Summary Form for Electronic Document Submittal

Form F

Lead agencies may include 15 hardcopies of this document when submitting electronic copies of Environmental Impact Reports, Negative Declarations, Mitigated Negative Declarations, or Notices of Preparation to the State Clearinghouse (SCH). The SCH also accepts other summaries, such as EIR Executive Summaries prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15123. Please include one copy of the Notice of Completion Form (NOC) with your submission and attach the summary to each electronic copy of the document.

SCH # _____

Project Title: Sanitary Sewer Parallel Trunk Line (Manhole T-0 to T-32)

Lead Agency: East Palo Alto Sanitary District

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Project Location: Palo Alto (*City*) Santa Clara (*County*)

Project Description (Proposed actions, location, and/or consequences).

The East Palo Alto Sanitary District (lead agency) is proposing to construct a new, 18-inch sanitary sewer line, parallel to an existing 24- to 30-inch sanitary sewer line, from manhole T-0 within the Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant, running north/northwest through the Palo Alto Airport (airport) site to manhole T-32, just east of San Francisquito Creek bridge. The total length is approximately 6,000 linear feet. The proposed improvements are located outside of the district service boundaries and within the City of Palo Alto. The new sanitary sewer line route would begin at manhole T-0 and proceed across Embarcadero Road north through the airport outdoor airplane parking area to manhole T-4 where the route turns northwest and parallels the runway along the east side of the adjacent golf course. At manhole T-10, the route turns southwest and runs between the golf course and the San Francisquito Creek Trail. The route ends at manhole T-32. The capacity improvements that would result from the proposed project, laid out in the sanitary district's 2002 and 2015 Master Plan Updates, are necessary to service the needs of existing users and for servicing the future growth of the City of East Palo Alto as projected in the 2016 Vista 2035 East Palo Alto General Plan.

Construction activities will include survey staking of the pipeline alignment, trench excavations, import and placement of pipes, manholes, and backfill materials, compaction of backfill, and restoration of ground surface to match existing conditions. The width and depth of construction would be 20 feet, and 10 feet, respectively. Delivery of construction materials, a staging area, and traffic patterns on airport property will be coordinated with the Airport. The district will also work with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the airport to determine and implement the steps required to obtain a utility easement through the airport. A construction schedule for the proposed project is not known at this time but could last up to 12 months.

Identify the project's significant or potentially significant effects and briefly describe any proposed mitigation measures that would reduce or avoid that effect.

Mitigation Measures

Air Quality

AQ-1 The district will include the following air district basic control measures during construction on all project bid and construction documents. The sewer district will ensure the following measures are undertaken by the contractor during construction:

1. All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) will be watered two times per day.

2. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site will be covered.

3. All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads will be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.

4. All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads will be limited to 15 mph.

5. All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved will be completed as soon as possible. Building pads will be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.

6. Idling times will be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to five minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage will be provided for construction workers at all access points.

7. All construction equipment will be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment will be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.

8. Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the sewer district regarding dust complaints. This person will respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The air district's phone number will also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

Biological Resources

BIO-1 Prior to construction staging or ground disturbance, a qualified biologist will develop a Worker Environmental Awareness Program and conduct a training session for all construction personnel. At a minimum, the training will include a description of special-status species potentially occurring in the project vicinity, including Alameda song sparrow, burrowing owl, California black rail, California Ridgway's rail, northern harrier, saltmarsh common yellowthroat, salt-marsh harvest mouse, salt-marsh wandering shrew, hoary bat, pallid bat, and nesting birds and raptors. Their habitats, measures that are being implemented to conserve species as they relate to the project, and the boundaries within which construction activities will occur will be explained. Informational handouts with photographs clearly illustrating the species' appearances will be used in the training session. All new construction personnel will undergo this mandatory environmental awareness training.

The qualified biologist will train biological monitors selected from the construction crew by the construction contractor (typically the project foreman). Before the start of work each day, the monitor will check for animals under any equipment such as vehicles and stored pipes within active construction zones. The monitor will also check all excavated steep-walled holes or trenches greater than one foot deep for trapped animals. If a special-status species is observed within an active construction zone, the qualified biologist will be notified immediately and all work within 50 feet of the individual will be halted and all equipment turned off until the individual has left the construction area.

