

CHAPTER 3

Affected Environment / Environmental Setting, Environmental Consequences / Impacts, and Mitigation Measures

This chapter provides the affected environment or environmental setting for different environmental resources and the applicable regulations on the federal, state, and local level that would apply to the North Bay Water Recycling Program (NBWRP). This chapter describes the environmental consequences or impacts that could result from the implementation of the NBWRP. A discussion is provided for the individual Member Agencies (i.e., LGVSD, Novato SD, SVCSD, and Napa SD).

The impacts are analyzed for construction and operation of the NBRWP for the individual member agencies in compliance with both CEQA and NEPA. Phase 1 impacts are discussed at project level and impacts from the Action Alternatives are discussed at program level. A generic impact discussion is followed by specific impacts discussed in the following format:

No Project Alternative: The No Project Alternative assumes that the proposed project is not implemented, and reviews two scenarios: 1) consideration of existing conditions without the project, a “no build scenario”; and 2) consideration of “reasonably foreseeable” future conditions without the project. This second scenario is equivalent to the No Action Alternative, identified below, and throughout this EIR/EIS, will be examined under that heading.

No Action Alternative: This alternative would review a future without the project scenario, and would include implementation of a subset of the recycled water projects proposed under the NBWRP. The No Action Alternative represents the NEPA baseline, against which the impacts of the Action Alternatives identified below will be compared.

Phase 1 (Project level): Phase I includes projects that each Member Agency has defined to a level of detail that allows for project-level environmental review.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level) – Alternative 1 would involve projects that would be implemented under Phase 1 and additional components proposed by each Member Agency. These additional components will be analyzed at a program level.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level) – Alternative 2 would involve projects that would be implemented under Alternative 1 and additional components proposed by each Member Agency. These additional components will be analyzed at a program level.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level) – Alternative 3 would involve projects that would be implemented under Alternative 2 and additional components proposed by each Member Agency. These additional components will be analyzed at a program level.

As discussed in Chapter 1, Introduction, the level of significance is provided for each impact as applicable under CEQA. In case of any potentially significant impact, mitigation measures are identified that would minimize the impact to less-than-significant level. Determinations of significant made in this EIR/EIS apply only to CEQA, not to NEPA, which does not require such determinations. While CEQA requires a determination of impact significance for each impact discussed in an EIR based on the significance criteria, NEPA does not require this for an EIS. Under NEPA preparation of an EIS is triggered if a federal action has the potential to “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” which is based on the context and intensity for each potential impact. The significance thresholds used in this EIS/EIR also encompass the factors taken into account under NEPA to evaluate the context and the intensity of the effects of an action.

NEPA and CEQA Baselines

As a joint EIR/EIS, the impact analysis considers two baselines; the CEQA baseline standard, which requires a project to review its impacts relative to “change from existing conditions,” as well as the NEPA baseline standard, which requires a comparison of project impacts relative to future conditions without the project. Typically, the CEQA impact analysis will include the NEPA increment of impact, as the CEQA analysis requires a broader comparison between existing conditions and post-project conditions. Where appropriate, the NEPA increment of impact between the No Action Alternative and the Project Alternatives will be identified.

As noted above and in Chapter 2, Project Description, under the No Project Alternative, none of the project components would be implemented under current or future conditions. The CEQA impact discussion considers the difference between existing conditions (CEQA Baseline) and implementation of each Action Alternative. For the purposes of CEQA, for example, the analysis of Alternative 1 would disclose the impact difference between the existing conditions and construction of 83 miles of pipeline.

The No Action Alternative includes a subset of the recycled water projects that are contained in the Action Alternatives. For the purposes of NEPA, project impacts are defined as the difference between the No Action Alternative and an Action Alternative. As noted above and in Chapter 2, Project Description, it is likely that the Member Agencies would implement some portions of recycled water projects independently, even without the benefit of federal funding. In particular, it is estimated that under the No Action Alternative, 18 miles of recycled pipeline would be constructed. Under NEPA, the impacts from the Action Alternatives would be slightly reduced when compared to the identified CEQA impact, as the NEPA impact discussion would consider the difference between the No Action Alternative (18 miles of recycled water pipeline) and the Action Alternative (83 miles of recycled water pipeline). This would result in a discussion of the impacts associated with 65 miles of recycled water pipeline.

Because the impacts under NEPA are within the range of project impacts identified in the CEQA analysis, and would not exceed those impacts or result in additional mitigation measures beyond those already identified under CEQA, they have not been quantified or specifically called out in the majority of impact discussions. Where warranted, the NEPA impact increment is separately defined and discussed.

3.1 Geology and Soils

This section describes the existing geology, soil conditions, and seismicity in the action area and the state and local regulations that would apply to the North Bay Water Recycling Program (NBWRP). In general, this section provides an assessment of local geological and seismic conditions that could have an effect on the NBWRP. The Setting describes existing conditions in terms of local topography, geologic substrate, soil resources, and regional seismicity. In the context of the action area, the setting section also identifies local geologic and seismic hazards that could affect structures associated with the project. The Regulatory Framework describes pertinent state and local laws related to geologic and seismic considerations of the NBWRP. The Impacts and Mitigation Measures section defines significance criteria used for the impact assessment and presents a discussion of potential project-related impacts. Determination of significance of impacts in this EIR/EIS apply only to CEQA, not to NEPA.

3.1.1 Affected Environment/Setting

Regional Setting

Geology

The action area is located within the geologically complex region of California referred to as the Coast Range Geomorphic Province. Much of the Coast Range Province is composed of marine sedimentary deposits and volcanic rocks that form northwest trending mountain ridges and valleys, running subparallel to the San Andreas Fault Zone. Bedrock geology in this region consists primarily of graywacke, shale, greenstone (altered volcanic rocks), basalt, chert (ancient silica-rich ocean deposits), and sandstone that originated as ancient sea floor sediments. The Franciscan units are overlain in areas by volcanic cones and flows of the Quien Sabe, Sonoma and Clear Lake volcanic fields.

The Coast Range Province is divided into a northern and southern half with the San Francisco Bay as the dividing boundary. The San Francisco Bay lies within a broad depression created from an east-west expansion between the San Andreas and the Hayward fault systems. The San Andreas fault zone runs roughly parallel to the Pacific coastline in western Marin County.

Seismicity

The seismic environment in Northern California and the San Francisco Bay Area is characterized by the San Andreas Fault system, which formed due to major forces occurring at the boundary of shifting tectonic plates. This fault system, and its northwest-trending folds and faults, control much of the geologic structure within the northern Coast Ranges. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities estimated that there is a 21 percent chance of the San Andreas Fault experiencing an earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or greater in the next 30 years (USGS, 2008).

Regional Faults

The San Francisco Bay Area region contains both active and potentially active faults and is considered a region of high seismic activity.¹ Throughout the action area there is a potential of damage from movement along any one of a number of the active Bay Area faults. The USGS estimates that there is a 63 percent probability of at least one moment magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake occurring in the San Francisco Bay region over the next 30 years.² Within the 63 percent probability, the Hayward-Rodgers Creek and San Andreas fault systems are the two most likely to cause such an event (USGS, 2008).³

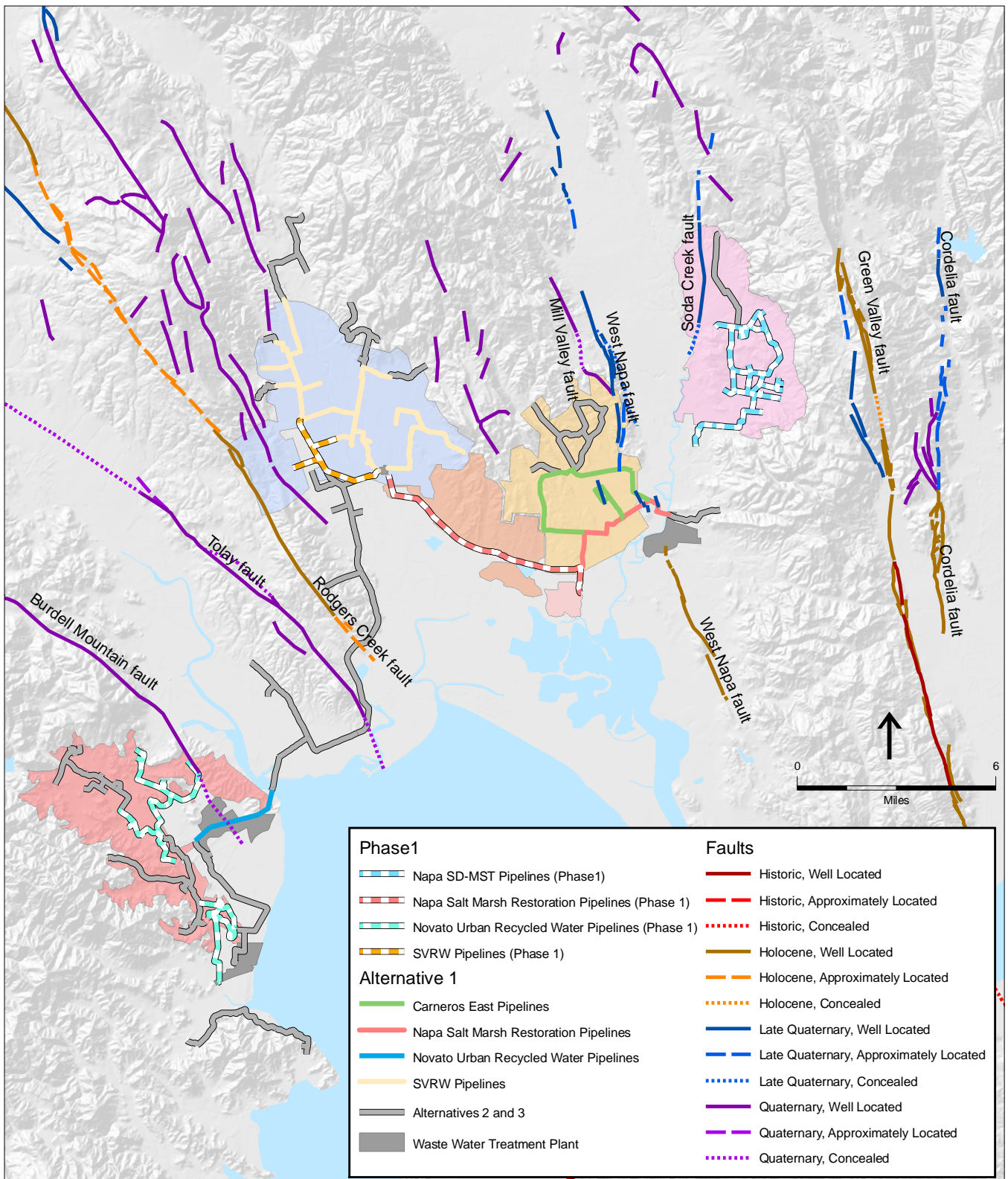
Figure 3.1-1 depicts active faults in the vicinity of the NBWRP, including the Rodgers Creek fault zone. **Table 3.1-1** lists these faults along with other potentially active fault systems, and identifies the dates of their most recent activity and the estimated maximum moment magnitude of a characteristic future event. The distance listed to the various faults represents the shortest distance to the action area. Two of the regional active faults, the Rodgers Creek and West Napa fault, are located within the action area.

Large historic earthquakes (magnitude 6 and greater) on regional active faults have been responsible for generating significant ground shaking throughout the region including events on the Rodgers Creek fault (1886, 1965), San Andreas (1906, 1989) and the Maacama fault (1906). The Rodgers Creek fault is considered the northern extension of the Hayward fault and is capable of causing significant ground shaking from Vallejo to north of Healdsburg. The most recent significant earthquake on the Rodgers Creek fault occurred in October 1, 1969. On this date, two earthquakes of magnitude 5.6 and 5.7 occurred in an 83-minute period and caused serious damage to buildings in Santa Rosa. The last major earthquake (estimated Richter magnitude 6.7) was generated in 1898 with an epicenter near Mare Island at the north margin of San Pablo Bay. The USGS estimates the probability of a large earthquake (magnitude 6.7 or greater) on the Rodgers Creek fault (when considered together with the Hayward fault) during the period between 2002 and 2032 to be 31 percent (USGS, 2008). The expected ground shaking generated by a seismic event on the Rodgers Creek Fault is anticipated to cause significant damage and interruption of service for transportation (e.g., highways, railroads, and marine facilities) and lifeline (e.g., water supply, communications, and petroleum pipelines) facilities throughout Sonoma County.

¹ An “active” fault is defined by the State of California as a fault that has had surface displacement within Holocene time (approximately the last 10,000 years). A “potentially active” fault is defined as a fault that has shown evidence of surface displacement during the Quaternary (last 1.6 million years), unless direct geologic evidence demonstrates inactivity for all of the Holocene or longer. This definition does not, of course, mean that faults lacking evidence of surface displacement are necessarily inactive (Hart and Bryant, 1997).

² Moment magnitude is related to the physical size of a fault rupture and movement across a fault. The Richter magnitude scale reflects the maximum amplitude of a particular type of seismic wave. Moment magnitude provides a physically meaningful measure of the size of a faulting event (California Geological Survey (CGS), 2002).

³ The Rodgers Creek fault is considered to be a northern extension of the Hayward fault which has not been mapped beneath San Pablo Bay.



SOURCE: CDM, 2008; ESRI, 2006; SWRCB, 2006; CGS, 2005; and ESA, 2008

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**Figure 3.1-1
Regional Faults**

**TABLE 3.1-1
ACTIVE AND POTENTIALLY ACTIVE REGIONAL FAULTS
IN THE VICINITY OF THE NBWRP ACTION AREA**

Fault Zone	Location Relative to Action Area	Recency of Faulting^a	Historical Seismicity^b	Maximum Moment Magnitude^d
Burdell Mountain	Within Area	Potentially Active	NA	NA
Rodgers Creek (includes potentially active Healdsburg and Tolay fault zones)	Within Area	Historic – Active	M 6.7: 1898 M 5.6, 5.7: 1969	7.0
San Andreas (Peninsula and Golden Gate segments)	8 miles west	Historic – Active	M 7.1: 1989 M 8.25: 1906 M 7.0: 1838 Many <M 6	7.3
Hayward	4 miles east	Historic – Active	M 6.8: 1868 M 7.0: 1838 Many <M 4.5	6.9
West Napa	Within Area	Holocene –Active	NA	6.5
Americano Creek	12 miles northwest	Potentially Active	NA	NA
Bloomfield	11 miles northwest	Potentially Active	NA	NA
Carneros	Within Area	Potentially Active	NA	NA
Soda Creek	Within Area	Potentially Active	NA	NA
Concord-Green Valley (includes Cordelia Fault Zone)	3 miles east	Holocene – Active	Active creep ^c	6.9
Maacama	20 miles north	Holocene – Active	NA	7.1
Marsh Creek-Greenville	18 miles southeast	Historic – Active	M 5.6: 1980	6.9
Calaveras	30 miles southeast	Historic – Active	M 6.1: 1984 M 5.9: 1979 Many <M 6.5	6.8

^a Recency of faulting from Jennings (1994). Historic: displacement during historic time (within last 200 years), including areas of known fault creep; Holocene: evidence of displacement during the last 10,000 years; Quaternary: evidence of displacement during the last 1.6 million years; Pre-Quaternary: no recognized displacement during the last 1.6 million years (but not necessarily inactive).

^b Richter magnitude (M) and year for recent and/or large events.

^c Slow fault movement that occurs over time without producing an earthquake.

^d Maximum moment magnitude from Peterson *et al.* (1996). This is the maximum earthquake moment magnitude which could occur within the specified fault zone.

NA = Not applicable and/or not available.

SOURCES: Jennings, 1994, Hart and Bryant, 1997, and Peterson *et al.*, 1996.

Shaking Intensity

While the moment and Richter magnitudes are a measure of the energy released in an earthquake, intensity is a measure of the earthquake ground shaking effects at a particular location. Intensity varies depending on the overall magnitude, distance to the fault, focus of earthquake energy, and type of geologic material underlying a particular area. The Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale (**Table 3.1-2**) is commonly used to express the earthquake intensity and damage severity

**TABLE 3.1-2
MODIFIED MERCALLI SCALE (ABRIDGED)**

Intensity Value	Intensity Description	Average Peak Acceleration ^a
I	Not felt except by a very few persons under especially favorable circumstances.	< 0.0017 g
II	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors on buildings. Delicately suspended objects may swing.	< 0.014 g
III	Felt quite noticeably indoors; especially on upper floors of buildings, but many people do not recognize it as an earthquake.	< 0.014 g
IV	During the day felt indoors by many, outdoors by few. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound.	0.014–0.039 g
V	Felt by nearly everyone, many awakened. Some dishes, windows, etc., broken; a few instances of cracked plaster; unstable objects overturned.	0.039–0.092 g
VI	Felt by all, many frightened and run outdoors. Some heavy furniture moved; minor fallen plaster or damaged chimneys. Damage slight.	0.092–0.18 g
VII	Everybody runs outdoors. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.	0.18–0.34 g
VIII	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable in ordinary substantial buildings, with partial collapse; great in poorly built structures. Panel walls thrown out of frame structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls.	0.34–0.65 g
IX	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb; great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse.	0.65–1.24 g
X	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations; ground badly cracked. Rails bent. Landslides considerable from riverbanks and steep slopes. Shifted sand and mud. Water splashed (slopped) over banks.	> 1.24 g
XI	Few, if any, (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Broad fissures in ground. Underground pipelines completely out of service. Earth slumps and land slips in soft ground. Rails bent greatly.	> 1.24 g
XII	Damage total. Practically all works of construction are damaged greatly or destroyed. Waves seen on ground surface. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects are thrown upward into the air.	> 1.24 g

^a g is gravity = 980 centimeters per second squared. Acceleration is scaled against acceleration due to gravity or the acceleration with which a ball falls if released at rest in a vacuum (1.0 g). Acceleration of 1.0 g is equivalent to a car traveling 100 meters (328 feet) from rest in 4.5 seconds.

SOURCE: CGS, 2003a.

caused by earthquakes because it expresses ground shaking relative to actual physical effects observed by people and therefore is a useful scale for comparing different seismic events. MMI values range from I (earthquake not felt) to XII (damage nearly total). Earthquakes on the various active and potentially active San Francisco Bay Area fault systems can produce a wide range of ground shaking intensities within the action area.

The closest active faults to the action area are the Rodgers Creek fault and the West Napa fault, both of which transect the action area. The Rodgers Creek fault trends to the northwest from

San Pablo Bay (east of where the Petaluma River enters the Bay) to Healdsburg. The West Napa fault is located east of the Napa River and trends northwest across the Napa County Airport. The most recent significant earthquakes on the Rodgers Creek fault both occurred on October 1, 1969. On this date, two earthquakes of Richter magnitude 5.6 and 5.7 occurred within an 83-minute period. Buildings in Santa Rosa sustained serious damage during these quakes. Prior to these events, the last major earthquake (estimated Richter magnitude 6.7) was generated in 1898 with an epicenter near Mare Island at the north margin of San Pablo Bay (see Table 3.1-2).

Potentially active faults within the action area include the Burdell Mountain, the Americano Creek, the Bloomfield, Carneros and Soda Creek faults. Geologic evidence suggests that there may have been relatively recent movement on the Burdell Mountain fault zone, suggesting that it might be considered active rather than potentially active (County of Marin, 2005). However, no official change has been made. Seismic events along any of these potentially active faults could possibly be triggered by activity within other active faults in the region, such as the Hayward-Rodgers Creek, San Andreas, West Napa, and/or Concord-Green Valley fault zones.

Seismic Ground Shaking

Strong ground shaking from earthquakes generated by active faults in the Bay Area is a hazard to the action area. During project operation, it is likely that at least one moderate to severe earthquake will cause strong ground shaking within the project vicinity. Ground shaking intensity is related to the size (i.e., magnitude) of an earthquake, the distance from the epicenter to the project's location, and the response of the geologic materials that underlie the site. As a rule, the greater the earthquake magnitude and the closer the fault rupture to the site, the greater the intensity of ground shaking. Violent shaking is generally expected at and near the epicenter of a large earthquake, although studies of recent earthquakes, such as those conducted after the 1992 Landers earthquake, indicate that directional ground motion along a fault can cause strong ground shaking farther away from the epicenter. Seismic hazards due to ground shaking can cause the greatest amounts of damage to structures and utilities and unsecured equipment.

The composition of underlying soils can be a primary determining factor of ground shaking because loose or soft alluvial sediments or fill, even those relatively distant from earthquake epicenters, can intensify ground shaking. Non-engineered artificial fill, if present, could intensify ground shaking effects in the event of an earthquake on one of the aforementioned faults. Areas directly underlain by bedrock would likely experience less-severe ground shaking due to the ability of the bedrock to attenuate seismic waves.

Strong ground shaking or ground motion is described as motion of sufficient strength to affect people and their environment. The common way to describe ground motion during an earthquake is with the motion parameters of acceleration and velocity in addition to the duration of the shaking. A common measure of ground motion is the peak ground acceleration (PGA), which is the largest value of horizontal acceleration obtained from a seismograph. PGA is expressed as the percentage of the acceleration due to gravity (g) which is approximately 980 centimeters per second squared. In terms of automobile accelerations, one "g" of acceleration is a rate of increase in speed equivalent to a car traveling 328 feet from a stopped position in 4.5 seconds. For

comparison purposes, the maximum PGA value recorded during the Loma Prieta earthquake of 1989 was in the vicinity of the epicenter, near Santa Cruz, at 0.64 g. The highest value measured in the East Bay was 0.29 g, recorded at the Oakland Wharf near the Naval Supply Center. Soils at the wharf are artificial fill over bay mud. The lowest values recorded were 0.06 g in the bedrock on Yerba Buena Island. Recorded ground motion at the Stafford Dam south abutment in Novato resulting from the Loma Prieta event was 0.04 g.

Geologists and engineers attempt to predict earthquake ground acceleration at sites to improve the structural design of buildings and underground utilities to enable them to withstand earthquake motion. A probabilistic seismic hazard assessment describes seismic hazard from earthquakes that geologists and seismologists agree could occur. It is “probabilistic” in that the analysis takes into consideration the uncertainties in the size and location of earthquakes and the resulting ground motions that can affect a particular site. The results of probabilistic analyses are typically more realistic because it accounts for the full range of possible earthquakes, their location, frequency of occurrence, size, and the propagation of the earthquake motion from the rupture zone to the site of interest; the results take into account certainty in the vulnerability of structures. The fundamental difference between deterministic and probabilistic analyses is that deterministic analyses do not consider the probability associated with the earthquake hazard.

