMITTED FROM THE PLANS, INCORRECTLY SHOWN OR NOT PROPERLY MARKED. IF THE UTILITY DOES NOT PROVIDE LOCATION INFORMATION OR MARKING DEVICES IN THE FIELD, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE ENGINEER.
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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

(1) INSTALL 8"ø FUSIBLE HDPE SANITARY SEWER FORCE MAIN IN OPEN TRENCH PER NCSD STANDARD DETAIL S-2. PAVEMENT RESTORATION SHALL BE PER COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO STANDARD DETAIL U-4, SHEET 3.

1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

NO.	DATE	REVISED	BY	APP'D

CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY ALL UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION

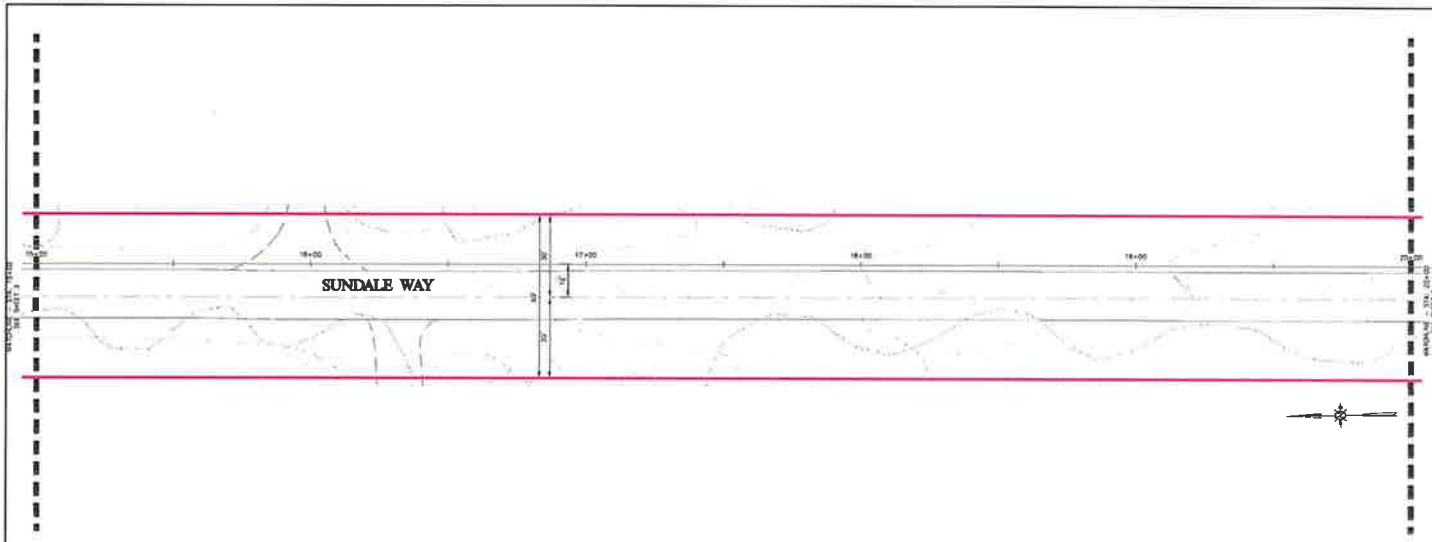
Cannon

DRAWN BY: AJS
CHECKED BY:
DATE: 3/31/2021
SCALE: 1" = 20'
DESIGN NO.
DRAWING NO. 200614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

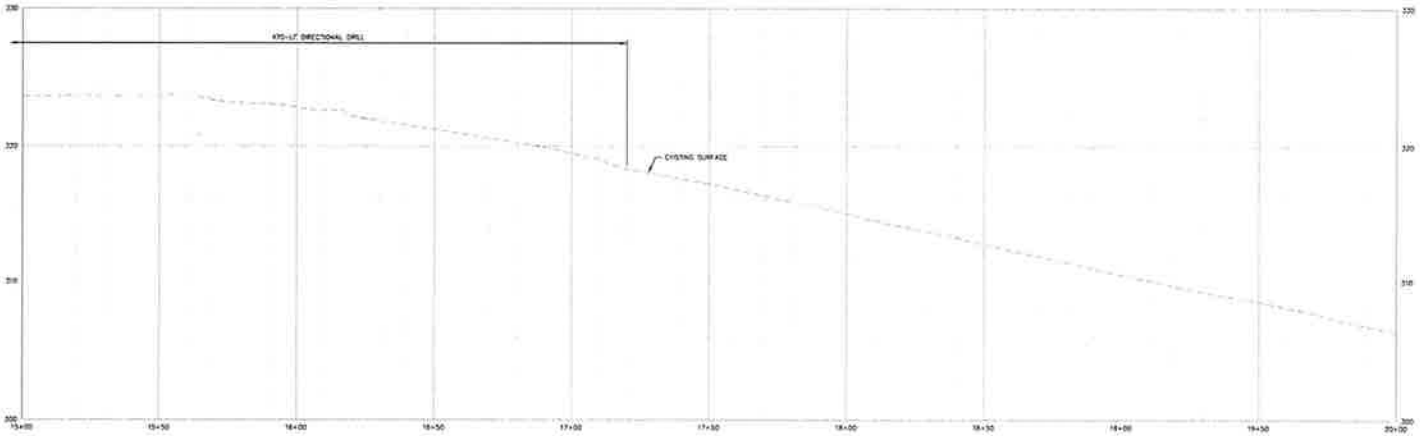
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
CE200614LD0002 – LAYOUT2
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET
2
OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 20', VERT. 1" = 4'

GENERAL NOTES

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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

① INSTALL 8"Ø FUSIBLE HDPE SANITARY SEWER FORCE MAIN IN OPEN TRENCH PER NCSD STANDARD DETAIL D-2. PAVEMENT RESTORATION SHALL BE PER COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO STANDARD DETAIL G-4, SHEET 5.

1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

NO.	DATE	REVISED

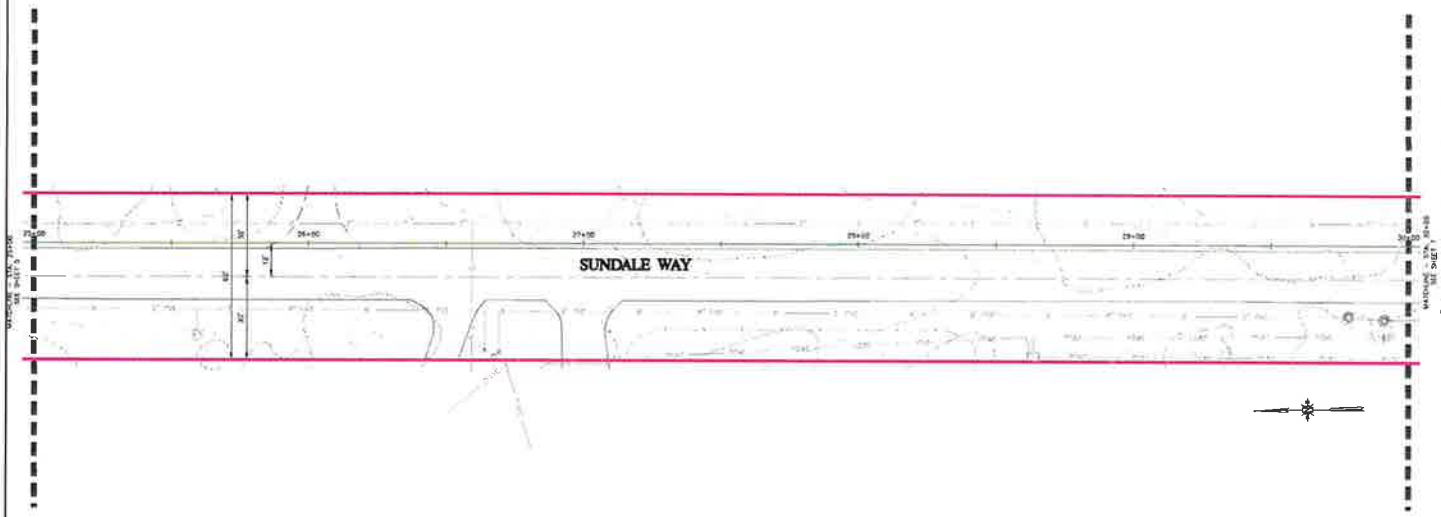
Cannon

DRAWN BY	DATE
AS	3/11/2021
CHECKED BY	SCALE: 1" = 20'
	JOB NO. 200614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

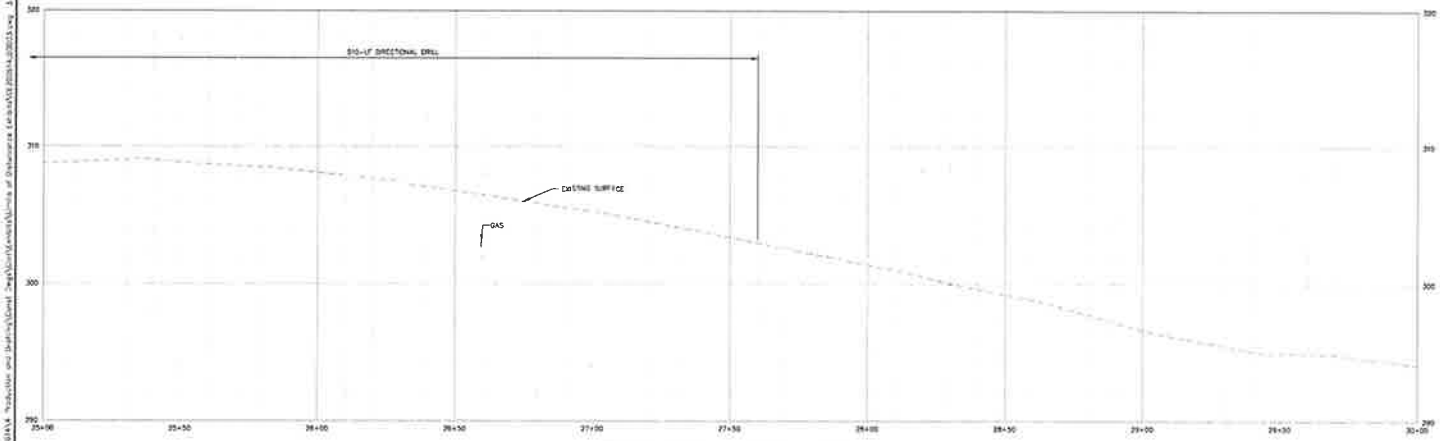
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET
4
OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 20'; VERT. 1" = 4'

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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

(1) INSTALL 6"ø FUSIBLE HDPE SANITARY SEWER FORCE MAIN IN OPEN TRENCH PER NCSD STANDARD DETAIL S-2. PAVEMENT RESTORATION SHALL BE PER COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO STANDARD DETAIL U-4, SHEET 3

NO.	DATE	REVISED	DESIGN
			DRAWN
			CHECKED

DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE

Cannon

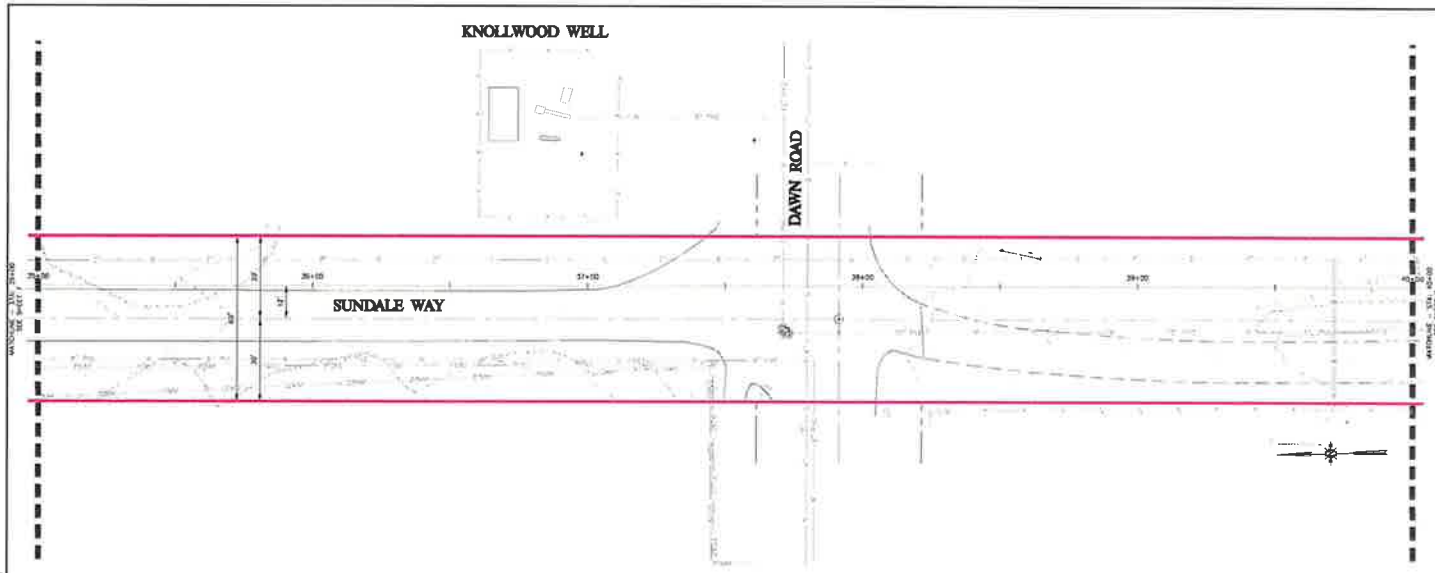
Drawn by: AJS
Checked by:
Date: 3/11/2021
Scale: 1" = 20'
Job No: 200814

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

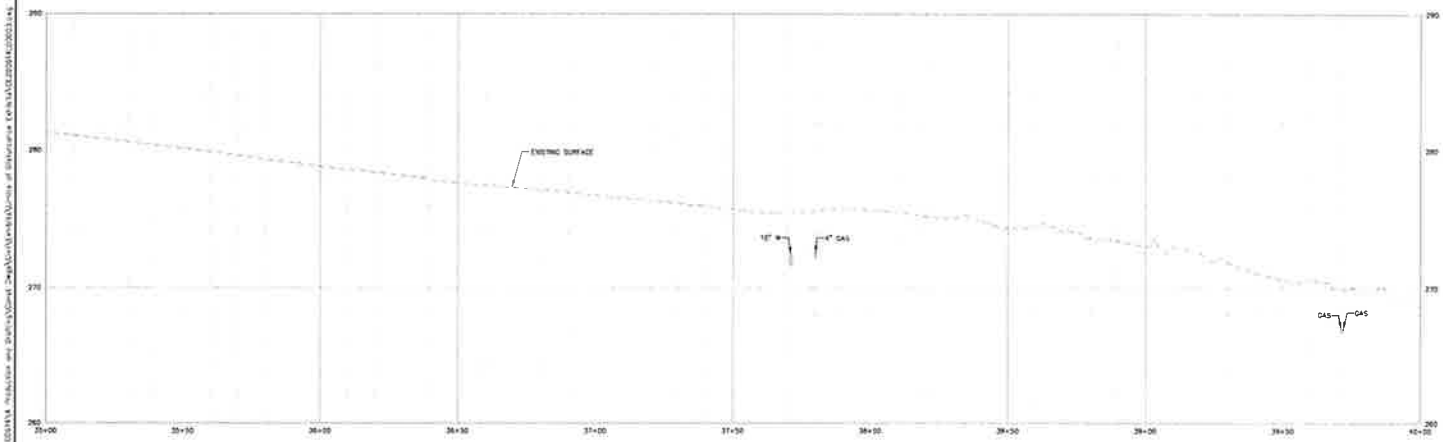
SHEET 6 OF 45

1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 20'; VERT. 1" = 4'

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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

NO.	DATE	REVISED

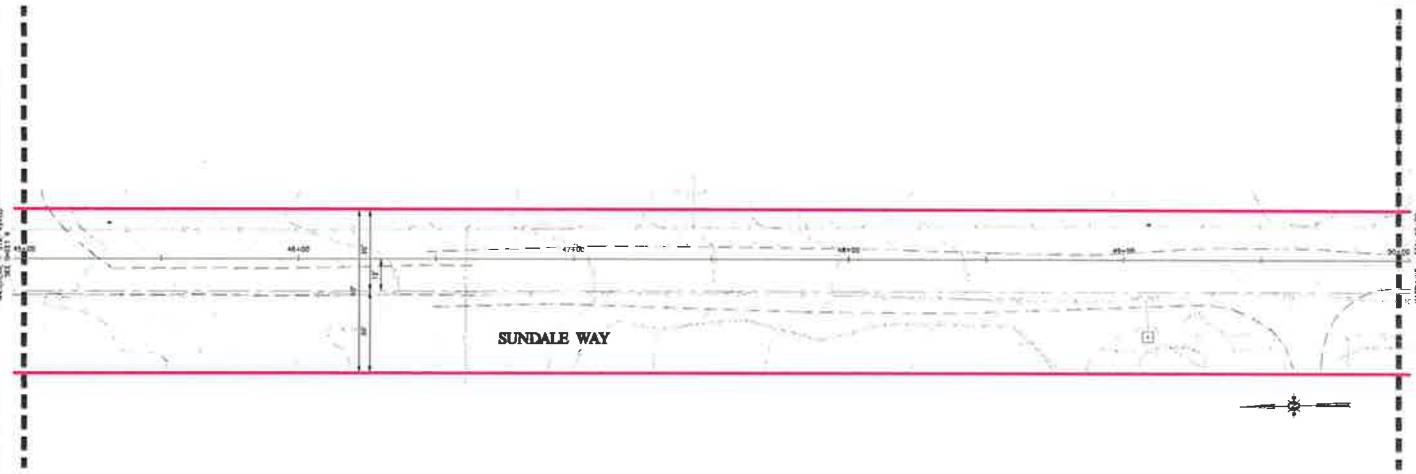
Cannon

DESIGN BY: AJS
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
DATE: 3/11/2021
SCALE: 1" = 20'
C.O. NO:
JOB NO: 2006118

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

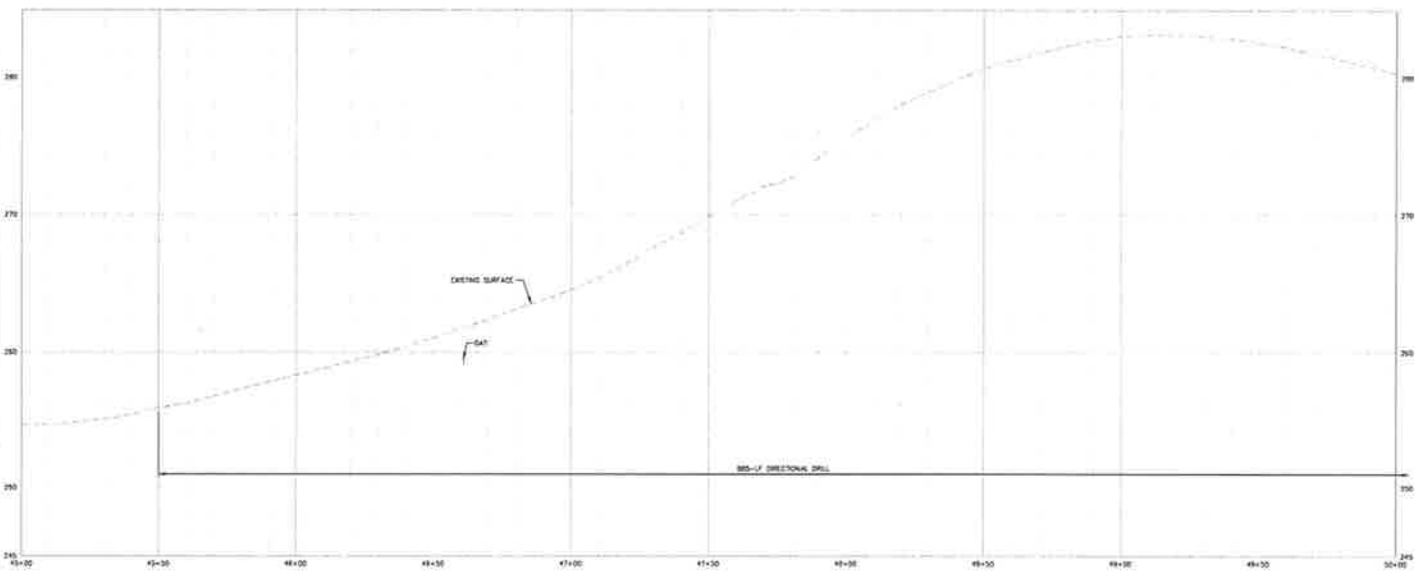
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET
08
OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 20'; VERT. 1" = 4'

GENERAL NOTES

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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

(1) INSTALL 8"ø FUSIBLE HDPE SANITARY SEWER FORCE MAIN IN OPEN TRENCH PER NCSD STANDARD DETAIL S-2. PAVEMENT RESTORATION SHALL BE PER COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO STANDARD DETAIL U-4, SHEET 3.