The East Palo Alto Sanitary District will document evidence of completion of this training prior to ground disturbance.

BIO-2 The district will obtain incidental take authorization from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for the disturbance of known California Ridgway's rail and California black rail habitat. As part of the CDFW Section 2081 Incidental Take Permit application and as part of the request for Section 7 endangered species consultation through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Nationwide Permit application, the District will include the following information:

a. A detailed description of the action and specific area where the action will occur that will impact California Ridgway's rail and California black rail habitat.

b. A construction noise assessment to determine the level of disturbance to adjacent habitats and what noise- and/or vibration-attenuating measures may minimize impacts to adjacent habitats.

c. Measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate impacts to California Ridgway's rail and California black rail habitat, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Determine the presence/absence of California Ridgway's rail and California black rail on or adjacent to the project site. Presence of California Ridgway's rail will be based on data collected by the Invasive Spartina Project, which conducts annual breeding season surveys in the project vicinity.

2. A permitted biologist will be retained to conduct surveys of appropriate habitat for California Ridgway's rail and California black rail within the work area, including all staging and access routes, no more than seven days prior to initiation of work within suitable habitat. If California Ridgway's rail or and California black rail are observed during this survey, a biologist will conduct an additional survey immediately prior to initiation of construction activities. If California Ridgway's rail or California black rail are observed within or near the work area, a no-disturbance buffer (minimum 50 feet) will be implemented. No work will occur within the buffer until the biologist verifies that California Ridgway's rail or and California black rail individuals have left the area.

3. To minimize or avoid the loss of California Ridgway's rail and California black rail, activities within or adjacent to salt marsh habitat would not occur within 2 hours before or after extreme high tides (6.5 feet or above, as measured at the Golden Gate Bridge), when the marsh plain is inundated, because protective cover is limited and activities could prevent individuals from reaching available cover.

4. If a California Ridgway's rail or California black rail nest is encountered during any project-related activity, all construction will be halted and the observers would immediately leave the vicinity of the nest.

5. Sound-attenuating blankets will be installed on the perimeter fencing between the project and suitable habitat for California Ridgway's rail and California black rail. Installation of the sound-attenuating blankets will reduce noise traveling to adjacent habitat areas.

BIO-3 The district will obtain incidental take authorization from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for impacts to known salt marsh harvest mouse and salt marsh wandering shrew habitat. As part of the CDFW Section 2081 Incidental Take Permit application and as part of the request for Section 7 endangered species consultation through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Nationwide Permit application, the district will include the following information:

a. A detailed description of the action and specific area where the action will occur that will impact salt marsh harvest mouse and salt marsh wandering shrew habitat.

b. Measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate impacts to salt marsh harvest mouse and salt marsh wandering shrew habitat, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Immediately prior to any ground disturbance, including vegetation removal as outlined in this measure, a survey for salt marsh harvest mouse and salt marsh wandering shrew will be conducted by a qualified biologist.

2. All vegetation within potential habitat for the salt marsh harvest mouse within the project site and within a 2-foot buffer around the project footprint will be removed by hand using only nonmechanized hand tools (i.e., trowel, hoe, rake, and shovel) prior to the initiation of work within these areas Silt fences will be erected adjacent to construction areas to define and isolate potential mouse habitat. Pickleweed stands will be removed by hand or weedwhacker. Vegetation will be removed to bare ground or stubble no higher than 1 inch. Vegetation will be removed under the supervision of a qualified biologist. Vegetation removal may begin when no mice are observed and will start at the edge farthest from the salt marsh or the poorest habitat and work its way towards better salt marsh habitat, and from center of project outward.