In 1999, the California Geological Survey (CGS) completed the Seismic Shaking Hazard Maps for California to describe the statewide distribution of estimated ground motion throughout the state. These maps provide a conservative estimate, through probabilistic analysis, of the peak ground acceleration for all regions of California. Based on estimates of this seismic hazards assessment, the PGA in the region of the NBWRP could reach or exceed 0.5 to 0.8 g (1 chance in 475 of being exceeded each year) (CGS, 2009; Petersen *et al.*, 1996). Seismic ground shaking is discussed further in the impacts analysis below.

Potential Geologic / Seismic Hazards

The action area could experience the effects of a major earthquake from one of the active or potentially active faults located within 100 miles of the action area. The four major hazards associated with earthquakes are fault surface rupture (ground displacement), ground motion (or ground shaking, discussed above), ground failure (e.g., liquefaction), and differential settlement. Considering the geologic context of the action area and nature of the project, the typical geologic hazards could include slope instability, soil erosion, settlement, and the potential to encounter expansive and/or corrosive soil materials. These hazards are discussed briefly below and provide the initial context for further evaluation in the impact analysis.

Seismic Hazards

Surface Fault Rupture

Surface fault rupture is typically observed and is expected on or within close proximity to the causative fault trace.⁴ The Rodgers Creek and West Napa fault zones are the closest active faults

4 Fault rupture is displacement at the earth’s surface resulting from fault movement associated with an earthquake.

to the action area zoned under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. As mentioned above, both of these faults transect the action area. However, none of the project elements are located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Surface fault rupture would not necessarily be limited to the boundaries of the Alquist-Priolo Fault Zones, however the risk of surface rupture outside these zones would be considered very low. Therefore, there is very low risk of surface fault rupture within the action area.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is the sudden temporary loss of shear strength in saturated, loose to medium dense, granular sediments subjected to ground shaking. Liquefaction generally occurs when seismically-induced ground shaking causes pore water pressure to increase to a point equal to the overburden pressure. Liquefaction can cause foundation failure of buildings and other facilities due to the reduction of foundation bearing strength. The potential for liquefaction depends on the duration and intensity of earthquake shaking, particle size distribution of the soil, density of the soil, and elevation of the groundwater. Areas at risk due to the effects of liquefaction are typified by a high groundwater table and underlying loose to medium-dense, granular sediments, particularly younger alluvium and artificial fill. Liquefaction hazard maps produced by USGS for the Bay Area Region indicate that there is a high to very high hazard for liquefaction in several locations within the action area especially in the low lying areas that lie close to the Bay or other major drainages (USGS OFR 00-444, 2000). Specific liquefaction hazards zones with the general action area are illustrated in **Figure 3.1-2**. Based on the relative hazard, this issue is discussed further under the impacts analysis below.

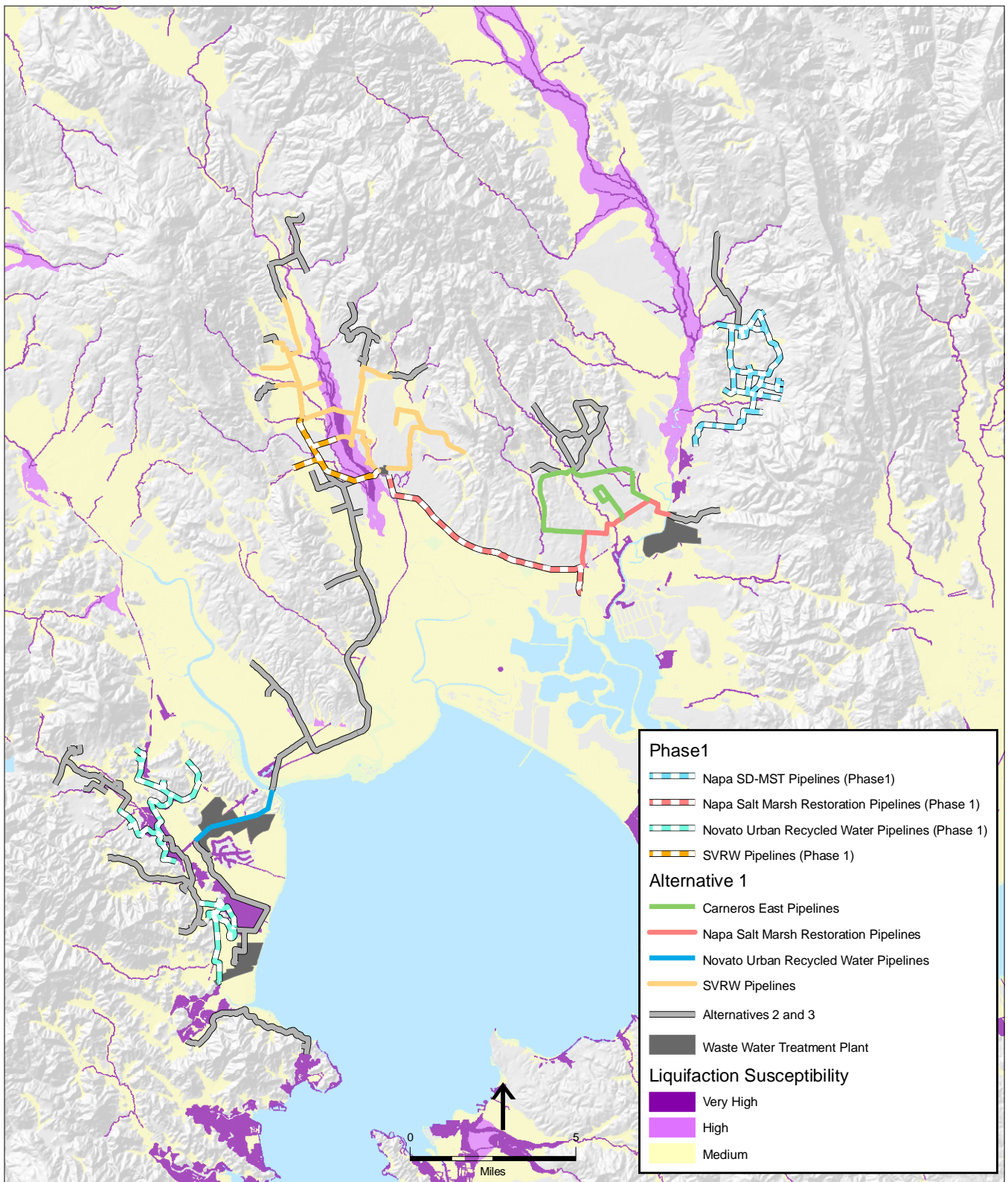
Earthquake-Induced Settlement

Settlement of the ground surface can be accelerated and accentuated by earthquakes. During an earthquake, settlement can occur as a result of the relatively rapid compaction and settling of subsurface materials (particularly loose, non-compacted, and variable sandy sediments) due to the rearrangement of soil particles during prolonged ground shaking. Settlement can occur both uniformly and differentially (i.e., where adjoining areas settle at different rates). Typically, areas underlain by artificial fills, unconsolidated alluvial sediments, slope wash, and areas with improperly engineered construction fills are susceptible to this type of settlement. In recognition of the variability of underlying material in the action area, earthquake-induced settlement is discussed further under the impacts analysis below.

Other Geologic Hazards

Slope Instability and Landslides

Slope failures, commonly referred to as landslides, include many phenomena that involve the downslope displacement and movement of material, either triggered by static (i.e., gravity) or dynamic (i.e., earthquake) forces. Rock slopes exposed to either air or water can undergo rockfalls, rockslides, or rock avalanches, while soil slopes experience shallow soil slides, rapid debris flows, and/or deep-seated rotational slides. As previously indicated, the action area contains areas that are generally level but also some upland areas with steeper inclines. The issues related to potential landslides are discussed further under the impacts analysis below.



SOURCE: CDM, 2008; ESRI, 2006; USGS 2006; and ESA, 2008

NBWRA North Bay Water Recycling Program. 206088.01

Figure 3.1-2
Liquefaction Susceptibility

Soil Erosion

Soil erosion is the process whereby soil gets dislodged and transported downslope either by wind or water. Rates of erosion can vary depending on the surface soil material and structures, slope angle and length, and human activity. The erosion potential for soils in the action area will vary according to the type of soil and its characteristics as identified by the National Resource Conservation Service in their soil surveys. In general terms, soils containing high amounts of fine sand or silt can be easily eroded while clayey soils are generally less susceptible. Based on the disturbance area anticipated under the project, soil erosion is discussed further under the impacts analysis below.

Settlement

Settlement is the depression of the bearing soil when a load, such as that of a building or new fill material, is placed upon it. The process whereby soil materials settle at varying rates depending on the load weight is referred to as differential settlement. Differential settlement can be a greater hazard than total settlement if there are variations in the thickness of previous and new fills or natural variations in the thickness and compressibility of soils across a building footprint. Settlement commonly occurs as a result of building construction or other large projects that involve soil stockpiling. The NBWRP would entail the construction of new structures which could introduce new loads thereby resulting in the potential for settlement. This issue is addressed in the impacts analysis below.

Expansive Soils

Expansive soils are characterized by a shrink-swell characteristic.⁵ Structural damage may result over a long period of time, usually resulting from inadequate soil and foundation engineering or the placement of structures directly on expansive soils. Expansive soils are largely comprised of clays, which expand in volume when water is absorbed and shrink when dried. Soil materials within the action area are generally comprised of fine sands, silts and in some locations finer clay materials. In recognition that a Geotechnical Investigation will be required for the NBWRP in conjunction with the incorporation of standardized engineering practices for areas identified as containing expansive soil materials, this issue is discussed further in the impacts analysis below.

Corrosive Soils

Corrosive soils can damage underground utilities including pipelines and cables, and can weaken roadway structures. Given that some of the action area is comprised of reclaimed marshland protected from tidal influx, the soil resource base is characterized by a higher than normal sodium content. This generally increases the susceptibility of steel and concrete structures to the effects of corrosion. However, current construction materials and practices provide engineering designs to prevent the potential for corrosion therefore, this issue is not discussed further in this section.

5 “Shrink-swell” is the cyclical expansion and contraction that occurs in fine-grained clay sediments from wetting and drying. Structures located on soils with this characteristic may be damaged over a long period of time, usually as the result of inadequate foundation engineering.

Local Geology

LGVSD

The LGVSD project service area lies within the city of San Rafael and also includes unincorporated areas of Marin County. Regional geologic mapping by the CGS identifies four distinct geologic units in the San Rafael area: bedrock (various units within the Franciscan complex), colluvium, alluvium, and marine/estuary deposits such as Bay mud. In general the marine estuary deposits are likely found in the near shore flat lying areas and bedrock in the upland areas. However, San Pedro Hill which is located close to the Bay contains a massive graywacke deposit from the Franciscan Complex, which is currently being mined for aggregate resources. Colluvium is a general term that refers to loose soil or rock fragments typically found at the base of gentle slopes or hillsides. Alluvium is a general term for loose clays, silt, sand, or gravels that have been deposited by a surface water body during recent geologic time.

Novato SD

The Novato SD service area is located along the northwestern shore of San Pablo Bay. Just north of the service area is where the Petaluma River flows into the Bay. Most of the area lies within low lying marine and marsh deposits. The estuarine deposits are overlain by artificial fill beneath the Novato wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) site. Typically these deposits consist of Bay mud and varying amounts of organic material, silty mud, silt, and sand. Further north in the service area, the underlying geology consists primarily of alluvial deposits that include loose sand, gravel, silt, and clay (Blake *et al.*, 2000).

SVCS D

Sonoma Valley is a northwest trending alluvial valley typical of the Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province. The valley is bound on the west by the Sonoma Mountains and on the east by the Arrowhead Mountains. The basement rocks of this area consist primarily of the Franciscan Assemblage, which is overlain with more recent volcanic flows of the Sonoma Volcanics. The Franciscan Assemblage contains primarily greenstone (altered volcanic rocks), basalt, chert (ancient silica-rich ocean deposits), and sandstone that originated as ancient sea floor sediments. The Sonoma Volcanics represent more recent flows and are typically a more weather resistant rock which form most of the ridges and upper regions of the area. The northern section of the action area, in the vicinity of Glen Ellen, is underlain by alluvial deposits that are younger than the Sonoma Volcanics and referred to as the Huichica and Glen Ellen Formations. The formations consist of gravel, silt, sands, and clays and can be quite thick (Ford, 1975).

The youngest geologic units underlying the action area are surficial deposits made up of unconsolidated sediments eroded from the surrounding bedrock units. These units are locally mapped as Older Alluvium and Younger Alluvium (Wagner and Bortugno, 1982). The Older Alluvium consists of alluvial deposits. The Younger Alluvium consists of unconsolidated stream, channel, levee, flood plain, basin, terrace, and fan deposits ranging in size from boulder to clay. Younger Alluvium underlies areas along Sonoma Creek and the Older Alluvium is found throughout the broader Sonoma Valley. The alluvial deposits can be divided into alluvial fan

deposits located along the margins of the valley and finer-grained fluvial basin deposits that occur near the center of the valley and underlie the city of Sonoma. The alluvial fan deposits underlying the action area are approximately 200-foot thick and vary from dissected, highly weathered gravels, to deeply weathered, poorly sorted sand and gravel (Ford, 1975).

Napa SD

Napa Valley is another northwest trending valley similar to Sonoma Valley that is typical of the Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province. The alluvial basin that is drained by the Napa River is bounded by mostly marine sedimentary and metamorphic rocks on the west side, and lava flows and other eruptive volcanic materials on the east. The valley floor is filled with thick alluvium which represents a combination of sediments derived from both sides of the valley although the volcanic rocks known as the Sonoma Volcanics constitute the principal rock source of the soils of Napa Valley. These volcanic deposits include many silica-rich materials that represent the product of explosive eruptions and deposition from a hot volcanic cloud (pyroclastic deposits). Short-lived lakes and redistribution of volcanic rocks by stream action locally formed interlayered sandstones, conglomerates, and siltstones. The source region of the Sonoma Volcanic rocks is uncertain; the region was possibly near the northern end of Napa Valley not far from the town of Calistoga.

Topography

LGVSD

The topography of the Coast Range Geomorphic Province is characterized by northwest–southeast trending mountain ridges and intervening valleys that were formed by extensive faulting activity approximately 7 to 18 million years ago. More recent activity in the region is concentrated along the San Andreas Fault zone, which consists of a complex group of generally parallel faults. As a result of the tectonic activity, the topography of San Rafael varies greatly with relatively flat lowland areas near the bayshore to hilly slopes that reach up to over 1,000 feet above mean sea level (msl).

Novato SD

Much of the action area is level and resides within the floodplain of Novato Creek, which is situated along the inter-tidal margin of San Pablo Bay. In the southern portion of the action area, near the Ignacio WWTP, surface elevations range near or just below mean sea level (msl). Several levee embankments in the vicinity of the Ignacio WWTP rise to approximately ten feet above msl. Surface elevations along the proposed force main alignment also range from just below or at sea level. Near the Novato WWTP, surface elevations begin to rise gradually towards a low-gradient hill feature, which rises to approximately 270 feet msl north of the WWTP.

SVCS D

The majority of the action area is located within the Sonoma Valley which is drained by Sonoma Creek. Sonoma Valley is a relatively flat-lying sediment-filled valley flanked on either side by

the more resistant ridges. The Sonoma Creek flows south from the uplands near Glen Ellen and enters the Sonoma Valley at an elevation of approximately 200 feet above amsl. Continuing south, Sonoma Creek enters the broad Sonoma Valley that extends from the city of Sonoma at 80 feet above msl, to the tidal lands of the San Pablo Bay at sea level.

Napa SD

Napa County is part of the California Coast Range. The county is characterized by a number of northwesterly parallel mountain ridges and intervening valleys of varying widths (Lambert, 1978). The county is bisected by the Napa Valley from Calistoga to San Pablo Bay. The soils in Napa Valley generally are very deep and have high potential productivity and are used for vineyards, orchards, and pastures. The soils in the southern part of the valley have lower production potential because they are limited by strongly developed subsoil. The soils are used mainly for dry land pasture and for oats and hay (Lambert, 1978).

Maacama Mountain is located on the west side of Napa Valley. The soils in this area are moderately deep to very shallow over sandstone and shale, and they are used mainly for range, wildlife habitat, and watersheds (Lambert, 1978).

The mountain ridges on the west side of the valley extend as far south as Napa, where the landscape consists of rolling hills and dissected terraces. The soils in this area are moderately deep over sandstone and shale or are shallow to a claypan and are used for range, pasture, and vineyards (Lambert, 1978).

Howell Mountain borders Napa Valley on the east and rises abruptly from the valley floor. The soils in this area are moderately deep to shallow over rhyolitic tuff and basic igneous rock and are used for timber, range, wildlife habitat, and watersheds. Where the ridge broadens to a plateau near Angwin, some areas of soils are used for vineyards and orchards (Lambert, 1978).

The plateau drops off to the northeast into Pope Valley, and Vaca Mountain rises abruptly to the east. The soils in the northern and eastern part of the county are moderately deep to shallow over sandstone, shale, and serpentine. They are used for range, wildlife habitat, and watersheds (Lambert, 1978).

Soils

LGVSD

The Soil Survey prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service identifies a variety of soil units within the city of San Rafael. The more prominent units include the Tocaloma-McMullin series in the upland areas where slopes range up to 75 percent and the Novato and Reyes Clays in the low lying flat areas (USDA, 2008). Developed areas are mapped as an urban complex which usually refers to the reworking of topsoils associated with development including roads and structures. In the LGVSD WWTP area, the Reyes Clays are the predominant soils in addition to some Saurin series soils and urban complex soils. The Reyes Clays typically occur on

relatively flat bayshore areas that range from 0 to 10 feet above msl. In general, the soil resource base has varying hazards of erosion from water and varying potential for shrink-swell behavior.

Reyes Clay. These clays are somewhat poorly drained, have a high shrink-swell potential, and very slow runoff rates, are very acidic at depth, and represent little to no hazard of water erosion. These clays are commonly found along the flat areas of the Bay margin on slopes that range from 0 to 2 percent.

Tocaloma-McMullin. This series of loams and clays are somewhat excessively drained, have a very low available water capacity, low shrink-swell potential, associated with rapid runoff, and have a high hazard of water erosion. These soils are commonly found on slopes that range from 15 to 30 percent.

Saurin-Bonnydoon Complex. This soil complex is comprised of soils that are generally excessively drained to well drained, with very low to moderate available water capacity, have a moderate shrink-swell potential, show medium runoff rates, and have a moderate hazard of water erosion. These soils are generally found on gentle slopes ranging from 2 to 15 percent.

Xerorthents and Xerorthents-Urban Land Complex. This soil unit is comprised of fills and reworked soils associated with developed areas. Urban land soils have been altered to the extent that their original characteristics are no longer present. The soils are well drained, have varying water capacities, prone to very rapid runoff, and have a high hazard of water erosion. These soils are generally found on graded areas that are relatively flat or gently sloping ranging from 0 to 10 percent.

Novato SD

The Soil Survey for Marin County identifies five soil map units across the action area, which include: the Bonnydoon gravelly loam (15 to 30-percent slopes), Reyes clay (0 to 2-percent slopes), Saurin-Bonnydoon complex (2 to 15-percent slopes), Xerorthents (fill), and Xerorthents-Urban land complex (0 to 9-percent slopes). These soil units occur on slopes ranging between 0 and 30-percent. The Reyes clay (0 to 2-percent slopes) and Xerorthents (fill) occupy most of the forcemain alignment and the Ignacio WWTP site towards the south. The Xerorthents-Urban land complex (0 to 9-percent slopes) is limited to areas in the vicinity of the Novato WWTP. In general, the soil resource base has varying hazards of erosion from water and varying potential for shrink-swell behavior.

SVCS D

Soils in the area have been mapped as “soil associations,” which are a broad grouping of soils with common characteristics such as similar management uses or slope steepness. Three soil associations occupy the terrain crossed by the action area and are described below. Surficial soils exhibit various characteristics dependent on location, slope, parent rock, climate, and drainage. Certain soils may have characteristics that if not appropriately engineered can be problematic to buildings and infrastructure. These characteristics can include low permeability or susceptibility to expansion or soil erosion. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines the following major soil associations underlying the action area (USDA, 1972):

Huichica-Wright-Zamora Association. This association underlies the majority of the action area. These soils are generally located on low bench terraces and alluvial fans and are comprised of nearly-level to moderately-sloping soils that are well drained to excessively-drained⁶ loams to silty clay loams. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

Yolo-Cortina-Pleasanton Association. This association lies in the northern portion of the action area just south of Kenwood on flood plains, alluvial fans, and low terraces. Slopes range from 0 to 9 percent. Soils in this association are well drained to excessively drained, nearly level to moderately sloping, and very gravelly sandy loams to clay loams.

Goulding-Toomes-Guenoc Association. This association lies further to the east and west of the action area, mainly on ranges of hills that extend nearly the length of the central-eastern third of the county. Slopes range from 2 to 75 percent. This soil formation is located on uplands and comprises of generally well drained with gently sloping to very steep loams and clay loams to loams.

Soils associated with the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Action area are assigned to the Clear Lake-Reyes, Haire-Diablo, and Huichica-Wright-Zamora associations.

Huichica-Wright-Zamora Association. This association underlies the majority of the action area in the 3 pipeline alternative routes. See the above for a detailed description.

Haire-Diablo Association. This association underlies the area surrounding the SVCSD WWTP. The Haire-Diablo association soils are characterized as moderately well drained and well drained, gently sloping to steep fine sandy loams to clays on terraces and uplands.

Clear Lake-Reyes Association. The soil transitions to this association after the pipeline crosses SR 12/121. Clear Lake-Reyes Association is characterized as poorly drained, nearly level to gently sloping clays to clay loams in basins and on tidal flats. (JSA, 2003)

Napa SD

The soils within the Napa SD service area also include a wide range of soil types as mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The soil series that are most prominent in the action area are described below. Surficial soils exhibit various characteristics dependent on location, slope, parent rock, climate, and drainage. Certain soils may have characteristics that if not appropriately engineered can be problematic to buildings and infrastructure. These characteristics can include low permeability or susceptibility to expansion or soil erosion. The USDA defines the following major soil associations underlying the action area (USDA, 1978):

Coombs Gravelly Loam. This gravelly loam underlies the majority of the action area. These soils are generally located on alluvial fans and terraces found on nearly-level slopes. The loams are well drained and derived from sedimentary or igneous parent rock materials. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.