1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

REVISED | DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE

Cannon

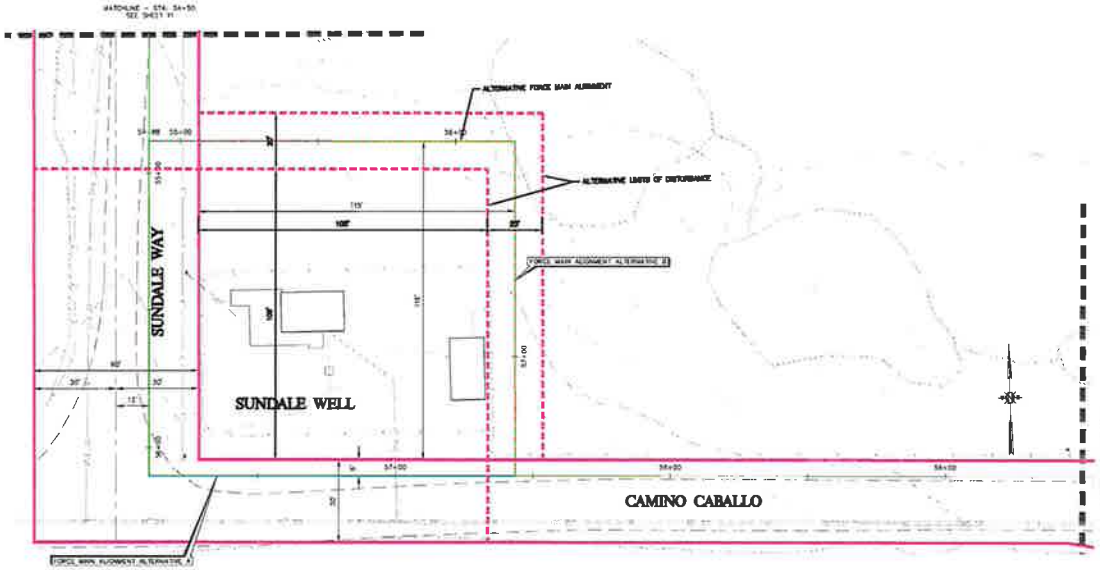
DRAWN BY: AJS | DATE: 3/11/2021
CHECKED BY: | SCALE: 1" = 20'
JOB NO: 200614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS

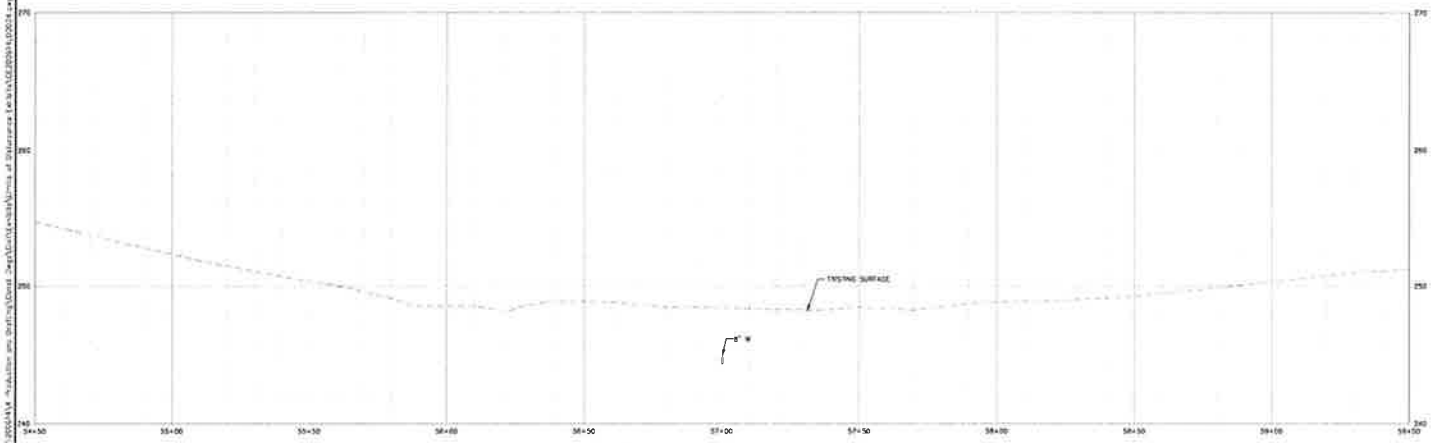
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 10 OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1" = 50'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 70', VERT. 1" = 4'

GENERAL NOTES

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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

NO	DATE	REVISED	INIT
		DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE	

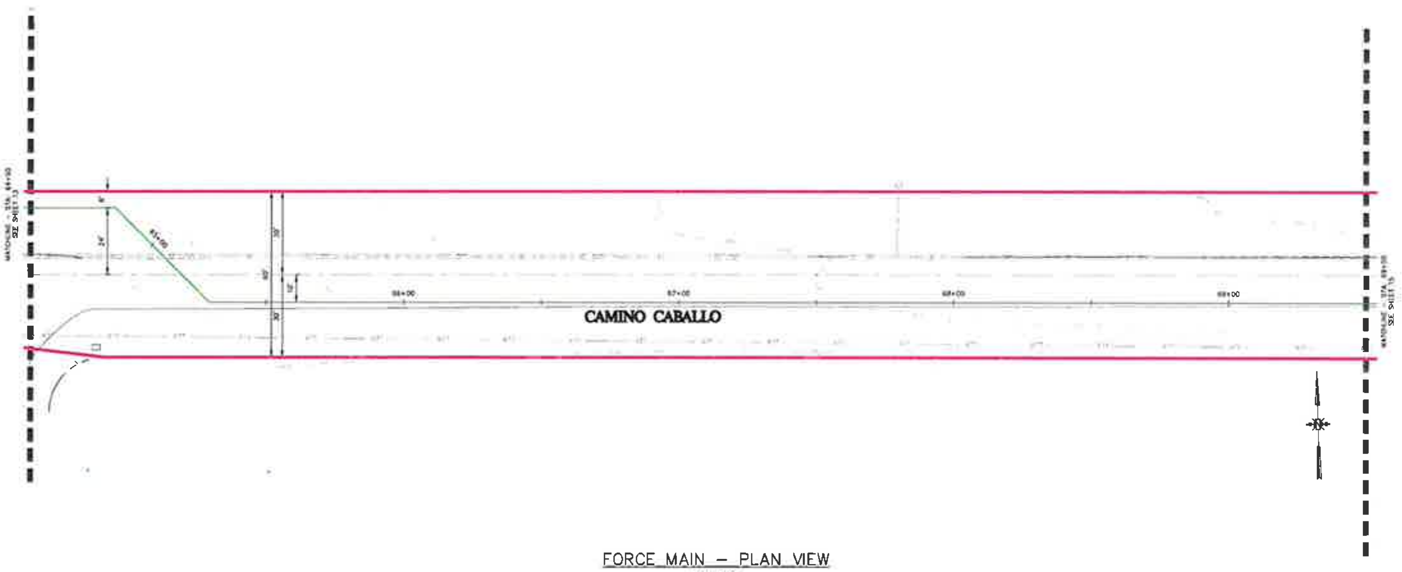
Cannon

DRAWN BY: AJS
CHECKED BY:
DATE: 3/31/2021
SCALE: 1" = 20'
CA REG NO.
200814

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

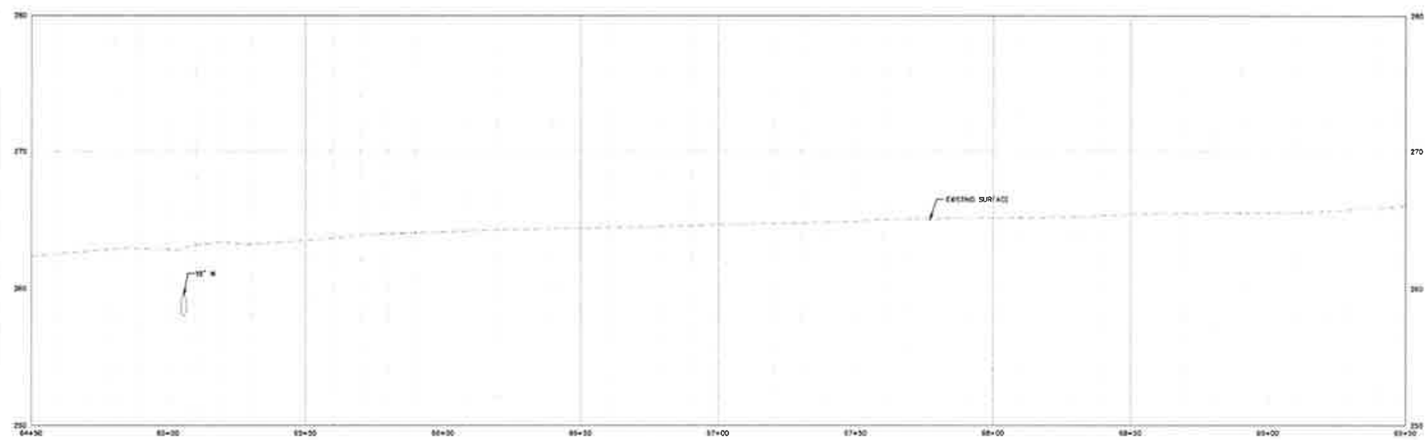
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET
12
OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 20'; VERT. 1" = 4'

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REV NO	DATE	REVISED	DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE

Cannon

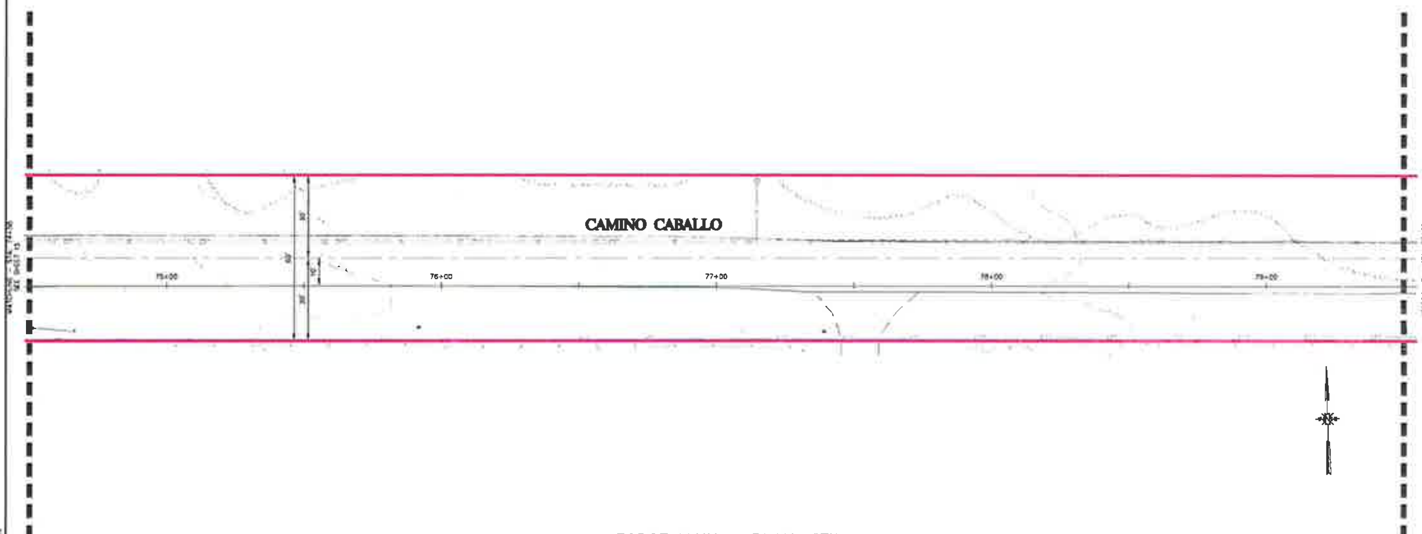
DRAWN BY AJS	DATE 3/11/2021
CHECKED BY	SCALE 1" = 20'
	CA JOB NO. 200814

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS

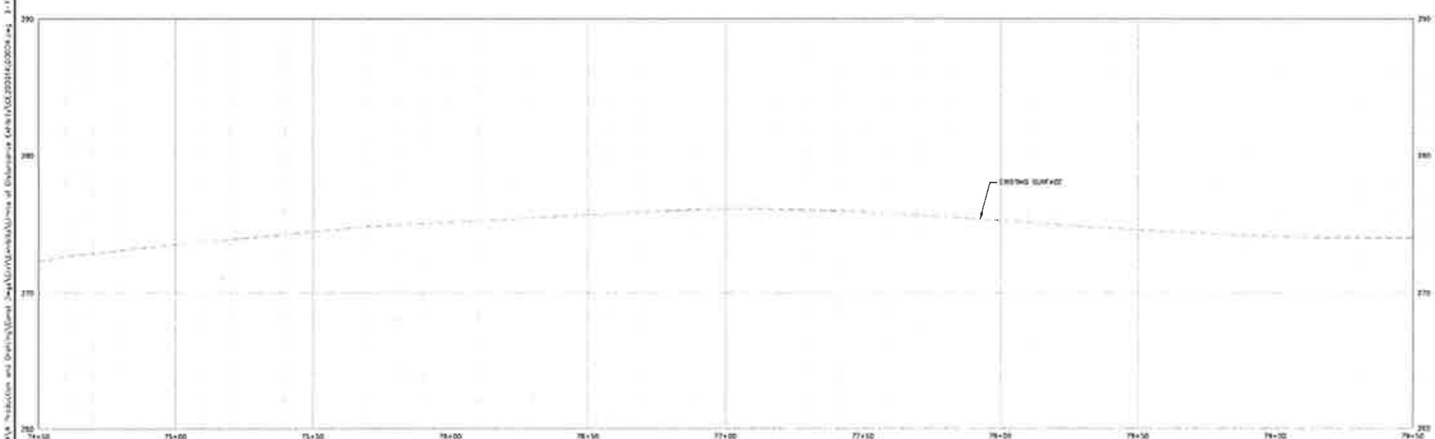
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 14 OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



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SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 20'; VERT. 1" = 4'

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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

REV NO	DATE	REVISED	DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE	REV BY	CKD BY	APVD BY

Cannon

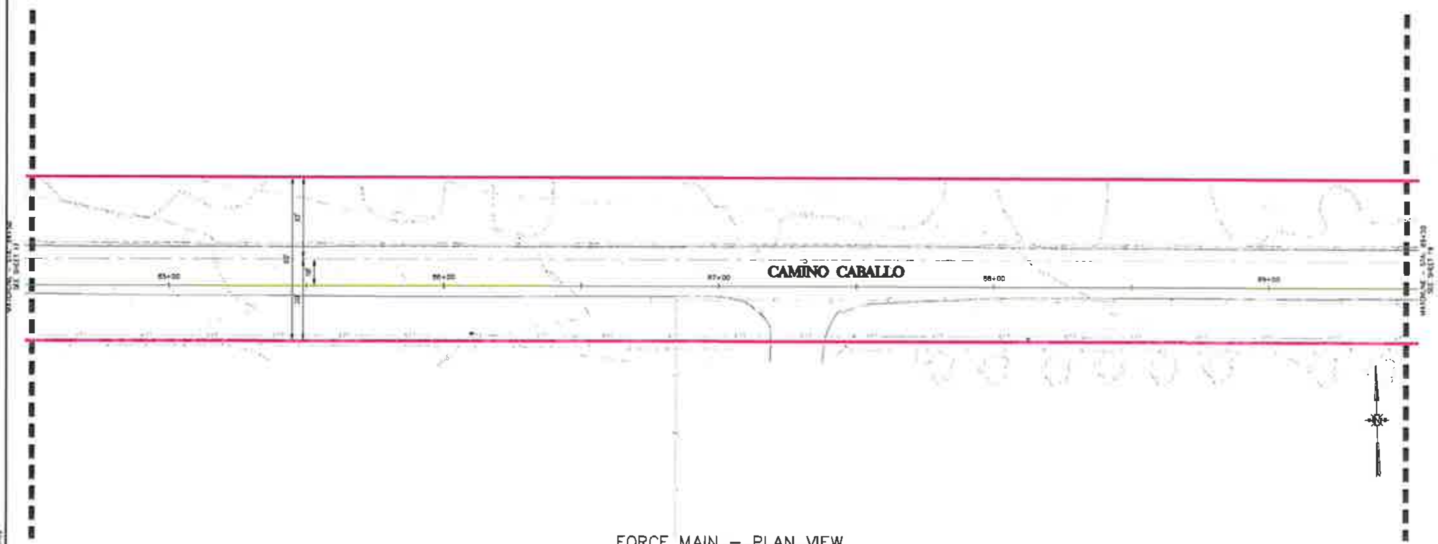
PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DRAWN BY	DATE
AJS	3/11/2021
SCALE	1" = 20'
CA JOB NO.	200814

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS

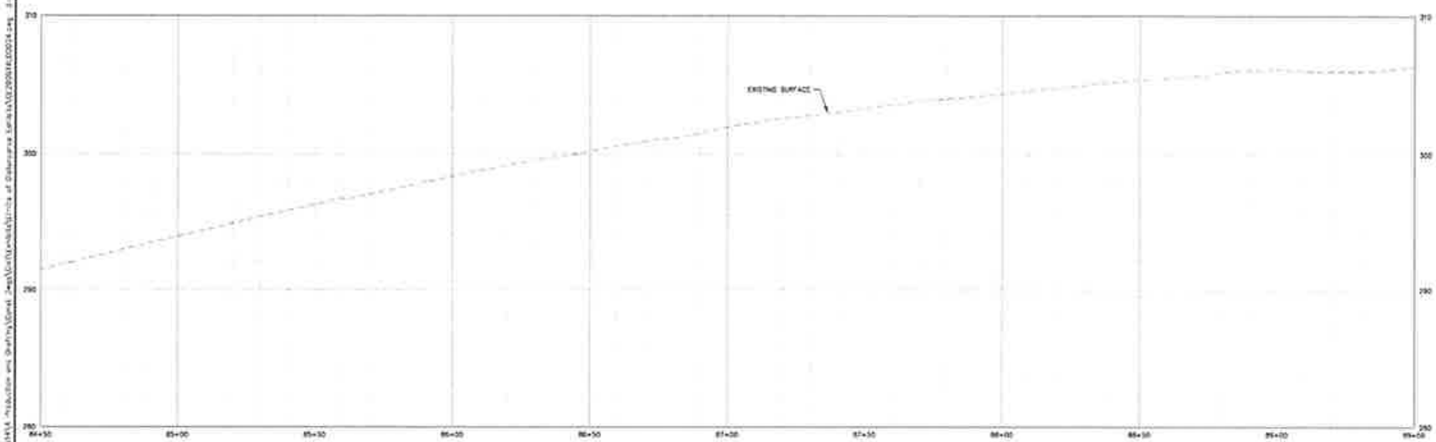
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 16 OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE

REVISED | DATE

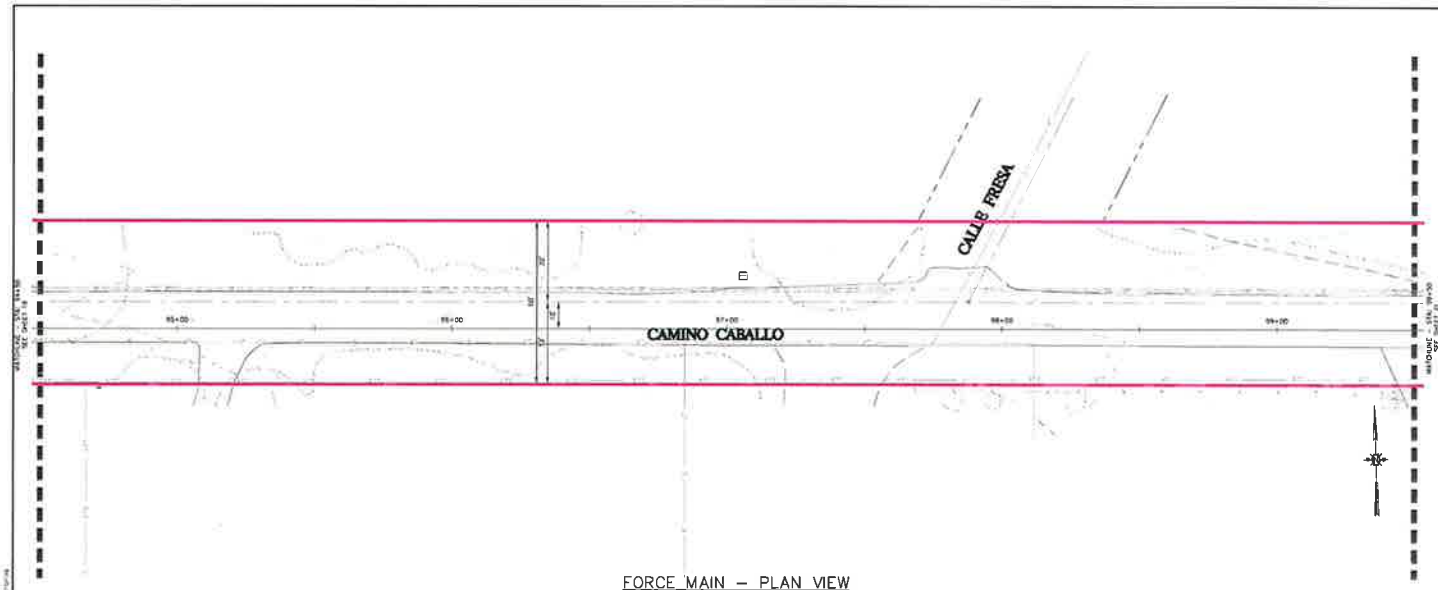
Cannon

DATE 3/11/2021
SCALE 1" = 20'
CA JOB NO. 200614
DRAWN BY AJS

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

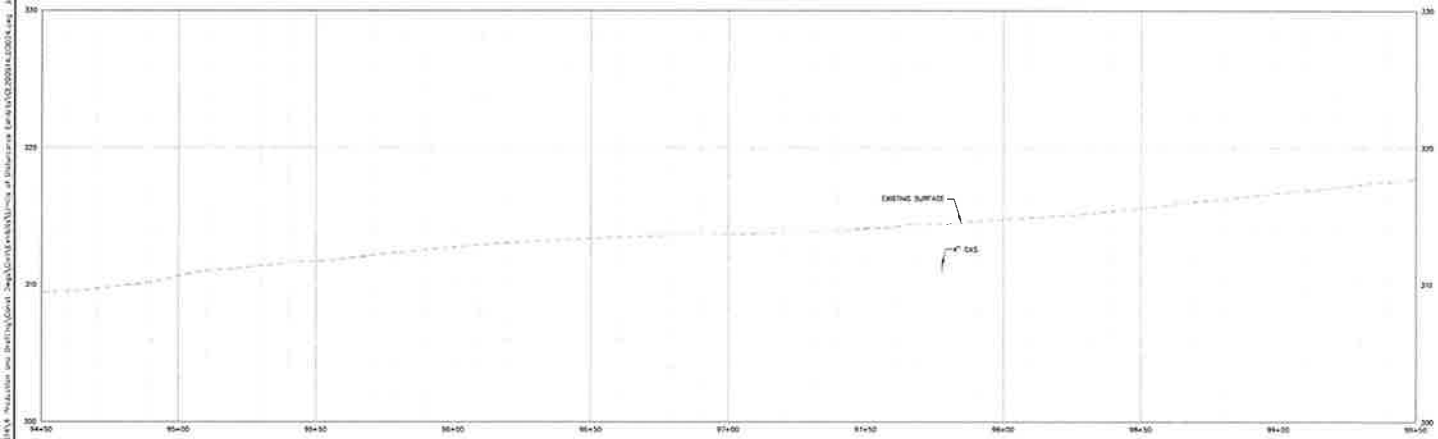
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 18 OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=50'



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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