3. Temporary exclusion fencing will be installed immediately after the hand removal of all vegetation (as described above) from the work area and a 2-foot buffer around the work area. The fence will be made of a heavy plastic sheeting material that does not allow salt marsh harvest mice to pass through or climb, and the bottom will be buried to a depth of 4 inches so that salt marsh harvest mouse cannot crawl under the fence. Fence height will be at least 12 inches higher than the highest adjacent vegetation with a maximum height of 4 feet. All supports for the exclusion fencing will be placed on the inside of the work area. The qualified biologist will have the ability to make field adjustments to the location of the fencing depending on site-specific habitat conditions.

4. Prior to the initiation of work each day, the person(s) designated by the qualified biologist will thoroughly inspect the work area and adjacent habitat areas to determine if salt marsh harvest mouse is present. Any necessary repairs to the exclusion fencing will be completed within 24 hours of the initial observance of the damage. Work will not continue within 300 feet of the damaged exclusion fencing until the fences are repaired.

5. No work will occur within 50 feet of suitable tidal marsh habitat within two hours before and after an extreme high tide event (6.5 feet or higher measured at the Golden Gate Bridge and adjusted to the timing of local high tides) unless salt marsh harvest mouse-proof exclusion fencing has been installed around the work area.

6. Anyone accessing salt marsh harvest mouse habitat will walk carefully through the marsh, avoiding high pickleweed cover and wrack where harvest mice are likely to nest or find cover.

BIO-4 To avoid impacts to nesting birds during the nesting season (January 15 through September 15), all construction activities should be conducted between September 16 and January 14, which is outside of the bird nesting season. If construction must occur during the bird nesting season, then a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds to ensure that no nests would be disturbed during project construction.

If project-related work is scheduled during the nesting season (February 15 to August 30 for small bird species such as passerines; January 15 to September 15 for owls; and February 15 to September 15 for other raptors), a qualified biologist will conduct nesting bird surveys.

a. Two surveys for active bird nests will occur within 14 days prior to start of construction, with the final survey conducted within 48 hours prior to construction. Appropriate minimum survey radii surrounding each work area are typically 250 feet for passerines, 500 feet for smaller raptors, and 1,000 feet for larger raptors. Surveys will be conducted at the appropriate times of day to observe nesting activities. Locations off the site to which access is not available may be surveyed from within the site or from public areas. If no nesting birds are found, a letter report confirming absence will be prepared and submitted to the East Palo Alto Sanitary District and no further mitigation is required.

b. If the qualified biologist documents active nests within the project site or in nearby surrounding areas, an appropriate buffer between each nest and active construction will be established. The buffer will be clearly marked and maintained until the young have fledged and are foraging independently. Prior to construction, the qualified biologist will conduct baseline monitoring of each nest to characterize "normal" bird behavior and establish a buffer distance, which allows the birds to exhibit normal behavior. The qualified biologist will monitor the nesting birds daily during construction activities and increase the buffer

if birds show signs of unusual or distressed behavior (e.g., defensive flights and vocalizations, standing up from a brooding position, and/or flying away from the nest). If buffer establishment is not possible, the qualified biologist or construction foreman will have the authority to cease all construction work in the area until the young have fledged and the nest is no longer active. Once the absence of nesting birds has been confirmed, a letter report will be prepared and submitted to the East Palo Alto Sanitary District.

BIO-5 To avoid/minimize impacts to burrowing owls potentially occurring within the project site, a biologist qualified in ornithology will conduct surveys for burrowing owl. The approved biologist will conduct a two-visit (i.e., morning and evening) presence/absence survey at areas of suitable habitat on and adjacent to the project site boundary no less than 14 days prior to the start of construction or ground disturbance activities. Surveys will be conducted according to the methods for take avoidance described in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines* (California Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993) and the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012). If no burrowing owls are found, a letter report confirming absence will be prepared and submitted to the East Palo Alto Sanitary District and no further mitigation is required.

Because burrowing owls occupy habitat year-round, seasonal no-disturbance buffers, as outlined in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines* (CBOC 1993) and the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl* Mitigation (CDFW 2012), will be in place around occupied habitat prior to and during any ground disturbance activities. The following table includes buffer areas based on the time of year and level of disturbance (CDFW 2012), unless a qualified biologist approved by the CDFW verifies through non-invasive measures that either: 1) birds have not begun egg laying and incubation; or 2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival.