Egbert Silty Clay Loam. This silty clay loam is typically found at the rim of basin floors and on nearly-level slopes. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. These soils are poorly drained and are derived from alluvium.

⁶ Well drained soils are generally soils that allow water to easily pass through.

Haire Loam. Haire loam is found on terraces and alluvial fans, this soil series lies on gentle slopes ranging from 2 to 9 percent. This soil formation is derived from sedimentary rocks and is generally moderately well drained and includes loams, sandy clays, and clays.

Hambright Rock-Outcrop. Typically found on more moderate slopes of upland areas, this weathered volcanic rock material is found on hills and some plateaus. The loamy upper layer is underlain by weathered bedrock that is well drained. Slopes range from 2 to 30 percent.

Mineral Resources

The CGS classifies the regional significance of mineral resources in accordance with the California SMARA of 1975. Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ) have been designated to indicate the significance of mineral deposits. The MRZ categories are as follows and are discussed for each Member Agency below:

MRZ-1: Areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence.

MRZ-2: Areas where adequate information indicates significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that a high likelihood exists for their presence.

MRZ-3: Areas containing mineral deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data.

MRZ-4: Areas where available information is inadequate for assignment to any other MRZ..

LGVSD

The primary mineral resources just outside the city of San Rafael limits, in unincorporated Marin County, are sand and gravel. The CGS (formerly the Division of Mines and Geology) has designated one site as a Resource Sector in the LGVSD area (MRZ-2 zone) at San Pedro Hill (Marin County, 2007). Franciscan Complex Sandstone, consisting of aggregate (suitable for Portland cement and concrete), rip rap, and shale resources, is utilized at San Pedro Hill.

Novato SD

Within the city of Novato, the primary mineral resources are sand and gravel. The CGS has designated three sites as Resource Sectors in the Novato area (MRZ-2 zones): Black Point, Burdell Mountain, and Bowman Canyon (City of Novato, 1996). Crushed rock and decorative fieldstone quarries are located on the southeast slopes of Mt. Burdell; however, extractive operations in this area have not been active for some time. Sand and gravel quarries are located in the Black Point area; however operations have not been active since the 1950s.

SVCS

The action area has areas classified as MRZ-1, MRZ-2, and MRZ-3a. The MRZ-2b area is roughly linear and related to Sonoma Creek deposits (Sonoma County, 1998). Aggregate

resources associated with river deposits are the dominant mineral mined in this area (Sonoma County, 1998). In this area, aggregate material can be found at or below ground level.

Napa SD

The CGS has only mapped aggregate resource zones for southern Napa County and has designated one MRZ-2 zone associated with the active Napa Quarry located southeast of the city of Napa (Napa County, 2005). However, there has been a history of mining in the county for a variety of commodities including asbestos, mercury, clay, copper, manganese, magnesite, gold, silver, and quarry rock. The market for most of these resources no longer exists. Aggregate and building stone resources remain as the most significant resource in the county, although as mentioned above the potential resources are not clearly known from the lack of detailed mapping by the CGS.

3.1.2 Regulatory Framework

State

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The purpose of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Alquist-Priolo Act) is to regulate development on or near active fault traces to reduce the hazard of fault rupture and to prohibit the location of most structures for human occupancy across these traces. The Alquist-Priolo Act requires the delineation of fault rupture zones along all active faults in California. Cities and counties must regulate certain development projects within the zones, which include withholding permits until geologic investigations demonstrate that development sites are not threatened by future surface displacement (Hart, 1997). Surface fault rupture is not necessarily restricted to the area within an area covered by the Alquist-Priolo Act.

California Building Code

The California Building Code (CBC) has been codified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) as Title 24, Part 2. Title 24 is administered by the California Building Standards Commission, which, by law, is responsible for coordinating all building standards. Under state law, all building standards must be centralized in Title 24 or they are not enforceable. The purpose of the CBC is to establish minimum standards to safeguard the public health, safety and general welfare through structural strength, means of egress facilities, and general stability by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all building and structures within its jurisdiction. The CBC is based on the International Building Code. The 2007 CBC is based on the 2006 International Building Code (IBC) published by the International Code Conference. In addition, the CBC contains necessary California amendments which are based on the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Minimum Design Standards 7-05. ASCE 7-05 provides requirements for general structural design and includes means for determining earthquake loads as well as other loads (flood, snow, wind, etc.) for inclusion into building codes. The provisions of the CBC apply to the construction, alteration, movement, replacement, and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures throughout California.

The earthquake design requirements take into account the occupancy category of the structure, site class, soil classifications, and various seismic coefficients which are used to determine a Seismic Design Category (SDC) for a project. The Seismic Design Category is a classification system that combines the occupancy categories with the level of expected ground motions at the site and ranges from Seismic Design Category A (very small seismic vulnerability) to Seismic Design Category E/F (very high seismic vulnerability and near a major fault). Design specifications are then determined according to the Seismic Design Category.

California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams

Since 1929, the State of California has supervised the construction and operation of dams to prevent failure, safeguard life and protect property. The California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) oversees the construction of dams that are over 25 feet high and impound over 15 acre-feet of water, or over 6 feet high and impound over 50 acre-feet of water (DSOD, 2008; California Water Code §6002).

The DSOD reviews permit applications to evaluate the safety of dams and reservoirs. DSOD staff provides independent review of facilities design and safety calculations. The DSOD requires the collection of data concerning subsoils, foundation conditions, availability of construction materials, and geologic hazards to assess the potential for seepage, earth movement, and other conditions that may occur in the vicinity of a dam or reservoir. Investigations usually include exploratory pits, trenches, drilling, coring, geophysical survey, tests to determine leakage rates, and physical tests to measure properties of foundation materials. During construction or repair of a dam or reservoir, the DSOD makes continuous or periodic inspections to verify that construction is proceeding in accordance with approved plans.

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act was developed to protect the public from the effects of strong ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, or other ground failure, and from other hazards caused by earthquakes. This act requires the State Geologist to delineate various seismic hazard zones and requires cities, counties, and other local permitting agencies to regulate certain development projects within these zones. Before a development permit is granted for a site within a seismic hazard zone, a geotechnical investigation must be conducted and appropriate mitigation measures incorporated into the project's design. The California Geological Survey has not at this time completed seismic hazard mapping within any of the North San Pablo Bay topographic quadrangles.

Local

The local general plans, policies, and regulations associated with impacts to geology and soils within the affected jurisdictions are presented in **Appendix 3.1** of this EIR/EIS.

3.1.3 Environmental Consequences/ Impacts

Significance Criteria under CEQA

Geology, Soils, and Seismicity

Based on the Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project implementation would have significant impacts and environmental consequences related to geology, soils, and seismicity if it would:

- Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including risk of loss, injury, or death involving earthquake rupture, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic related ground failure including liquefaction, and landslides;
- Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil;
- Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable that could potentially result in landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse; or
- Be located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property.

Mineral Resources

For this EIR, a project is considered to have a significant impact related to mineral resources if it would:

- Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state; or
- 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.

Based on the NBWRP characteristics and existing conditions of the action area, there is no potential for the project to result in the loss of mineral resources. The NBWRP would largely consist of the construction of various pipelines which would mostly occur within existing roadways. The improvements to the WWTPs and construction of pump stations and storage facilities would occur either within or immediately adjacent to existing facilities and would not interfere with the availability of any known mineral resources. Therefore, no impact is expected and this issue is not discussed further.

Environmental Consequences/Impact Analysis

Impact 3.1.1: Seismicity. In the event of a major earthquake in the Bay Area Region, the proposed facilities could be subject to fault rupture, severe ground shaking, liquefaction, or earthquake induced landslides capable of causing injury, structural damage, pipeline rupture and service interruption. (Less than Significant with Mitigation)

The NBWRP would include new construction, modification, and expansion of existing facilities. The proposed facilities would extend over a range of geologic materials and environments from saturated, unconsolidated Bay mud deposits of the Bay shore to bedrock

deposits as described above in the setting section. According to the California Working Group on Earthquake Probabilities, a major earthquake, defined as being a magnitude 6.7 M or greater, has a 63 percent probability of occurring some time over the next 30 years. Seismic effects such as landslides, ground shaking, and liquefaction could vary depending on underlying geologic materials and conditions and distance to the epicenter of the seismic event.

No Project Alternative

The NBWRP would not be implemented under the No Project Alternative, therefore no impact would occur. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action Alternative below.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding.

For comparison to the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 17.5 miles of new pipeline, 912 horsepower (HP) of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 million gallons per day (mgd) of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis (see **Chart 3.1-1, No Action**).

Under future baseline (2020) conditions, geologic conditions within the region would be unchanged from existing conditions. Proposed facilities would be subject to the seismic hazards. However implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**, which includes designing the proposed facilities by a California licensed geotechnical engineer or engineering geologist and constructing according to California Building Code (CBC) and industry standard geotechnical practices, would reduce the impact to less-than-significant-level. A discussion of individual Member Agencies is provided below.

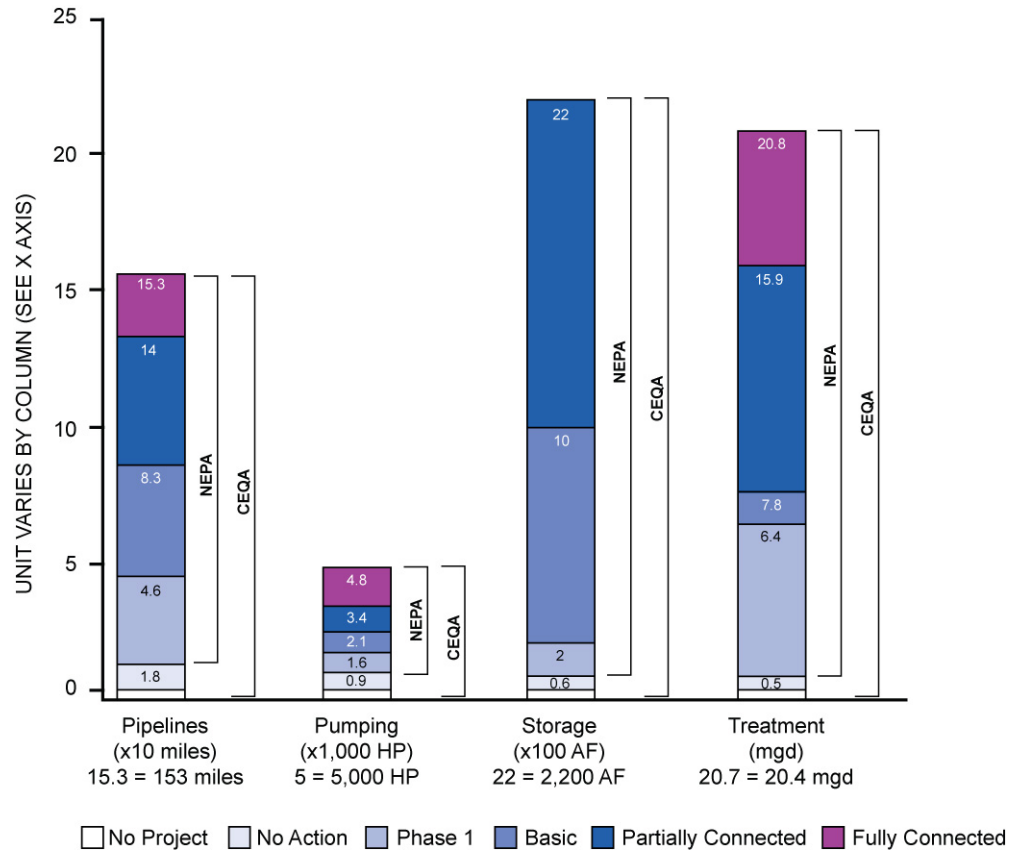
LGVSD/ NMWD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Novato SD/ NMWD

Under the No Action Alternative, recycled water facilities would be implemented in the Novato North Service Area. The majority of the proposed facilities (treatment upgrades, pipeline, storage, and pump station) would not be located within or near any active faults that would be susceptible to fault rupture; however the Novato SD/ NMWD pipeline near Atherton Avenue and Olive Avenue would potentially be located within 100 feet of the Burdell Mountain fault zone. Pipelines crossing active fault zones would have the potential for pipeline rupture and release of recycled water. Structural design measures at fault crossings, as required in **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**, would reduce potential impacts to a less-than-significant level. In addition, the relatively flat topography

**CHART 3.1-1
COMPARISON OF NEPA AND CEQA BASELINES FOR PROPOSED FACILITIES, BY ALTERNATIVE**



SOURCE: CDM, 2009

would make the earthquake-induced landslide potential very low. According to Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), the ground shaking potential is moderate to high (ABAG, 2003). In general the higher potential for ground shaking is found east of U.S. 101 and the moderate potential is west of U.S. 101.

The liquefaction potential varies from very low to high within the Novato SD project service area (ABAG, 2004). As a result, some of the proposed pipelines would be located in areas considered to have a high potential for liquefaction, as shown in Figure 3.1-2. However, as discussed above, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** would reduce the impact to less-than-significant level.

SVCS

The No Action Alternative would include installation of Alignment 1A (5.2 miles of pipeline) in Sonoma Valley and one booster pump station at the SVCS WWTP. Installation of the Alignment 1A pipeline would predominantly occur along existing roadways and additional storage and pumping capacities would occur within or adjacent to the existing WWTPs.

According to the Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project (SVRWP) EIR (ESA, 2006), the proposed facilities would not be located within close proximity of an active fault where surface fault rupture would be considered a hazard and the relatively flat topography makes the potential for earthquake induced landslides also very low. In addition, the EIR similarly identified the regional seismic hazard, which could be a significant impact. However implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** would reduce the impact to less-than-significant-level.

Under the No Action Alternative, the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would include construction of pipeline parallel to an existing pipeline that extends between SVCSD WWTP and the SVCSD storage ponds located near the intersection of Northwestern Pacific Railroad and Ramal Road. From the ponds, additional new pipeline would be constructed to convey water to the salt pond mixing chamber in one of three alternative pipeline routes (see **Chapter 2, Project Description**).

Installation of the Napa Salt Marsh pipeline (under Options A, B, or C) would occur mostly in existing roadways and access roads. The proposed facilities would not be proximate to an active fault where surface fault rupture would be considered a hazard and the relatively flat topography makes the potential for earthquake induced landslides also very low. The facility could be exposed to regional seismic hazard, which could be a significant impact. However implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** would reduce the impact to less-than-significant-level.

Napa SD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Phase 1 (Project level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline Phase 1 projects would provide 46 miles of new pipeline, 1,655 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28 miles of new pipeline, 743 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

The geologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

Table 3.1-3 summarizes the amount of Phase 1 pipelines that would potentially be affected by seismic events, liquefaction, or landslides.

LGVSD/ NMWD

Implementation of Phase 1 would require construction of one of the three pipeline options, described in **Chapter 2, Project Description**, which would connect the Recycled Water Treatment Facility (RWTF) at LGVSD WWTP to the Hamilton Field area and the existing 0.5-million gallon (MG) Reservoir Hill Tank.

**TABLE 3.1-3
SUMMARY OF PHASE 1 PIPELINES POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY LANDSLIDES
LIQUEFACTION, OR SEISMIC EVENTS**

Service Area	Amount of Pipeline (miles) within 100 ft of landslide areas	Amount of Pipeline (miles) within 100 ft of very high or moderate liquefaction areas	Amount of Pipeline (miles) within 100 ft of faults/ Fault Name
LGVSD	--	--	--
Novato SD	0.484	23	0.015/ Burdell Mountain Fault
SVCSD	--	--	--
Napa SD	--	--	--

SOURCE: ESA, 2009

Installation of the pipelines for the Coast Guard Housing Distribution Loop would occur predominantly along existing roadways. Pipeline Options A, B, and C are proposed primarily along open, undeveloped areas. None of these proposed pipeline routes are located within or in the immediate vicinity of any active fault, therefore the potential for surface fault rupture to affect these pipelines is considered very low. These pipelines are also located in the flatlands that are not typically susceptible to earthquake induced landslides (ABAG, 1997). However, according to shaking potential maps compiled by the ABAG, which is derived from a probabilistic seismic hazard map produced by the California Geological Survey (CGS), the proposed pipelines are located in an area that is mapped as “near major, active faults that will on average experience stronger earthquake shaking more frequently” (ABAG, 2003). In general, the completion of pipelines within compacted engineered fill makes them less susceptible to damage from ground shaking alone. However, the secondary seismic effects such as ground displacement from liquefaction can be more damaging to pipelines.

As illustrated in **Figure 3.1-2**, the proposed pipelines in this area would be located in areas mapped as having high to very high susceptibility to liquefaction, according to ABAG (ABAG, 2004). The project facilities have a potential for damage related to ground shaking and ground failure such as liquefaction, which would be a significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** would minimize the impact. Therefore, the potential impact from strong seismic ground shaking or seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and landslides, would be less than significant. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be greater under Phase 1 and would be proportional to the new proposed facilities.

Novato SD/NMWD

The Phase 1 improvements for the Novato Central service area would include additional recycled pipelines. Please refer to the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative above. Incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** would reduce the potential rupture impact to a less-than-significant. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be equivalent to and greater under Phase 1 and would be proportional to the additional facilities.

SVCS D

The Phase 1 plan for SVCS D includes elements of the SVRWP, such as 5.2 miles of proposed new pipelines, additional storage at the WWTP, and construction of additional pumping capacity for distribution. The Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would also be implemented including installation of one of the three options of proposed pipelines (approximately 8 miles), and installation of a new pump station at the reservoirs. The impacts would be similar to those discussed above under Novato SD and would be less than significant. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be equivalent to and greater under Phase 1 and would be proportional to the additional facilities.

Napa SD

A total of 17.5 miles of new pipeline and four booster pump stations would be constructed under Phase 1 for Napa SD although a smaller local project may become the preferred option. The local project would include a more direct pipeline system extending north from Imola Avenue and ending at the Napa Valley Country Club, with a second option following North Avenue and North 3rd Avenue. All of these options have similar ranges of seismic related hazards. No active faults are located within the immediate vicinity of any of the NBWRP elements for Phase 1. The Phase 1 facilities are located in relatively flat areas that would not be subject to the effects of earthquake-induced landslides. In addition, the Phase 1 facilities are located within areas that have relatively moderate potential for groundshaking (ABAG, 2003). The liquefaction potential would generally be low, however there are areas, typically those adjacent to surface waters, where the liquefaction potential is high (ABAG, 2004). However, as discussed above implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** would reduce the impact to less-than-significant level. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be equivalent to and greater under Phase 1 and would be proportional to the additional facilities.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

The geologic impacts to proposed facilities under the Basic System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for Phase 1, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/ NMWD, Novato SD/ NMWD, SVCS D

The impacts associated with the Basic System would, in general, be equivalent to the impacts discussed for Phase 1 above. The Basic System would include the construction of additional facilities and that would result in an overall increased potential for impacts related to seismic activity. The additional pipelines and facilities required to provide the increased delivery of recycled water, interconnectivity between the SVCS D and Napa SD, and increased treatment

capacities at LGVSD, Novato SD, and Napa SD would be constructed to the same standards as discussed under Phase 1. The additional facilities are similarly not located within areas susceptible to fault rupture or earthquake-induced landslides. The impacts would be similar to those discussed under the Basic System and would apply to the additional components. Despite the potential for seismic hazards such as severe ground shaking and liquefaction, the incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** for the additional facilities would have a less-than-significant impact for all the service areas under the Basic System. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be greater in the case of LGVSD than other Member Agencies and proportional to the additional facilities under the Basic System.

Napa SD

The majority of the proposed facilities (treatment upgrades, pipeline, storage, and pump station) would not be located within or near any active faults that would be susceptible to fault rupture; however the Carneros East pipeline and portions of the Napa Salt Marsh pipeline would potentially be located within 100 feet of the West Napa fault zone. Pipelines crossing active fault zones would have the potential for pipeline rupture and release of recycled water. Structural design measures at fault crossings, as required in **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**, would reduce potential impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2,542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The geologic impacts to proposed facilities under the Partially Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the Basic System, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/ NMWD, Novato SD/ NMWD, Napa SD

The Partially Connected System would include all of the facilities described under the Basic System in addition to delivery of recycled water to the Peacock Gap Golf Course, interconnectivity between Novato SD and LGVSD to serve the Sears Point Area, additional pipelines and facilities within Novato SD, and additional facilities within Napa SD. The Partially Connected System would require the construction of additional facilities over a range of geologic materials which would be susceptible to seismic hazards such as ground shaking and, in some areas, liquefaction. The proposed additional facilities would not be located within areas that are susceptible to fault rupture or earthquake-induced landslides (Jennings, 1994 and ABAG, 1997). The impacts would be similar to those discussed under the Basic System and would apply to the additional components. Incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** for the additional facilities would reduce impacts to less than significant. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be greater for all the

Member Agencies and proportional to the additional facilities under the Partially Connected System.

SVCS

The majority of the proposed facilities (treatment upgrades, pipeline, storage, and pump station) would not be located within or near any active faults that would be susceptible to fault rupture; however portions of the Sears Point pipeline would potentially be located within 100 feet of the Rodgers Creek fault zone and the Tolay fault zone. Pipelines crossing active fault zones would have the potential for pipeline rupture and release of recycled water. Structural design measures at fault crossings, as required in **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**, would reduce potential impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3,907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The geologic impacts under the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the Partially Connected System, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/ NMWD, Novato SD/ NMWD, SVCS, Napa SD

The Fully Connected System would result in the impacts equivalent to those discussed under the Partially Connected System in addition to the impacts associated with the additional components proposed under the Fully Connected System. The impacts would be similar to those discussed under the Partially Connected System and would apply to the additional components.

Incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** for the additional facilities would have a less-than-significant impact for all the service areas. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be greater for all the Member Agencies and proportional to the additional facilities under the Fully Connected System.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.1.1: The Member Agencies will implement the following measures:

- All proposed improvements will be designed and constructed in accordance with current geotechnical industry standard criteria, including the California Building Code (CBC) and American Waterworks Association (AWWA) criteria.
- The project construction materials and backfill materials will be designed according to a geotechnical investigation by a California-licensed geotechnical engineer or

engineering geologist to address landslide, subsidence, liquefaction, and expansive soils and seismic hazards such as ground shaking and liquefaction.

