

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

All applicants for SRF financing must thoroughly analyze the environmental consequences of their project. Applicants must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and federal cross-cutting authorities as part of the SRF environmental review requirements. All SRF environmental requirements must be met prior to the start of construction activities.

CEQA

The environmental review process used to determine compliance with appropriate state and federal environmental regulations begins with successful completion of CEQA.

Typically, the applicant is the CEQA Lead Agency and must prepare and circulate an environmental document before approving a project. Only a public agency, such as a local, regional, or state government may serve as the Lead Agency under CEQA. If a project will be completed by a non-governmental organization, Lead Agency responsibility goes to the first public agency providing discretionary approval for the project. In these instances, the State Water Board may serve as Lead Agency on behalf of the applicant.

Usually, the State Water Board is a CEQA Responsible Agency, making its own independent findings using information submitted by the Lead Agency prior to approving funding for a project.

The applicant must provide the final, project-specific environmental document, associated reports, and other supporting materials demonstrating compliance with CEQA as part of the application's Environmental Package.

FEDERAL CROSS-CUTTING AUTHORITIES

In addition to completing CEQA, the applicant must conduct the necessary studies and analyses and prepare documentation demonstrating that the proposed project is in compliance with the federal cross-cutting environmental authorities. As the USEPA designated, "non-federal" state agency representative responsible for consultation with appropriate federal agencies, the State Water Board staff will review materials for compliance with relevant cross-cutters. Staff may require additional studies or documentation to fulfill this obligation. The principal federal authorities that need addressing in the application are:

- Archaeological & Historic Preservation Act
- Clean Air Act
- Coastal Barriers Resources Act
- Coastal Zone Management Act
- Endangered Species Act
- Environmental Justice Executive Order
- Farmland Protection Policy Act
- Fish & Wildlife Conservation Act
- Flood Plain Management
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation & Management Act
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Protection of Wetlands
- Rivers & Harbors Act
- Safe Drinking Water Act, Sole Source Aquifer Protection
- Wild & Scenic Rivers Act

Material in this brochure highlights key SRF environmental requirements

OUR SRF PROGRAMS

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) administers the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Programs to support a wide range of infrastructure projects. The SRF Programs represent a powerful partnership between the State and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), who provides partial Program funding. The applicant will need to complete the Environmental Package, which compiles and transmits the necessary environmental documents and supporting information for State Water Board staff to review to determine compliance with state and federal environmental laws and regulations. SRF funds are available for planning and design, as well as construction activities.

QUESTIONS

The consultation process can be lengthy, especially if the project is expected to affect biological or cultural resources. Please contact your State Water Board Project Manager and/or Environmental Section staff early in the planning process to discuss what environmental information may be needed for your project.

WEBSITE

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/environmental_requirements.html

October 2018-TAGraphics



CLEAN WATER & DRINKING WATER
STATE REVOLVING FUND

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REQUIREMENTS



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Water Resources Control Board
Division of Financial Assistance

Clean Air Act (CAA)

CAA requires federally funded projects to meet the General Conformity requirements and applies in areas where National Ambient Air Quality Standards are not met or in areas that are subject to a maintenance plan.

If project emissions are below the federal “de minimis” levels, then a General Conformity determination is not required.

If project emissions are above the federal “de minimis” levels, then a General Conformity determination must be made.

An air quality modeling analysis may be needed regardless of the attainment status for the following constituents:

- Ozone;
- Carbon monoxide;
- Nitrous oxide;
- Sulfur dioxide;
- Lead; and
- Particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10).

Commonly, applicants use the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) to approximate project related emissions. This model can be downloaded from www.caleemod.com. A user’s guide and Frequently Asked Questions document are available at this site as well. Applicants also may want to discuss project impacts with the local air district.

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

ESA, Section 7, requires an assessment of the direct and indirect effects of the project on federally listed species and critical habitat. A biological resources assessment report is required and must include, but is not limited to:

- Recent species and critical habitat lists generated from the US Fish and Wildlife Service’s Information for Planning and Consultation online database;
- A recent species list from the National Marine Fisheries Service, if appropriate;
- A recent search of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Natural Diversity Database, including appropriate species observation information and maps;
- A field survey performed by a qualified biologist;
- An evaluation (usually presented in table form) of the project’s potential to affect federally listed species;
- Special surveys, as appropriate;
- Maps delineating the project area and species occurrence;
- Identification of measures to minimize, and/or avoid impacts; and
- A recommendation on an ESA determination (i.e., “no effect,” “may affect, but not likely to adversely affect,” or “may affect and is likely to adversely affect”).

The State Water Board staff will conduct an independent review of these materials to determine the potential effect of the project on the federally listed species and will make a recommendation to USEPA on how to proceed under ESA, Section 7.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

NHPA, Section 106, requires an analysis of the effects of the project (or undertaking) on “historic properties.” Historic properties (i.e., prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects 50 years or older) are properties that are included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. A historic properties identification report (HPIR) must be prepared in accordance with Section 106 requirements by a qualified professional meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards in archaeology or history.

Specific requirements of the HPIR include, but are not limited to:

- The project description and a clearly defined area of potential effects (APE), specifying length, width, and depth of excavation, with a labeled map;
- A recent Information Center records search extending to half-mile beyond the project APE;
- Background research (e.g., old USGS maps, ethnographic records, historical records, etc.);
- Documentation of outreach to the Native American Heritage Commission, appropriate Tribes, historical societies, and interested parties;
- Detailed description of survey methods and findings; and
- Identification and evaluation of cultural resources within the APE.

Cultural resources reports prepared for CEQA may be used, but often require more information.

Environmental Alternatives Analysis

SRF regulations require that an explanation of the alternatives considered for the project and the rationale for selection of the chosen project alternative be prepared and that it assess the environmental impacts of each alternative. Known as the environmental alternative analysis, this information can be included in the project engineering report, the CEQA document, or a technical memorandum. The environmental alternative analysis must include the following:

- Range of feasible alternatives, including a “no project/no action” alternative;
- Comparative analysis among the alternatives that discusses direct, indirect, and cumulative, beneficial and adverse environmental impacts on the existing and future environment, as well as sensitive environmental issues; and
- Appropriate mitigation measures to address impacts.

Public Participation

SRF regulations also require adequate opportunity for the public, responsible agencies, and trustee state agencies under CEQA to review and comment on the project. All projects, except those with little to no environmental impacts (namely, CEQA exempt projects), must hold a public hearing or meeting to approve the CEQA document(s). The CEQA process includes public noticing opportunities, but other public meetings may be needed to meet the federal requirements. The applicant will be asked to provide the date(s) of when such meeting(s) were held for the project as part of the environmental review.