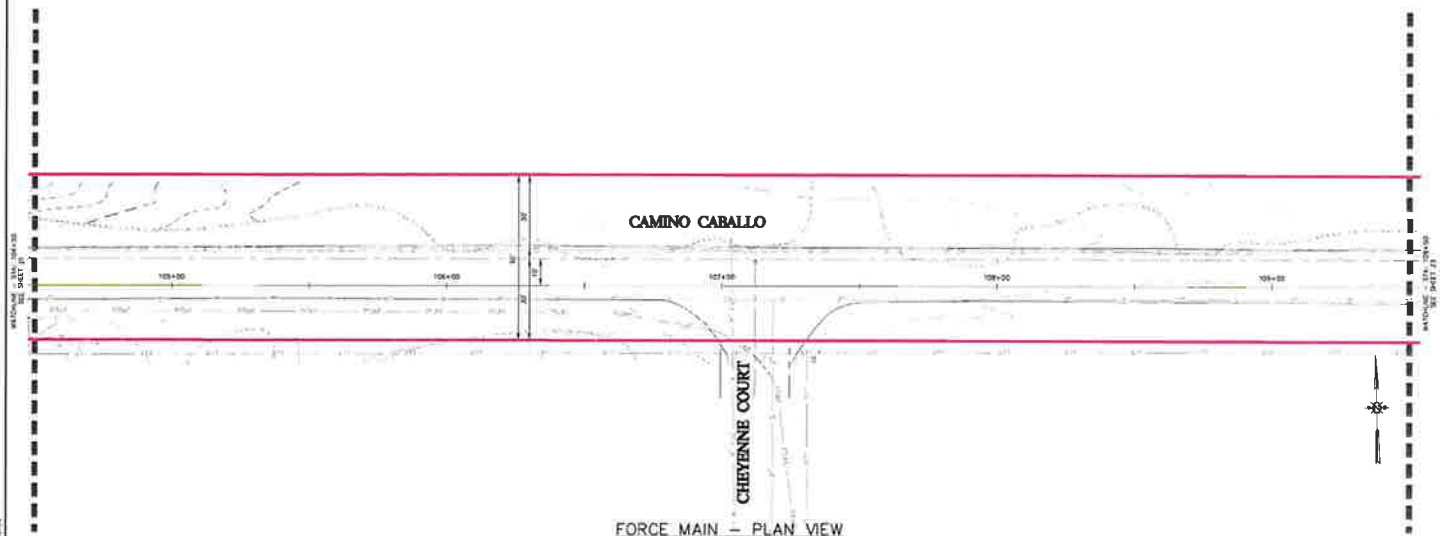
Cannon

DESIGN BY: AJS
DRAWN BY:
CHECKED BY:
DATE: 3/11/2021
SCALE: 1" = 20'
C# 400 206016

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

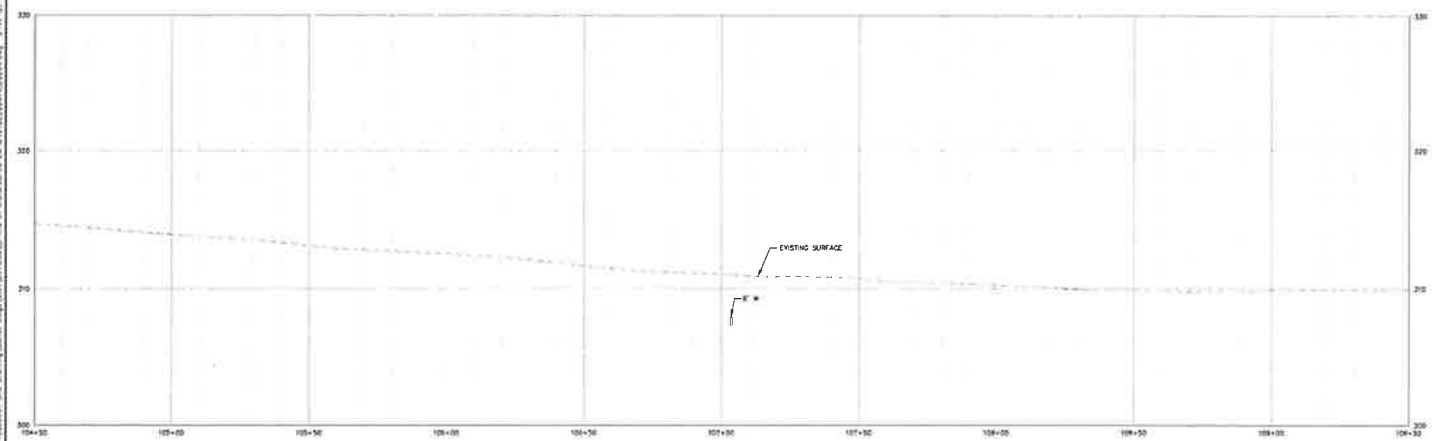
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET
20
OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

NO.	DATE	REVISED	BY
		DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE	

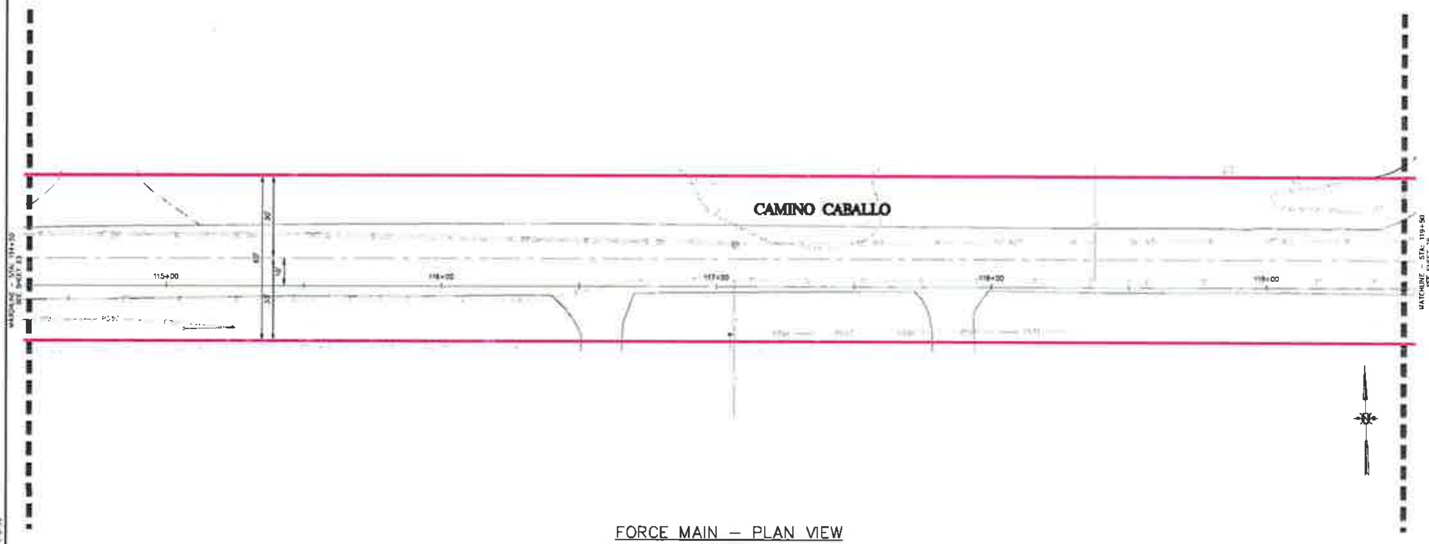
Cannon

DRAWN BY: AJS
CHECKED BY:
DATE: 3/11/2021
SCALE: 1" = 20'
CP JOB NO. 20081A

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

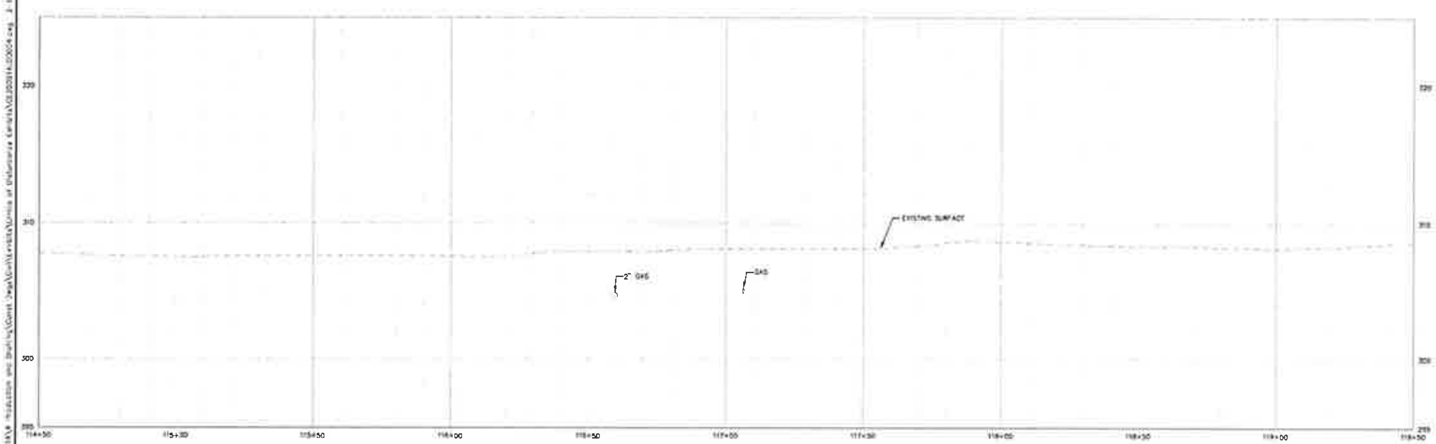
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET
22
OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



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SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

Cannon

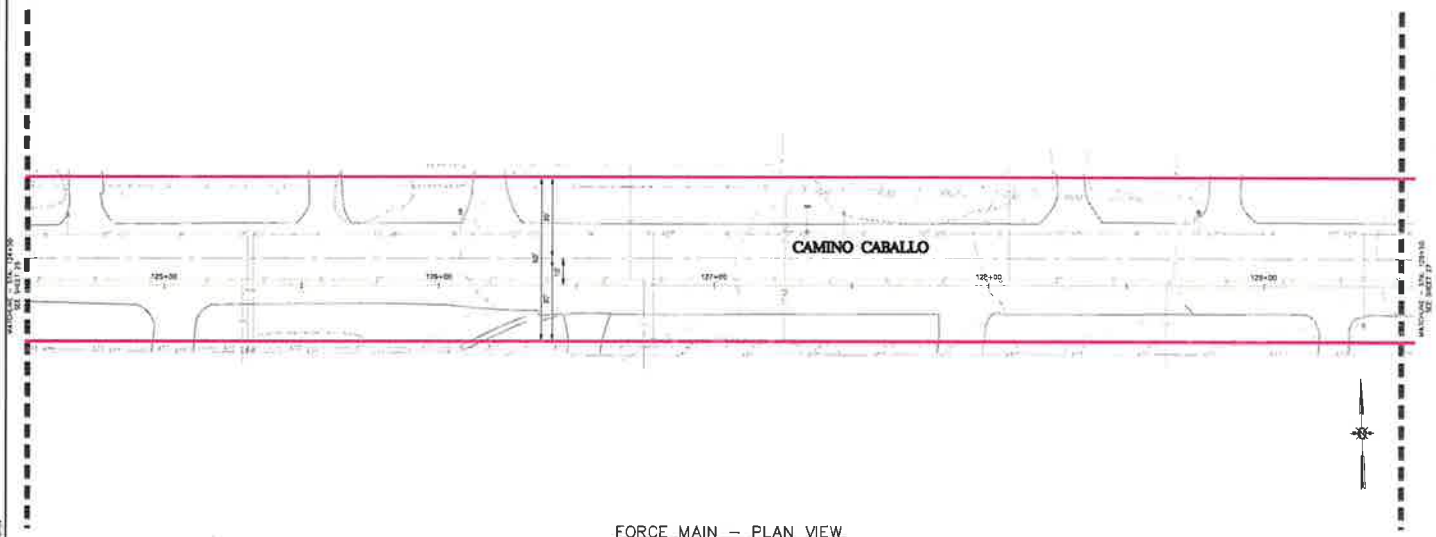
DRAWN BY: AJS
DATE: 3/11/2021
SCALE: 1" = 20'
CA JOB NO: 200614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS

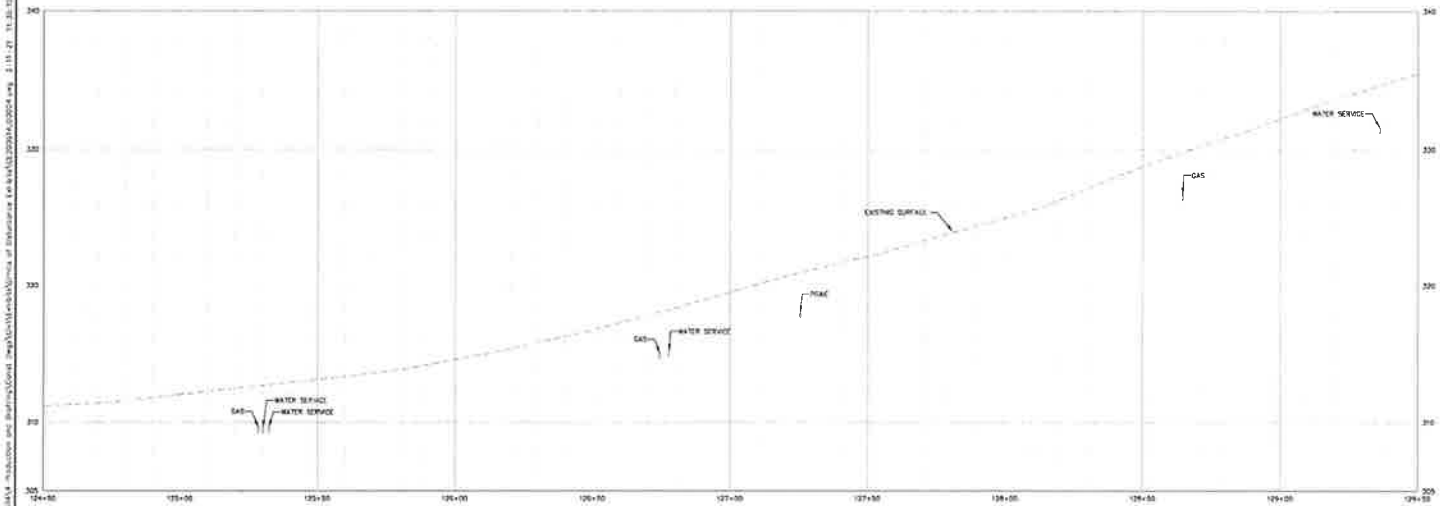
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 24 OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

DISREGARD ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE

NO.	DATE	REVISED

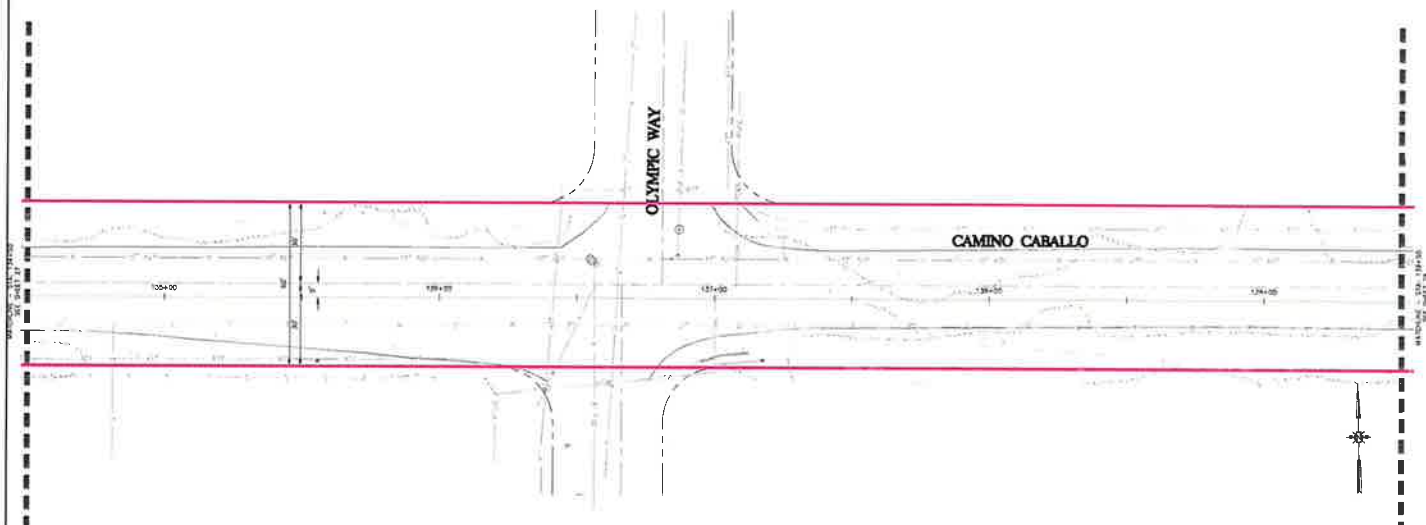
Cannon

DRAWN BY: AJS
CHECKED BY:
DATE: 3/11/2021
SCALE: 1" = 20'
CA. RO. NO: 200614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

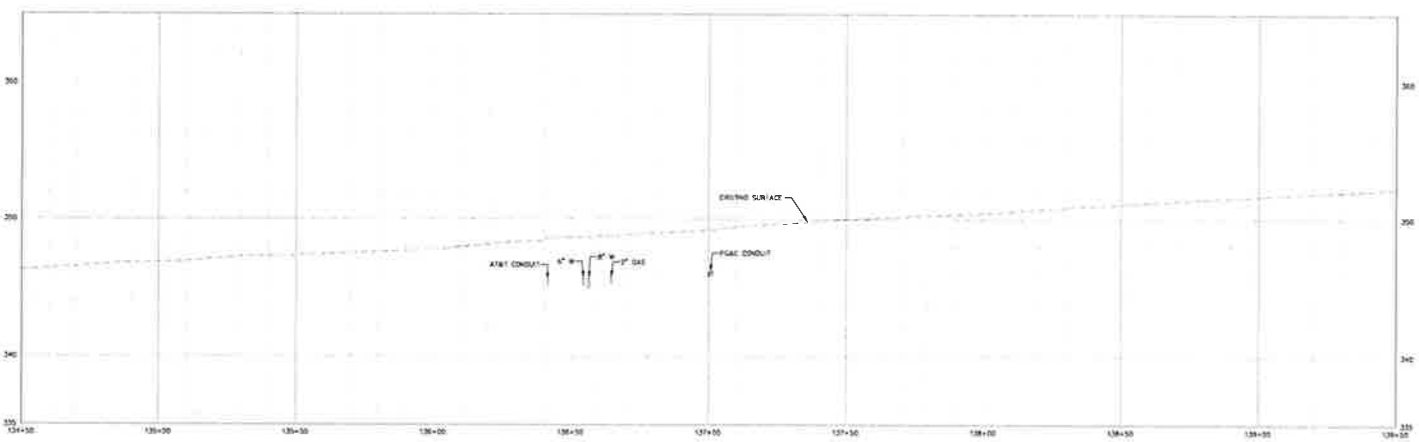
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET
26
OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ: 1" = 20', VERT: 1" = 4'

GENERAL NOTES

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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

REV NO	DATE	REVISED	DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE	REV BY	CKD BY	APPD BY

Cannon

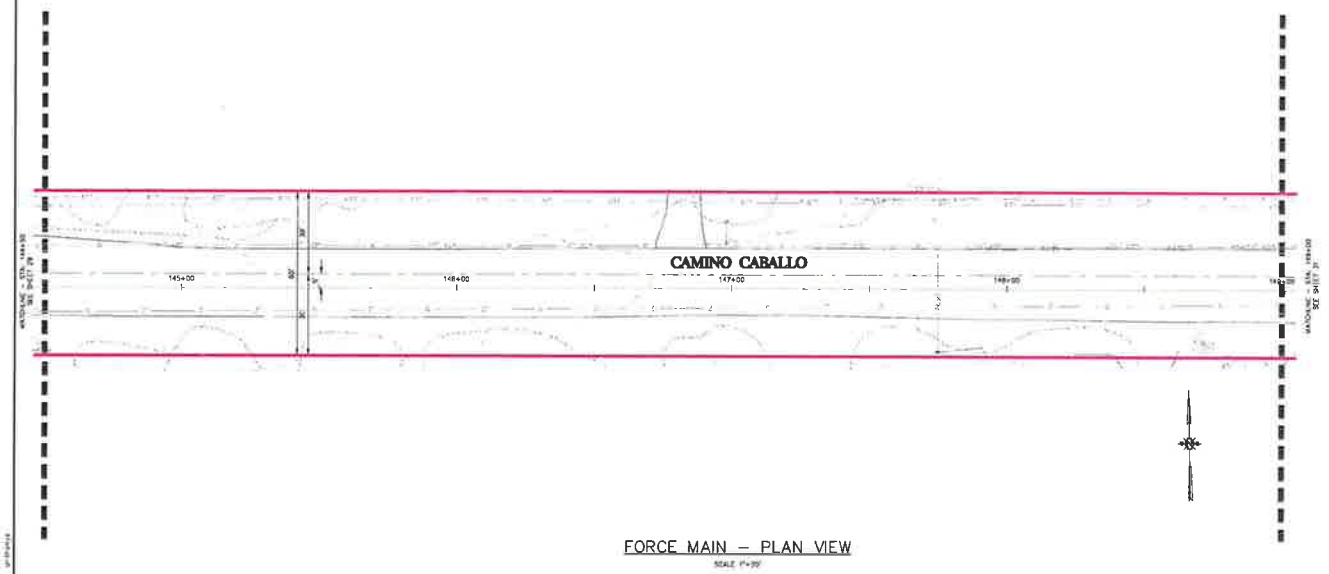
DRAWN BY	AJS	DATE	3/11/2021
CHECKED BY		SCALE	1" = 20'
		CA JOB NO.	200614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS

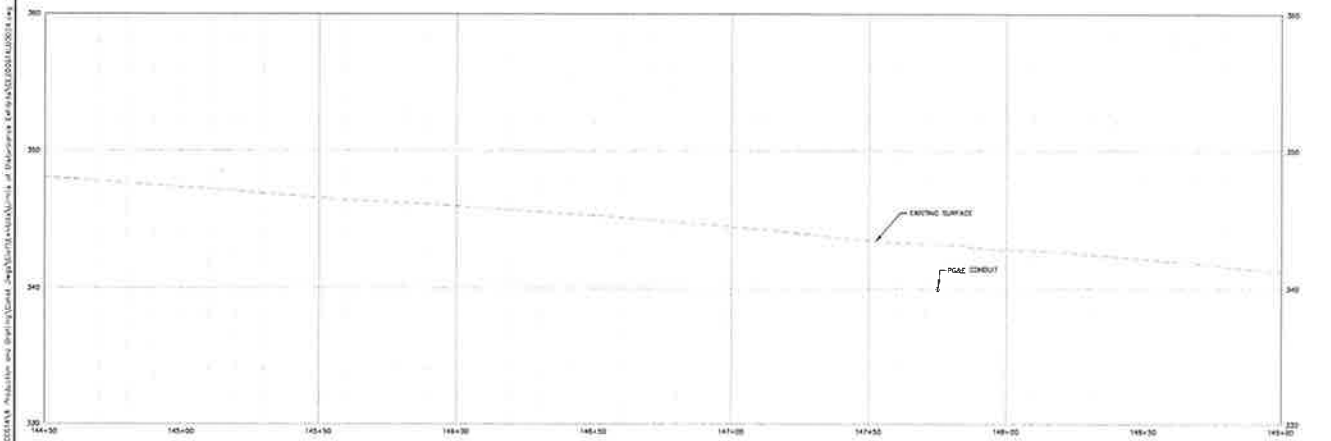
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 28 OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION
		REVISED
		DESTROY ALL PRINTS SUPERSEDED BY THIS