- Implementation of industry standard geotechnical measures such as replacing excavated soils with engineered fill materials are effective means to overcome the potential for subsidence. If excavated soils are to be reused for backfill, they would still be appropriately compacted to mitigate the potential for subsidence or settlement and evaluated for expansion and amended, if necessary, to reduce the potential for expansion in accordance with accepted geotechnical practices.
- Proposed facilities will be designed to include flexible connections, where deemed necessary, along with backfill requirements that minimize the potential for significant damage. All other associated improvements will employ standard design and construction using the most recent geotechnical practices and California Building Code (CBC) seismic criteria, which would provide conservative design criteria.

Impact Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant.

Impact 3.1.2: Erosion. Project construction activities could result in short-term erosion and loss of topsoils. (Less than Significant with Mitigation)

Construction for the NBWRP would require significant ground disturbing activities that include excavation, stockpiling removed soils, and placement of imported fill materials or reuse of excavated soils. Construction of the pipelines would primarily use the open-trench and/or trenchless techniques, which would involve excavation of existing soils and stockpiling them in dedicated areas. If not managed correctly, the soils disturbed by project earthwork and construction activities as well as stockpiled materials for use in the construction would be susceptible to the effects of wind or water induced erosion and loss of topsoil. However, the NBWRP would be required to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that would include best management practices (BMPs) that are designed to minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation of stormwater runoff. The SWPPP will be consistent with Regional Water Board requirements. Treatment upgrades within the existing WWTPs could include groundbreaking activities and therefore could be susceptible to erosion or loss of topsoil; however BMPs defined in **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2** would minimize impacts from erosion on topsoil.

No Project Alternative

The NBWRP would not be implemented under the No Project Alternative, therefore no impact associated with erosion and loss of topsoils would occur. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action Alternative below.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an

individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding. Future baseline conditions (2020) for erosion and sedimentation are assumed to be equivalent to current conditions.

For comparison to the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 17.5 miles of new pipeline, 912 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 mgd of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis.

LGVSD/ NMWD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact associated with erosion and loss of topsoils would occur.

Novato SD/ NMWD

Under the No Action Alternative, recycled water facilities would be implemented in the Novato North Service Area to provide service to Stone Tree Golf Course, large commercial/ industrial campuses, and Valley Memorial Park Cemetery. Installation of the proposed pipelines would predominantly occur along existing roadways and additional storage and pumping capacities would occur within or adjacent to the existing WWTP facilities. Soils along these roadways may or may not contain native topsoils and may be comprised of engineered fill associated with the construction of the roadway. Refer to the discussion under No Action Alternative. BMPs would be installed including erosion control measures such as covering stockpiles, use of straw bales, silt fences, etc. that would minimize the potential for erosion and loss of topsoils. As required by **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2** below, the NBWRP would be required to prepare a SWPPP that would include BMPs that are designed to minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation of stormwater runoff. Implementation of these BMPs, as required by **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2**, would reduce the potential for erosion and loss of topsoil to less-than-significant levels.

SVCS

Under the No Action Alternative, Alignment 1A (5.2 miles of pipeline) of the Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project (SVRWP) would be implemented, as well as one of three alternative pipeline routes for the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project (see **Chapter 2, Project Description**).

The impacts would be similar to construction effects described above for facilities within Novato SD service area, and would apply to the additional components. The impact would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2**.

Napa SD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact associated with erosion and loss of topsoils would occur.

Phase 1 (Project level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46 miles of new pipeline, 1,655 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28 miles of new pipeline, 743 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

The erosion impact to under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/ NMWD

Implementation of Phase 1 would require construction of one of three pipeline options, described in **Chapter 2, Project Description**, from the RWTF at LGVSD WWTP to the Hamilton Field area and Reservoir Hill Tank, as well as an additional booster pump station.

Installation of these pipelines for the Coast Guard Housing Distribution Loop System would occur predominantly along existing roadways, while pipelines for Options A, B, and C would occur primarily along open undeveloped areas. Soils along these roadways may or may not contain native topsoils and may be comprised of engineered fill associated with the construction of the roadway. However, under Option C, a total of 5.9 miles of pipeline would be installed using open trench methods of construction. In general, the construction of pipelines using open trench methods includes BMPs that include erosion control measures such as covering stockpiles, use of straw bales, silt fences, etc. that minimize the potential for erosion and loss of topsoils. As required by **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2** below, the NBWRP would be required to prepare a SWPPP that would include BMPs that are designed to minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation of stormwater runoff. Implementation of these BMPs, as required by **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2**, would reduce the potential for erosion and loss of topsoil to less-than-significant levels for the additional facilities. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be greater under Phase 1 and would be proportional to the new proposed facilities.

Novato SD/NMWD

The impacts would be similar to those discussed under No Action Alternative in addition to the impacts in the Novato Central Service Area. The impacts under Phase 1 would be similar to those discussed above and would apply to the additional components. The impact would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2** for the additional facilities. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be greater under Phase 1 and would be proportional to the additional facilities.

SVCS

Please refer to the discussion under the No Action Alternative. The impacts would be similar to those discussed above and would apply to the additional components and occur in the larger SVRWP area in addition to the Alignment 1A route. Impacts under Phase 1 for the Napa Salt

Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative. The impact would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2**. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be greater under Phase 1 and would be proportional to the additional facilities.

Napa SD

Phase 1 requires 17.5 miles of pipeline, which would occur predominantly along existing roadways. Soils along these roadways may or may not contain native topsoils and may be comprised of engineered fill associated with the construction of the roadway. In general, the construction of pipelines using open trench methods includes BMPs that include erosion control measures such as covering stockpiles, use of straw bales, silt fences, etc. that minimize the potential for erosion and loss of topsoils. As required by **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2** below, the NBWRP would be required to prepare a SWPPP that would include BMPs that are designed to minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation of stormwater runoff. Implementation of these BMPs, as required by **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2**, would reduce the potential for erosion and loss of topsoil to less-than-significant levels for the additional facilities. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be greater under Phase 1 and would be proportional to the additional facilities.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

The geologic impacts under the Basic System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD, Novato SD/NMWD, SVCSD, Napa SD

The impacts associated with the Basic System would, in general, be equivalent to the impacts discussed for Phase 1 above and would apply to the additional components. The Basic System would include the construction of additional facilities and that would result in an overall increased potential for erosion and loss of topsoil. However, **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2** would apply to the additional components under the Basic System, therefore the impact would be less than significant impact. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be greater under the Basic System and would be proportional to the additional facilities.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the

Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2, 542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The geologic impacts under the Partially Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVS/NMWD, Novato SD/NMWD, SVCSD, Napa SD

The Partially Connected System would include all of the facilities described under the Basic System in addition to facilities for delivery of recycled water to the Peacock Gap Golf Course, interconnectivity between Novato SD and LGVS/NMWD to serve the Sears Point Area, additional pipelines and facilities within Novato SD, and additional facilities within Napa SD. The impacts would be similar to those discussed under the Basic System and would apply to the additional components. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2** for the additional facilities would have a less than significant impact. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be greater under the Partially Connected System and would be proportional to the additional facilities.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3, 907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The geologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVS/NMWD, Novato SD/NMWD, SVCSD, Napa SD

The Fully Connected System would require the most construction as compared to the other alternatives. Considering the additional facilities under this alternative, there is an increased potential for erosion and loss of topsoil, if not managed appropriately. The impacts would be similar to those discussed above and would apply to the additional components. The impact would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.2** for the additional facilities. As compared to the No Action Alternative, the impact would be greater under the Fully Connected System and would be proportional to the additional facilities.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.1.2: The Member Agencies will implement the following measures:

- Consistent with SWPPP requirements, the construction contractor shall be required to implement BMPs for erosion control onsite. The use of construction BMPs will

minimize the potential for erosion and loss of topsoil, and shall include, without limitation, the following:

- Avoid scheduling construction activities during a rain event, but be prepared for sudden changes in conditions;
- Construct berms, silt fences, straw bales, fiber rolls, and/or sand bags around stockpiled soils;
- Cover stockpiled soils during a rain event and monitor perimeter barriers, repair as necessary;
- Stabilize entrances to work area to prevent tracking of dirt or mud onto roadways; and
- Implement dust control practices as appropriate on all stockpiled material.

Impact Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant.

Impact 3.1.3: Unstable Soils. Project improvements could be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable that could potentially result in landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse causing damage to structures and service disruptions. (Less than Significant)

The proposed facilities for all service areas would cover a range of geologic materials that have varying geotechnical engineering properties. In general, the proposed facilities are not located in areas that are susceptible to landslides. As discussed above, the majority of improvements would be located along existing roadways or within or near existing WWTPs that have been previously graded or are in relatively flat locations. In addition, the potential for earthquake-induced landslides is discussed above in Impact 3.1.1, and found to be less than significant. Therefore, the potential impact of landslides is not discussed further in this impact analysis.

Lateral spreading is a secondary effect related to seismicity and liquefaction. As such, the discussion of liquefaction is found in Impact 3.1.1, above, and would apply to the potential for lateral spreading. The use of geotechnical engineering practices and findings through **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** to mitigate the potential for liquefaction would reduce the potential for lateral spreading to less-than-significant levels. Collapse of subsurface soils or geologic units is not typically associated with materials in this region. Collapsible soils are most often encountered in arid climates, where wind and intermittent streams deposit loose low-density materials. When placed under new loading or the addition of water that reaches deeper than under normal conditions, these soils can collapse causing structural damage. However, these conditions or soils are not found in the action area and therefore there is no potential for collapsible soils and it is not discussed further in this section.

Some of the proposed pipeline routes are located relatively close to the Bay shore areas that contain marsh and intertidal deposits that are generally soft and compressible. Placement of additional loads to these soils, if not engineered appropriately, could result in subsidence or settlement that can

damage structures and appurtenances. Therefore, the following discussion focuses on the potential for subsidence and settlement to impact from the NBWRP and alternatives.

No Project Alternative

No project components would be implemented under the No Project Alternative. No impact associated with unstable soils and specifically with subsidence would occur. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action Alternative below.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding.

For comparison to the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 17.5 miles of new pipeline, 912 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 mgd of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis (see Chart 3.1-1, No Action Alternative).

Under future baseline (2020) conditions, geologic conditions within the region would be unchanged from existing conditions. Proposed facilities would be subject to unstable soils. However implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**, which includes designing the proposed facilities by a California licensed geotechnical engineer or engineering geologist and constructing according to CBC and industry standard geotechnical practices, would reduce the impact to less-than-significant-level. A discussion of individual Member Agencies is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact associated with unstable soils and specifically with subsidence would occur.

Novato SD/NMWD

Under the No Action Alternative, recycled water facilities would be implemented in the Novato North Service Area to provide service to Stone Tree Golf Course, Fireman's Fund Campus, and Valley Memorial Park Cemetery. The proposed pipelines routes include a variety of different soil types including Reyes clays, Tocaloma-McMullin series, Los Osos soils, and urban land complex soils. Please refer to the discussion above. The potential impact for subsidence would be less than significant with incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**.

SVCS

Under the No Action Alternative, Alignment 1A of the SVRWP and the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be implemented. Soils in the SVCS area primarily include the Huichica-Wright-Zamora Association. These soils are generally comprised of nearly-level to moderately-sloping soils that are well drained to excessively-drained loams to silty clay loams. The susceptibility to subsidence cannot be determined on information from the soil survey,

however the inland location may be an indication that they may be less susceptible to subsidence than Bay shore deposits. Regardless, the roadways where the pipelines are proposed have likely been sufficiently compacted to prevent subsidence. The potential impact for subsidence would be less than significant with incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**.

Napa SD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact associated with unstable soils and specifically with subsidence would occur.

Phase 1 (Project level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline Phase 1 projects would provide 46 miles of new pipeline, 1,655 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28 miles of new pipeline, 743 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

The geologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

Implementation of Phase 1 would require construction of one of three pipeline options, described in **Chapter 2, Project Description**, from the RWTF at LGVSD WWTP to the Hamilton Field area and Reservoir Hill Tank, as well as an additional booster pump station.

The underlying geologic materials in the area of the proposed pipeline options for Phase 1 include a Reyes clays and urban land complex soils (USDA, 2004). The Reyes clays, based on their close proximity to the Bay, likely consist of soft saturated sediments that are susceptible to subsidence if not engineered appropriately. The urban land complex soils could consist of artificial fill materials that have either been appropriately compacted or not. The roadways have likely been sufficiently compacted to prevent subsidence. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** would minimize any potentially significant impact to the additional components. The impact would be less than significant.

Novato SD/NMWD

The impact would be similar to that discussed under No Action Alternative and would occur in the Novato Central Service Area. The potential impact for subsidence would be less than significant with incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**.

SVCS

Refer to the impacts discussed above and under No Action Alternative. As discussed above, industry standard geotechnical measures and **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** would overcome the potential for subsidence for the additional components. The impact would be less than significant.

Napa SD

Implementation of Phase 1 would require construction of 17.5 miles of pipeline and four booster pump stations. Soils in the area of the proposed pipeline route options for Phase 1 include a number of soil units which likely vary in their engineering characteristics. The potential impact for subsidence is then less than significant with incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

The geologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD, Novato SD/NMWD, SVCSD, Napa SD

The impacts associated with the Basic System would, in general, be equivalent to the impacts discussed for Phase 1 above. The Basic System would include the construction of additional facilities which could potentially result in an overall increased potential for subsidence. However, the additional pipelines and facilities required to provide the increased delivery of recycled water, interconnectivity between the SVSCD and Napa SD, and increased treatment capacities at LGVSD, Novato SD, and Napa SD would be constructed to the same standards as discussed under Phase 1. The impacts would be similar to that discussed above for the Member Agencies. The Basic System would have a less than significant impact with incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2,542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The geologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD, Novato SD/NMWD, SVCSD, Napa SD

The Partially Connected System would include all of the facilities described under the Basic System in addition to delivery of recycled water to the Peacock Gap Golf Course, interconnectivity between Novato SD and LGVSD to serve the Sears Point Area, additional pipelines and facilities within Novato SD, and additional facilities within Napa SD. The Partially Connected System would

require the construction of additional facilities compared to Phase 1 above, and would therefore have an increased potential for subsidence. However, the additional pipelines and facilities would be constructed to the same standards as discussed under Phase 1 and the Basic System. The impact would be less than significant with incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3,907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The geologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD, Novato SD/NMWD, SVCSD, Napa SD

The Fully Connected System would require the most construction of new pipelines, additional tertiary treatment capacity, and storage facilities compared to the Partially Connected System. Considering the additional facilities under this alternative, there is an increased potential for subsidence, if not designed and engineered appropriately. However, the additional pipelines and facilities would be constructed to the same standards as discussed above. The impact would be less than significant with incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**.

Impact 3.1.4: Expansive Soils. Project improvements could be located on expansive soils that over time could cause damage to foundations and pipelines resulting in service disruptions. (Less than Significant)

The proposed facilities cover a range of soil types that have varying shrink-swell properties. In general, the proposed facilities would not be located in areas that are susceptible to landslides. As discussed above, the majority of improvements are located along existing roadways or within or near existing WWTPs that have been previously graded or are in relatively flat locations. The potential effects of expansive soils is often mitigated through the use of standard geotechnical engineering practices which routinely evaluate backfill soils and foundation soils for their expansion potential. If not engineered appropriately, any expansive soils left beneath proposed improvements could, over time, result in damage to structures or pipelines through cyclical changes in soil volumes from the shrink-swell characteristics of expansive soils. Typical geotechnical mitigation efforts include replacement of soils with engineered fills that have low expansion properties or the addition of soil treatments to existing soils that reduces the expansion potential.

No Project Alternative

No project components would be implemented under the No Project Alternative. No impact associated with expansive soils would occur. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action Alternative below.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding.

For comparison to the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 17.5 miles of new pipeline, 912 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 mgd of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis (see Chart 3.1-1).

Under future baseline (2020) conditions, geologic conditions within the region would be unchanged from existing conditions. Proposed facilities would be subject to the seismic hazards. However implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1**, which includes designing the proposed facilities by a California licensed geotechnical engineer or engineering geologist and constructing according to CBC and industry standard geotechnical practices, would reduce the impact to less-than-significant-level. A discussion of individual Member Agencies is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact associated with expansive soils would occur.

Novato SD/NMWD

Under the No Action Alternative, recycled water facilities would be implemented in the Novato North Service Area to provide service to Stone Tree Golf Course, Fireman's Fund Campus, and Valley Memorial Park Cemetery. The proposed pipelines routes include a variety of different soil types including Reyes clays, Tocaloma-McMullin series, Los Osos soils, and urban land complex soils. These soils vary in their shrink-swell behaviors. The roadways where the pipelines are proposed have likely been backfilled with fills that have a low potential for expansion. However, the impact could be significant and implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** would reduce the impact to less-than-significant.

SVCS

The impacts under the No Action Alternative, would be associated with the Alignment 1A (5.2 miles of pipeline) of the SVRWP, as well as one of three alternatives for the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project. Soils in the SVCS area of the proposed pipelines primarily include the Huichica-Wright-Zamora Association. These soils are generally comprised of nearly-level to moderately-sloping soils that are well drained to excessively-drained loams to silty clay loams. Their susceptibility to expansion cannot be determined on information from the soil survey,

however they are primarily comprised of alluvial deposits that may or may not have the potential for expansion. The impact associated with expansive soils would be similar to that discussed under LGVSD above, and could be a significant impact. Incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** for the additional components would ensure a less than significant impact.

Napa SD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact associated with expansive soils would occur.

Phase 1 (Project level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46 miles of new pipeline, 1,655 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 6.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28 miles of new pipeline, 743 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 5.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

The geologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

Implementation of Phase 1 would require construction of one of three pipeline options, described in **Chapter 2, Project Description**, from the Recycled Water Treatment Facility at LGVSD WWTP to the Hamilton Field area and Reservoir Hill Tank, as well as an additional booster pump station.

Soils in the area of the proposed pipeline options for Phase 1 include a number of soil units vary in their shrink-swell potential. The Reyes clays have a high shrink-swell potential whereas the Tocaloma-McMullin series have low potential. The roadways where the Coast Guard Housing Distribution Loop pipelines are proposed have likely been backfilled with fills that have a low potential for expansion. However, there is a potential for a significant impact, which would be reduced by implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** for the additional components. The impact would be less than significant.

Novato SD/NMWD

The impact would be similar to those discussed under LGVSD and would be less than significant with incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** for the additional components.

SVCS

Please see the impacts discussed above. The impact would be less than significant with incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** for the additional components.

Napa SD

Implementation of Phase 1 would require construction of 17.5 miles of pipeline and four booster pump stations. Soils in the area of the proposed pipeline options for Phase 1 include a number of soil units, which likely vary in their shrink-swell potential. The impact would be less than significant with incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1 for the additional components**.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

The geologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD, Novato SD/NMWD, SVCSD, Napa SD

The impacts associated with the Basic System would, in general, be equivalent to the impacts discussed for Phase 1 above. The Basic System would include the construction of additional facilities which could potentially result in an overall increased potential for subsidence. However, the additional pipelines and facilities required to provide the increased delivery of recycled water, interconnectivity between the SVSCD and Napa SD, and increased treatment capacities at LGVSD, Novato SD, and Napa SD would be constructed to the same standards as discussed under Phase 1. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** would ensure a less-than-significant impact for the additional components under the Basic System.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2,542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The geologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD, Novato SD/NMWD, SVCSD, Napa SD

The Partially Connected System would include all of the facilities described under the Basic System in addition to delivery of recycled water to the Peacock Gap Golf Course, interconnectivity between Novato SD and LGVSD to serve the Sears Point Area, additional pipelines and facilities within Novato SD, and additional facilities within Napa SD. The Partially

Connected System would require the construction of additional facilities compared to Phase 1 above, and would therefore have an increased potential for subsidence. However, the additional pipelines and facilities would be constructed to the same standards as discussed under Phase 1. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** would ensure a less-than-significant impact for the additional components under the Partially Connected System.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3,907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The geologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD, Novato SD/NMWD, SVCSD, Napa SD

The Fully Connected System would require the most construction of new pipelines, additional tertiary treatment capacity, and storage facilities compared to the other alternatives.

Considering the additional facilities under this alternative, there is an increased potential for subsidence, if not designed and engineered appropriately. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.1.1** for the additional components under the Fully Connected System would have a less than significant impact.

3.1.4 Impact Summary by Service Area

Table 3.1-4 provides a summary of potential project impacts related to geology and soils.

**TABLE 3.1-4
POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND SIGNIFICANCE – GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

Proposed Action	Impact by Member Agency Service Areas			
	LGVSD/ NMWD	Novato SD/ NMWD	SVCSD	Napa SD/ Napa County
Impact 3.1.1: Seismicity.				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	LSM	LSM	NI
Phase 1	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 1: Basic System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Impact 3.1.2: Erosion.				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	LSM	LSM	NI
Phase 1	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 1: Basic System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Impact 3.1.3: Unstable Soils.				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	LSM	LSM	NI
Phase 1	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 1: Basic System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Impact 3.1.4: Expansive Soils.				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	LSM	LSM	NI
Phase 1	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 1: Basic System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM

NI = No Impact

LSM = Less than Significant with Mitigation

3.1.5 References

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3.2 Surface Hydrology

This section describes the existing surface hydrology in the project area and the federal, state, and local regulations that would apply to the North Bay Water Recycling Program (NBWRP). This section evaluates the potential impacts related to hydrology, drainage, and flooding that could result from implementation of the NBWRP. The Impacts and Mitigation Measures section defines significance criteria used for the impact assessment and presents a discussion of potential project-related impacts. Determination of significance of impacts in this EIR/EIS apply only to CEQA, not to NEPA.

3.2.1 Affected Environment/Setting

Regional Setting

The project area lies within the San Pablo Bay watershed. The watershed is approximately 900 square miles in area; **Figure 3.2-1** shows the watershed and its sub-watersheds. Mount St. Helena is located to the north of the watershed with the Howell Mountains in Napa and Solano Counties, the Carquinez Strait, and the Franklin Ridge, the Briones Hills, and the northern portion of the East Bay Hills in Contra Costa County to the east. The western border is defined by a series of small mountains and hilltops including: Loma Alta and Red Hill in Marin County; Meacham Hill, Sonoma Mountain, Bennet Mountain, and Mt. Hood in Sonoma County; and the Mayacamas Mountains along the northern border of Napa and Sonoma Counties. San Pablo Bay receives freshwater inflow from this watershed as well as from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. San Pablo Bay has brackish water and receives tidal inflows of salt water twice daily from San Francisco Bay.