Location	**Time of Year**	**Level of Disturbance Buffers (meters)**		
		Low	**Med**	**High**
Nesting Sites	April 1 – Aug 15	200 m	500 m	500 m
Nesting Sites	Aug 16 – Oct 15	200 m	200 m	500 m
Nesting Sites	Oct 16 – Mar 31	50 m	100 m	500 m

If burrowing owl is found and avoidance is not possible, burrow exclusion may be conducted by qualified biologists only during the non-breeding season, before breeding behavior is exhibited and after the burrow is confirmed empty through non-invasive methods, such as surveillance. Occupied burrows will be replaced with artificial burrows at a ratio of one collapsed burrow to one constructed artificial burrow (1:1). Evicted burrowing owls may attempt to colonize or re-colonize an area that would be impacted, thus ongoing surveillance during project activities will be conducted at a rate sufficient to detect burrowing owls if they return.

If surveys locate occupied burrows in or near construction areas, consultation with the CDFW will occur to interpret survey results and develop a project-specific avoidance and minimization approach. Once the absence of burrowing owl has been confirmed, a letter report will be prepared and submitted to the East Palo Alto Sanitary District.

BIO-6 Approximately 14 days prior to construction activities, a qualified biologist will conduct a habitat assessment for bats and potential roosting sites in trees within 50 feet of the construction easement. These surveys will include a visual inspection of potential roosting features (bats need not be present) and a search for presence of guano within the project site, construction access routes, and 50 feet around these areas. Cavities, crevices, exfoliating bark, and bark fissures that could provide suitable potential nest or roost habitat for bats will be surveyed. Assumptions can be made on what species is present due to observed

visual characteristics along with habitat use, or the bats can be identified to the species level with the use of a bat echolocation detector such as an "Anabat" unit. Potential roosting features found during the survey will be flagged or marked.

If no roosting sites or bats are found, a letter report confirming absence will be prepared and submitted to the East Palo Alto Sanitary District and no further mitigation is required.

If bats or roosting sites are found, bats will not be disturbed without specific notice to and consultation with CDFW.

If bats are found roosting outside of the nursery season (May 1 through October 1), CDFW will be consulted prior to any eviction or other action. If avoidance or postponement is not feasible, a Bat Eviction Plan will be submitted to CDFW for written approval prior to project implementation. A request to evict bats from a roost includes details for excluding bats from the roost site and monitoring to ensure that all bats have exited the roost prior to the start of activity and are unable to re-enter the roost until activity is completed. Any bat eviction will be timed to avoid lactation and young-rearing. If bats are found roosting during the nursery season, they will be monitored to determine if the roost site is a maternal roost. This could occur by either visual inspection of the roost bat pups, if possible, or by monitoring the roost after the adults leave for the night to listen for bat pups. Because bat pups cannot leave the roost until they are mature enough, eviction of a maternal roost cannot occur during the nursery season. Therefore, if a maternal roost is present, a 50-foot buffer zone (or different size if determined in consultation with the CDFW) will be established around the roosting site within which no construction activities including tree removal or structure disturbance will occur until after the nursery season.

BIO-7 Prior to ground disturbance within the project boundary, the East Palo Alto Sanitary District will retain a qualified biologist to determine the extent of potential wetlands and waterways regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and CDFW.

If wetlands are anticipated to be impacted by the proposed sewer line route, we propose two different options for avoiding or minimizing impacts to wetlands:

Option 1: Avoid direct impacts to wetlands by rerouting the sewer line outside of the wetland area or by horizontal drilling under the wetland area identified.

Option 2: Assume impacts to wetlands and obtain necessary permits.

If the USACE claims jurisdiction, the district will retain a qualified biologist to obtain a Clean Water Act Section 404 Nationwide Permit. If the impacts to the drainage features do not qualify for a Nationwide Permit, the district will proceed with the qualified biologist in obtaining an Individual Permit from the USACE. The district will then retain a qualified biologist to coordinate with the RWQCB to obtain a Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification. If necessary, the district will also retain a qualified biologist to coordinate with the CDFW to obtain a Streambed Alteration Agreement.