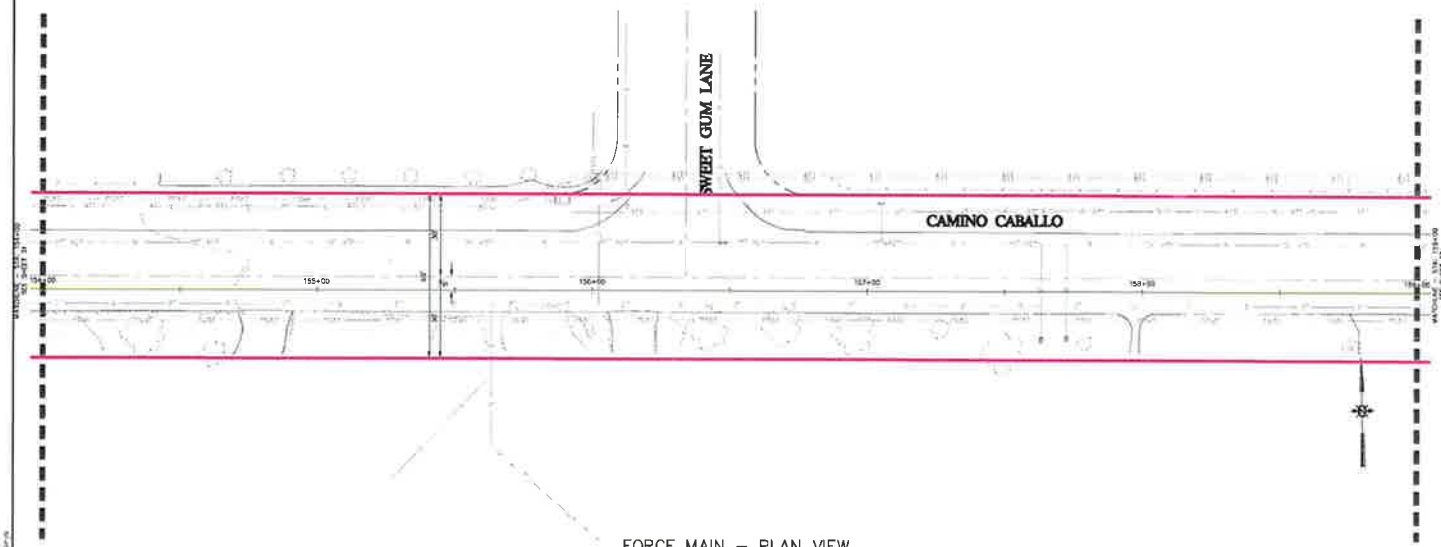
Cannon

DRAWN BY: AJS
CHECKED BY:
DATE: 3/11/2021
SCALE: 1" = 20'
JOB NO: 200816

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

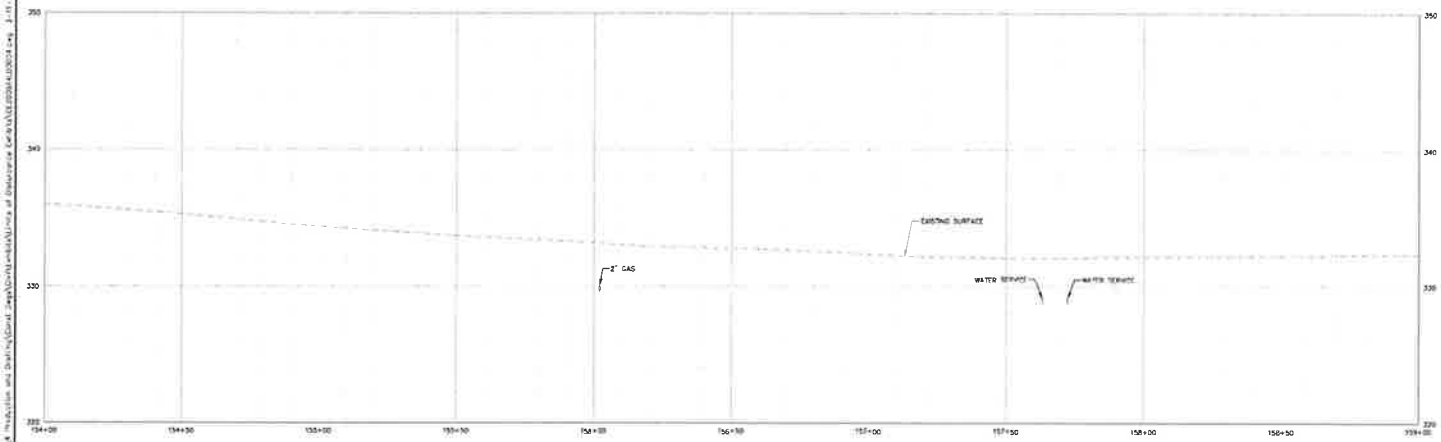
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET
30
OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ 1" = 20'; VERT: 1" = 4'

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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

NO.	DATE	REVISED

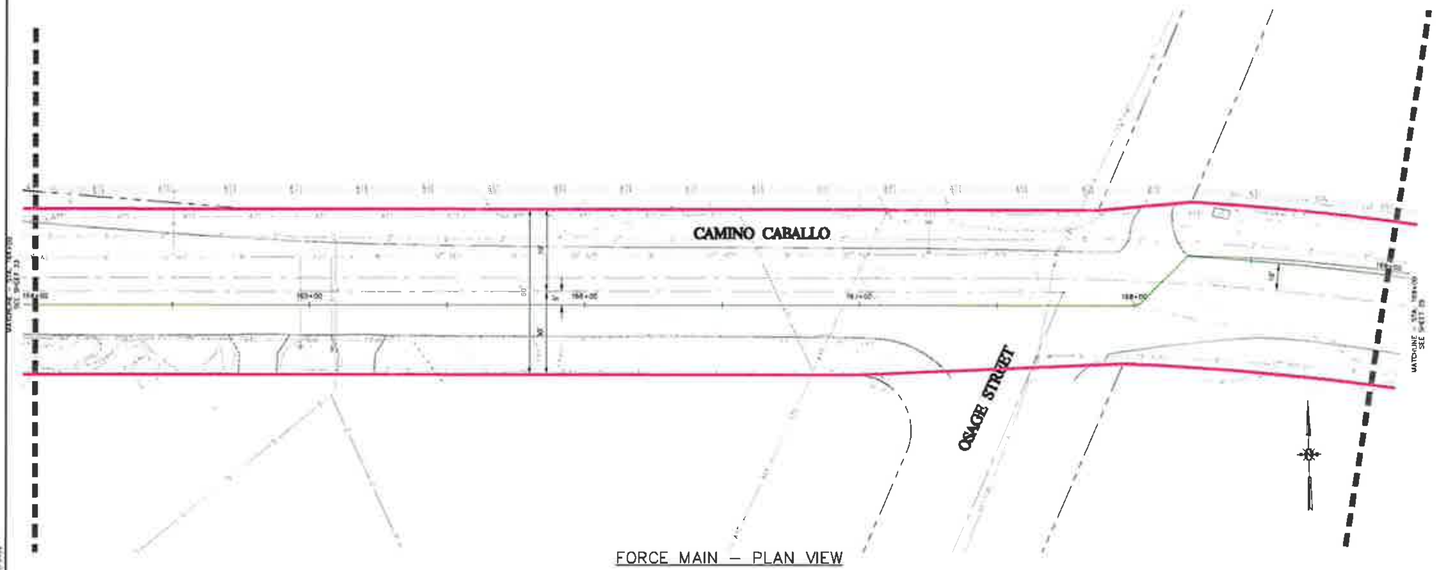
Cannon

DRAWN BY: AJS
DATE: 3/11/2021
SCALE: 1" = 20'
CK. JOB NO: 206614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

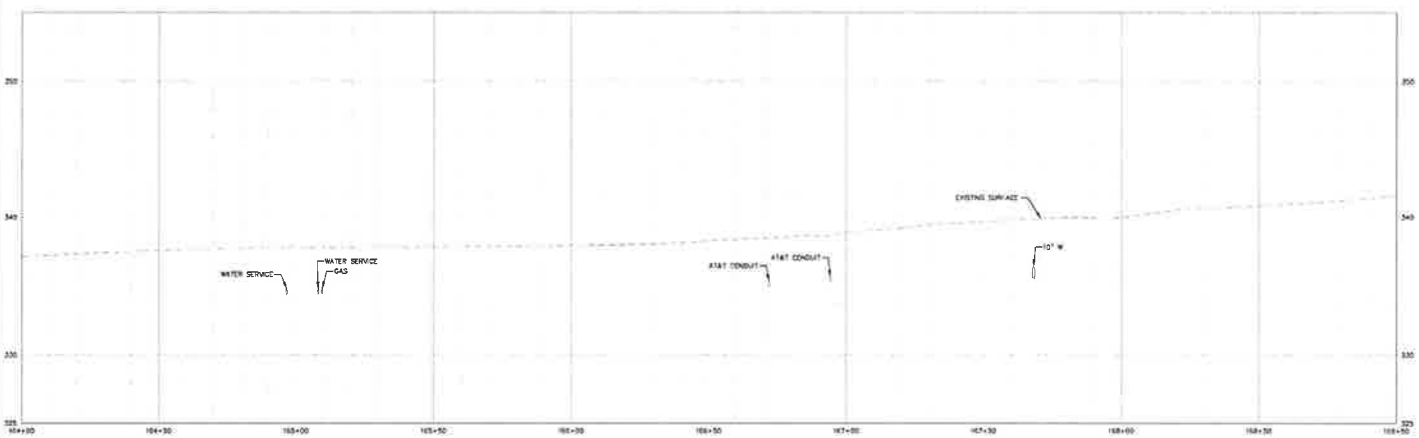
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET
32
OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 20'; VERT 1" = 4'

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REVISED | DATE | DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE

Cannon

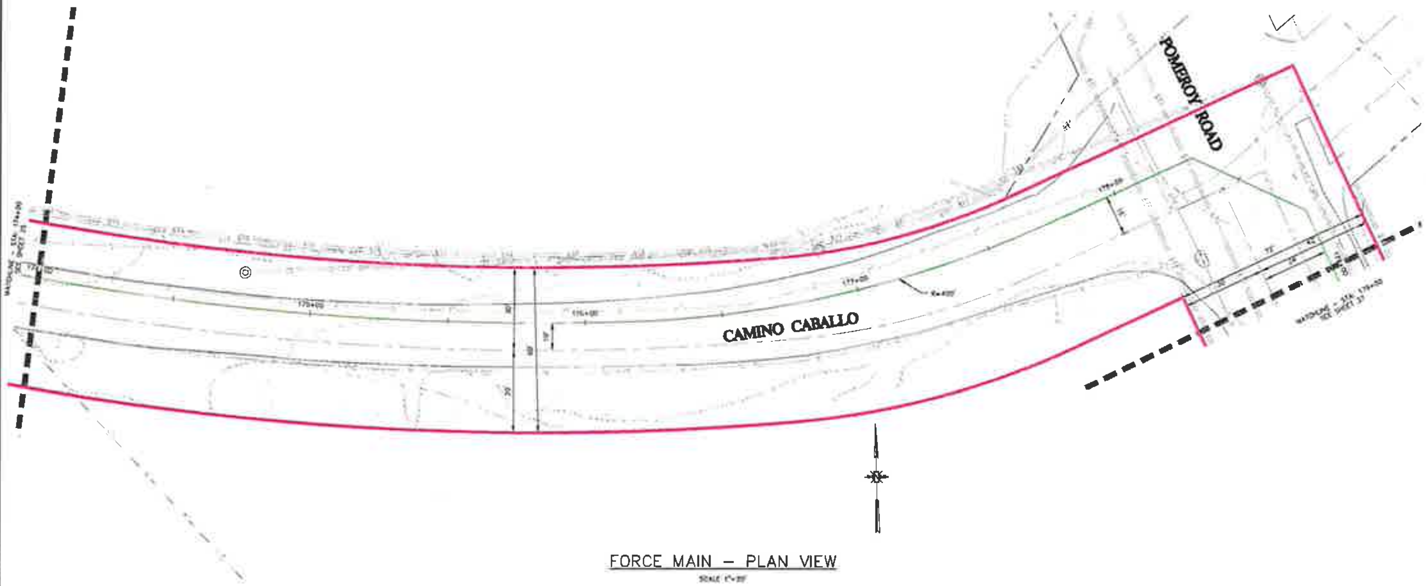
DESIGNED BY AJS | DATE 3/11/2021 | SCALE 1" = 20' | CA JOB NO 200614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS

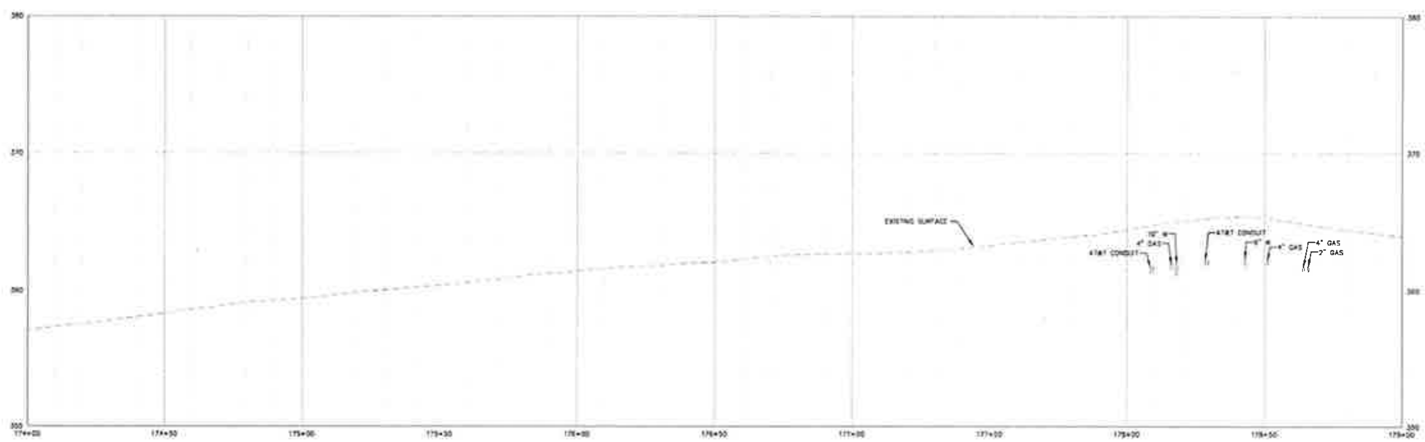
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 34 OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 20'; VERT. 1" = 4'

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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

REV NO	DATE	REVISED	DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE

Cannon

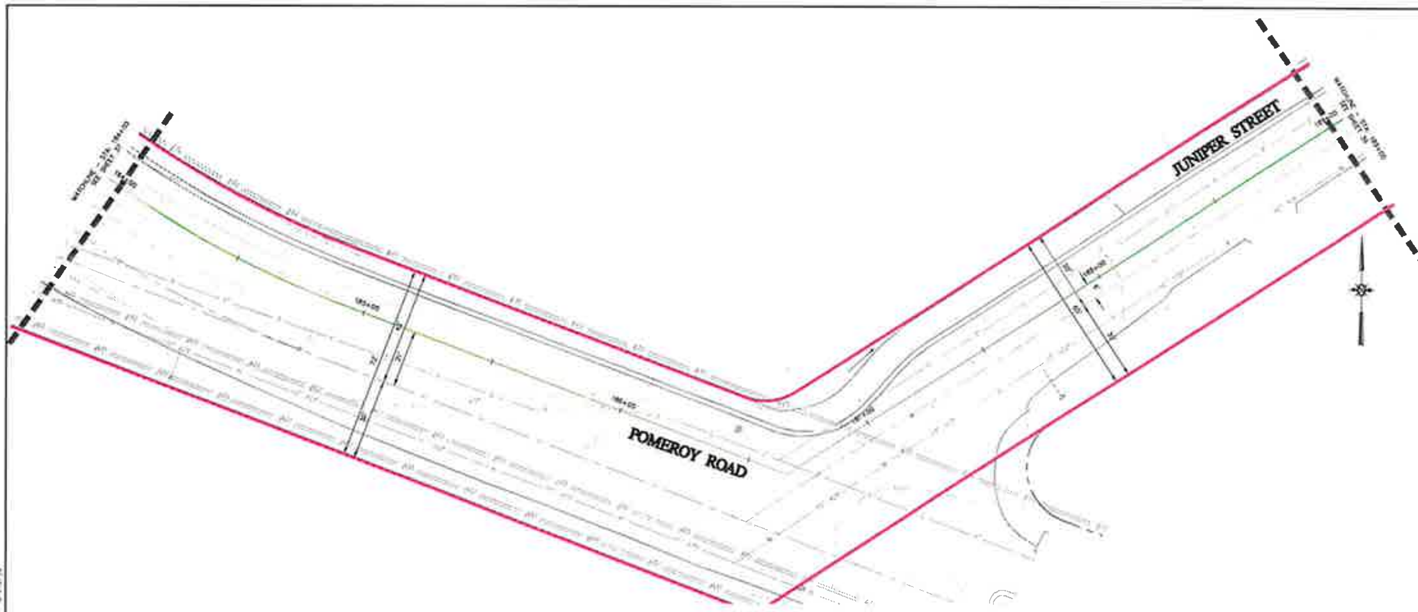
DRAWN BY: AJS | DATE: 3/11/2021 | SCALE: 1" = 20' | CA JOB NO. 200614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
CE200614LD0004 – LAYOUT25

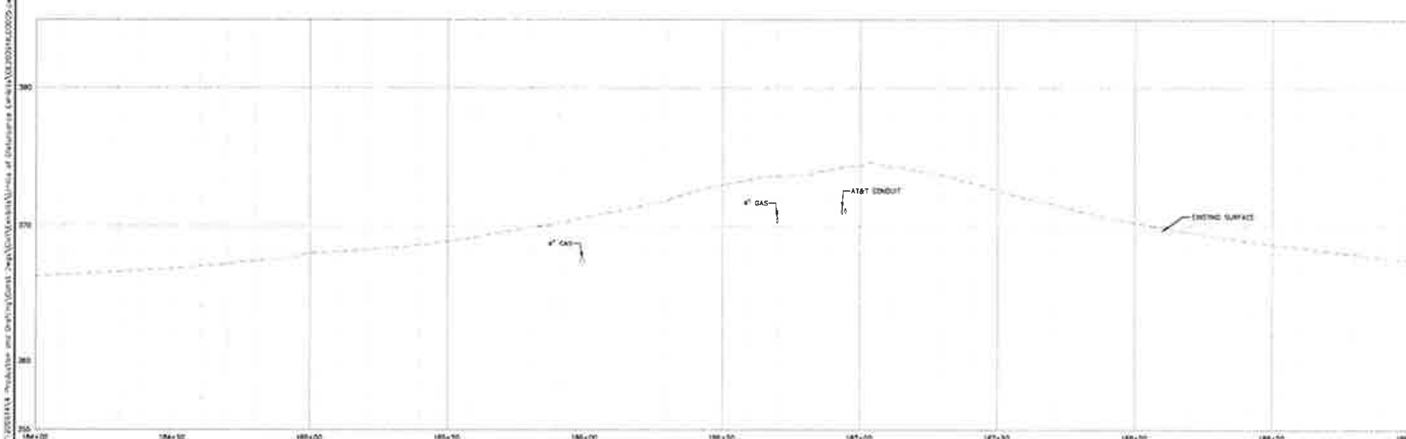
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 36 OF 45



FORCE MAIN — PLAN VIEW

SCALE 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN — PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 20'; VERT. 1" = 4'

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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

REV NO	DATE	REVISED	DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE	REV BY	CKD BY	APPD BY

Cannon

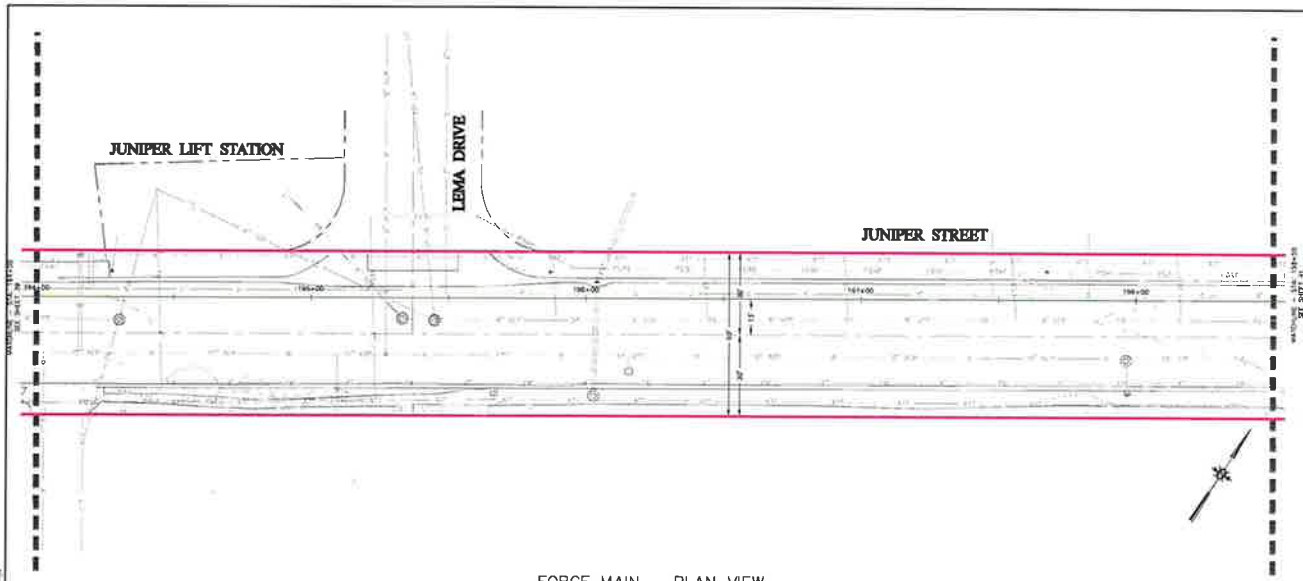
DRAWN BY	DATE
AJS	3/11/2021
CHECKED BY	SCALE
	1" = 20'
	CK JOB NO
	200614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS

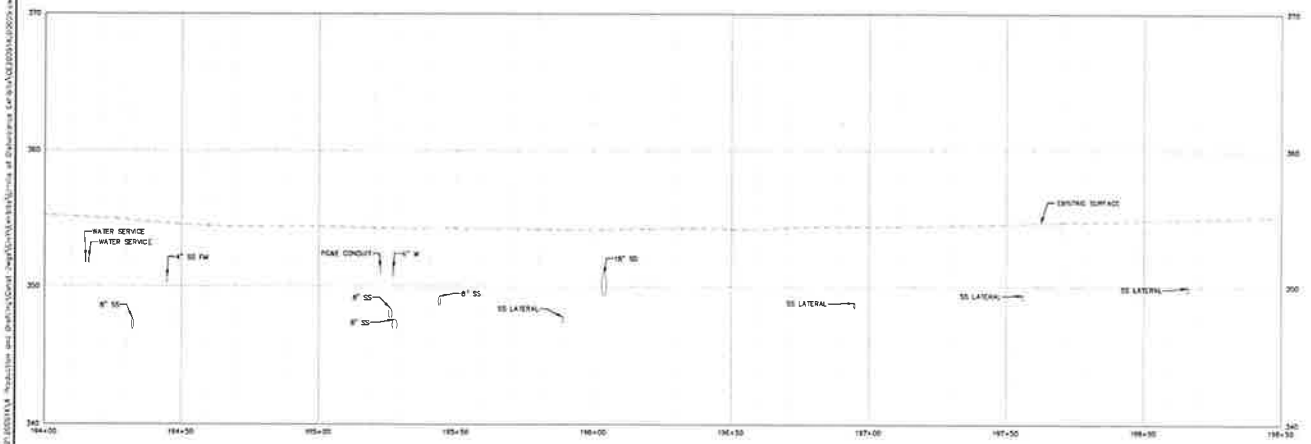
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET
38
OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



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1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

NO.	DATE	REVISED	BY	CHK'D

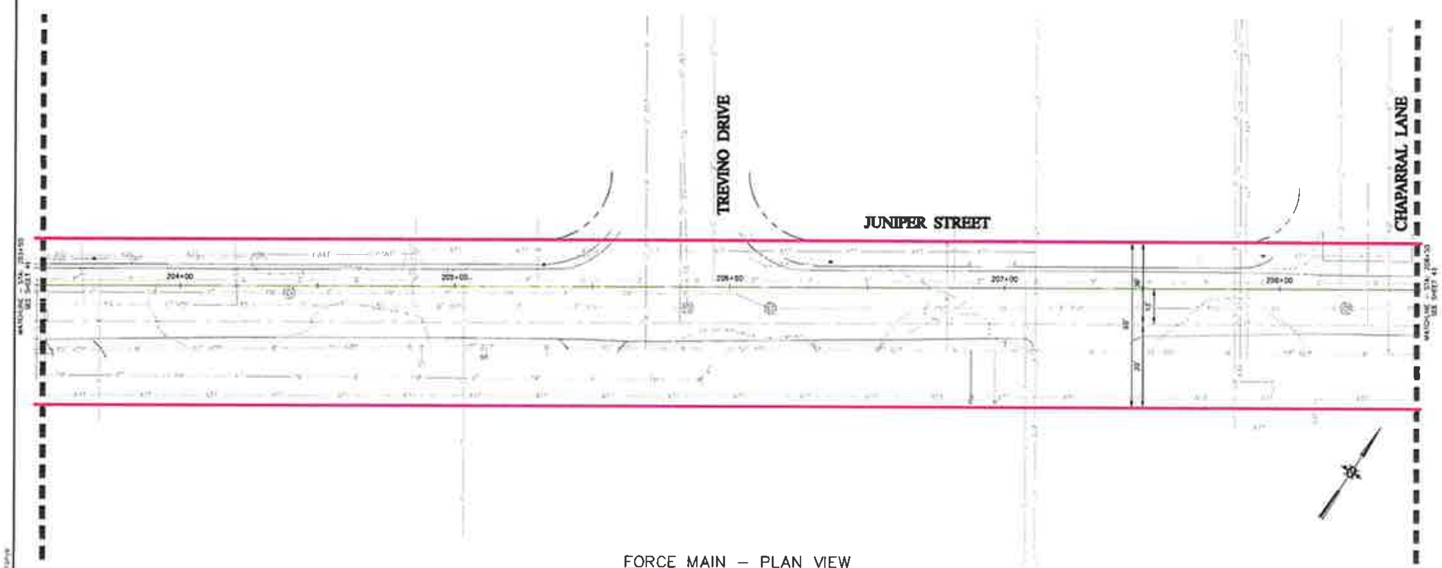
Cannon

DRAWN BY: AJS
DATE: 3/11/2021
SCALE: 1" = 20'
CHECKED BY:
CA JOB NO: 200614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

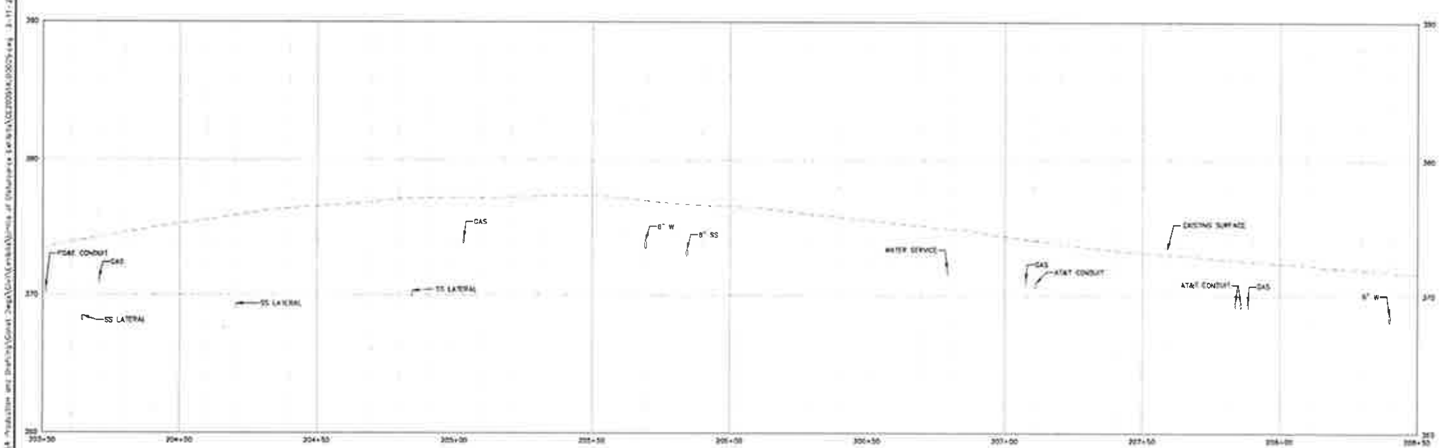
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET
40
OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ 1" = 20'; VERT 1" = 4'

GENERAL NOTES

1. LOCATION AND DEPTH OF EXISTING UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND BASED ON AVAILABLE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY UTILITY COMPANIES. IN INSTANCES WHERE NO VERTICAL UTILITY INFORMATION COULD BE FOUND, THE DEPTH OF THESE UTILITIES ARE SHOWN THREE FEET BELOW GROUND SURFACE.
2. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, CONTRACTOR SHALL POTHOLE AND VERIFY LOCATION AND DEPTH OF EXISTING UTILITIES AND NOTIFY ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL USE POSITIVE LOCATION METHODS PER CALTRANS PUBLICATION – "POLICY ON HIGH AND LOW RISK UNDERGROUND FACILITIES WITHIN HIGHWAY RIGHTS OF WAY".
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY OF THE DISCOVERY OF ANY UTILITY THAT WAS OMITTED FROM THE PLANS, INCORRECTLY SHOWN OR NOT PROPERLY MARKED. IF THE UTILITY DOES NOT PROVIDE LOCATION INFORMATION OR MARKING SERVICES IN THE FIELD, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE ENGINEER.
4. OVERHEAD UTILITIES ARE NOT SHOWN IN ALL INSTANCES. CONTRACTOR SHALL USE DUE CARE WHEN WORKING NEAR OR UNDER SAID UTILITIES AND SHALL PROTECT THEM IN PLACE.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT INTERRUPT THE UTILITY SERVICE FUNCTION, DISTURB THE SUPPORT BASE, OR MODIFY ANY FACILITY WITHOUT AUTHORITY FROM THE UTILITY OWNER.
6. EXISTING PIPELINES/UTILITIES THAT CROSS NEW SYSTEM PIPING OR SIMILAR EXCAVATIONS REQUIRED TO CONSTRUCT THE PIPING, SHALL BE PROTECTED IN PLACE, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ALL EXISTING PIPELINES/UTILITIES SHALL BE SUPPORTED ACROSS THE EXCAVATION DURING CONSTRUCTION.
7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE UTILITY OWNER IF ANY UTILITY IS DISTURBED OR DAMAGED DURING THE COURSE OF THE WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BEAR THE COSTS OF REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF ANY MARKED UTILITY WHERE DAMAGE WAS CAUSED BY THE CONTRACTOR'S ACTIVITIES.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

(1) INSTALL 6"ø FUSIBLE HDPE SANITARY SEWER FORCE MAIN IN OPEN TRENCH PER NCSD STANDARD DETAIL S-2. PAVEMENT RESTORATION SHALL BE PER COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO STANDARD DETAIL U-4, SHEET 3

1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

REV NO	DATE	REVISED	DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE	REV BY	CKD BY	APPD BY

Cannon

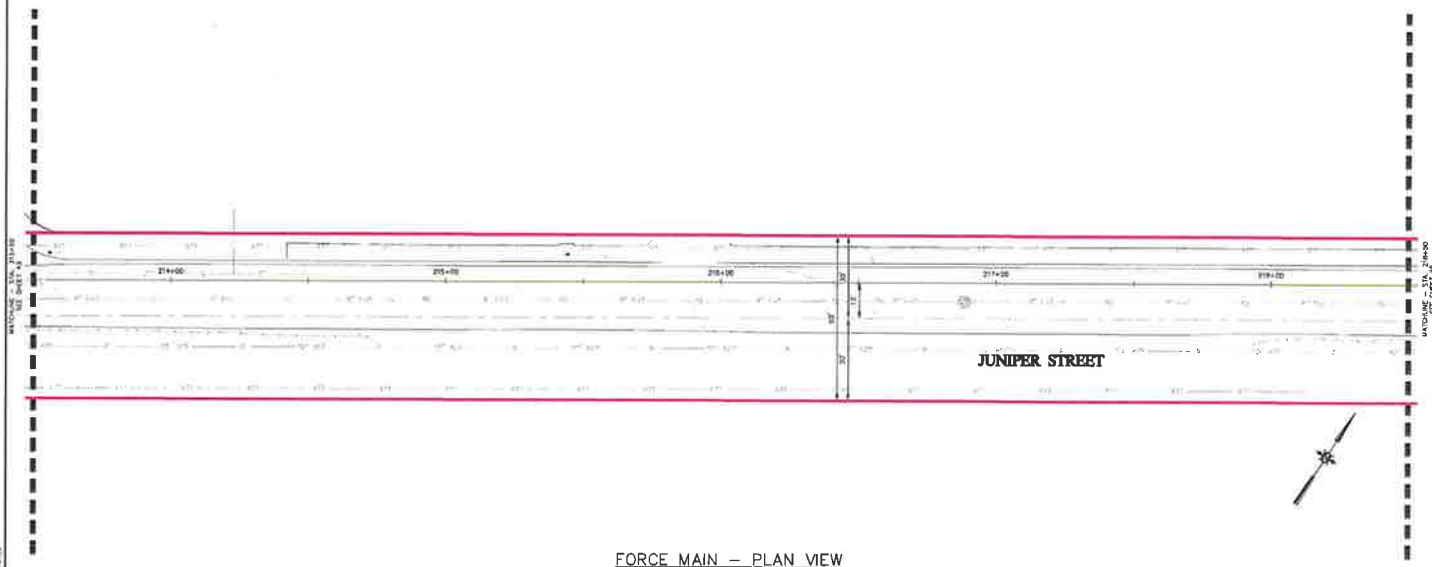
DRAWN BY: AJS	DATE: 3/11/2021
CHECKED BY:	SCALE: 1" = 20'
	CA JOB NO: 200614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS

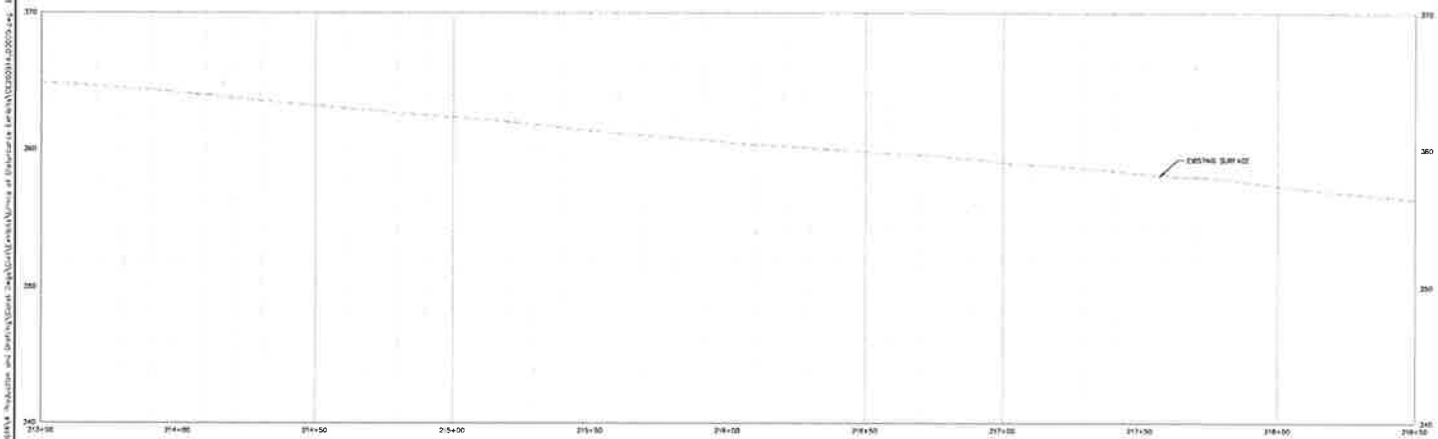
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 42 OF 45



FORCE MAIN – PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1"=20'



FORCE MAIN – PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 20', VERT. 1" = 4'

GENERAL NOTES

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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

(1) INSTALL 8"ø DUCTILE HDPE SANITARY SEWER FORCE MAIN IN OPEN TRENCH PER NSSD STANDARD DETAIL S-2. PAVEMENT RESTORATION SHALL BE PER COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO STANDARD DETAIL L-4, SHEET 3.

1 INCH = 20 FEET
SHEET SIZE: 24" x 36"

NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	APP'D
		DISTRICT SIGNATURES BEARING EARLIER DATE		

Cannon

DESIGNED BY: AJS
DRAWN BY: C-CHECKED BY:
DATE: 3/11/2021
SCALE: 1" = 20'
J.N. NO: 200614

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
SEWER SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION PROJECT
LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE EXHIBITS
NIPOMO, CALIFORNIA

SHEET 44 OF 45

APPENDIX C

Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project
Southland WWTF Capacity Evaluation

load buildout projections from the Blacklake SMP were used. The flow conditions used throughout this memorandum are defined below.

- *Average Daily Flow (ADF): The total wastewater flow received at the wastewater treatment facility averaged over the number of days per year.*
- *Average Daily Flow (ADF):* The total wastewater flow received at the wastewater treatment facility averaged over the number of days per year.
- *Maximum Month Flow (MMF):* The average daily flow during the month with the maximum cumulative flow. MMF is often the basis for a facility's permitted flow limit.
- *Peak Day Flow (PDF):* The maximum daily flow rate experienced at the facility and used to design or evaluate hydraulic retention times for certain treatment processes.
- *Peak Hour Flow (PHF):* The maximum one-hour flow experienced by the facility is typically used for sizing piping, pump stations, flow meters and headworks systems. Peak hour flow is typically derived from facility influent records, flow monitoring, or empirical equations used to estimate PHF based on service area population.

4.0 Southland Historical Flows and Water Quality

MKN reviewed Southland WWTF influent flow and water quality records for July 2018 through June 2020. A summary of the data is provided in Table 4-1 below. While the actual influent flow rates are lower than the projected values from the Southland WWTF MP, the BOD_5 and TSS concentrations are higher than projected. This has a significant impact on the WWTF capacity.

MKN and District staff reviewed influent flow meter records. Over the past year, the PDF occurred on March 22, 2020. The highest hourly flow on this day was 1.3 MGD. This flow was compared to the current AAF for the Southland WWTF to calculate a peaking factor (PF) of 2.6.

5.0 Blacklake WRF Historical Flows and Water Quality

In 2018, the District began measuring the BOD_5 and TSS for Blacklake WRF's influent. Data from June of 2018 to June of 2020 was evaluated and the average and maximum month BOD_5 and TSS concentrations were determined. These concentrations were multiplied by the corresponding flowrates to determine influent loading conditions in pounds per day (ppd). This data, in addition to flowrates taken from the 2017 Blacklake SMP, was used to analyze the Southland WWTF capacity to handle existing and projected flows and loading. The table below summarizes the existing and projected buildout flow and loading from Blacklake using current, measured influent water quality. The concentrations are higher than anticipated in the Blacklake SMP.

Hourly influent flows are not measured at the Blacklake WRF. The 2017 Blacklake SMP used a peaking factor of 4.0 to estimate existing and future PHF's at Blacklake WRF.

Table 5-1: Blacklake WRF Existing and Projected Influent Flow and Load

Parameter	Unit	Existing	Buildout
ADF	MGD	0.055	0.058
MMF	MGD	0.074	0.08
PHF	MGD	0.221	0.230
Average Annual BOD_5 Concentration	mg/L	313	313
Average Annual BOD_5 Load	ppd	144	152
Maximum Month BOD_5 Concentration	mg/L	511	511
Maximum Month BOD_5 Load	ppd	234	247
Average Annual TSS Concentration	mg/L	275	275
Average Annual TSS Load	ppd	126	133
Maximum Month TSS Concentration	mg/L	399	399
Maximum Month TSS Load	ppd	183	193

Notes:
Flows are based on the analysis in the Blacklake SMP. Influent concentrations are based on 2018 – 2020 sampling data.

6.0 Result of Regionalization: Combined Existing and Projected Flows and Water Quality

Through the Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project, the Blacklake WRF will be replaced with a sewage lift station to transport influent to the Southland WWTF through a force main along Sundale/Camino Caballo. In order to determine whether the Southland WWTF has the capacity to handle the added influent from Blacklake, the combined existing and projected influent flows and loading rates were analyzed.

As a result of the influent from Blacklake being transmitted through a force main and then being conveyed through a gravity sewer main, the rate of flow from Blacklake will likely be dampened to some extent before reaching the Southland WWTF. As such, using the same peak hour flowrates that were assumed for the Blacklake WRF to estimate the increased inflow to the Southland WWTF is a conservative analysis.

Table 7-1: Influent Lift Station Capacity (One Pump Operating)				
Flow Condition	**Units**	**Design Capacity**	**Existing Combined**	**Future Combined**
Peak Hour Flow	MGD	2.45	1.521	1.53
Available Capacity	MGD	-	0.929	0.92

The influent flow rate should be monitored to determine the combined peak hour flow in order to confirm or revise the peaking factor. As noted earlier herein, it is possible that the flows from the new Blacklake lift station will be dampened in the Town collection system, reducing the overall peak flow to Southland WWTF. However, if hourly flows are anticipated to increase to more than 2.45 MGD, a third pump would be required.

The 2012 Conceptual Design Report (CDR) for Southland WWTF outlined the future installment of a third pump to handle increased flow in future phases. The wet well was sized for this anticipated upgrade and piping was installed to allow for the upgrade for a third similarly-sized pump to handle the increased influent PHF while maintaining one offline pump for standby. We recommend installing the third pump when peak hour flows reach 75 to 80% of the capacity of one pump, approximately 1,300 GPM (1.87 MGD).

7.2 Influent Screens

Southland's existing headworks screen system consists of two shaftless screw screens, designed for a peak flow of 4.83 MGD. With a rated equipment capacity of 5.5 MGD each, the headworks screens have the ability to handle anticipated combined existing and future Blacklake peak hour flow rates.

7.3 Grit Removal

Southland WWTF's existing grit removal system consists of one vortex-type grit tank with a single self-priming grit pump. One grit tank was installed during the Phase 1 Improvements, with provisions to add a second in the future. The grit tank was designed for a peak flow of 2.5 MGD. The combined existing influent PHF is estimated to be 1.521 MGD. This leaves approximately 0.98 MGD available capacity.

7.4 Extended Aeration System

7.4.1 Aeration Basin Capacity

Southland WWTF currently operates one extended aeration basin with a total volume of 1.41 million gallons (MG) and a design mixed liquor suspended solids (MLSS) concentration of 3,223 mg/L. Typical design criteria for volumetric loading for an extended aeration system is from 5 to 15 pounds BOD_5 per day (ppd) per 1000 cubic feet of basin volume[1]. Given the volume of the designed aeration basin, the design and projected combined volumetric loads are compared with the design minimum and maximum capacity in the table below.

[1] Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, Tchbanoglous, et. al.

Table 7-4: Historical Southland WWTF Effluent Quality (July 2018 – June 2020)			
Condition	**BOD_5 (mg/L)**	**TSS (mg/L)**	**TKN (mg/L)**
Average	3.44	3.81	0.33
Maximum Month	5.80	8.75	1.17
Maximum Day	8.00	26.00	4.30
Permit Limit (30-day average)	60	60	NA
Permit Limit (Daily Maximum)	100	100	NA

The historical maximum month and the maximum day BOD_5 and TSS concentrations are well within the permit limits. The Blacklake Sewer Consolidation Project is anticipated to increase the BOD_5 load to the WWTF by approximately 10 percent, equivalent to less than an additional 2 ppd per 1000 cubic feet. Regardless, initiation of planning and design for a second aeration basin is recommended.

7.4.2 Future Water Quality Requirements

The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) recently adopted General Waste Discharge requirements for Discharges from Domestic Wastewater Systems with Flows Greater than 100,000 gallons per day (Order No. R3-2020-0020). RWQCB staff have indicated that the Southland WWTF will likely be enrolled under this General Order. However, the schedule for this is not known. The General Order contains stricter effluent limits, including a total nitrogen limit of 10 mg/L and varying limits for salts, depending on the underlying groundwater basin. The General Order includes a provision allowing 24 months to come into compliance, for dischargers that are unable to meet the effluent requirements after enrollment under the Order. Additional time may be granted through a request for a time schedule order. The effluent limits parameters are summarized in the table below.

The following steps are recommended to further evaluate the denitrification potential:

- Test for nitrate in the Southland WWTF influent to determine whether additional nitrogen loading is occurring.
- Reduce low dissolved oxygen set point from 0.5 mg/L to 0.4 or 0.3 mg/L.
- Investigate other ways to reduce the amount of air supplied to the basin, while maintaining minimum DO in the treated effluent, such as an aeration system at the effluent box downstream of the secondary clarifiers.