Surface water runoff creates the majority of freshwater flows within the rivers and streams. Consequently, stream flow in all of the creeks and rivers varies greatly with the season and the year depending on precipitation. Several smaller tributaries are naturally dry during the summer, while in others flows vary between wet and dry years. The withdrawal of water from streams for both agricultural and domestic uses has affected flow rates in the streams. Lower base flow rates occur in the streams as a result of water storage in reservoirs and direct withdrawals from the streams and aquifers.

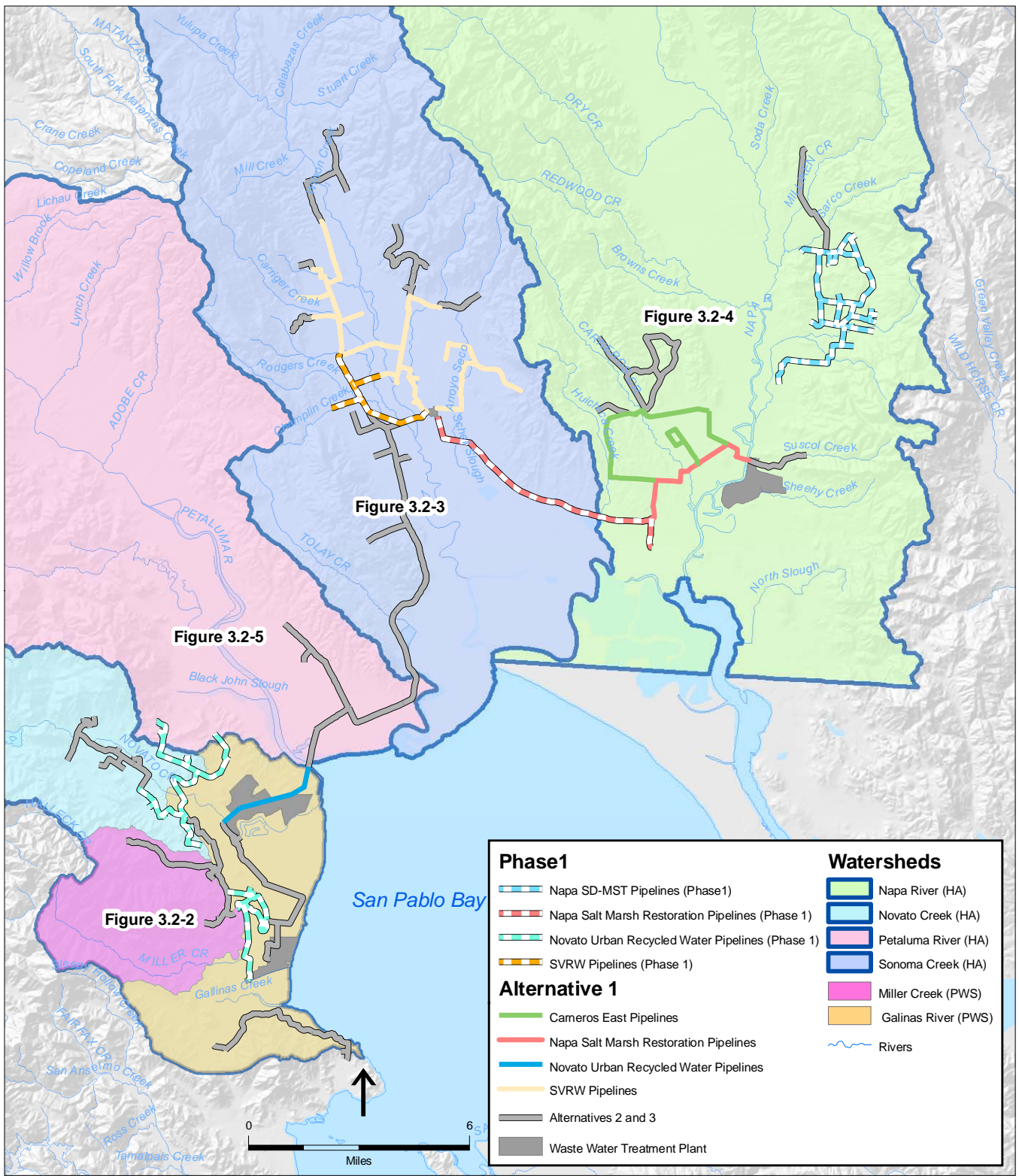
The WWTPs within the region contribute treated effluent to major tributaries, with discharge restricted to wet months of the year. Estimated 2002 monthly discharge provides the best available dataset from all of the dischargers, and is provided in **Table 3.2-1**.

Local Setting

LGVSD

Miller Creek/Gallinas Creek Watershed

The Miller Creek/Gallinas Creek watershed covers approximately 44 square miles. The watershed reaches from the coastal mountain ridges on the west, including the Terra Linda-Sleepy Hollow



SOURCE: CDM, 2008; ESRI, 2006; SWRCB, 2006; and ESA, 2008

Note: Existing Water Distribution Facilities Not Shown

NBWA North Bay Water Recycling Program. 206088.01

**Figure 3.2-1
Regional Watersheds**

**TABLE 3.2-1
EXISTING 2002 MONTHLY WATER DISCHARGE BY WWTP (AF/MONTH)**

	Napa	Sonoma	Novato	LGVSD	Total
January	1,115	612	786	371	2,884
February	837	375	567	255	2,035
March	1,030	396	595	275	2,297
April	521	139	495	160	1,315
May	0	0	499	143	641
June	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	407	0	407
October	0	0	424	0	424
November	983	603	477	201	2,264
December	1,028	680	1,016	502	3,226
TOTAL	5,515	2,805	5,267	1,906	15,492

SOURCE: USGS, 2008.

Divide Open Space Preserve, to San Pablo Bay on the east. The upper subwatershed for Miller Creek is largely undeveloped park or open space. The valley area of the Miller Creek watershed and most of the Gallinas Creek watershed primarily includes urban development, with some parks and open space (San Francisco Estuary Institute, 2008).

The LGVSD service area is located in the Miller Creek and Gallinas Creek watershed. During the wet season (November 1 through May 31), treated wastewater is discharged to the tidal portion of Miller Creek, which flows into San Pablo Bay. During the non-discharge dry season (June 1 through October 31), treated wastewater is stored in ponds and used to irrigate local pasture and maintain freshwater wetland habitat.

Novato SD

Novato Creek Watershed

Novato Creek extends approximately 17 miles in the 55-square mile-Novato Creek watershed (California Coastal Commission, 2006). The watershed extends from the western border in the coastal mountains just west of Stafford Lake east to San Pablo Bay. The upper watershed primarily includes agricultural areas and open space. The valley floor includes residential development with parks (Lewis and Lattanzio, 2006). Tributaries to Novato Creek include Arroyo San Jose and Arroyo Avichi (Oakland Museum of California, 2008). Based on the data for Novato Creek (USGS, 2008), flows in the creek are heavily influenced by precipitation, with higher flows during the wet season and very low flows during the dry season.

The Novato Creek watershed has experienced significant flooding in 1955, 1982, 1983, 1986, and 2005-2006. The creek was formerly dredged for navigation and is now dredged for flood control (Lewis and Lattanzio, 2006).

The Novato SD service area lies within the Novato Creek watershed. Discharge from the WWTP is restricted during summer months (May through September); during this time, secondary effluent from the Novato SD WWTP is conveyed through a pipeline that extends through the reclamation area to three Novato SD-owned irrigation parcels (totaling approximately 820 acres), two treated water storage ponds, and 15 acres of wildlife habitat. The effluent discharge occurs in the wet season (i.e., September through May) and is subject to lower limits for biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids. The effluent discharge is restricted from June 1 to August 31.

Petaluma River Watershed

The Petaluma River watershed covers approximately 146 square miles (Southern Sonoma County Resource Conservation District (SSCRCD), 2008). The watershed extends from upstream mountain peaks, including Sonoma Mountain, Meham Hill, Weigand's Hill, and Mt. Burdell, south to San Pablo Bay. The land use in the area includes 56 percent mountainous or hilly uplands, 33 percent valley, and 11 percent salt marshes (SSCRCD, 2008). The valley area includes the urban and suburban development in the city of Petaluma, pasture and grazing, and vineyards. The lower 12 miles of the Petaluma River flow through Petaluma Marsh, the largest salt marsh in the San Pablo Bay watershed (SSCRCD, 2008). Major tributaries include Black John Slough, Basalt Creek, Rush Creek, San Antonio Creek, Adobe Creek, Lichau Creek, Willow Brook, and Lynch Creek (Oakland Museum of California, 2008).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dredges the Petaluma River approximately once every four years because of high siltation rates. The Petaluma River has experienced recent flood events in 1982, 1986, 1997, and 1998, of which the flood in 1982 was the most damaging and the most damage experienced in the upstream segments of the river. The areas most prone to flooding were the residential areas from Lynch Creek to Payran Street and upstream of the old Lakeville Street and railroad bridges. The City of Petaluma and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have collaborated to implement a flood control project in Petaluma (City of Petaluma, 2003).

SVCS

Sonoma Creek Watershed

The Sonoma Creek watershed drains an area of approximately 170 square miles between ridges of the Sonoma Mountains. Sonoma Creek begins on Sugarloaf Ridge and flows 31 miles to North San Pablo Bay. The watershed is bounded by the Petaluma River watershed on the west, the Napa River watershed on the east, and the Russian River watershed on the north (McKee, et al., 2000). Land use within the watershed is predominantly rural with open space, grazing and agriculture, especially viticulture (wineries). Sonoma Creek is the principal drainage for the Sonoma Valley sub-basin. The southern Napa and Sonoma Valley basins receive an average of 20 to 24 inches of precipitation a year and the highest runoff occurs shortly after rainfall (USGS, 2008). Levels of precipitation and soil permeability affect the volume of creek and river flow into the Bay (Jones and Stokes, 2003). Some of the creeks and tributaries to Sonoma Creek include Dowdall Creek, Malone Creek, Carriger Creek, Felder Creek, Champlin Creek, Fowler Creek, Rodgers, Schell Creek, west and east Arroyo Seco, and unnamed tributaries.

Flooding in the city of Sonoma largely stems from two major streams, Nathanson Creek and Fryer Creek, which flow southward and lie on the east and west of the city respectively. Fryer Creek, the smaller of the two creeks, has a narrow and shallow 100-year flood plain. The most extreme flooding from Fryer Creek produces only nuisance street inundation, and historic flooding problems have been corrected through storm drain improvements. The 100-year flood plain for Nathanson Creek is also fairly narrow within the city, although flooding along the creek can threaten a few houses with minor interior inundation (City of Sonoma, 2004).

The SVCSD service area lies in the Sonoma Creek watershed. Wastewater discharge from the SVCSD WWTP is restricted from May 1 through October 1 and is treated further for reuse in local irrigation and habitat projects. SVCSD discharges treated wastewater from November 1 to April 30 into Schell Slough and Hudeman Slough, which ultimately flow into San Pablo Bay.

Napa SD

Napa River Watershed

The Napa River watershed covers an approximately 426 square-mile-area surrounding the 55 mile-long Napa River (Napa County Resource Conservation District (RCD), 2008). The watershed extends from Mount St. Helena in the north to San Pablo Bay in the south. The watershed is bordered on the west by the Mayacama Mountains and by a northwest-trending ridge on the east. The watershed includes undeveloped areas, such as forests in the hills, riparian vegetation near rivers and creeks, and grasslands in the valley. Much of the valley floor is developed including urban development in cities such as Calistoga, St. Helena, Rutherford, Oakville, Yountville, Napa, and American Canyon. Vineyards comprise 98 percent of the approximately 37,000 acres of agricultural land in the valley (Napa County, 2005). Major tributaries to Napa River include Huichica Creek, Carneros Creek, Browne Valley Creek, Redwood Creek, Dry Creek, Conn Creek, Rector Creek, Soda Creek, Sarco Creek, Tulucay Creek, Murphy Creek, Spencer Creek, Suscol Creek, Fagan Creek, and American Canyon Creek (Oakland Museum of California, 2008).

The Napa River has experienced serious flood events 21 times since 1862. In response to the damage from the flood in 1986, the Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (FCWCD) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are implementing the Napa River Flood Protection Project. The purpose of the project is to create a “Living River” by incorporating multiple goals that include reducing flood damage, restoring wetlands and reconnecting the river to the floodplain, providing river-related economic development opportunities, and expanding recreational opportunities. Multiple elements are complete, with remaining elements scheduled for completion in 2011 (pending federal funding availability) (Napa County FCWCD, 2006).

The Napa SD service area lies in the Napa River watershed. Wastewater discharge from the Napa SD WWTP to Napa River occurs from November 1 to April 30. Between May 1 and October 31, the wastewater is stored in reservoirs onsite and some portion of the stored water is treated and distributed to recycled water users.

3.2.2 Regulatory Framework

State

California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600-1616

California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600-1616 (Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement Program) require notification of the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) for any project that may substantially modify a river, stream, or lake. Specifically, project proponents must notify DFG if a project could:

- “Substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream or lake;
- Substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake; or
- Deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake.” (DFG, 2008)

If CDFG determines that the project has the potential to adversely affect fish and wildlife resources, a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required for the NBWRP to establish conditions to protect these resources. See Section 3.5, Biological Resources for additional information.

Local

The local general plans, policies, and regulations associated with impacts to surface hydrology within the affected jurisdictions are presented in **Appendix 3.2** of this EIR/EIS.

3.2.3 Environmental Consequences/ Impacts

Significance Criteria for Impact Analysis

Based on the Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the NBWRP would have significant impacts and environmental consequences on surface hydrology if it would:

- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area (including through the alteration of the course or by substantially increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff) in a manner that would result in flooding on- or offsite;
- Create or contribute substantial runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems;
- Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map;
- Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows;

- Expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; or
- Inundation by seiche, tsunamis, or mudflow.

Water Quality impacts are discussed in Section 3.4, Water Quality. The NBWRP would not involve housing, therefore the impact related to the 100-year flood hazard area is not discussed further.

Environmental Consequences/Impact Analysis

Impact 3.2.1: Changes in drainage patterns. Project construction could modify existing drainage patterns. (Less than Significant with Mitigation)

Treatment upgrades would occur within the existing WWTPs and would not add to impervious surfaces or change the existing drainage patterns. Construction of pump stations would involve paving and construction of building structures resulting in increases in impervious surface. This could affect the existing drainage patterns. However, the new impervious surfaces would not be as extensive as to cause significant changes in the downstream hydrology or flow rates. Further, the pump stations would be designed to include appropriate drainage infrastructure to convey flows generated onsite and from upstream areas. Drainage designs would be integrated with existing drainage systems, and would be designed to avoid or minimize effects to downstream areas and infrastructure.

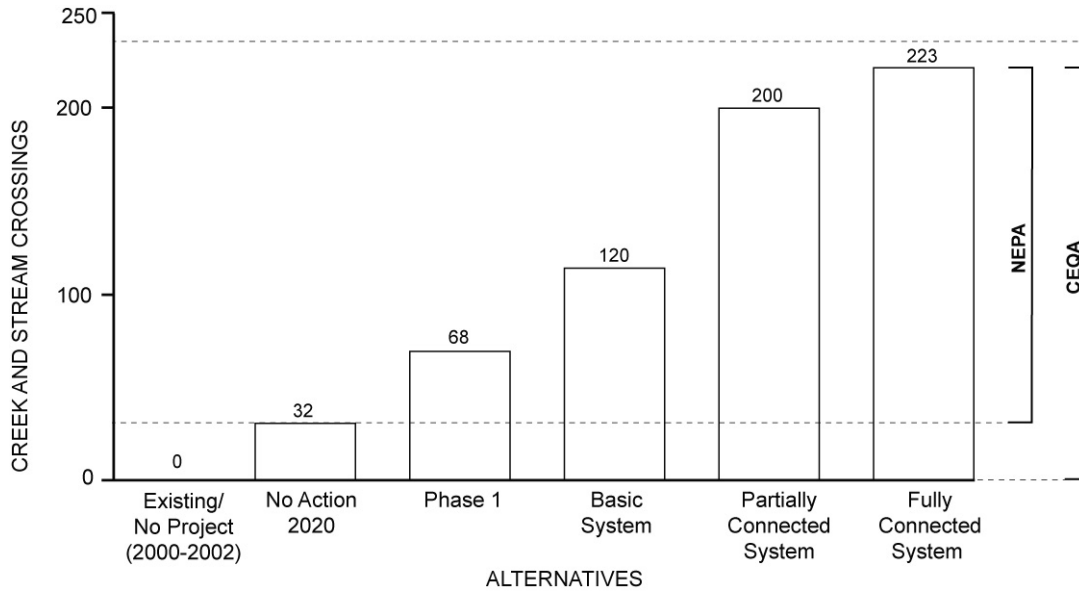
In general, pipelines would be constructed within roadway rights-of-way, and would only cross drainages where necessary. In these instances, construction of the proposed pipelines would involve activities such as grading, excavation, and trenching, which could alter existing surface drainage patterns. However, such activities would be temporary and limited to areas of active construction within the 25 foot construction corridor. The excavated areas would be returned to the pre-existing condition; therefore the impacts would be less than significant. Construction of pipelines would occur at stream crossings, which could temporarily alter drainage patterns at locations where pipelines cross local waterways. A summary of the number of stream crossings by alternative is provided in **Chart 3.2-1**.

Construction activities for pump stations and storage facilities, would involve excavation, grading and building activities that could alter surface drainage patterns. The impacts associated with these facilities in different areas are discussed further. Construction associated with treatment upgrades would not involve excavation or other activities that would alter drainage patterns, therefore is not discussed further.

No Project Alternative

The NBWRP would not be implemented under the No Project Alternative, therefore no impact would occur. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action alternative below.

**CHART 3.2-1
SUMMARY OF STREAM CROSSINGS BY ALTERNATIVE**



SOURCE: ESA, 2009

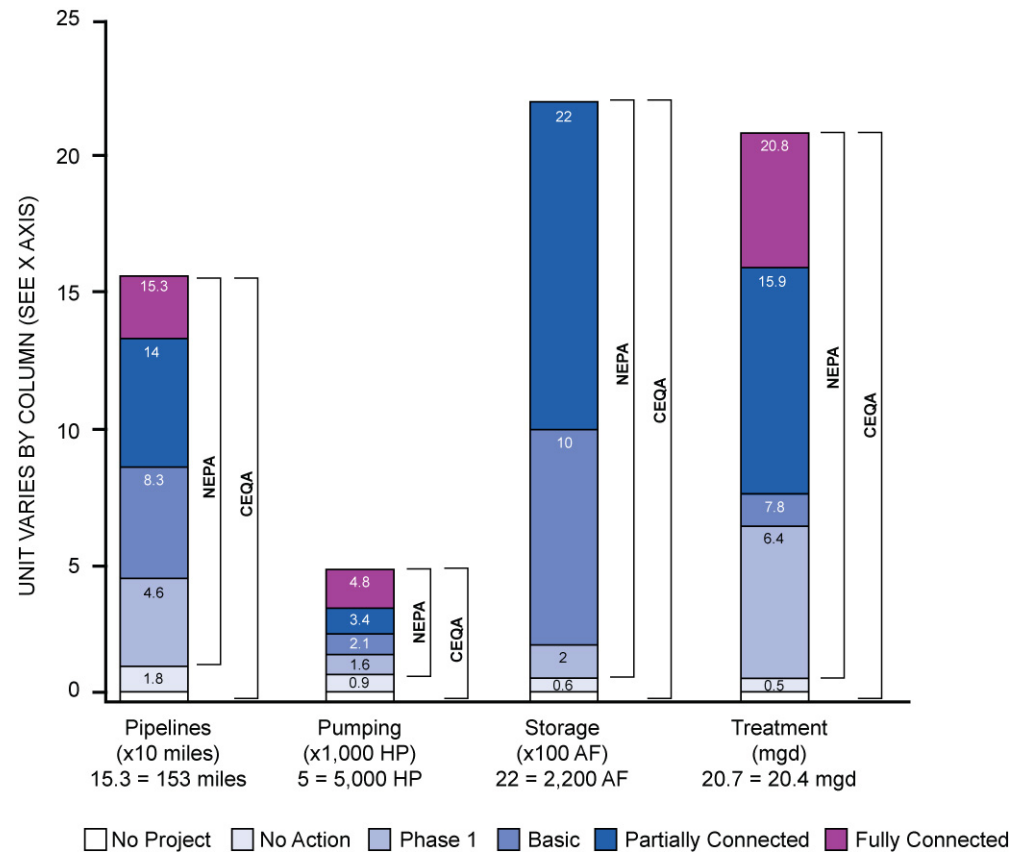
No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding.

For comparison with the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 18 miles of new pipeline, 912 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 mgd of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis (see **Chart 3.2-2, No Action**).

Under future baseline (2020) conditions, it is anticipated that surface hydrologic conditions within the region would be generally unchanged from existing conditions. Construction of the project facilities particularly pipelines could affect the drainage patterns at stream crossings. However, implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1**, which incorporates measures to protect the stream from construction activities, would reduce the impact to less-than-significant-level. The No Action Alternative would include elements within the Novato Creek, Sonoma Creek, and Napa River watersheds, and involve a total of 32 stream crossings. A discussion of individual Member Agencies is provided below.