To compensate for temporary and/or permanent impacts to Waters of the U.S. that would be impacted as a result of the proposed project, mitigation will be provided as required by the regulatory permits. Mitigation would be provided through one of the following mechanisms:

a. A *Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan* will be developed that will outline mitigation and monitoring obligations for temporary impacts to wetlands and other waters as a result of construction activities. The Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan would include thresholds of success, monitoring and reporting requirements, and site-specific plans to compensate for wetland losses resulting from the project. The Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan will be submitted to the appropriate regulatory agencies for review and approval during the permit application process.

b. To compensate for permanent impacts, the purchase and/or dedication of land to provide suitable wetland restoration or creation will ensure a no net loss of wetland values or functions. If restoration is available and feasible, a minimum 1:1 mitigation to impact ratio would apply to projects for which

mitigation is provided in advance.

BIO-8 Once project details and impact calculations have been finalized, the district will consult with the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) to obtain either a Major Permit or Administrative Permit (Minor Permit). A San Francisco Bay Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA) may also be suitable for this project, a permit process that combines RWQCB, USACE, CDFW, USFWS, and BCDC permits into one application.

Cultural Resources

CR-1 In the event that prehistoric traces (artifacts, concentrations of shell/bone/rock/ash, etc.) are encountered during excavation and/or grading of the site, all activity within a 50-foot radius of the find will be stopped, the East Palo Alto Sanitary District General Manager and the City of Palo Alto (Public Works) will be notified. The General Manager will ensure that a qualified archaeologist will examine the find and make appropriate recommendations prior to continuing construction. Recommendations could include collection, recordation, and analysis of any significant cultural materials. A report of findings documenting any data recovery during monitoring would be submitted to the General Manager.

CR-2 Due to the possibility that Native American human remains may be discovered during project construction activities, the following language will be included in all construction documents.

"If human remains are found during construction, there will be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the Santa Clara County Coroner is contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required.

If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, then the coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours. The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendent (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD may then make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

The landowner or authorized representative will rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further disturbance if: a) the Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify a MLD or the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being allowed access to the site; b) the descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or c) the landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner."

Geology & Soils

GEO-1 In order to control runoff, erosion, and sedimentation during construction, the district will prepare and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) that uses storm water "Best Management Practices (BMPs) in compliance with the NPDES General Construction Permit (2009-0009-DWQ).

GEO-2 Prior to issuance of any grading permits, due to the possibility that unique paleontological resources might be found during construction, the sanitary district will include the following language on all construction documents:

"In the event that paleontological resources are encountered during excavation and/or grading of the site, all activity within a 50-foot radius of the find will be stopped, the East Palo Alto Sanitary District General Manager will be notified. The General Manager will ensure that a qualified paleontologist will examine the find and make appropriate recommendations prior to continuing construction. Recommendations could include collection, recordation, and analysis of any significant paleontological

materials. A report of findings documenting any data recovery during monitoring would be submitted to the General Manager.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

GHG-1 To reduce construction GHG emissions, the sanitary district will include the following language on all construction documents requiring all contractors to implement the following construction best management practices where feasible:

- Diesel-powered, off-road construction equipment will meet Tier 4 emissions standards, or in the alternative, Tier 2 or 3 engines may be used provided they include particular matter emissions control;
- Use alternative fuel equipment;
- Minimize construction equipment idling time to no more than five minutes;
- Use grid electric power to reduce the use of fuel-powered construction equipment;
- Power portable equipment with electricity or batteries; and
- Implement waste, disposal, and recycling strategies in accordance with Sections 4.408 and 5.408 of the 2016 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code).

Noise

N-1 The sanitary district will limit construction activities to the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. This requirement will be included in construction plans.

If applicable, describe any of the project's areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by agencies and the public.

N/A

Provide a list of the responsible or trustee agencies for the project.

- City of Palo Alto (Encroachment Permit)
- Santa Clara Valley Water District
- Regional Water Quality Control Board
- San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- California Department of Transportation (Division of Aeronautics)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)