7.5 Secondary Clarifiers

There are two existing 55-foot diameter concrete circular secondary clarifiers operating at the Southland WWTF, each with a design overflow rate (OFR) of 240 gpd/ft^2 at ADF and 694 gpd/ft^2 at PHF. Industry standards[3] recommend overflow rates of 200 – 400 gpd/ft^2 for average flow conditions and 600 – 800 gpd/ft^2 at peak flow conditions. Each clarifier is designed for a solids loading of 0.95 lbs/ft^2/hr at average conditions and 1.67 lbs/ft^2/hr at peak conditions. The design overflow rates and solids loading rates are compared with the anticipated existing combined flow and loading conditions in Table 7-6.

[3] Wastewater Engineering Treatment & Reuse, 4th Edition, Tchbanoglous, et. al.

current conditions. The RAS pumps may need to be upgraded in the future to maintain operational flexibility for required RAS rates as flows increase.

7.6 Sludge Thickener

Southland WWTF currently sends between 34,000 and 51,000 gallons of sludge per day to the existing gravity belt thickener. The waste sludge has a solids concentration between 0.35 and 0.5 percent total solids. The gravity belt thickener currently operates between 6 and 7 hours per day, summing approximately 35 hours per week. The Blacklake Sewer Consolidation Project will increase the average annual flow at the Southland WWTF by 11 percent, which is expected to have a nominal impact on the run time for the thickener. Since the current loading concentrations are similar between the Blacklake WRF and the Southland WWTF, it is assumed sludge waste rates under the combined flow will increase as a percentage based on average annual flow. This methodology yields an estimated sludge waste rate between 37,740 and 55,610 gallons per day for combined existing flow conditions. It is anticipated that the sludge thickener may need to run for an additional 4 hours per week, between 7 to 8 hours per day, for a total of approximately 39 hours per week.

7.7 Sludge Dewatering Screw Press

The District is currently installing a new sludge dewatering screw press at the Southland WWTF. The sludge dewatering screw press will have a hydraulic capacity of 15 to 90 GPM and a solids capacity of 250 pounds per hour (PPH). The design feed concentration ranges from 0.5 to 3% total solids and the dewatered sludge concentration is 15% total solids. During normal operation, the screw press will receive thickened sludge from the gravity belt thickener, and, thus, will operate for the same durations.

8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The current combined flowrate resulting from the Blacklake Sewer Consolidation Project would not exceed the current operating capacity of any individual process at the Southland WWTF. The future combined volumetric loading to the aeration basin, however, would exceed the maximum recommended design loading for the single extended aeration basin. The existing combined loading is within the recommended volumetric loading (13 ppd/1000 cubic feet of basin volume), and the current effluent quality greatly exceeds permit requirements. There may be sufficient capacity to handle the future loading from the Blacklake system and still meet existing effluent limits. However, initiation of planning and design for a second aeration basin is recommended to meet future system demands.

Based on the updated flows and loading and the anticipated enrollment under the new General Order, a phasing study is recommended to re-evaluate future requirements and revise the recommendations for the Phase 2 and 3 improvements at the Southland WWTF.

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Blacklake Sewer System Project

San Luis Obispo County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
General Light Industry	1.00	1000sqft	32.49	1,000.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	3.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	44
Climate Zone	4			**Operational Year**	2024
Utility Company	Pacific Gas and Electric Company				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	203.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics - Construction emissions only

Land Use - Total project area: 32.49 acres

Construction Phase - Grading emissions only. Project-specific equipment/schedules not yet available; based on model defaults.

Grading - Import of 14,600 cy material to be transported. Transport distance is based on model defaults.

Trips and VMT - Worker trips/distances are based on model defaults

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Mitigation includes 50% CE for watering unpaved travelways, 61% CE for watering exposed surfaces, onsite travel speed limit 15 mph

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2022	0.0875	1.0605	0.6989	2.0300e-003	0.2283	0.0384	0.2668	0.0879	0.0354	0.1233						188.3078
Maximum	**0.0875**	**1.0605**	**0.6989**	**2.0300e-003**	**0.2283**	**0.0384**	**0.2668**	**0.0879**	**0.0354**	**0.1233**						**188.3078**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2022	0.0402	0.8611	0.8717	2.0300e-003	0.1012	0.0309	0.1321	0.0376	0.0308	0.0684						188.3077
Maximum	**0.0402**	**0.8611**	**0.8717**	**2.0300e-003**	**0.1012**	**0.0309**	**0.1321**	**0.0376**	**0.0308**	**0.0684**						**188.3077**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**54.06**	**18.81**	**-24.73**	**0.00**	**55.68**	**19.65**	**50.49**	**57.23**	**12.99**	**44.52**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	5.0700e-003	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						3.0000e-005
Energy	1.4000e-004	1.2800e-003	1.0800e-003	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004						2.1622
Mobile	3.4000e-003	5.7500e-003	0.0349	7.0000e-005	7.5000e-003	7.0000e-005	7.5700e-003	2.0000e-003	7.0000e-005	2.0700e-003						6.7628
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						0.6236
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						0.4317
Total	**8.6100e-003**	**7.0300e-003**	**0.0360**	**8.0000e-005**	**7.5000e-003**	**1.7000e-004**	**7.6700e-003**	**2.0000e-003**	**1.7000e-004**	**2.1700e-003**						**9.9804**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	4/1/2022	6/2/2022	5	45	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.2084	0.0000	0.2084	0.0824	0.0000	0.0824						0.0000
Off-Road	0.0816	0.8740	0.6534	1.4000e-003		0.0368	0.0368		0.0338	0.0338						123.6950
Total	**0.0816**	**0.8740**	**0.6534**	**1.4000e-003**	**0.2084**	**0.0368**	**0.2452**	**0.0824**	**0.0338**	**0.1163**						**123.6950**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	4.3900e-003	0.1854	0.0326	5.9000e-004	0.0156	1.6200e-003	0.0172	4.2800e-003	1.5500e-003	5.8300e-003						61.1510
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000						0.0000
Worker	1.5300e-003	1.1800e-003	0.0129	4.0000e-005	4.3300e-003	2.0000e-005	4.3500e-003	1.1500e-003	2.0000e-005	1.1700e-003						3.4618
Total	**5.9200e-003**	**0.1866**	**0.0454**	**6.3000e-004**	**0.0199**	**1.6400e-003**	**0.0216**	**5.4300e-003**	**1.5700e-003**	**7.0000e-003**						**64.6128**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	3.4000e-003	5.7500e-003	0.0349	7.0000e-005	7.5000e-003	7.0000e-005	7.5700e-003	2.0000e-003	7.0000e-005	2.0700e-003						6.7628
Unmitigated	3.4000e-003	5.7500e-003	0.0349	7.0000e-005	7.5000e-003	7.0000e-005	7.5700e-003	2.0000e-003	7.0000e-005	2.0700e-003						6.7628

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
General Light Industry	4.96	1.99	5.00	20,044	20,044
Total	4.96	1.99	5.00	20,044	20,044

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
General Light Industry	13.00	13.00	13.00	59.00	28.00	13.00	92	5	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
General Light Industry	0.486418	0.056693	0.203223	0.148945	0.038507	0.009459	0.008260	0.005996	0.000952	0.000366	0.033245	0.001002	0.006934

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
General Light Industry	26180	1.4000e-004	1.2800e-003	1.0800e-003	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004						1.4054
Total		**1.4000e-004**	**1.2800e-003**	**1.0800e-003**	**1.0000e-005**		**1.0000e-004**	**1.0000e-004**		**1.0000e-004**	**1.0000e-004**						**1.4054**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
General Light Industry	26180	1.4000e-004	1.2800e-003	1.0800e-003	1.0000e-005		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004		1.0000e-004	1.0000e-004						1.4054
Total		**1.4000e-004**	**1.2800e-003**	**1.0800e-003**	**1.0000e-005**		**1.0000e-004**	**1.0000e-004**		**1.0000e-004**	**1.0000e-004**						**1.4054**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	5.0700e-003	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						3.0000e-005
Unmitigated	5.0700e-003	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						3.0000e-005

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	1.1600e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						0.0000
Consumer Products	3.9100e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						3.0000e-005
Total	**5.0700e-003**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**						**3.0000e-005**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated				0.4317
Unmitigated				0.4317

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	0.23125 / 0				0.4317
Total					**0.4317**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	1.24				0.6236
Total					**0.6236**

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
General Light Industry	1.24				0.6236
Total					**0.6236**

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Blacklake Sewer System Project - San Luis Obispo County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Blacklake Sewer System Project

San Luis Obispo County, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
General Light Industry	1.00	1000sqft	32.49	1,000.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	3.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	44
Climate Zone	4			**Operational Year**	2024
Utility Company	Pacific Gas and Electric Company				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	203.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics - Construction emissions only

Land Use - Total project area: 32.49 acres

Construction Phase - Grading emissions only. Project-specific equipment/schedules not yet available; based on model defaults.

Grading - Import of 14,600 cy material to be transported. Transport distance is based on model defaults.

Trips and VMT - Worker trips/distances are based on model defaults

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Mitigation includes 50% CE for watering unpaved travelways, 61% CE for watering exposed surfaces, onsite travel speed limit 15 mph

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00

Blacklake Sewer System Project - San Luis Obispo County, Summer

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	3.8892	46.8737	31.0683	0.0901	10.1699	1.7079	11.8778	3.9095	1.5739	5.4834						9,231.1182
Maximum	**3.8892**	**46.8737**	**31.0683**	**0.0901**	**10.1699**	**1.7079**	**11.8778**	**3.9095**	**1.5739**	**5.4834**						**9,231.1182**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	1.7875	38.0084	38.7493	0.0901	4.5193	1.3725	5.8918	1.6752	1.3693	3.0445						9,231.1182
Maximum	**1.7875**	**38.0084**	**38.7493**	**0.0901**	**4.5193**	**1.3725**	**5.8918**	**1.6752**	**1.3693**	**3.0445**						**9,231.1182**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**54.04**	**18.91**	**-24.72**	**0.00**	**55.56**	**19.64**	**50.40**	**57.15**	**13.00**	**44.48**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	4/1/2022	6/2/2022	5	45	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 135

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Excavators	2	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	2	8.00	367	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Grading	8	20.00	0.00	1,825.00	13.00	13.00	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.1970	7.9830	1.4363	0.0263	0.7089	0.0720	0.7809	0.1943	0.0689	0.2632						2,995.5027
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000						0.0000
Worker	0.0675	0.0472	0.5905	1.7200e-003	0.1977	1.0000e-003	0.1987	0.0524	9.2000e-004	0.0534						175.5998
Total	**0.2644**	**8.0302**	**2.0267**	**0.0280**	**0.9066**	**0.0730**	**0.9796**	**0.2467**	**0.0698**	**0.3165**						**3,171.1024**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					3.6127	0.0000	3.6127	1.4285	0.0000	1.4285						0.0000
Off-Road	1.5231	29.9782	36.7226	0.0621		1.2994	1.2994		1.2994	1.2994						6,060.0158
Total	**1.5231**	**29.9782**	**36.7226**	**0.0621**	**3.6127**	**1.2994**	**4.9121**	**1.4285**	**1.2994**	**2.7279**						**6,060.0158**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0211	0.0327	0.2075	4.5000e-004	0.0466	4.2000e-004	0.0470	0.0124	3.9000e-004	0.0128						46.2895
Unmitigated	0.0211	0.0327	0.2075	4.5000e-004	0.0466	4.2000e-004	0.0470	0.0124	3.9000e-004	0.0128						46.2895

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
General Light Industry	4.96	1.99	5.00	20,044	20,044
Total	4.96	1.99	5.00	20,044	20,044

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
General Light Industry	13.00	13.00	13.00	59.00	28.00	13.00	92	5	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
General Light Industry	0.486418	0.056693	0.203223	0.148945	0.038507	0.009459	0.008260	0.005996	0.000952	0.000366	0.033245	0.001002	0.006934

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
General Light Industry	0.071726	7.7000e-004	7.0300e-003	5.9100e-003	4.0000e-005		5.3000e-004	5.3000e-004		5.3000e-004	5.3000e-004						8.4885
Total		**7.7000e-004**	**7.0300e-003**	**5.9100e-003**	**4.0000e-005**		**5.3000e-004**	**5.3000e-004**		**5.3000e-004**	**5.3000e-004**						**8.4885**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0278	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						2.3000e-004
Unmitigated	0.0278	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						2.3000e-004

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	6.3500e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0214					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						0.0000
Landscaping	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						2.3000e-004
Total	**0.0278**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**						**2.3000e-004**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Blacklake Sewer System Project

San Luis Obispo County, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
General Light Industry	1.00	1000sqft	32.49	1,000.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	3.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	44
Climate Zone	4			**Operational Year**	2024
Utility Company	Pacific Gas and Electric Company				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	203.98	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics - Construction emissions only

Land Use - Total project area: 32.49 acres

Construction Phase - Grading emissions only. Project-specific equipment/schedules not yet available; based on model defaults.

Grading - Import of 14,600 cy material to be transported. Transport distance is based on model defaults.

Trips and VMT - Worker trips/distances are based on model defaults

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Mitigation includes 50% CE for watering unpaved travelways, 61% CE for watering exposed surfaces, onsite travel speed limit 15 mph

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	3.8917	47.0922	31.0784	0.0900	10.1699	1.7080	11.8780	3.9095	1.5741	5.4836						9,224.8519
Maximum	**3.8917**	**47.0922**	**31.0784**	**0.0900**	**10.1699**	**1.7080**	**11.8780**	**3.9095**	**1.5741**	**5.4836**						**9,224.8519**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	1.7900	38.2270	38.7595	0.0900	4.5193	1.3726	5.8919	1.6752	1.3694	3.0446						9,224.8519
Maximum	**1.7900**	**38.2270**	**38.7595**	**0.0900**	**4.5193**	**1.3726**	**5.8919**	**1.6752**	**1.3694**	**3.0446**						**9,224.8519**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**54.01**	**18.83**	**-24.72**	**0.00**	**55.56**	**19.64**	**50.40**	**57.15**	**13.00**	**44.48**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	4/1/2022	6/2/2022	5	45	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 135

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Excavators	2	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	2	8.00	367	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Grading	8	20.00	0.00	1,825.00	13.00	13.00	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

Blacklake Sewer System Project - San Luis Obispo County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.2 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.1926	8.1952	1.4617	0.0263	0.7089	0.0722	0.7810	0.1943	0.0690	0.2633						2,996.4143
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000						0.0000
Worker	0.0742	0.0536	0.5752	1.6500e-003	0.1977	1.0000e-003	0.1987	0.0524	9.2000e-004	0.0534						168.4217
Total	**0.2669**	**8.2488**	**2.0369**	**0.0280**	**0.9066**	**0.0732**	**0.9798**	**0.2467**	**0.0700**	**0.3167**						**3,164.8360**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					3.6127	0.0000	3.6127	1.4285	0.0000	1.4285						0.0000
Off-Road	1.5231	29.9782	36.7226	0.0621		1.2994	1.2994		1.2994	1.2994						6,060.0158
Total	**1.5231**	**29.9782**	**36.7226**	**0.0621**	**3.6127**	**1.2994**	**4.9121**	**1.4285**	**1.2994**	**2.7279**						**6,060.0158**

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0210	0.0349	0.2160	4.3000e-004	0.0466	4.2000e-004	0.0470	0.0124	3.9000e-004	0.0128						44.9320
Unmitigated	0.0210	0.0349	0.2160	4.3000e-004	0.0466	4.2000e-004	0.0470	0.0124	3.9000e-004	0.0128						44.9320

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
General Light Industry	4.96	1.99	5.00	20,044	20,044
Total	4.96	1.99	5.00	20,044	20,044

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
General Light Industry	13.00	13.00	13.00	59.00	28.00	13.00	92	5	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
General Light Industry	0.486418	0.056693	0.203223	0.148945	0.038507	0.009459	0.008260	0.005996	0.000952	0.000366	0.033245	0.001002	0.006934

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
General Light Industry	0.071726	7.7000e-004	7.0300e-003	5.9100e-003	4.0000e-005		5.3000e-004	5.3000e-004		5.3000e-004	5.3000e-004						8.4885
Total		**7.7000e-004**	**7.0300e-003**	**5.9100e-003**	**4.0000e-005**		**5.3000e-004**	**5.3000e-004**		**5.3000e-004**	**5.3000e-004**						**8.4885**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0278	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						2.3000e-004
Unmitigated	0.0278	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						2.3000e-004

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	6.3500e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0214					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						0.0000
Landscaping	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000						2.3000e-004
Total	**0.0278**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**						**2.3000e-004**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

APPENDIX E

Biological Resources Species Lists

Species Name	Habitat and Distribution	Flower Season	Legal Status Federal/ State/CNPS	Rationale for Expecting Presence or Absence
Cambria morning-glory *Calystegia subacaulis* ssp. *episcopalis*	Occurs in grassland and rocky areas associated with chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 60–500 meters.	April–May	--/--/4.2	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** BSA does not contain chaparral, coastal cismontane woodland, or suitable grassland. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
San Luis Obispo owls clover *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*	Occurs in valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 10–215 meters.	April	--/--/1B.2	**Suitable Conditions Present:** BSA contains marginally suitable grassland. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
California jewelflower *Caulanthus californicus*	Annual herb that occurs in nonnative grassland, upper Sonoran subshrub scrub, and cismontane juniper woodland and scrub communities in subalkaline and sandy loam soils. Current known naturally occurring populations are in: (1) Santa Barbara Canyon, (2) the Carrizo Plain, and (3) the Kreyenhagen Hills in Fresno County. Elevation: 61–1,000 meters.	February–May	FE/SE/1B.1	**Suitable Conditions Present:** BSA contains marginally suitable grassland; however, the project site is out of the known range of this species. Species not expected to occur at the site. Species not observed during survey conducted in the appropriate season.
Santa Barbara ceanothus *Ceanothus impressus* var. *impressus*	Perennial shrub that occurs in chaparral on sandy soils. Elevation: 40–470 meters.	February–April	--/--/1B.2	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** BSA does not contain chaparral. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
Nipomo Mesa ceanothus *Ceanothus impressus* var. *nipomensis*	Perennial shrub that occurs in chaparral on sandy soils. Elevation: 30–245 meters.	February–April	--/--/1B.2	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** BSA does not contain chaparral. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
Congdon's tarplant *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *congdonii*	Occurs in depressional areas within valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 1–230 meters.	June–November	--/--/1B.1	**Suitable Conditions Present:** Species known to occur in ruderal areas similar to what is found in the BSA. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
Coastal goosefoot *Chenopodium littoreum*	Annual herb that occurs on coastal dunes. Elevation: 10–30 meters.	April–August	--/--/1B.2	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** BSA does not contain coastal dunes and is at a higher elevation than the species documented range Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
Brewer's spineflower *Chorizanthe breweri*	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest; rocky or gravelly serpentine sites; usually in barren areas. Elevation: 45–800 meters.	May–August	--/--/1B.3	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** The BSA does not contain chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest or serpentine soils. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.

Species Name	Habitat and Distribution	Flower Season	Legal Status Federal/ State/CNPS	Rationale for Expecting Presence or Absence
Eastwood's larkspur *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *Eastwoodiae*	Perennial herb that occurs in coastal areas with serpentinite soil. Often associated with openings in chaparral and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 75–500 meters.	February–March	--/--/1B.2	**Suitable Conditions Absent**: While the BSA does contain marginally suitable grassland, suitable soils do not occur. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
beach spectaclepod *Dithyrea maritima*	Occurs in coastal dunes and coastal scrub on sea shores, sand dunes, and sandy places near shore. Elevation: 3–50 meters.	March–May	--/ST/1B.1	**Suitable Conditions Absent**: BSA does not contain coastal dunes or coastal scrub and is at a higher elevation than the species documented range Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
mouse-gray dudleya *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*	Occurs in serpentine outcrops in chaparral, cismontane woodland. Elevation: 90–300 meters.	May–June	--/--/1B.3	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** BSA does not contain serpentine outcrops, chaparral, or cismontane woodland. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
Blochman's dudleya *Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae*	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley and foothill grassland habitats on rocky outcrops in clay or serpentine soils. Elevation: 5–450 meters.	April–June	--/--/1B.1	**Suitable Conditions Absent**: While the BSA does contain marginally suitable grassland, suitable soils do not occur. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
Blochman's leafy daisy *Erigeron blochmaniae*	Perennial rhizomatous herb that occurs in coastal dunes and coastal scrub on sandy soils. Elevation: 3–45 meters.	July–August	--/--/1B.2	**Suitable Conditions Absent**: BSA does not contain coastal dunes or coastal scrub and is at a higher elevation than the species documented range Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*	Perennial herb that occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly sites. Elevation: 70–810 meters.	February–September	--/--/1B.1	**Suitable Conditions Present:** Species known to occur in ruderal areas similar to what is found in the BSA. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
Kellogg's horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *sericea*	Perennial herb that occurs in closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, and coastal scrub with sandy or gravelly openings. Elevation: 10–200 meters.	April–September	--/--/1B.1	**Suitable Conditions Present:** Species known to occur in ruderal areas similar to what is found in the BSA. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
San Luis Obispo County lupine *Lupinus ludovicianus*	Occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland in open areas in sandy soils of Santa Margarita formation. Elevation: 50–525 meters.	April–July	--/--/1B.2	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** The BSA does not contain chaparral or cismontane woodland. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season

Species Name	Habitat and Distribution	Flower Season	Legal Status Federal/ State/CNPS	Rationale for Expecting Presence or Absence
short-lobed broomrape *Orobanche parishii* ssp. *brachyloba*	Parasitic perennial herb that occurs in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub in sandy soil. Elevation: 3–305 meters.	April–October	--/--/4.2	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** The BSA does not contain coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, or coastal scrub. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
black-flowered figwort *Scrophularia atrata*	Occurs in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub around swales and in sand dunes in sand, diatomaceous shale, and soils derived from other parent material. Elevation: 10–250 meters.	March–April	--/--/1B.2	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** The BSA does not contain coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, or riparian scrub. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
rayless (chaparral) ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	Occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodlands in coastal scrub/alkaline. Elevation: 15–800 meters.	January–April	--/--/2B.2	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** The BSA does not contain chaparral, cismontane woodlands, or coastal scrub. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	Rhizomatous herb that occurs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and foothill grassland near ditches and springs. Elevation: 2–2,040 meters.	July–November	--/--/1B.2	**Suitable Conditions Present:** BSA contains marginally suitable grassland. Species not observed during surveys conducted in the appropriate season.

General references: Baldwin et al. 2012; all plant descriptions paraphrased from CNPS 2019.

Status Codes:
--= No status
Federal: FE = Federal Endangered; FT=Federal Threatened
State: SE=State Endangered; ST= State Threatened; SR= State Rare

California Native Plant Society (CNPS):
Rank 1B = rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
Rank 2 = rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
Rank 3 = plants that about which more information is needed.
Rank 4 = a watch list plants of limited distribution.
CBR = Considered but Rejected

Threat Code:
_.1 = Seriously endangered I California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
_.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
_.3 = Not very endangered I California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

Rationale Terms:
Species Present: Species was or has been observed in the survey area.
Suitable Conditions Present: The appropriate habitat, soils, and elevation are present in the survey area.
Marginal Conditions Present: The appropriate habitat and/or soils are present but other factors (past disturbances, elevation range) may preclude species occurrence.
Suitable Conditions Absent: The survey area did not support the appropriate habitat, soils, and/or elevation for the species.