CHART 3.2-2
COMPARISON OF NEPA AND CEQA BASELINES FOR PROPOSED FACILITIES, BY ALTERNATIVE



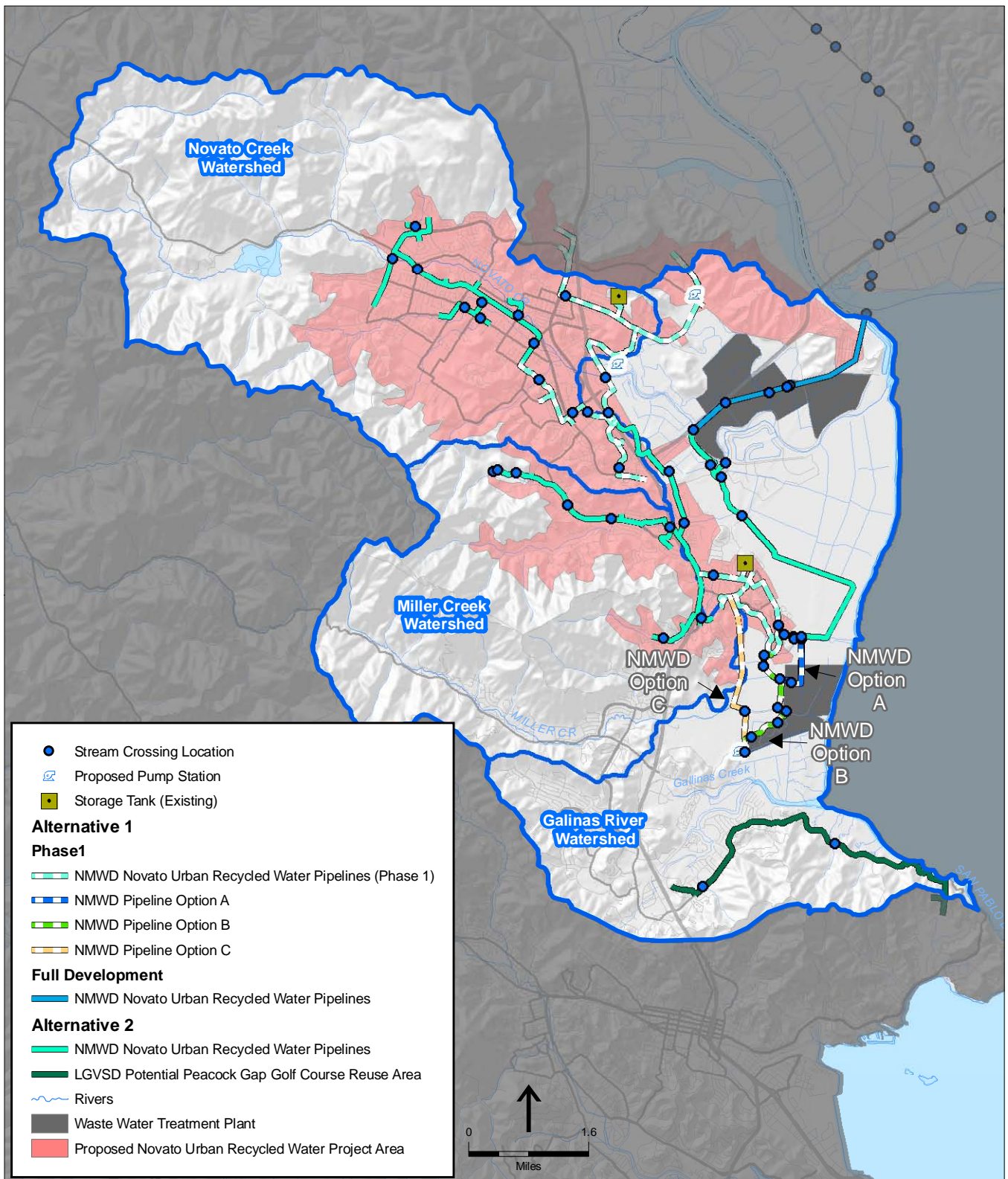
SOURCE: CDM, 2009

LGVS/NMWD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Novato SD/NMWD

Construction under the No Action Alternative would involve a total of seven stream crossings. This includes one stream crossing at a small, intermittent creek in the Novato Creek Watershed (see **Figure 3.2-2**). The drainage pattern at the stream crossing could get altered during construction. The NMWD Novato Urban Recycled Water Pipeline (North) would involve 6 stream crossings. Although the impact would be temporary, Novato SD would implement **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1** to ensure a less-than-significant impact. The No Action Alternative would include one new booster pump station near the intersection of Olive Avenue and Atherton Avenue that would add approximately 1,000 square feet of impervious surface. The site runoff would flow to the local storm drain system or nearby ditches.



SOURCE: CDM, 2007; ESRI, 2006; SWRCB, 2006; ESA, 2008; Field Collected Stream Data, 2008; DWR NHD Stream Data, 2007

Note: Existing Water Distribution Facilities Not Shown

NBWR North Bay Water Recycling Program. 206088

Figure 3.2-2
Novato Creek, Miller Creek,
and Galinas River Watershed
Stream Crossings

Given the size of the pump station, the runoff would not be significant and would not result in significant changes to drainage in the area.

The No Action Alternative would include retrofitting an existing storage facility (the Plum Street Tank). These improvements would occur on existing disturbed sites and would not substantially change the drainage patterns.

SVCS D

Construction under the No Action Alternative would include approximately 8 stream crossings (see **Figure 3.2-3**) for installing the pipelines for the Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project (SVRWP). The Napa Salt Marsh pipeline would involve 17 stream crossings and could alter existing surface drainage patterns on a temporary and localized basis. Such alteration of drainage patterns would occur when sandbags, dikes, pumps, or other means are used to divert surface runoff around open-trench areas, pipe-jacking pits and receiving areas, and other such work areas. Such diversion generally would be short-term (typically 1–5 days) and limited to areas of active construction (i.e., pipeline construction segments would typically be about 200 to 300 feet long).

To the extent feasible, construction activities related to trenching or jack and bore tunneling, would be timed to avoid storm events/periods. It may be necessary on occasion, however, to employ short-term drainage diversion and control measures such as those described above.

The SVRWP pipelines would cross Sonoma Creek and Felder Creek at multiple locations. The pipelines would also cross Carriger Creek, Rodgers Creek, Fowler Creek, and a tributary to Felder Creek. Refer to the impact discussion under Novato SD. The impact would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1**.

The No Action Alternative would include construction of new pumping and storage facilities at the SVCS D WWTP. These facilities would be on a disturbed site and would not substantially change the drainage patterns.

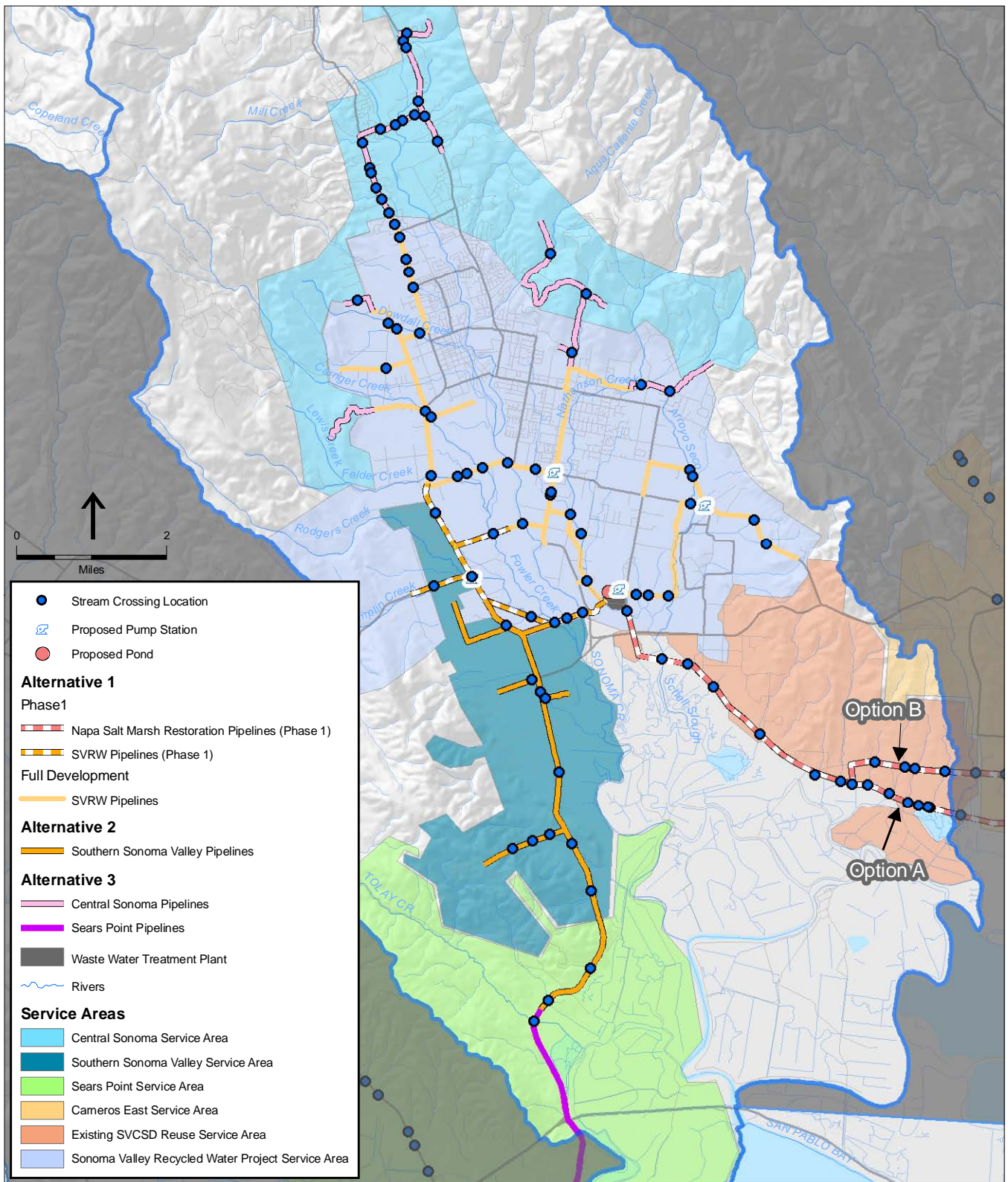
The impacts from the No Action Alternative on drainage patterns for SVCS D would be less than significant.

Napa SD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Phase 1 (Project level)

For comparison with the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 18 miles of new pipeline, 912 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 mgd of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis.



SOURCE: CDM, 2008; ESRI, 2006; SWRCB, 2006; and ESA, 2008
 Field Collected Stream Data, 2008; DWR NHD Stream Data, 2007

Note: Existing Water Distribution Facilities Not Shown

NBWA North Bay Water Recycling Program. 206088.01

Figure 3.2-3
Sonoma Creek Watershed Stream Crossings

The hydrologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.2-2, Phase 1). Elements of Phase 1 would involve a total of 68 stream crossings (see **Table 3.2-2**). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

**TABLE 3.2-2
STREAM CROSSING DATA BY ALTERNATIVE**

Pipeline Location	No Project Alternative	No Action Alternative	Phase 1	Basic System	Partially Connected System	Fully Connected System
LGVSD						
Peacock Gap	0	0	0	0	2	0
NMWD URWP (South)			2			
Option A	--	--	10	--	--	--
Option B	--	--	8	--	--	--
Option C	--	--	2	--	--	--
LGVSD Total	0	0	4¹	0	2	0
Novato SD						
NMWD URWP (North)	0	7	7	5	24	0
Sears Point	0	0	0	0	18	0
Novato SD Total	0	7	7	5	42	0
SVCSD						
Southern Sonoma Valley	0	0	0	0	11	0
Central Sonoma	0	0	0	0	0	22
Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project	0	8	8	31	1	0
Sears Point	0	0	0	0	0	1
Napa Salt Marsh	0	17	17 ²	5	5	0
Option A	--	--	17	--	--	--
Option B	--	--	14	--	--	--
Option C	--	--	14	--	--	--
SVCSD Total	0	25	25	36	17	23
Napa SD						
Napa MST	0	0	32	0	4	0
Carneros East	0	0	0	11	15	0
Napa SD Total	0	0	32	11	19	0
Alternative Total	0	32	68	52	80	23

1 Assumes Novato Option C

2 Assumes Napa Option A

-- = no pipelines are proposed for this project phase/alternative in this Recycled Water Service Area

SOURCE: ESA, 2009

LGVSD/NMWD

Additional impacts under Phase 1 would occur from pipeline construction in the Novato South service area. NMWD URWP pipelines in the Hamilton Field area would involve four stream crossings. Pipeline Options A would be installed adjacent to an agricultural canal as it runs north, perpendicular to Perimeter Road, and would involve 10 stream crossing. The pipeline under Option B would extend through grazing land and under Option C the pipeline would extend north from LGVSD WWTP through grazing land, parallel to Highway 101 and continue along existing roadways, and would involve 8 and 2 stream crossings, respectively (see Figure 3.2-2). Please refer to the impacts discussed above, which would be similar to the construction activities in the open grazing lands. The impact would be less than significant with mitigation, which would apply to the open lands.

Novato SD/ NMWD

Additional impacts under Phase 1 would occur during construction of pipelines, which would include seven stream crossings (see Figure 3.2-2), including two crossings of tributaries to Novato Creek. The larger stream crossings would be accomplished using a jack and bore, directional drilling, or suspension on bridges to prevent alteration of the stream course or waters therein. Please refer to the impacts discussed above. The impact would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1**.

Phase 1 would include one new booster pump station near the intersection of Olive Avenue and Atherton Avenue that would add approximately 1,000 square feet of impervious surface. The addition of the booster pump station would not substantially change the amounts or timing of drainage contributing the system. A booster pump station in this location would increase the impervious surface, hence the storm runoff (see also Impact 3.2.3 below); however, given the size of the pump station, the increase would not be substantial and would not likely result in noticeable changes to drainage in the area. Please refer to the discussion under Novato SD under No Action Alternative. The impact would be less than significant.

SVCS

Additional impacts under Phase 1 would occur during construction of SVRWP pipelines at 25 additional stream crossings (shown on Figure 3.2-3). The pipelines would cross Champlin Creek, Felder Creek, Rodgers Creek, and Arroyo Seco at multiple locations. The pipelines would also cross Carriger Creek, Rodgers Creek, Fowler Creek, Huichica Creek, and a tributary to Felder Creek, and a tributary to Arroyo Seco. Additional impacts would be associated with portions of the pipelines for the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project that would cross two small unnamed creeks or ditches. Refer to the discussion under Novato SD above. Impacts under Phase 1 for the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those discussed under the No Action Alternative. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1** would ensure a less-than-significant impact.

Phase 1 would also include construction of new pumping and storage facilities at the SVCS WWTP. Refer to the discussion above under Novato SD.

Napa SD

Additional impacts under Phase 1 would occur during construction of the pipelines in the MST Creeks area at 32 stream crossings (shown on **Figure 3.2-4**). Pipelines would cross Tulucay Creek, Murphy Creek, and Kreuse Creek. Pipeline crossings also include two crossings of tributaries to Tulucay Creek, nine crossings of tributaries to Sarco Creek, and 17 crossings of smaller, unnamed creeks. Portions of the pipelines for the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would cross Huichica Creek and two small channels. The impacts would be similar to those discussed for Novato SD and SVCSD above.

Additional impacts under Phase 1 would occur from increasing the pumping capacity at the Napa SD WWTP, and constructing four booster pump stations along the pipelines. The four pump stations would be on Imola Avenue, Wild Horse Valley Road, East 3rd Avenue, and 3rd Avenue. Due to the developed nature of the pump station site, the addition of booster pump stations would not substantially change the amounts or timing of drainage contributing the system. However, booster pump stations on undeveloped sites would increase the impervious surface runoff. The sizes of the pump stations, however, are relatively small (approximately 1,000 square feet at each site), and would not likely result in noticeable changes to drainage in the area.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

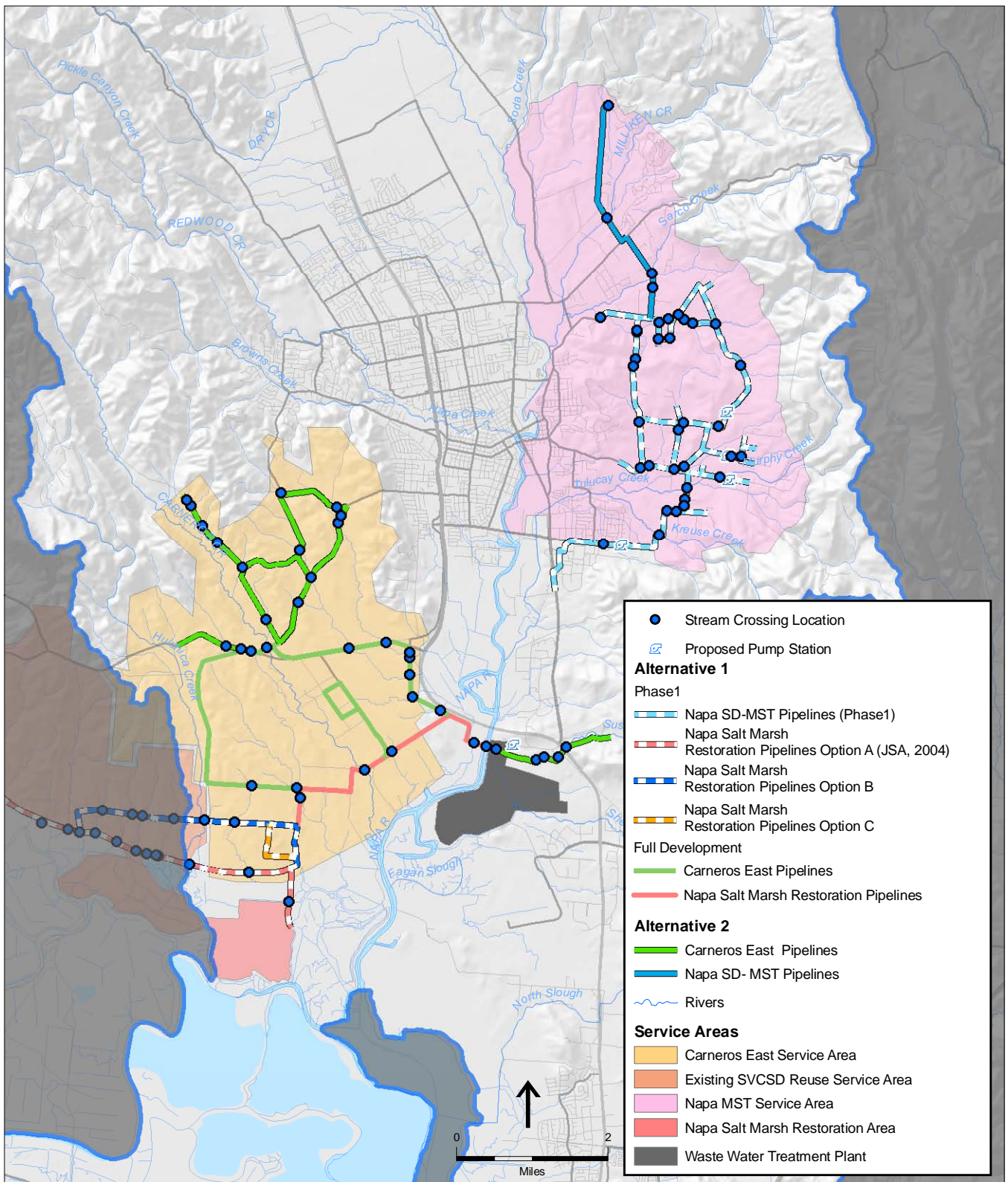
The hydrologic impacts to proposed facilities under the Basic System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for Phase 1, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.2-2, Basic System). The Basic System would involve 33 additional stream crossings. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

Implementation of the NBWRP components under the Basic System would not involve additional stream crossings, and therefore would not contribute to a change in drainage patterns.

Novato SD/NMWD

In addition to the impacts discussed under Phase 1, pipeline in the Novato SD service area would involve five additional stream crossings, including the pipeline from Novato to the Petaluma River which would cross two creeks (Figure 3.2-2). Please refer to the discussion under Novato SD for Phase 1. The impact would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1**.



SOURCE: CDM, 2008; ESRI, 2006; SWRCB, 2006; ESA, 2008; Field Collected Stream Data, 2008; DWR NHD Stream Data, 2007

Note: Existing Water Distribution Facilities Not Shown

NBWA North Bay Water Recycling Program. 206088.01
Figure 3.2-4
Napa River Watershed Stream Crossings

SVCS D

In addition to the impacts discussed under Phase 1, the impacts from SVRWP would be associated with 31 crossings at streams including multiple crossings at Nathanson Creek and single crossings at Sonoma Creek, Dowdall Creek and other small creeks (see Figure 3.2-3). All of these creeks are intermittent. Impacts to drainage patterns would also occur from construction of a pipeline from SVCS D to the salt marsh under the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project, which would cross Schell Slough and four other small, unnamed creeks. Please refer to the discussion for Napa SD under Phase 1 and the Basic System. The impact would be less than significant with mitigation. Impacts under the Basic Alternative for the Napa Salt Marsh Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative. The impact would be less than significant with mitigation.

Additional impacts from the Basic System would occur from increased pumping and storage capacity construction at the SVCS D WWTP compared to Phase 1. As in Phase 1, these improvements would be on disturbed sites and would not substantially change the drainage patterns. Refer to the discussion under Phase 1. The SVRWP would include additional pumping in the Basic System. The exact site for this pumping has not yet been identified; however, preference would be given to disturbed sites to minimize impacts.

Napa SD

Additional impacts associated with the Basic System would be associated with additional pipelines in the MST area, a pipeline from the Napa SD WWTP to the Napa Salt Marsh, and distribution pipelines to the Carneros East area, which would involve 11 additional stream crossings (see Figure 3.2-4). The pipelines in the MST area would cross Sarco Creek, Tulucay Creek, a tributary to Sarco Creek, and a tributary to the Napa River. The Napa Salt Marsh pipeline would cross two unnamed creeks. The Carneros East pipelines would include eight stream crossings, including Carneros Creek and other unnamed creeks. The impacts would be similar to those discussed under Phase 1 and implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1** for the additional stream crossings would minimize the impact to less than significant.

Increasing pumping capacity at the Napa SD WWTP would involve constructing a pump station at the existing WWTP site. The drainage patterns onsite would not change substantially. The impact would be less than significant.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2,542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The hydrologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities

constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.2-2, Partially Connected). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

Additional impacts under the Partially Connected System would occur from construction of the Peacock Gap Golf Course pipeline that would involve two additional stream crossings, including the crossing of an unnamed tributary (**Figure 3.2-5**). Refer to the impact discussion under Novato SD above for Phase 1 and the Basic System. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1** at the additional crossings in the Peacock Gap Golf Course area would ensure a less-than-significant impact.

Additional impacts would occur from construction of storage facility in the Peacock Gap area and at the LGVSD WWTP. The activity would involve rehabilitating an existing reservoir and constructing storage on an existing disturbed site. Therefore the impact is not considered to be significant.