Species Name	Habitat and Distribution	Legal Status Federal/ State/CDFW	Rationale for Expecting Presence or Absence
monarch butterfly *Danaus plexippus*	Occurs along coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Winter roosts in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine and cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	FC/SA/--	**Suitable Conditions Present:** Eucalyptus trees in the BSA may provide suitable conditions for Monarch butterfly and presence cannot be ruled out. Species not observed during surveys. Species unlikely to be affected by the project as no Eucalyptus trees are to be removed and butterflies can simply fly away if disturbed.
Kern primrose sphinx moth *Euproserpinus euterpe*	Found in Walker Basin, Kern County, and several other scattered locations (Carrizo Plain, Pinnacles National Monument). Occupies sandy washes consisting of coarse- to fine-textured, decomposed granite soil. Host plant is contorted sun cup (*Camissonia contorta).*	FT/--/--	**Suitable Conditions Absent**: BSA is well outside the documented range for the species and host plant necessary to support this species does not occur within the BSA.
white sand bear scarab beetle *Lichnanthe albipilosa*	Only occurs in tidal salt marsh in heavily grown pickleweed and in freshwater and brackish marshes near coast. Found in San Luis Obispo County.	--/--/--	**Suitable Conditions Absent**: Tidal salt marsh and pickleweed necessary to support this species does not occur within the BSA.
Morro Bay blue butterfly *Plebejus icarioides moroensis*	Locally common from March to July, flies only along immediate coast of San Luis Obispo and western Santa Barbara Counties. Feeds on dune bush lupine (*Lupinus chamissonis*). Restricted to dunes at Vandenberg Space Force Base, Pismo/Guadalupe dune system, and dunes of Morro Bay.	--/SA/--	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** Dune habitat along the immediate coast necessary to support this species does not occur within the BSA.
Branchiopods			
vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	Occurs in vernal pool habitats including depressions in sandstone, to small swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depressions with grassy or occasionally muddy bottom in grassland.	FT/--/--	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** Vernal pools necessary to support this species do not occur within the BSA.
Fish			
tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*	Occurs in brackish shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches where water is fairly still, but not stagnant.	FE/--/SSC	**Suitable Conditions Absent**: The nan-made golf course pond in the BSA does not have confluence with estuarine habitats.
arroyo chub *Gila orcuttii*	Small freshwater fish that occurs in coastal waters of southern California. Typically occurs on sandy and muddy bottoms of flowing pools, creeks, intermittent streams, and small to medium rivers. Known populations occur in Malibu Creek, Santa Clara, San Luis Rey, and Santa Margarita Rivers.	--/--/SSC	**Suitable Conditions Absent**: Flowing water necessary to support this species does not occur within the BSA.

Species Name	Habitat and Distribution	Legal Status Federal/ State/CDFW	Rationale for Expecting Presence or Absence
western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	Found in quiet waters of ponds, lakes, streams, and marshes, typically in deepest parts with abundance of basking sites.	--/--/SSC	**Suitable Conditions Present:** Golf course pond the BSA may provide suitable conditions for western pond turtle and presence cannot be ruled out. Species not observed during surveys; however, avoidance measures shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.
blunt-nosed leopard lizard *Gambelia silus*	Inhabits open, sparsely vegetated areas of low relief on San Joaquin Valley floor and in surrounding foothills. On valley floor, most commonly found in nonnative grassland, saltbrush scrub, and valley sink scrub.	FE/SE/FP	**Suitable Conditions Absent**: BSA is well outside the documented range for the species and sparse vegetated habitat necessary to support this species does not occur within the BSA.
coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii* population)	Frequents wide variety of habitats, commonly occurring in lowlands along sandy washes, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral in arid and semi-arid climate conditions. Species prefers friable, rocky or shallow sandy soils.	--/--/SSC	**Suitable Conditions Present:** Soils and habitats in the BSA may support this species and presence cannot be ruled out. Species not observed during surveys; however, avoidance measures shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.
Birds			
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	Occurs in deciduous riparian woodland habitat throughout California. Nests in deciduous, mixed-deciduous, and evergreen forests, as well as in suburban and urban environments. Tends to nest in more open areas that have older and larger trees.	MBTA/--/WL	**Suitable Conditions Present:** Eucalyptus and other trees in the BSA may provide suitable nest conditions for Cooper's hawk and presence cannot be ruled out. Species not observed during surveys; however, pre-disturbance nesting bird surveys shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.
sharp-shinned hawk *Accipiter striatus*	Short distance migrant that nests in mixed forests and wooded area. Prefers tall trees for nest building. Prey base includes small birds and mammals.	MBTA/--/WL	**Suitable Conditions Present:** Eucalyptus and other trees in the BSA may provide suitable nest conditions for sharp-shinned hawk and presence cannot be ruled out. Species not observed during surveys; however, pre-disturbance nesting bird surveys shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	(Nesting colony); requires open water, protected nesting substrate such as cattails or tall rushes, and foraging area with insect prey.	MBTA/--/SSC	**Suitable Conditions Present:** Golf course pond the BSA may provide suitable nesting conditions for tricolored blackbird and presence cannot be ruled out. Species not observed during surveys; however, pre-disturbance nesting bird surveys shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.

Species Name	Habitat and Distribution	Legal Status Federal/ State/CDFW	Rationale for Expecting Presence or Absence
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	Inhabits saltwater, brackish, and freshwater marshes; wet meadows; and margins of saltwater bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	MBTA/ST/FP	**Suitable Conditions Absent**: Although the golf course pond in the BSA may appear to provide marginally suitable nesting conditions, the constant fluctuations in water levels from discharges from the Blackake WRF would preclude any successful nesting. While highly unlikely, their presence cannot be ruled out. Species not observed during surveys; however, pre-disturbance nesting bird surveys shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.
California Ridgway's rail *Rallus obsoletus obsoletus*	Previously known as California clapper rail (*R. longirostris obsoletus*). Occurs within salt and brackish marshes dominated by pickleweed and Pacific cordgrass. Currently restricted to marsh areas within vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Last sighting in Morro Bay was documented in 1939 (documented as California clapper rail).	MBTA, FE/SE/FP	**Suitable Conditions Absent**: BSA is outside the documented range for the species and salt and brackish marshes necessary to support nesting habitat for this species does not occur within the BSA. Species not observed during surveys; however, pre-disturbance nesting bird surveys shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.
California least tern *Sternula antillarum browni*	Largely coastal species that feeds on fish and nest on sandy dunes or beaches. Once common in California; currently nesting colonies are isolated to southern California and scattered Bay Area beaches.	MBTA, FE/SE/--	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** The BSA does not support sandy dune or beach habitat that would be suitable for snowy plover nesting. Species not observed during surveys; however, pre-disturbance nesting bird surveys shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.
Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	Summer resident of southern California that occurs in low riparian areas in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms below 2,000 feet. Nests along margins of dense bushes or twigs of willow, *Baccharis*, or mesquite.	MBTA, FE/SE/--	**Suitable Conditions Absent:** The BSA does not support densely vegetated riparian areas that would be suitable for nesting. Species not observed during surveys; however, pre-disturbance nesting bird surveys shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.
Class Aves Other migratory bird species (nesting)	Annual grasslands, coastal scrub, chaparral, and oak woodlands may provide nesting habitat.	MBTA/--/--	**Suitable Conditions Present:** Potential nesting habitat occurs throughout the site. Pre-disturbance nesting bird surveys shall be implemented with the project to reduce any potential for take.
Mammals			
Giant Kangaroo Rat *Dipodomys ingens*	Occupies dry, sandy grasslands and digs burrows in loose soil. Lives in colonies in isolated areas west of San Joaquin Valley, including Carrizo Plain, Elkhorn Plain, and Kettleman Hills.	FE/SE/--	**Suitable Conditions Absent**: BSA is well outside the documented range for the species and the dry, sparsely vegetated habitat necessary to support this species does not occur within the BSA.

Table E-3. Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin / Status[1]
Acmispon glaber	deerweed	Fabaceae	native
Arbutus unedo	strawberry tree	Ericaceae	exotic
Artemisia douglasiana	California mugwort	Asteraceae	native
Avena barbata	slender wild oat	Poaceae	exotic / Cal-IPC moderate
Baccharis pilularis	coyote brush	Asteraceae	native
Bellis perennis	English lawn daisy	Asteraceae	exotic
Betula nigra	river birch	Betulaceae	exotic
Brachypodium distachyon	false brome	Poaceae	exotic / Cal-IPC moderate
Brassica nigra	black mustard	Brassicaceae	exotic / Cal-IPC moderate
Bromus carinatus	California brome grass	Poaceae	native
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	Poaceae	exotic / Cal-IPC moderate
Capsella bursa-pastoris	shepherd's purse	Brassicaceae	exotic
Carduus pycnocephalus	Italian thistle	Asteraceae	exotic / Cal-IPC moderate
Carpobrotus edulis	iceplant	Aizoaceae	exotic / Cal-IPC high
Cedrus deodara	Deodar cedar	Pinaceae	exotic
Centaurea melitensis	tocalote	Asteraceae	exotic/ Cal-IPC moderate
Chenopodium album	lambs quarters	Chenopodiaceae	exotic
Chenopodium murale	nettle leaf goosefoot	Chenopodiaceae	exotic
Cistus ladanifer	purple spot rockrose	Cistaceae	exotic
Clarkia purpurea ssp. *viminea*	large godetia	Onagraceae	native
Claytonia parviflora ssp. *parviflora*	narrow leaved miner's lettuce	Portulacaceae	native
Croton californicus	California croton	Euphorbiaceae	native
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	Poaceae	exotic / Cal-IPC moderate
Cyperus eragrostis	tall flatsedge	Cyperaceae	native
Ehrharta calycina	perennial veldt grass	Poaceae	exotic/ Cal-IPC high
Epilobium ciliatum	willow herb	Onagraceae	native
Erigeron canadensis	Canadian horseweed	Asteraceae	native
Erodium botrys	long beaked filaree	Geraniaceae	exotic
Erodium cicutarium	redstem filaree	Geraniaceae	exotic / Cal-IPC limited
Escallonia rubra	red claws	Grossulariacea	exotic
Eucalyptus globulus	blue gum	Myrtaceae	exotic
Festuca arundinacea	tall fescue	Poaceae	exotic / Cal-IPC moderate
Festuca myuros	rattail fescue	Poaceae	exotic / Cal-IPC moderate
Festuca perennis	Italian ryegrass	Poaceae	exotic / Cal-IPC moderate
Galium aparine	common bedstraw	Rubiaceae	native
Gamochaeta ustulata	featherweed	Asteraceae	native
Geranium dissectum	cutleaf geranium	Geraniaceae	exotic / Cal-IPC limited
Helminthotheca echioides	bristly oxtongue	Asteraceae	exotic / Cal-IPC limited
Hesperocyparis macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	Cupressaceae	native

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin / Status[1]
Solanum douglasii	Douglas' nightshade	Solanaceae	native
Sonchus asper ssp. *asper*	prickly sow thistle	Asteraceae	exotic
Sonchus oleraceus	common sow thistle	Asteraceae	exotic
Spergula arvensis	corn spurry	Caryophyllaceae	exotic
Stellaria media	chickweed	Caryophyllaceae	exotic
Taraxacum officinale ssp. *officinale*	common dandelion	Asteraceae	exotic
Toxicodendron diversilobum	poison oak	Anacardiaceae	native

[1] Status: California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC)
High: These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.
Moderate: These species have substantial and apparent—but generally not severe—ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal, though establishment is generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.
Limited: These species are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.

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TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

To: Nipomo Community Services District
Attn: Peter Sevcik, Director of Engineering and Operations
148 South Wilson Street
Nipomo, CA 93444

From: John Moule, Senior Biologist

Date: May 21, 2021

Re: **California Red-Legged Frog Habitat Assessment for the Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project, Nipomo, San Luis Obispo County, California / SWCA Project No. 063924**

INTRODUCTION

This California Red-Legged Frog Site Assessment has been prepared by biologist John Moule, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA), for the Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project (project) located in the unincorporated community of Nipomo, San Luis Obispo County, California. This assessment has been prepared for the Nipomo Community Services District to assess the site for a potential to support California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*, CRLF), which is known to occur in the region. This report assesses the suitability of on- and off-site aquatic and upland habitats to support various CRLF life history stages, describes the habitats located within a 1-mile radius of the project site, and identifies known CRLF occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the project site. This Site Assessment has been prepared in conformance with the guidance found in Section III (1-4) and Appendix D of the USFWS *Revised Guidance on Site Assessments and Field Surveys for the California Red-legged Frog* (USFWS 2005) and is considered valid by the USFWS for 2 years.

BACKGROUND

The Nipomo Community Services District (NCSD) currently operates two separate wastewater treatment facilities in its service area, the Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) and the Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility (WRF). The Southland WWTF was recently upgraded, has a larger capacity, and was designed to expand as Nipomo continues to grow. The Blacklake WRF needs upgrades that would result in substantial additional costs (Attachment A- Photo 1). A feasibility study determined that along with the limited capacity and the need for upgrades at the Blacklake WRF, the sludge removal process there is very energy and cost intensive. It was determined that a consolidation project would be the best solution, where the Blacklake WRF would be decommissioned and a pipeline would be installed to deliver wastewater and connect with an existing Southland WWTF pipeline, saving both energy and costs.

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

course. Rural agriculture, ranch homes, and eucalyptus groves occur south and west of willow road. The site ranges in elevation from approximately 300-322 feet above mean sea level (msl). The project site is located within the Blacklake Canyon Watershed approximately 0.49 mile south of the Blacklake Canyon corridor.

CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG SPECIES BACKGROUND

CRLF is a federally threatened amphibian species. It is a large (2–5 inches), brown, grayish, red frog with black flecks, a red lower abdomen, and red on the underside of the hind legs. A characteristic feature of the CRLF is its prominent dorsolateral folds, visible on both sides of the frog (Stebbins 2003). CRLF is primarily aquatic but uses a variety of habitats such as backwater areas in streams, ponds, marshes, riparian and upland habitat with small mammal burrows, moist leaf litter, or structures that provide shade (USFWS 2002). Breeding habitat typically includes ponds, slow-flowing stream reaches, or deep pools within streams that contain vegetation to which egg masses may be attached. These habitats must contain enough water to last through metamorphosis and into the development of juvenile frogs (USFWS 2010). During periods of wet weather, some individuals may make overland excursions through upland habitats. CRLFs are rarely encountered far from water, but may use upland shelter habitat under logs, in small mammal burrows, or in soil cracks, provided ample moisture is available in the shelter area (USFWS 2002)

CRLF is the largest native frog species in California and was once abundant throughout the California coast range and southern California foothills. The species is also known to have occurred in the Central Valley and western Sierra Nevada, but the number of historical locations and population sizes in these regions is obscure (Barry and Fellers 2013). The species has been extirpated from 70% of its former range primarily due to urban encroachment, construction of reservoirs and water diversions, contaminants, agriculture, disease, and other factors. The introduction of non-native predators and competitors also continues to threaten the viability of many CRLF populations (USFWS 2002).

USFWS originally designated critical habitat for CRLF on April 13, 2006 (Federal Register [FR] Volume 71, 19244–19346). The most recent revised designation of critical habitat for CRLF was finalized on March 17, 2010 (75 FR 12816 12959; USFWS 2010). Critical habitat is selected based upon presence of specific habitats necessary for the conservation of the species. No USFWS designated CLRF critical habitat occurs within 5 miles of the project site.

DOCUMENTED RANGE

CRLFs occur that ranges from Northern California to Baja California, Mexico and is found from sea level to approximately 5,200 feet above msl (USFWS 2010; Stebbins 2003), with almost all the Central Valley, Sierra Nevada foothill, and southern California populations now extirpated (USFWS 2002). Based on relevant literature and personal observations, the project study area is known to be within the documented range of the CRLF.

PRIMARY CONSTITUENT ELEMENTS

The CRLF life cycle requires the presence of specific habitat elements, Primary Constituent Elements, necessary for the conservation of the species. Presence of Primary Constituent Elements can indicate suitable habitat for the species. As defined in the USFWS critical habitat designation (USFWS 2010), the Primary Constituent Elements for CRLF include aquatic breeding habitat, non-breeding aquatic habitat, upland habitat, and dispersal habitat. Each of these Primary Constituent Elements are discussed in further detail below.

The NCSD provided a mapped Project Footprint of the project's direct impact areas. For the Project Study Area, SWCA added a 200-foot buffer around the sewage treatment plant's project footprint to account for adjacent aquatic and upland habitats. This buffer, combined with the road path of the pipeline, are considered the Project Study Area (refer to Figure 3).

HABITATS IN THE PROJECT STUDY AREA

Habitat types present within the Project Study Area include developed wastewater treatment ponds, asphalt concrete walkways, a facilities maintenance building, a stormwater basin, a freshwater pond, non-native grassland, Eucalyptus grove, and veldt grass grassland (refer to Figure 3).

Developed Area and Sewage Ponds

The sewage treatment plant facility consists of three concrete and plastic-lined sewage aeration ponds, a facilities control building, paving, walkways, and fencing (Attachment A- Photos 1 and 5). The sewage ponds do not provide suitable aquatic breeding or non-breeding habitat for CRLF as they support no vegetation or refuge, and the aerators provide constant agitation. The District treats the plant ponds with copper sulfate to control algae growth and the ponds are dewatered on a regular basis to remove accumulated sludge.

Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and American coots (*Fulica americana*) were observed foraging in the ponds and a predator to CRLF, a great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*) was observed above one of the sewage ponds. While the facility is directly adjacent to a freshwater pond on the golf course that could provide aquatic habitat to CRLF, the facility is unlikely to provide much suitable upland habitat as very few potential refuge locations occur. The facility cannot be ruled out as potential dispersal corridor since there are no barriers to preclude CRLF movement on to the facility and suitable aquatic habitat occurs within the 1-mile known dispersal range (USFWS 2010).

Eucalyptus Grove

Large groves of blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) trees occur within and around the Project Study Area and adjacent to the proposed pipeline route (Attachment A- Photo 7). This habitat is consistent with the *Eucalyptus* spp. Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance as described by Sawyer et al. (2009). The Eucalyptus groves at the site do not provide aquatic habitat and are unlikely to support suitable upland or dispersal habitat due to the allelopathic chemicals in the leaves and bark that drop from the trees. These volatile organic chemicals maybe a deterrent to CRLF and are known to prevent other plants (that could provide moist refuge) from growing under eucalyptus trees (Zhange and Fu 2009); however, the presence of CRLF in Eucalyptus groves cannot be ruled out as small mammal burrows in this habitat may provide refuge and the groves occur within 1 mile of suitable aquatic habitat.

Ornamental Vegetation

Ornamental vegetation does not fit the description of any of the vegetation alliances described by Sawyer et al. (2009) or Holland (1986). These are landscape plantings that consist of trees and shrubs that may or may not be native to the area and were established around the treatment facility as a visual buffer. Species include Deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), Layland cypress (*Cupressus* × *leylandii*), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*).

Ornamental vegetation does not provide aquatic habitat but may provide suitable upland and dispersal habitat with the vegetation below and these trees occur within 1 mile of suitable aquatic habitat.

Stormwater Basin

There is a man-made stormwater basin in the project footprint directly adjacent to the treatment facility (Attachment A- Photo 4). It contains non-native grasses and some intermittent tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*) in the lowest portions. This basin does not hold water long enough to be suitable aquatic breeding habitat and is unlikely to provide suitable non-breeding aquatic habitat or upland habitat as it provides no refuge from predators. This area may provide potential dispersal habitat since there are no barriers to preclude CRLF movement and it occur within 1 mile of suitable aquatic habitat.

Maintained Non-native Grassland

The fairways of the golf course may be loosely considered non-native grassland. This area is regularly disturbed by mowing (Attachment A- Photo 6) and appears to be planted with perennial fescue (*Festuca* sp.) and Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*). The golf course actively deters small mammal populations from burrowing on or near the course, so small mammal burrows can be ruled out as providing upland habitat in this area. The golf course only provides potential dispersal habitat since there are no barriers to preclude CRLF movement and it occurs within 1 mile of suitable aquatic habitat.

Freshwater Pond

Within the study area, but as a part of the golf course, there is a small man-made freshwater pond directly adjacent to the sewage treatment facility (Attachment A- Photos 2 and 3). It contains approximately 0.53 acre of surface water and is mostly surrounded with tall stands of emergent California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*). Mallards and American coots were observed foraging here. While the depth of the pond is unknown, it appears to be suitable aquatic breeding and non-breeding aquatic habitat for CRLF. The entire pond was scanned with binoculars during the field visit. No amphibians were observed; however, more than one Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*) could be heard vocalizing. There was a great blue heron nearby (a potential predator to any frogs occurring in the pond). Golf course ponds can contain centrarchid fishes (a predator to CRLF). The water of this pond was not clear enough to detect fish.

Veldt Grass Grassland

Along the margins of the proposed pipeline route perennial veldt grass (*Ehrharta calycina*) can be found dominating the sandy soil of the roadsides (Attachment A- Photo 7). Perennial veldt grass is a perennial bunchgrass that is not native to California. It is rated by the California Invasive Plant Council as highly invasive. This plant only grows in well drained soils, crowds out other plants, and does not provide suitable upland refuge for CRLF. Small animal burrows in this habitat cannot be ruled out as potentially providing suitable upland habitat where aquatic habitat may occur within 1 mile (see Figure 4).

OTHER HABITATS WITHIN ONE MILE

SWCA evaluated habitat suitability within a 1-mile radius of the Project Footprint where public access was allowed. For those areas that were not physically accessible, aerial photo interpretation was utilized.

Terrestrial habitats not already described include:

Coast Live Oak Woodland

This habitat is consistent with coast live oak woodland as described by Holland (1986) and the *Quercus agrifolia* Forest and Woodland Alliance as described by Sawyer et al. (2009). It contains coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) as greater than 50% in the tree canopy. Oak woodlands can be found on the slopes of Blacklake Canyon to the north of the Project Study Area. This habitat may provide upland habitat and dispersal habitat for CRLF.

Arroyo Willow Thickets

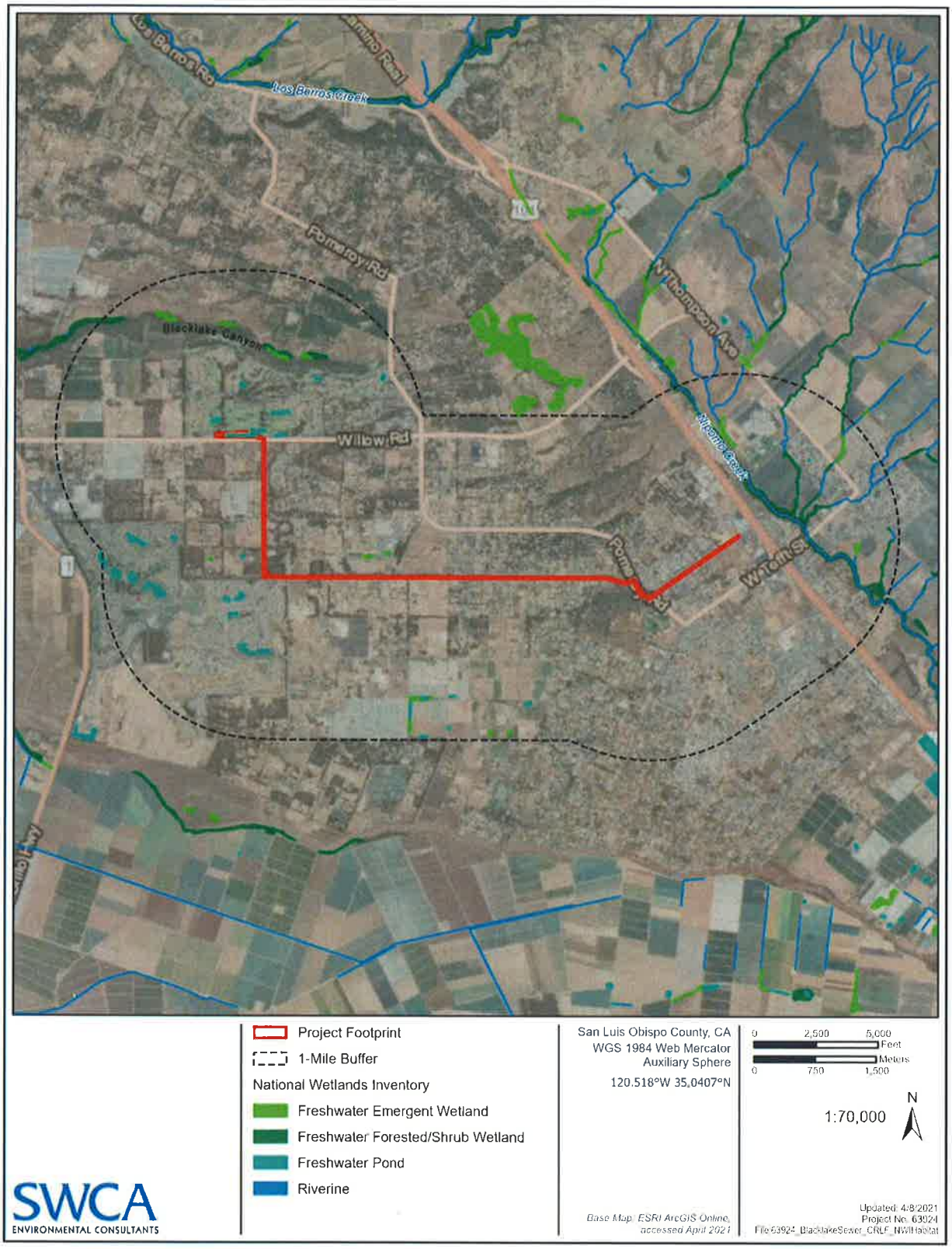

Figure 4. 1-Mile Radius Aquatic Habitat Map

496	20170906	OCEANO LAGOON, MEADOW CREEK, AND ARROYO GRANDE CREEK FROM THE LAGOON TO ABOUT 1.4 MILES UPSTREAM (E).	DETECTED IN 1996, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, & 2009 (ALL LIFE STAGES). 2 LARVAE OBSERVED ON 7 AUG 2011. 1 ADULT OBS ON 30 MAY & 1 ON 1 AUG 2012. 2-3 JUVENILES OBS 27 AUG 2013. OBS, 2015. 5 JUVS, 1 LARVA & 1 UNKNOWN OBS IN 2017.
139	20070206	SANTA MARIA RIVER, APPROXIMATELY 3 MILES WEST (DOWNSTREAM) OF THE HIGHWAY 101 RIVER CROSSING, NW OF SANTA MARIA.	3 ADULTS OBSERVED ON 1 APR 1995. 3 EGG MASSES OBSERVED ON 6 FEB 2007.
299	19980530	SW END OF LITTLE OSO FLACO LAKE, PISMO DUNES STATE VEHICULAR RECREATION AREA.	1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 30 MAY 1998.
1339	20090911	ARROYO GRANDE CREEK, JUST EAST OF THE JUNCTION OF CIENAGA ST & S. HALCYON RD, OCEANO.	2 JUVENILES OBSERVED ON 11 SEPT 2009. THE CREEK WAS MOSTLY DRY, AGAIN, THIS YEAR. THE FLOW DID NOT COME UP LATER IN THE SUMMER AS IT USUALLY DOES. ANNUAL ZONE 1/1A ARROYO GRANDE CREEK WILLOW CLEARING PROJECT.
527	20020701	4.5 MILES SE OF NIPOMO, 0.6 MILE NORTH ALONG WINEMAN RD (FROM HWY 166) AT CROSSING OF UNNAMED TRIBUTARY TO NIPOMO CREEK.	1 ADULT (SVL 4-5 INCHES) OBSERVED ON 1 JUL 2002.
462	20000208	WEST SIDE OF BLOSSER ROAD, 0.3 MILE NORTH OF DONOVAN ROAD, NW EDGE OF SANTA MARIA.	3 ADULTS HEARD MAKING BREEDING CALLS ON 8 FEB 2000.

744	20040422	BLACK LAKE CANYON CREEK, AT THE ZENON WAY CROSSING, 1.75 MILES EAST OF HIGHWAY 1, NORTH OF NIPOMO MESA.	4 SUBADULTS OBSERVED ON 22 APR 2004.
936	20060323	JACK LAKE, OCEANO DUNES STATE VEHICULAR RECREATION AREA, 4.5 MILES SOUTH OF OCEANO.	1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 23 MAR 2006.
144	19950328	OLD GRAVEL PIT, JUST EAST OF HWY 101 AND WEST OF PICACHO, 2 MILES SE OF ARROYO GRANDE.	1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 28 MARCH 1995.
143	19950227	UNNAMED DRAINAGE, 0.5 MILE EAST OF HWY 101, 2 MILES SE OF ARROYO GRANDE.	3 JUVENILE FROGS OBSERVED ON 27 FEBRUARY 1995.
145	19950727	UNNAMED DRAINAGE JUST SOUTH OF PICACHO, 0.6 MILE EAST OF HWY 101, SE OF ARROYO GRANDE.	6 ADULTS AND 4 JUVENILES WERE OBSERVED ON 27 JULY 1995.
146	19950227	JUST EAST OF HWY 101, 1 MILE NW OF THE INTERSECTION OF HWY 101 AND LOS BERROS CANYON, SE OF ARROYO GRANDE.	1 JUVENILE OBSERVED ON 27 FEBRUARY 1995.

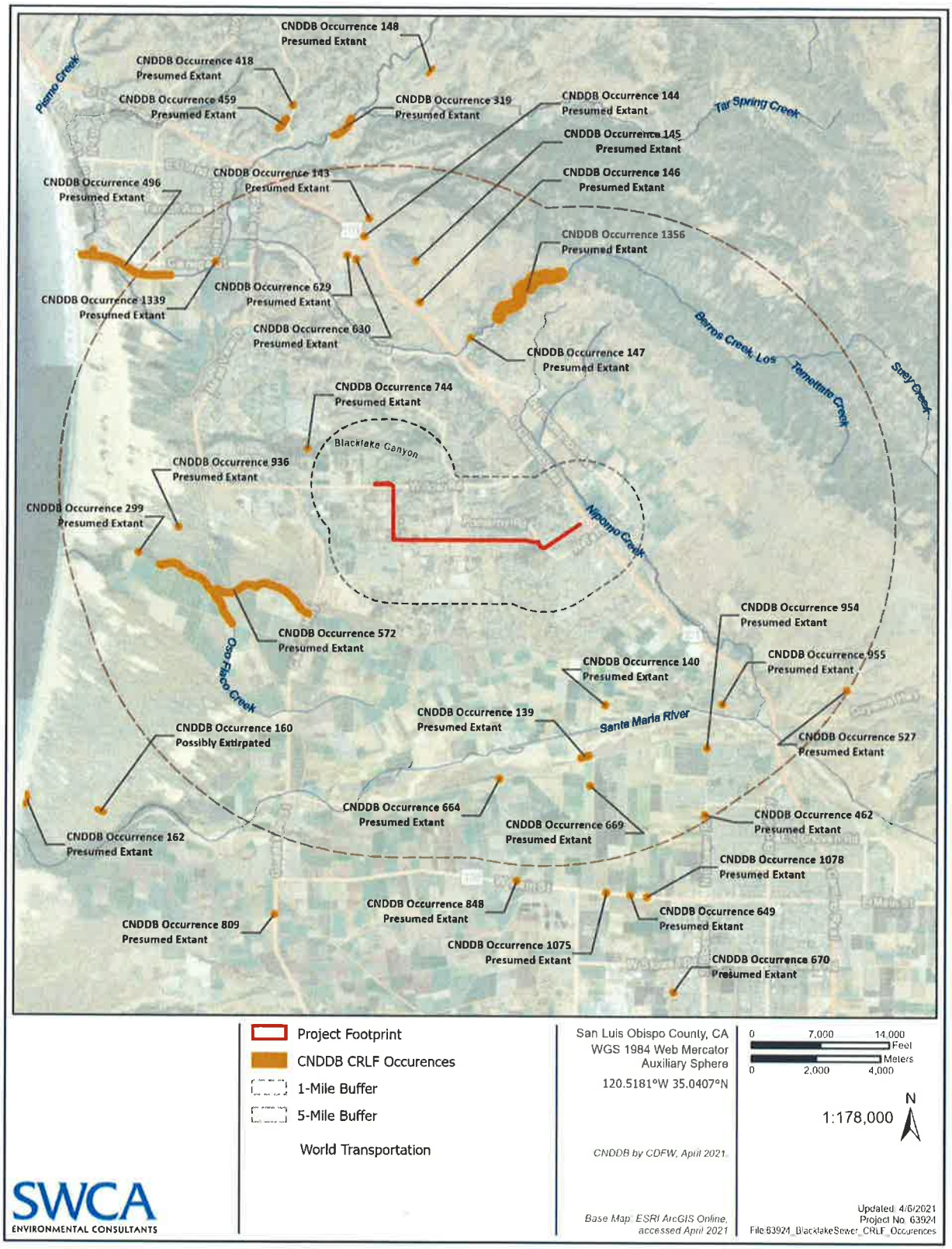

Figure 5. California Red-Legged Frog Occurrence Map

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PHOTO 1.
View facing west of the Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility and sewage treatment ponds.

Photo taken on March 31, 2021.

PHOTO 2.
View facing west showing the Project Study Area with the sewage treatment ponds to the left, adjacent to a man-made freshwater pond on the golf course to the right.

Photo taken on March 31, 2021.

PHOTO 5.
View facing northwest of the Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility control building.

Photo taken on March 31, 2021.

PHOTO 6.
View facing east of the Project Study Area with the golf course on the left and the sewage treatment ponds on the right.

Photo taken on March 31, 2021.

ATTACHMENT B

Habitat Site Assessment Data Sheet

Appendix D.

California Red-legged Frog Habitat Site Assessment Data Sheet

STREAM:

Bank full width: N/A

Depth at bank full: _____

Stream gradient: _____

Are there pools (circle one)? YES NO

If yes,

Size of stream pools: _____

Maximum depth of stream pools: _____

Characterize non-pool habitat: run, riffle, glide, other: _____

Vegetation: emergent, overhanging, dominant species: _____

Substrate: _____

Bank description: _____

Perennial or Ephemeral *(circle one)*. If ephemeral, date it goes dry: _____

Other aquatic habitat characteristics, species observations, drawings, or comments:

See CRLF Site Assessment

Necessary Attachments:

1. All field notes and other supporting documents
2. Site photographs
3. Maps with important habitat features and species location

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Blacklake Sewer System Consolidation Project

Mitigation Measure	Requirements of Measure	Compliance Method	Applicable Project Phase(s)	Verification Timing	Responsible Party
Air Quality					
AQ-1	During all site preparation and ground-disturbing activities, the applicant shall implement the following particulate matter control measures and detail each measure on the project grading and building plans: 1. Reduce the amount of disturbed area where possible. 2. Use water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities and, at times necessary, to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site and from exceeding San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District's limit of 20% opacity for no greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Increased watering frequency shall be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour during construction and grading activities shall be ceased during periods of winds over 25 miles per hour. Reclaimed (non-potable) water is to be used in all construction and dust-control work when feasible. 3. All dirt stockpile areas (if any) shall be sprayed at least daily and covered with tarps or other dust barriers as needed. 4. Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans shall be implemented as soon as possible, following completion of any soil-disturbing activities. 5. Exposed grounds that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than 1 month after initial grading shall be sown with a fast-germinating, non-invasive, grass seed and watered until vegetation is established. 6. All disturbed soil areas not subject to revegetation shall be stabilized using approved chemical binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District. 7. All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used. 8. Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface at the construction site. 9. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials, are to be covered or shall maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) in accordance with California Vehicle Code Section 23114.	All measures shall be listed on project construction plans.	Phase 1: Force main pipeline Phase 2: Lift station and WRF decommissioning	During all site preparation and ground-disturbing activities.	NCSD

Mitigation Measure	Requirements of Measure	Compliance Method	Applicable Project Phase(s)	Verification Timing	Responsible Party
	6. All on- and off-road diesel equipment shall not idle when equipment is not in use. Signs shall be posted in the designated queuing areas and/or job sites to remind drivers and operators of the idling restrictions; 7. Equipment staging and queuing areas shall be located at the maximum distance feasible from sensitive receptor locations. Signs shall be posted identifying these areas; 8. Electrify equipment when possible; 9. Substitute gasoline-powered in place of diesel-powered equipment, where possible; 10. Use alternative-fueled construction equipment on-site where possible, such as compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), propane, or biodiesel; and 11. The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons to monitor the implementation of the measures detailed above. Signage on-site shall be provided near project site entrances that detail the name and telephone number of the on-site monitor. The monitor shall be responsible for fielding questions and addressing concerns received from the public on an as-needed basis. Significant concerns shall be relayed to the Nipomo Community Services District.				
AQ-3	During all construction activities and use of diesel vehicles, the applicant shall implement the following idling control techniques: 1. Idling Restrictions Near Sensitive Receptors for Both On- and Off-Road Equipment a. Staging and queuing areas shall be located at the greatest distance from sensitive receptor locations as feasible; b. Diesel idling when equipment is not in use is not permitted; c. Use of alternative-fueled equipment shall be used whenever possible; and d. Signs that specify the no-idling requirements shall be posted and the requirements shall be enforced at the construction site. 2. California Diesel Idling Regulations. On-road diesel vehicles shall comply with Section 2485 of Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations. This regulation limits idling from diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicles with gross vehicular weight ratings of more than 10,000 pounds and licensed for operation on highways. It applies to California and non-California based vehicles. In general, the regulation specifies that drivers of said vehicles:	Measures shall be noted on project construction plans.	Phase 1: Force main pipeline Phase 2: Lift station and WRF decommissioning	During all construction activities and use of diesel vehicles.	NCSD

Mitigation Measure	Requirements of Measure	Compliance Method	Applicable Project Phase(s)	Verification Timing	Responsible Party
BIO-3	**Monarch Butterfly Preconstruction Survey.** Tree removal and site disturbance for the installation of the pipeline shall be avoided during the monarch butterflies' fall and winter migration (late October through February) to the greatest extent feasible. If tree or vegetation removal or site disturbance is necessary during the monarch butterflies' fall and winter migration, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for monarch butterflies that could utilize trees on the site for overwintering. If monarch butterflies are detected, development will be postponed until after the overwintering period or until a qualified biologist determines monarch butterflies are no longer utilizing the trees on site for overwintering.	Monarch butterfly surveys and survey report (if applicable).	Phase 1: Force main pipeline Phase 2: Lift station and WRF decommissioning	Prior to start of construction activities if work must be conducted during the monarch butterflies' fall and winter migration season (late October through February).	NCSD
BIO-4	**Incidental Take Permit.** The Nipomo Community Services District shall procure an incidental take permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for impacts to California red-legged frog for all work conducted within the Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility.	Obtain an incidental take permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	Phase 2 – Lift station and WRF decommissioning	Prior to start of site preparation and construction activities.	NCSD
BIO-5	**Habitat Mitigation.** To offset unavoidable impacts to California red-legged frog, the Nipomo Community Services District will provide compensatory mitigation in the form of a one-time payment (currently estimated to be in the amount of $307,260) to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service California Red-Legged Frog Mitigation and Conservation Account, prior to the start of construction activities within the Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility. The California Red-Legged Frog Mitigation and Conservation Account held by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), is a congressionally chartered foundation, specifically charged with the administration of monies to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, plants, and other natural resources of the United States. Conservation account funds will be used for off-site mitigation projects that will benefit California red-legged frogs within recovery unit 24 – Santa Maria River – Santa Ynez River (i.e., the recovery unit the impacts occur in).	A one-time payment to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service California Red-Legged Frog Mitigation and Conservation Account.	Phase 2 – Lift station and WRF decommissioning	Prior to the start of site preparation activities within the Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility.	NCSD
BIO-6	**CRLF Preconstruction Surveys.** A biologist approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to handle California red-legged frog shall survey the treatment basins at the Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility, no more than 48 hours before the basins are drained, and work activities begin. If any life stage of the California red-legged frog is found and these individuals are likely to be killed or injured by work activities, the approved biologist will be allowed sufficient time to move them from the treatment basins to a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-approved location, where construction activities will not occur. Nipomo Community Services District will coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service if frogs need to be captured and relocated.	California red-legged frog surveys and survey report (if applicable).	Phase 2 – Lift station and WRF decommissioning	48 hours or less before the dewatering of the Blacklake Water Reclamation Facility treatment basins, and work activities begin.	NCSD

Mitigation Measure	Requirements of Measure	Compliance Method	Applicable Project Phase(s)	Verification Timing	Responsible Party
	construction work (including storage of materials) will occur outside of the specified boundaries. The fencing will remain in place during the entire construction period, be monitored periodically by a qualified biologist, and be maintained as needed by the contractor. After construction, the temporarily disturbed areas shall be hydroseeded with an appropriate native plant mix, preferably with nectar-rich plant species to benefit adult monarch butterflies.			of ground-disturbing activities.	
BIO-11	**Nesting Bird Surveys.** Prior to tree removal or any site preparation, ground disturbance, and related construction activities a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey and verify that migratory birds are not nesting in the site. If nesting activity is detected, the following measures shall be implemented: 1. The project shall be modified via the use of protective buffers, delaying construction activities, or other methods designated by the qualified biologist to avoid direct take of identified nests, eggs, and/or young protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or California Fish and Game Code; 2. The qualified biologist shall document all active nests and submit a letter report to Nipomo Community Services District documenting project compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, California Fish and Game Code, and applicable project mitigation measures.	Nesting bird surveys and survey report (if applicable).	Phase 1: Force main pipeline Phase 2: Lift station and WRF decommissioning	Prior to tree removal or any site preparation, ground disturbance, and related construction activities.	NCSD
BIO-12	**Oak Tree Monitoring.** Impacts to oak trees shall be avoided where feasible within the Nipomo Community Park Master Plan area. Impacts include any ground disturbance or soil compaction within the dripline or Critical Root Zone of the trees (whichever distance is greater). A qualified arborist shall determine the Critical Root Zone for each oak tree within the project area that passes through the Nipomo Community Park Master Plan area. Ground disturbance within this stretch shall be supervised by a licensed arborist if excavation is proposed within the Critical Root Zone of an oak tree. The arborist shall supervise all trenching within the critical root zone. The arborist shall provide guidance such as temporary damaged root protection, use of air spades, timing between impact and root treatment by arborist, appropriate use of air spade or hand tools to minimize tree damage specific to the action proposed, and to treat root zone and branch damage. During construction and upon completion of construction the licensed arborist shall provide treatment, as the licensed arborist determines is appropriate, to maintain and improve the health of the tree, including pruning of the broken main stem, and soil supplement and watering programs. All root pruning shall be completed with sharpened hand pruners. Pruned roots shall be immediately covered with soil or moist fabric. Damaged roots shall be treated within 24 hours by a qualified tree specialist to inhibit fungus, insects, or other disease damage.	Oak tree monitoring and monitoring reports.	Phase 1: Force main pipeline	During construction activities.	NCSD

Mitigation Measure	Requirements of Measure	Compliance Method	Applicable Project Phase(s)	Verification Timing	Responsible Party
	located at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, and provide for the permanent curation of the recovered materials.				
Geology and Soils					
GS-1	Prior to any ground-disturbing activities of native material, the Nipomo Community Services District shall retain a qualified paleontologist to conduct a paleontological awareness training for all construction personnel conducting earthwork activities. Training shall inform all applicable personnel on recognition of possible subsurface paleontological resources and the procedures to be followed upon the discovery of paleontological materials. All personnel shall be instructed that unauthorized collection, theft, or disturbance of protected fossils on or off-site by the applicant, its representatives, or employees is prohibited. Violators shall be subject to prosecution under the appropriate federal, state, and local laws. Unauthorized resource collection or disturbance may constitute grounds for the issuance of a stop work order. The following issues shall also be addressed in training or in preparation for construction: 1. All construction contracts shall include clauses that require grading personnel to attend training so that they are aware of the potential for inadvertently exposing subsurface paleontological resources, their responsibility to avoid and protect all such resources, and the penalties for collection, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction of paleontological resources. 2. The Nipomo Community Services District-retained paleontologist shall provide a background briefing for supervisory personnel describing the potential for exposing paleontological resources and procedures and notifications required in the event of discoveries by project personnel or paleontological monitors. Supervisory personnel shall enforce restrictions on collection or disturbance of fossils.	Retain paleontologist, review training sign-in sheets and weekly monitoring reports, regular site inspections throughout construction.	Phase 2 – Lift station and WRF decommissioning	Prior to ground-disturbing activities.	NCSD
GS-2	During ground-disturbing activities of native material, if any paleontological resources are encountered, activities in the immediate area of the find shall be halted and the Nipomo Community Services District shall be notified immediately. A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to evaluate the discovery and recommend appropriate treatment options pursuant to guidelines developed by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. A paleontological resource impact mitigation program for treatment of the resources shall be developed and implemented if paleontological resources are encountered. If deemed significant, the paleontological resource(s) shall be salvaged and deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution where they will be properly curated and preserved. Prior to final inspection/occupancy of construction permit, the paleontologist shall submit to the Nipomo Community Services District a final post-construction report from the paleontologist summarizing construction compliance and protection.	Cessation of work, paleontological resource impact mitigation program, post-construction report.	Phase 2 – Lift station and WRF decommissioning	During ground-disturbance activities.	NCSD