Novato SD/NMWD

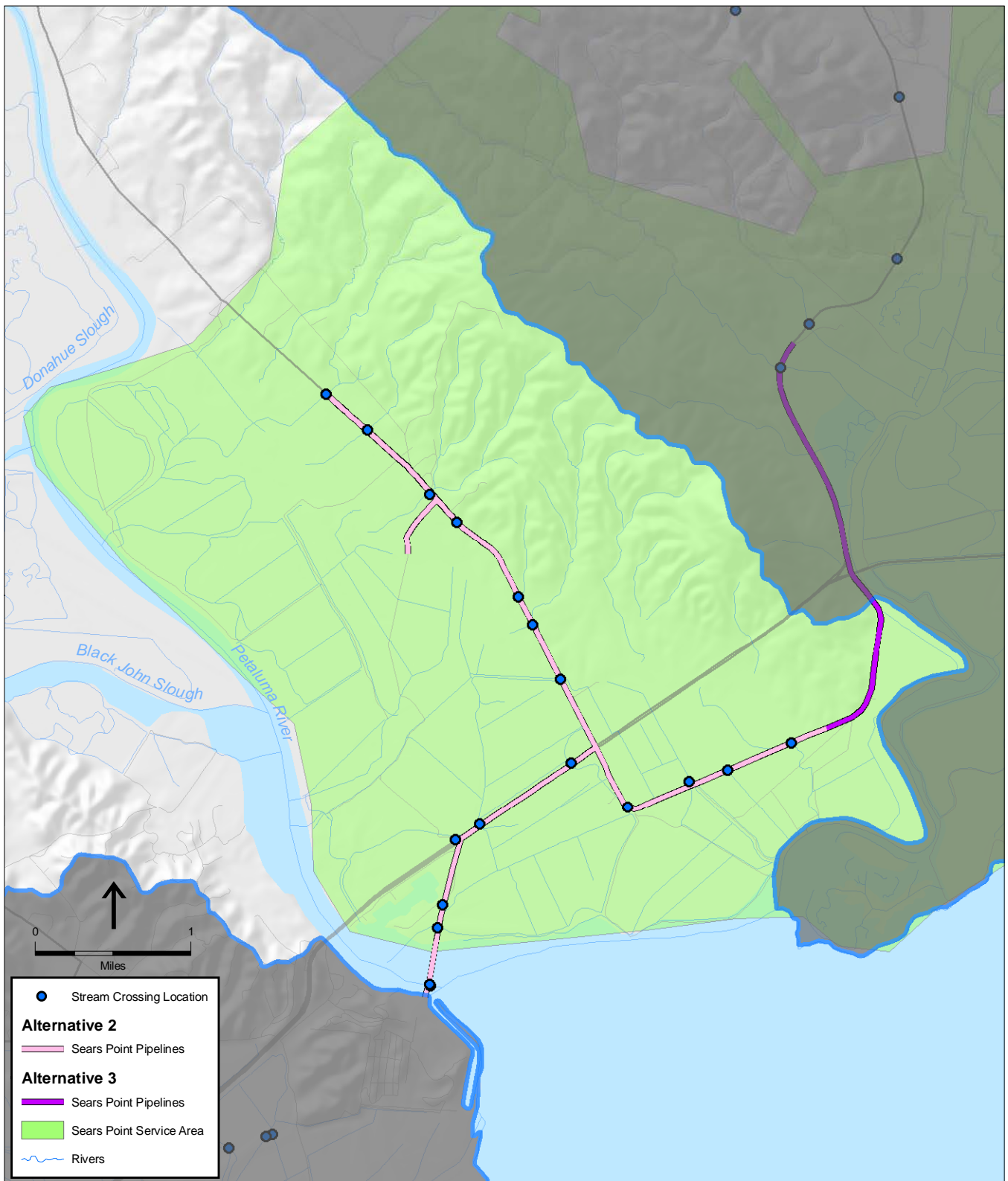
Additional impacts would occur from construction of pipelines at 24 additional stream crossings, including Novato Creek and tributaries to Novato Creek (see Figure 3.2-2) and Petaluma River, Tolay Creek, and 10 unnamed creeks. Refer to the discussion under the Basic System. The NMWD Novato Urban Recycled Water Pipeline that connects to the Sears Point area would involve 18 stream crossings. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1** at the additional stream crossings would minimize the impact to less-than-significant level.

Additional storage for the Partially Connected System would include rehabilitation of existing reservoirs. As in Phase 1, these improvements would be on disturbed sites and would not substantially change the drainage patterns.

SVCS

Additional impacts would occur from construction of pipelines that would involve 17 additional stream crossings, including Nathanson Creek and Arroyo Seco (Figure 3.2-3). Refer to the discussion above under the Basic System. The impact would be minimized by implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1** at the additional stream crossings. Impacts under the Partially Connected Alternative for the Napa Salt Marsh Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative. The impact would be less than significant with mitigation.

Additional impacts would occur from construction of pumping facilities at the SVCS WWTP and pump stations and new storage ponds in the existing SVCS service area. The exact locations for the pump stations and ponds have not yet been identified; preference would be given to disturbed areas. The impact would be similar to those discussed under the Basic System and is expected to be less than significant.



SOURCE: CDM, 2008; ESRI, 2006; SWRCB, 2006; ESA, 2008
 Field Collected Stream Data, 2008; DWR NHD Stream Data, 2007

Note: Existing Water Distribution Facilities Not Shown

NBWR North Bay Water Recycling Program. 206088.01

Figure 3.2-5
Petaluma Creek Watershed Stream Crossings

Napa SD

Additional impacts would occur from construction of pipelines in the Carneros East and MST service areas, and a new pipeline to the east of the Napa SD WWTP, which would involve 19 additional stream crossings (see Figure 3.2-4), including Milliken Creek, a tributary to Milliken Creek, Soscol Creek, and a tributary to Carneros Creek. Refer to the discussion above under the Basic System. The impact would be minimized by implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1** at the additional stream crossings.

No additional impacts would occur from increasing the pumping capacity at the Napa SD WWTP, which would not affect the drainage patterns at the existing developed WWTP site. Pump stations would be constructed in the Carneros East and MST service areas. The exact locations for the pump stations have not yet been identified, but preference would be given to already disturbed areas to minimize associated changes to drainage patterns. The impact is expected to be less than significant.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3,907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The hydrologic impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.2-2, Fully Connected). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

Minimal drainage impacts would occur as a result of construction of pumping facilities at the LGVSD WWTP, which is an existing disturbed site. The impact would be less than significant.

Novato SD/NMWD

Minimal drainage impacts from implementation of the Fully Connected System are anticipated. There would be one additional stream crossing as a result of construction of the pipeline extending to Sears Point; however the impact would be minimized by implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1**. Additional impacts would occur from increased pumping capacity at the Novato SD WWTP. As in Phase 1, and Basic and Partially Connected Systems, these improvements would be on disturbed sites and would not substantially change the drainage patterns. The impact from increased pumping would be less than significant.

SVCS

Additional impacts would occur from construction of additional pipelines that would involve 22 additional stream crossings in central Sonoma, including Sonoma Creek and Wilson Creek

(see **Figure 3.2-3**). Refer to the discussion under the Partially Connected System above. There would be one additional stream crossing as a result of construction of the pipeline extending to Sears Point. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.1** at the additional stream crossings would minimize the impact to less-than-significant level. Impacts under the Fully Connected Alternative for the Napa Salt Marsh Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative. The impact would be less than significant with mitigation.

Additional impacts could occur from construction of new pump stations. Construction of pump stations at the SVCSD WWTP would have minimal impact due to the existing developed nature of the WWTP site. The locations of the pump stations in the Central Sonoma Valley service area, SVRWP area, and the existing SVCSD reuse area have not yet been determined. Preference would be given to already disturbed areas to minimize associated changes to drainage patterns. The impact would likely be less than significant.

Napa SD

Minimal drainage impacts from implementation of the Fully Connected System are anticipated. There would be no additional stream crossings, and therefore a less than significant impact.

Mitigation Measure

Mitigation Measure 3.2.1: The Member Agencies would implement the following measure during pipeline installation at stream crossings:

- Schedule construction so as to avoid storm events to the extent feasible ;
- Use trenchless techniques such as jack and bore tunneling to avoid direct impacts to the streams;
- Employ short-term drainage diversion and control measures such as sandbags, dikes, pumps, or other means; and
- Following construction, restore the construction area to pre-existing conditions
- Implement **Mitigation Measure 3.5.1** (see Section 3.5).

Impact Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant.

Impact 3.2.2: Flooding and Effects to Surface Waters. The proposed action could expose public or structures to the risk of flooding due to placement of facilities within the 100-year flood plain. The proposed action would also change the amount of discharge to local surface waters. (Less than Significant)

Implementation of the proposed action would result in construction of facilities that would be located within existing 100-year flood plains. In general, construction of facilities within 100-year flood plains would be limited to pipeline installation across drainages, as noted in Impact 3.2.1, or

where pipelines, pump stations, or storage facilities are located with mapped 100-year flood plains. The only pump station that lies within the 100-year flood plain is the one at the Novato SD WWTP in Marin County, which is located close to the edge of the 100-year flood plain.

Placement of structures within the mapped 100-year flood plain would have the potential to expose structures to periodic flooding and water damage. However, the design of proposed facilities to convey recycled water would reduce the potential for these facilities to be impacted by flood waters. Pipelines would be installed below-grade, and design of stream crossings would take into account streambed scour potential. Pump stations would be located to avoid mapped flood plains, or would be constructed at an elevation that provides adequate freeboard to avoid impacts.

The NBWRP would deliver recycled water that is currently either discharged to tributaries to North San Pablo Bay or is used for irrigation. Current practices vary with each Member Agency. Typically, a portion of the wastewater generated is stored during the dry season.

With the NBWRP, the agencies would recycle and deliver some of the water that they now discharge in the fall. Reduced discharge have the potential to reduce flooding; however, any beneficial effects would be very minor because the facilities discharge very close to San Pablo Bay and downstream of areas that generally experience flooding.

Irrigation would occur during the dry season and irrigators would be required to avoid over-application of reclaimed water in order to avoid direct runoff and ponding. Therefore, no adverse impacts to drainage or flooding are anticipated as a result of recycled water irrigation.

Some water users in the project area rely on diverting local surface water, often from smaller creeks or streams that may not be reliable sources throughout the year or in dry years. The NBWRP would deliver recycled water to users; in some areas, this water would offset local surface water supplies. This surface water would stay in the small creeks and streams during the irrigation season, and could increase base flows. However, because of the timing of this offset, base flows are not anticipated to affect stream conditions relative to flood stage.

No Project Alternative

The NBWRP would not be implemented under the No Project Alternative; therefore no impact would occur. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action alternative below.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding. For comparison to the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 18 miles of new pipeline, 912 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 mgd of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis to deliver 1,067 AFY of recycled water (see Chart 3.2-2, No Action).

It is estimated that WWTP inflow will increase over time, with a corresponding increase in discharge of treated effluent by the year 2020 (**Table 3.2-3**). Provision of 1,067 AFY of recycled water for use as irrigation and release of 3,460 AFY to the Napa Salt Ponds as envisioned under the No Action Alternative would reduce WWTP discharges, as shown in Table 3.2-3. Provision of this amount of recycled water would result in a discharge reduction of 4,860 AFY to receiving waters tributary to North San Pablo Bay at 2020, with approximately 3,460 AFY redirected to Napa Salt Ponds, depending upon year type. Reduced discharge would have the potential to incrementally reduce flows during flood events; however, any beneficial effects would be very minor because the facilities discharge very close to San Pablo Bay and downstream of areas that generally experience flooding.

**TABLE 3.2-3
COMPARISON OF NO PROJECT (2002, 2020) AND NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE –
PROJECTED MONTHLY DISCHARGE (2020) (AFY)**

	Napa SD	SVCS D	Novato SD	LGVSD	Total	Salt Ponds
No Project (2002)	5,515	2,805	5,267	1,906	15,492	0
No Project (2020) Discharge	7,402	4,334	8,406	2,768	22,911	0
2020 Discharge Increase	1,887	1,529	3,139	862	7,499	0
No Action (2020) Discharge	6,338	2,882	6,574	2,257	18,051	3,460
No Action (2020) Reduction	(1,064)	(1,452)	(1,832)	(511)	(4,860)	+3,460

SOURCE: CDM, 2009

LGVSD/NMWD

The No Action Alternative would not include any new recycled water facilities by LGVSD; however, future conditions would include development within the LGVSD service area consistent with approved General Plans, with corresponding increases in treated effluent discharge. Discharge to Miller Creek, and eventually San Pablo Bay, under future 2020 discharge conditions would increase by an estimated 862 acre-feet per year (AFY). Under the No Action Alternative, which considers implementation of a subset of recycled water projects, 2020 discharge conditions would increase by an estimated 511 AFY. This represents the future baseline discharge conditions, and no impacts would occur as a result from the NBWRP.

Novato SD/NMWD

Under the No Action Alternative, Novato SD would deliver 193 AFY of tertiary treated recycled water to the Novato North Service Area. Future conditions would include development within the Novato SD service area consistent with approved General Plans, with corresponding increases in treated effluent discharge. Discharge under future 2020 discharge conditions would increase by an estimated 3,139 AFY. Under the No Action Alternative, which considers implementation of a subset of recycled water projects, 2020 discharge conditions would increase by an estimated

1,832 AFY. This represents the future baseline discharge conditions, and no impacts would occur as a result from the NBWRP.

SVCS D

Under the No Action Alternative, SVCS D would deliver 874 AFY of tertiary treated recycled water to the Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project. Future conditions would include development within the SVCS D service area consistent with approved General Plans, with corresponding increases in treated effluent discharge. Discharge under future 2020 discharge conditions would increase by an estimated 1,529 AFY. Under the No Action Alternative, which considers implementation of a subset of recycled water projects, 2020 discharge conditions would increase by an estimated 1,452 AFY. This represents the future baseline discharge conditions, and no impacts would occur as a result from the NBWRP.

Napa SD

The No Action Alternative, would not include any new recycled water deliveries by Napa. Future conditions would include development within the Napa service area consistent with approved General Plans, with corresponding increases in treated effluent discharge. Discharge under future 2020 discharge conditions would increase by an estimated 1,887 AFY. Under the No Action Alternative, which considers implementation of a subset of recycled water projects, 2020 discharge conditions would increase by an estimated 1,062 AFY. This represents the future baseline discharge conditions, and no impacts would occur as a result from the NBWRP.

Phase 1 (Project level)

Compared to existing conditions (CEQA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would include 46 miles of new pipeline, 1,655 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 4.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage to provide 3,755 AFY of recycled water. This would result in a corresponding reduction in discharge. Analysis of Phase 1 recycled water use and corresponding changes in estimated discharge assumed 2020 inflow and discharge conditions for the WWTP, which include increased inflow over time. Implementation of Phase 1 projects would have an estimated 2020 discharge reduction of 6,121 AFY for all the WWTPs combined.

Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 2,688 AFY of recycled water, 28.9 miles of new pipeline, 961 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 3.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 0 AF of additional storage. When implemented, Phase 1 would result in an estimated total discharge reduction of 1,073 AFY for all the WWTPs combined, compared to the No Action Alternative. (see **Table 3.2-4**).

The reduction in discharge, and any resulting benefit to flooding, associated with the proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

**TABLE 3.2-4
PHASE 1 DISCHARGE COMPARED TO
CEQA NO PROJECT AND NEPA NO ACTION BASELINE**

	Napa SD	SVCSD	Novato SD	LGVSD	Total	Salt Ponds
No Project (2002)	5,515	2,805	5,267	1,906	15,492	0
No Project (2020) Discharge	7,402	4,334	8,406	2,768	22,911	0
Phase 1 Discharge	5,265	2,882	6,423	2,220	16,790	3,460
Phase 1 Discharge vs 2002 Discharge	-250	+77	+1,156	+314	+1,298	+3,460
Phase 1 Discharge vs 2020 Discharge	-2,137	-1,452	-1,983	-548	-6,121	+3,460
No Action Discharge (2020)	6,338	2,882	6,574	2,257	18,051	3,257
Phase 1 Discharge	5,265	2,882	6,423	2,220	16,790	3,460
Phase 1 Discharge NEPA Increment	-1,073	+0	-151	-38	-1,261	+203

SOURCE: CDM, 2009

LGVSD/NMWD

Compared to existing conditions (CEQA baseline), Phase 1 would provide 202 AFY of recycled water, with a corresponding decrease in discharge. Analysis of Phase 1 recycled water use and corresponding changes in discharge assumed 2020 inflow and discharge conditions for the WWTP, which would increase over time. When incorporated into projected 2020 flow conditions, Phase 1 this would reduce 2020 discharge by an estimated 548 AFY.

Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA baseline), Phase I would result in the same reduction in discharge; however, when compared to the No Action Alternative, estimated net discharge reduction would be 38 AFY. LGVSD discharges into the tidal portion of Miller Creek, near San Pablo Bay. Changing the discharge at this downstream location is unlikely to have an effect on flooding, which typically occurs upstream on the river. Therefore, the change in discharge from LGVSD WWTP in Phase 1 would have a less-than-significant impact on flooding under both CEQA and NEPA baselines.

Novato SD/NMWD

Compared to existing conditions (CEQA baseline), Phase 1 would provide 542 AFY of recycled water. Analysis of Phase 1 recycled water use and corresponding changes in discharge assumed 2020 inflow and discharge conditions for the WWTP, which would increase over time. When incorporated into projected 2020 flow conditions, Phase 1 this would reduce 2020 discharge by an estimated 1,983 AFY.

Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA baseline), Phase 1 would reduce discharge by 151 AFY. Novato WWTP discharges into the San Pablo Bay mudflats. This change in discharge

is not likely to affect flooding on Novato Creek which typically occurs upstream. Therefore, the change in discharge from Novato WWTP in Phase 1 would have a less-than-significant impact on flooding under both CEQA and NEPA baselines.

SVCS D

Compared to existing conditions (CEQA baseline), Phase 1 would provide 874 AFY of recycled water. Additionally, SVCS D would provide flows to the Napa Salt Ponds, of up to 3,460 AFY (depending upon year type). Analysis of Phase 1 recycled water use and corresponding changes in discharge assumed 2020 inflow and discharge conditions for the WWTP, which would increase over time. When incorporated into projected 2020 flow conditions, Phase 1 this would reduce 2020 discharge by an estimated 1,452 AFY.

Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA baseline), Phase 1 would not reduce SVCS D discharge, as these projects would likely be implemented by SVCS D under the No Action Alternative.

SVCS D discharges into Schell Slough and Hudeman Slough, which are close to San Pablo Bay and downstream of the City of Sonoma and other areas prone to flooding. This decrease in discharge would have no effect on flooding on Sonoma Creek. Therefore, the change in discharge from SVCS D in Phase 1 would have a less-than-significant impact on flooding under both CEQA and NEPA baselines.

Napa SD

Compared to existing conditions (CEQA baseline), Phase 1 would provide 2,137 AFY of recycled water, with a corresponding reduction in discharge. Analysis of Phase 1 recycled water use and corresponding changes in discharge assumed 2020 inflow and discharge conditions for the WWTP, which would increase over time. When incorporated into projected 2020 flow conditions, Phase 1 this would reduce 2020 discharge by an estimated 2,137 AFY. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA baseline), Phase 1 would reduce Napa SD discharge by an estimated 1,073 AFY.

Napa SD discharges into the Napa River close to San Pablo Bay and downstream of the City of Napa and other areas prone to flooding. This decrease in discharge would have no effect on flooding in the Napa River watershed.

Recycled water from Napa SD would be used in the MST area for agricultural and landscape irrigation. These uses are currently supplied from groundwater; therefore, to the extent that recycled water would eventually replenish some of the groundwater system, recycled water would not change surface water patterns. Recycled water would not substantially change surface water flows in the watershed. Phase 1 use of recycled water would have no effect on flooding in the Napa River watershed.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)

Compared to existing conditions (CEQA Baseline), the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. **Table 3.2-5** provides a summary of discharge change by WWTP. The Basic System would result in a total discharge reduction of 1,806 AFY compared to the CEQA Baseline. Compared to 2020 discharge conditions, the Basic System would result in an estimated total discharge reduction of 9,305 AFY from all of the WWTPs combined.

**TABLE 3.2-5
BASIC SYSTEM DISCHARGE (2020) COMPARED TO
CEQA NO PROJECT AND NEPA NO ACTION BASELINE**

	Napa SD	SVCS D	Novato SD	LGVSD	Total	Salt Ponds
No Project (2002 Data)	5,515	2,805	5,267	1,906	15,492	0
No Project (2020) Discharge	7,402	4,334	8,406	2,768	22,911	0
Basic System Discharge	3,847	1,196	6,423	2,220	13,686	5,825
Basic System Discharge vs. 2002 Discharge	-1,668	-1,609	+1,156	+314	-1,806	+5,825
Basic System Discharge vs 2020 Discharge	-3,555	-3,138	-1,983	-546	-9,305	+5,825
No Action Discharge (2020)	6,338	2,693	6,574	2,257	17,863	3,257
Basic System Discharge	3,847	1,196	6,423	2,220	13,686	5,825
Basic System Discharge NEPA Increment	-2,491	-1,497	-151	-38	-4,177	+2,568

SOURCE: CDM, 2009

Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage. The Basic System would result in an estimated total discharge reduction of 4,177 AFY from all of the WWTPs combined, compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline).

The reduction in discharge under Basic System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for Phase 1, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.2-2, Basic System). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

The impacts associated with the Basic System would be equivalent to the impacts discussed for Phase 1 above for the Miller Creek/Gallinas Creek watershed, Novato Creek, and Sonoma Creek because increased recycled water use would not change the impacts to flooding. The Basic System also includes recycled water use in the Carneros area of the Napa River watershed. The

sections below describe the impacts from the Basic System that are in addition to those described above for Phase 1.

Napa SD

The Basic System would include recycled water use in the Carneros East service area and the provision of recycled water to Napa Salt Marsh. Compared to existing conditions (CEQA baseline), the Basic Alternative would reduce Napa SD discharge by an estimated 3,555 AFY compared to 2020 discharge conditions. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA baseline), the Basic Alternative would reduce Napa SD discharge by an estimated 2,491 AFY.

Because Napa SD discharges close to San Pablo Bay and downstream of flood-prone areas, this decrease in discharge is not likely to benefit flooding on the Napa River. Therefore, the change in discharge from Napa SD in Phase 1 would have a less-than-significant impact on flooding under both CEQA and NEPA baselines.

As discussed above, the release of recycled water in the Napa Salt Marsh would not offset other supplies and therefore would not affect surface water flows. In the Carneros East service area, recycled water would replace existing uses of groundwater and surface water (Napa SD, 1995). These uses are primarily supplied from groundwater, imported surface water and some local surface water diversion. Use of recycled water use to offset surface water uses would provide some benefit to both local and imported surface water resources. Use of recycled water would allow some surface water to stay in creeks during the irrigation season of April through September, and could increase base flow. However, because of the summer timing of this offset, base flows are not anticipated to affect stream conditions relative to flood stage.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)

Compared to existing conditions (CEQA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Provision of this amount of recycled water would result in a total discharge reduction of 4,803 AFY from existing conditions for all of the WWTPs (see **Table 3.2-6**). Compared to 2020 discharge conditions, the Partially Connected System would result in an estimated total 2020 discharge reduction of 12,222 AFY from all of the WWTPs combined.

Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2,542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage. The Partially Connected System would result in an estimated total 2020 discharge reduction of 7,174 AFY from all of the WWTPs combined, compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline).

The Partially Connected System would include recycled water use in the Sears Point area. Compared to the Basic System, the Partially Connected System would increase the amounts of recycled water used, but the increase would not change the mechanisms of how the recycled water could affect flooding. The increase in recycled water would not increase the likelihood of

**TABLE 3.2-6
PARTIALLY CONNECTED SYSTEM DISCHARGE (2020) COMPARED TO
CEQA NO PROJECT AND NEPA NO ACTION BASELINE**

	Napa SD	SVCSD	Novato SD	LGVSD	Total	Salt Ponds
No Project (2002 Data)	5,515	2,805	5,267	1,906	15,492	0
No Project (2020) Discharge	7,402	4,334	8,406	2,768	22,911	0
Partially Connected Discharge	2,657	0	5,851	2,181	10,689	2,933
Partially Connected Discharge vs 2002 Discharge	-2,875	-2,805	+584	+275	-4,821	+2,933
Basic System Discharge vs 2020 Discharge	-4,745	-4,334	-2,555	-587	-12,222	+2,993
No Action Discharge (2020)	6,338	2,693	6,574	2,257	17,863	3,257
Partially Connected Discharge	2,657	0	5,581	2,181	10,689	2,933
Partially Connected Discharge NEPA Increment	-3,681	-2,693	-723	-76	-7,174	-324

SOURCE: CDM, 2009

flooding impacts; therefore, the impact discussion for the Basic System in these areas is also applicable for the Partially Connected System. The new reuse area in the Petaluma River watershed is discussed below.

Novato SD/NMWD

Recycled water from Novato SD would be used within the Sears Point area of the Petaluma River watershed for agricultural irrigation. Most agricultural uses are supplied from groundwater (DWR, 1999); therefore, replacing groundwater with recycled water would not change surface water patterns. The Partially Connected System would have no effect on flooding in the Petaluma River watershed.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)

Compared to existing conditions (CEQA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Provision of this amount of recycled water would result in a total discharge reduction of 5,949 AFY from existing conditions for all of the WWTPs (see **Table 3.2-7**). Compared to 2020 discharge conditions, the Fully Connected System would result in an estimated total 2020 discharge reduction of 13,368 AFY from all of the WWTPs combined.

Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3,907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage. Provision of this amount of recycled water would result in an estimated total discharge reduction of 8,320 AFY from all of the WWTPs combined (see **Table 3.2-7**).

**TABLE 3.2-7
FULLY CONNECTED SYSTEM DISCHARGE (2020) COMPARED TO
CEQA NO PROJECT AND NEPA NO ACTION BASELINE**

	Napa SD	SVCS D	Novato SD	LGVSD	Total	Salt Ponds
No Project (2002 Data)	5,515	2,805	5,267	1,906	15,492	0
No Project (2020) Discharge	7,402	4,334	8,406	2,768	22,911	0
Fully Connected Discharge	2,657	0	4,706	2,181	9,543	3,085
Fully Connected Discharge CEQA Increment	-2,858	-2,805	-561	+275	-5,949	+3,085
Fully Connected Discharge vs 2020 Discharge	-4,745	-4,334	-3,700	-587	-13,368	+3,085
No Action Discharge (2020)	6,338	2,693	6,574	2,257	17,863	3,257
Fully Connected Discharge	2,657	0	4,706	2,181	9,543	3,085
Fully Connected Discharge NEPA Increment	-3,681	-2,693	-1,868	-76	-8,320	-172

SOURCE: CDM, 2009

The Fully Connected System, would introduce additional reuse in the Sonoma Creek watershed in addition to the areas included in the Partially Connected System. Compared to the reuse areas in the Partially Connected System, the Fully Connected System would increase the amounts of recycled water used, but the increase would not change the mechanisms of how the recycled water could affect flooding. The increase in recycled water would not increase the likelihood of flooding impacts; therefore, the impact discussion for the Partially Connected System in these areas is also applicable for the Fully Connected System. The new reuse area in the Sonoma Creek River watershed is discussed below.

SVCS D

Recycled water from SVCS D would be used within the Central Sonoma Valley area of the Sonoma Creek watershed for agricultural irrigation. Most agricultural uses are supplied from groundwater (DWR, 1999); therefore, replacing groundwater with recycled water would not change surface water patterns. The Fully Connected System would have no effect on flooding in the Sonoma Creek watershed.

Mitigation Measure

No Mitigation Measures are required.

Impact Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant.

Impact 3.2.3: Increased storm runoff. New impervious surfaces for the NBWRP would result in an increase in storm runoff. (Less than Significant)

The project components would include treatment upgrades, pipelines, pump stations, and storage facilities. Treatment upgrades would involve installing new filters and process units at the existing WWTP facilities, therefore no new impervious surfaces would be added. Pipelines would be installed under ground, therefore following construction the areas would be restored to pre-existing conditions and there would be no new impervious surfaces. Storage facilities would consist of open reservoirs, typically at existing disturbed sites, therefore no impact is expected. Therefore, impacts from treatment upgrades, pipelines, and storage facilities are not discussed further.

Impervious surfaces would be added as part of the proposed pump stations. Some pump stations would be constructed on existing WWTP sites, therefore the increase in impervious surfaces would be minor, if any, thus the runoff would be less than significant.

The sections below describe impacts that would occur from construction of new booster pump stations that could add impervious surfaces, which would increase the associated storm runoff.

No Project Alternative

The NBWRP would not be implemented under the No Project Alternative, therefore no impact is expected. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action alternative below.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding.

For comparison to the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that the No Action Alternative would result in 1,067 AFY of water reuse, with a corresponding reduction in the amount of treated effluent discharged at each Member Agency WWTP (see Chart 3.2-2, No Action). Additionally, it is estimated that proposed facilities would result in an increase in impervious surface area, which is discussed in Impact 3.2.1. A discussion of individual Member Agencies is provided below.

LGVS/NMWD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Novato SD/NMWD

The No Action Alternative would include a new 1,000-square foot booster pump station. Given that the pump station would be located within the change in the impervious surface would not be significant. However, Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.2** would ensure a less than significant impact.

SVCS D

Impacts would be associated with the approximately 1,000-square foot pump station in the SVRWP area. Refer to the discussion under Novato SD. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.2** in the SVCS D service area would ensure a less-than-significant impact.

Napa SD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Phase 1 (Project level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46 miles of new pipeline, 1,655 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 4.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28 miles of new pipeline, 743 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 3.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

The runoff from the proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (Chart 3.2-1, Phase 1). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

The impacts that would occur under Phase 1 would be equivalent to those discussed under the No Action Alternative and would include additional impacts associated with additional pump station. Please refer to discussion above.

Novato SD/NMWD

Refer to the impact discussion under Novato SD for No Action Alternative.

SVCS D

The booster pump stations for both the SVRWP and the Napa Salt Marsh Pipeline would be primarily constructed at the SVCS D WWTP, therefore as discussed above, the impact would be less than significant. Impacts related to the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative.

Napa SD

Impacts associated with the MST area would include increased runoff from four booster pump stations located on Imola Avenue, Wild Horse Valley Road, East 3rd Avenue, and 3rd Avenue. Each pump station would have a footprint of approximately 1,000 square feet that would increase the storm runoff from the sites. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.2** at the four pump stations in the MST area would ensure a less-than-significant impact.

Alternative 1: Basic System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

The runoff from proposed facilities under the Basic System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for Phase 1, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (Chart 3.2-2, Basic System). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVS/NMWD

The impacts that would occur under Phase 1 would be equivalent to those discussed under the No Action Alternative and would include impacts associated with additional pump station. Please refer to discussion above.

Novato SD/NMWD

Refer to the impact discussion under Novato SD for No Action Alternative.

SVCS

The Basic System would include additional pumping capacity as a part of the SVRWP. The exact site for this pumping has not yet been identified; however, preference would be given to disturbed sites to minimize impacts. The impacts would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.2** discussed above. Impacts related to the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative, as pump stations for this pipeline would be located at the SVCS WWTP.

Napa SD

The impacts that would occur under the Basic System would be equivalent to those discussed under the Phase 1 and would include impacts associated with additional pump stations. Please refer to discussion above.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2,542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The runoff from the proposed facilities under the Partially Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the Basic System, in proportion to the

facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.2-2, Partially Connected). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

Please refer to discussion above. The additional pump station would be installed at the WWTP, therefore there would be no additional impacts.

Novato SD/NMWD

Please refer to discussion above. The additional pump station would be installed at the WWTP, therefore there would be no additional impacts.

SVCS

The Partially Connected System would include additional pumping capacity in the existing SVCS reuse area, the SVRWP area, and Southern Sonoma Valley service area. The exact locations for the pump stations have not yet been identified, but preference would be given to already disturbed areas. The impacts would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.2** discussed above. Impacts related to the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative.

Napa SD

The Partially Connected System would include additional pumping capacity in the Carneros East and MST service areas. The exact locations for the pump stations have not yet been identified, but preference would be given to already disturbed areas to minimize associated changes to drainage patterns. The impacts would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.2** discussed above.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System (Program level)

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3,907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The runoff impacts under the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the Partially Connected System, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative (see Chart 3.2-2, Fully Connected). A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

The impacts associated with the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to the impacts discussed for Partially Connected System above in addition to the following impacts.

LGVSD/NMWD

Please refer to the discussion above. The additional pump station would be installed at the WWTP, therefore there would be no additional impacts.

Novato SD/NMWD

The Fully Connected System would include increased pumping capacity at Novato SD and LGVSD WWTPs. As in Phase 1, the pump stations would be on the WWTP site where most surfaces are already impervious. The impacts would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.2** discussed above.

SVCS

The Fully Connected System would include additional pump stations at the SVCS WWTP and in the Central Sonoma Valley, SVRWP area, and the existing SVCS reuse area. The pump station at the WWTP would be on a site where most surfaces are already impervious. The exact locations for the remaining pump stations have not yet been identified, but preference would be given to already disturbed areas to minimize associated changes to drainage patterns. The impacts would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.2.2** discussed above. Impacts related to the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative.

Napa SD

Please refer to the discussion above. The additional impacts would occur from the proposed pump stations in the MST area.

Mitigation Measure

Mitigation Measure 3.2.3: The Member Agencies will implement the following measures:

- Comply with the local storm drainage requirements;
- Incorporate site design features to control any site runoff onsite; and
- Install storm runoff, collection, and treatment system, as applicable, to control the runoff flow offsite.

Impact 3.2.4: Flooding - Sea level rise. Sea-level rise could affect operation of project facilities. (Less than Significant)

In recent years, the scientific community has generally reached consensus that climate change and sea level rise are likely to occur. California's position on climate change was formalized in Assembly Bill (AB 32), the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, which states that: Global warming poses a serious threat to the economic well-being, public health, natural resources, and the environment of California.

While scientists agree that sea level rise is likely to occur in the future, the rate of sea level rise is uncertain. The CALFED Independent Science Panel used empirical models based on historic sea level rise to estimate a sea level rise ranging from 20 to 55 inches by 2100 (CALFED Independent Science Board, 2007). A sea level rise of this magnitude would impact areas that are involved in the NBWRP if no actions are taken to create flood protection structures (such as levees). The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) is in the process of developing a strategy to address sea level rise in the future (San Francisco BCDC, 2008). This strategy will identify urban areas that should be protected, other areas that would flood, and how to replace some of the tidal marsh that would be impacted. This strategy is not yet developed, therefore it is speculative at this point to describe which areas may be impacted.

The Department of Geosciences at the University of Arizona created the Environmental Studies Laboratory (DGESL) in 1999 to facilitate development of technology and research of past, present and future environmental variability. In response to concerns about climate change and sea level rise, the Department of Geosciences conducted research on factors that determine the degree to which a coastal area is susceptible to sea level rise. This discussion of flooding impacts as a result of sea level rise is based on review of the Department of Geosciences Environmental Studies Laboratory Climate Change map relative to the proposed NBWRP facilities. This analysis assumes a one meter rise in sea level as the worst-case-scenario, and identifies potential impacts to the NBWRP facilities.

Some portions of the action area could be impacted in the future, which would reduce the demand for the recycled water produced by the NBWRP. The timing and quantity of the changes in demand are uncertain.

Areas in Marin, Sonoma, and Napa Counties that would be susceptible to impact based on elevation and proximity to San Pablo Bay include:

- the eastern portion of Marin County, north of the community of Santa Venetia, south of State Route 37, east of U.S. 101 and the Railroad;
- areas along the Petaluma River, north of the City of Novato;
- areas along the southern portion of Sonoma Creek in Sonoma County; and
- the majority of Napa County, predominantly south of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, west of the airport, and along the Napa River corridor.

This information is presented here in the interest of public disclosure, as it would be highly speculative to impose mitigation on the NBWRP for an event that is uncertain both in time and extent, and for which the NBWRP itself would not cause or measurably contribute. Water and wastewater agencies in coastal areas of California, including the Member Agencies will need to review potential future impacts to their facilities and protect them accordingly. Discussion of the analysis and impact from sea level rise is provided by Member Agency below. Facilities located outside of the potential impacted areas are not analyzed further, but a discussion of potentially impacted facilities is included.

No Project Alternative

The NBWRP would not be implemented under the No Project Alternative, therefore no impact is expected. For a discussion of the No Project under future conditions, see No Action alternative below.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, which includes consideration of future conditions, it is likely that a subset of water recycling projects would be implemented by the Member Agencies on an individual basis, without the benefit of regional coordination or federal funding.

For comparison to the Action Alternatives, it is estimated that approximately 18 miles of new pipeline, 912 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 0.5 mgd of tertiary capacity, and approximately 65 AF of storage would be constructed by Member Agencies on an individual basis (see Chart 3.2-1, No Action).

Under future baseline (2020) conditions, sea level rise could occur. A discussion of individual Member Agencies is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Novato SD/NMWD

The No Action Alternative would consist of installation of a pump station and portions of the Novato Urban Recycled Water Pipeline from the Novato SD WWTP north to Olive Avenue, then extend along Olive Avenue to serve areas north of Atherton and along Redwood Boulevard and San Marin Avenue west of U.S. 101. According to the DGESL, these facilities occur south of the projected impacted areas in the Rush Creek Marsh area, therefore would not be affected by a one meter rise in sea level. The existing Novato SD Tertiary Treatment Facility is located just north of SR 37, and would be at risk of potential impact as a result of a one meter sea level rise due to the topography, elevation, and proximity to San Pablo Bay.

SVCS D

Under the No Action Alternative, SVCS D would implement Alignment 1A, described in the SVWRP. No impact on NBWRP facilities from sea level rise is anticipated.

If a one meter rise in sea level occurs, the SVCS D Napa Salt Marsh Pipeline that extends from the SVCS D service area to the Napa Salt Ponds 7 and 7a is likely to be affected at the terminal point in the Napa-Sonoma Marshes Wildlife Area.

Napa SD

There would be no project facilities constructed under the No Action Alternative, therefore no impact would occur.

Phase 1

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, Phase 1 projects would provide 46 miles of new pipeline, 1,655 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 4.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 65 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Phase 1 projects would provide 28 miles of new pipeline, 743 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 3.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and no additional storage.

The sea level rise impacts to proposed facilities under Phase 1 would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the No Action Alternative, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

The existing storage tank near Palm Drive, the proposed pump station at the LGVSD WWTP, and all three options for the Novato Urban Recycled Water Pipeline extending from the LGVSD WWTP north to the South Novato service area near Hamilton Air Field would be at risk of potential impact as a result of a one meter sea level rise due to the topography, elevation, and proximity to San Pablo Bay.

Novato SD/NMWD

Review of the DGESL and the proposed Novato SD facilities shows that the proposed pipelines and pump stations in the vicinity of the Novato SD Davidson WWTP are proximate to, but not within the projected area that would be affected by a one meter increase in sea level.

SVCS

Review of the DGESL Map shows there is minimal impact from a one meter rise in sea level to areas in Sonoma County. In the small area that would be affected, the impacts are concentrated along the banks of the Sonoma Creek. No impact to proposed facilities in the SVCS is anticipated. Under Phase 1, impacts related to the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Project would be equivalent to those under the No Action Alternative.

Napa SD

Projects under Phase 1 are located north of the inundated areas illustrated on the DGESL map; therefore they would not be affected by a one-meter rise in sea level.

Alternative 1: Basic System

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Basic System projects would provide 83 miles of new pipeline, 2,158 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 1,020 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), Basic System would provide 65 miles of new pipeline, 1,246 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 7.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 955 AF of storage.

The sea level rise impacts to proposed facilities under the Basic System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for Phase 1, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

There are no additional facilities to those discussed under Phase 1 proposed under the Basic System; therefore there are no additional impacts from sea level rise.

Novato SD/NMWD

Areas east of U.S. 101 and south of Highway 37 are potentially vulnerable to a one meter sea level rise; therefore, the portion of the Novato Urban Water Pipeline extending service to Sear's Point would be affected by a one meter rise in sea level.

SVCS

There are no additional facilities proposed under the Basic System that would be affected by a one meter rise in sea level.

Napa SD

The DGESL data illustrates potential areas of inundation along the Napa River based on topography and elevation. The proposed pump station at the Napa SD WWTP and the north eastern portion of the Napa Salt Marsh Restoration Pipeline that extends through the Carneros East area from the WWTP southwest to Cuttings Wharf is vulnerable to impact as a result of a one meter rise in sea level based on topography, elevation, and proximity to the Napa River.

Alternative 2: Partially Connected System

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Partially Connected System would provide 139 miles of new pipeline, 3,454 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.9 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Partially Connected System would provide 122 miles of new pipeline, 2,542 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 15.4 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The sea level rise impacts to proposed facilities under the Partially Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the Basic System, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD

The conveyance pipeline to Peacock Gap will not be affected by projected one meter sea-level rise.

Novato SD/NMWD

Portions of the proposed Novato Urban Recycled Water Pipeline extending north from the LGVSD WWTP north and east of Hamilton Air Field and through the Bel Marin Keys area in the Southern Novato service area, south of State Route 37, east of U.S. 101 will be affected by a one meter rise in sea level based on topography, elevation, and proximity to San Pablo Bay and adjacent wetland areas.

SVCS D

No additional impact from sea level rise on proposed facilities in the SVCS D service area is anticipated.

Napa SD

A portion of the Carneros East pipeline that extends east from the Napa SD WWTP may be affected by a one meter rise in sea level, based on topography, elevation, and proximity to the Napa River.

Alternative 3: Fully Connected System

Compared to the CEQA Baseline, the Fully Connected System would provide 153 miles of new pipeline, 5,021 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.8 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,220 AF of storage. Compared to the No Action Alternative (NEPA Baseline), the Fully Connected System would provide 135 miles of new pipeline, 3,907 HP of pumping capacity, treatment facilities providing 20.3 mgd of tertiary capacity, and 2,155 AF of storage.

The impacts of sea level rise under the Fully Connected System would be equivalent to and greater than the impacts discussed for the Partially Connected System, in proportion to the facilities constructed under this alternative. A discussion of impacts by Member Agency is provided below.

LGVSD/NMWD, Novato SD/NMWD, Napa SD

No additional construction is proposed in these service areas. No additional impact from a one meter rise in sea level is expected.

SVCS D

SVCS D would extend service north of the Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Service Area to the Central Sonoma Service Area and south to the Sear's Point area. According to DGE SL data, these facilities will not be affected.

Mitigation Measure

Mitigation Measure 3.2.4: Design of proposed facilities shall consider sea level rise potential, and shall include appropriate measures in facility siting and design to address potential impacts related to sea level rise, similar to those applied to facility installation within 100-year flood plains. Design measures may include, but are not limited to: facility siting, access placement, access vault extension above projected water elevation, water tight vaults, and site protection.

Impact Significance after Mitigation: Less than Significant.

3.2.4 Impact Summary by Service Area

Table 3.2-8 provides a summary of potential project impacts related to surface hydrology. The impacts analysis is separated by watershed, but Table 3.2-8 reclassifies impacts into Member Agency service areas. This organization will assist the agencies in approving the elements of the project within their jurisdiction because they will fully understand the impacts. Additionally, the analyses of the Alternatives specify the incremental impacts above Phase 1 or other alternatives. The tables below include all impacts in the impact finding.

**TABLE 3.2-8
POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND SIGNIFICANCE – SURFACE HYDROLOGY**

Proposed Action	Impact by Member Agency Service Areas			
	LGVSD/ NMWD	Novato SD/ NMWD	SVCSD	Napa SD/ Napa County
Impact 3.2.1: Changes in Drainage Patterns				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	LSM	LSM	NI
Phase 1	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 1: Basic System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Impact 3.2.2: Flooding				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	LTS	LTS	NI
Phase 1	LTS	LTS	LTS	NI
Alternative 1: Basic System	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	LTS	LTS	LTS	LTS
Impact 3.2.3: Increased Storm Runoff				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	LSM	LSM	NI
Phase 1	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 1: Basic System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LSM
Impact 3.2.4: Flooding - Sea Level Rise				
No Project Alternative	NI	NI	NI	NI
No Action Alternative	NI	LTS	LTS	NI
Phase 1	LSM	LSM	LSM	LTS
Alternative 1: Basic System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LTS
Alternative 2: Partially Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LTS
Alternative 3: Fully Connected System	LSM	LSM	LSM	LTS

NI = No Impact

LTS = Less than Significant impact, no mitigation required

LSM = Less than Significant with Mitigation

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