ADDENDUM TO THE WASTEWATER FACILITIES MASTER PLAN REVISED INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND SUPPLEMENT

San Andreas Sanitary District

2021 Wastewater Treatment Plant Headworks,
Irrigation Pump Station,
and Chlorine Contact Basin Improvement Projects

February 2, 2022

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ATTACHMENTS

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San Andreas Sanitary District
P.O. Box 1630, San Andreas, California 95249

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE

PROJECT NAME:	2021 Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project
SITE ADDRESS:	675 Gold Oak Road, San Andreas, California
PHONE:	(209) 532-0361
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER	042001002
PREVIOUS ADOPTED NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS:	• San Andreas Sanitary District, Watewater Facilities Master Plan, Revised Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (May 2008) • San Andreas Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project Revised Supplemental Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (August 2016)
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NO.	2007122100

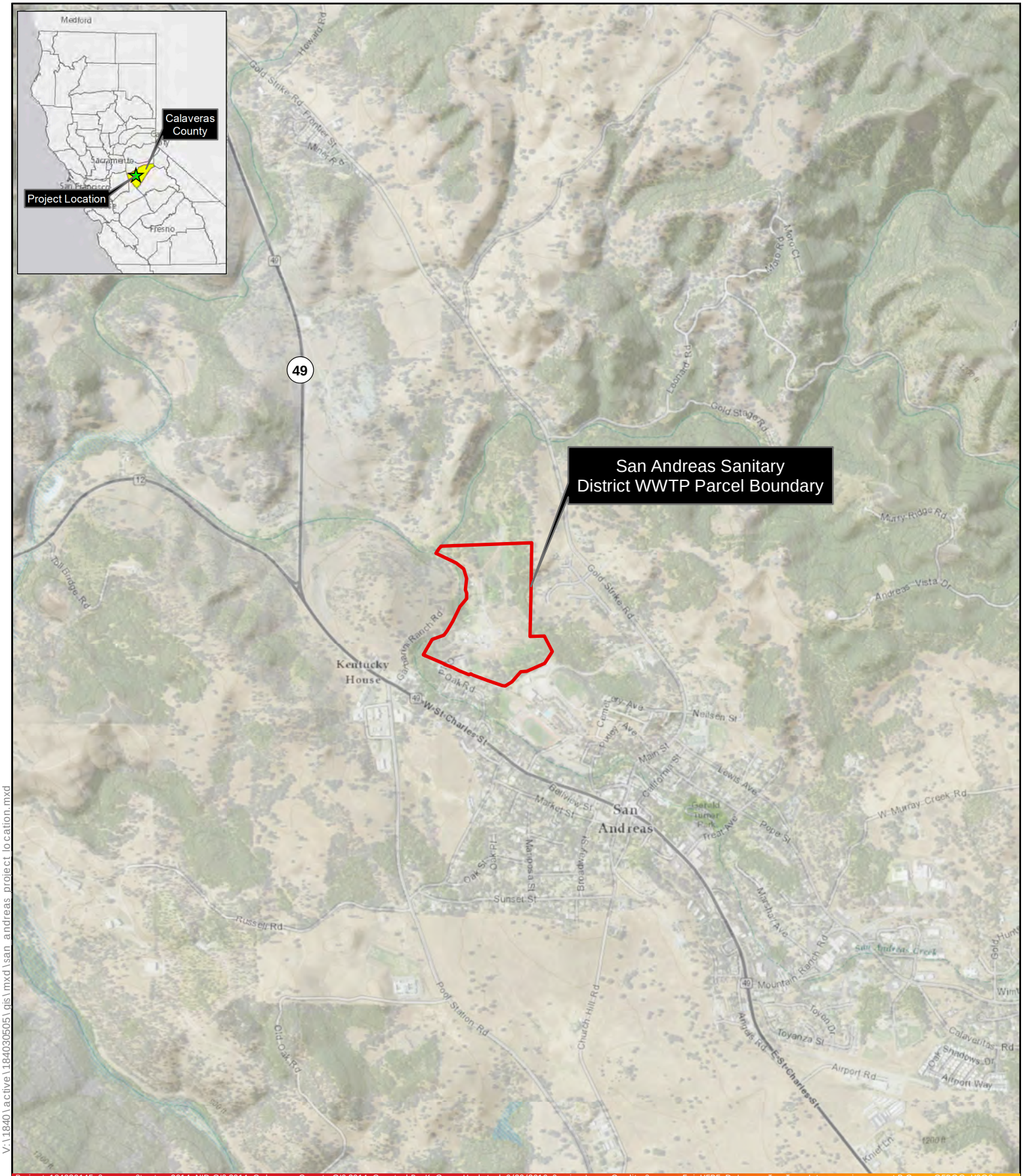
1. INTRODUCTION

SAN ANDREAS SANITARY DISTRICT

The San Andreas Sanitary District (SASD or District) provides wastewater management services to the unincorporated community of San Andreas in Calaveras County, California (Figure 1). The District collects, treats, and disposes of wastewater within its approximately 2.2-square mile service area (Figure 2). The SASD maintains a collection network of 18.6 miles of sewer pipes. The collection pipes transport 250,000 gallons of raw sewage to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) daily. The SASD WWTP contains trickling filter, clarification, activated sludge, filtration, and aerobic digestion treatment processes to produce tertiary treatment level effluent. In accordance with the Waste Discharge Requirements set by the California Regional Water Quality Control (CRWQCB WDR Order R5-2018-0075), the SASD WWTP applies treated and disinfected effluent to land application areas within WWTP property, and is also permitted to discharge treated and disinfected effluent to the North Fork of the Calaveras River when adequate receiving water flows are available.

Beginning in the mid-1950s, the SASD WWTP was operated as a trickling filter type treatment plant with headworks, primary clarifier, trickling filter, intermediate clarifier, and chlorine contact disinfection improvements. A 2008 SASD WWTP Project, completed in 2010, included construction of secondary treatment for biological nutrient removal and tertiary treatment facilities, including flocculation and filtration facilities, to meet tertiary treatment equivalency required by new permits for surface wastewater effluent discharge. The chlorine disinfection system was modified at that time. A belt filter press (BFP) for dewatering of sludge was installed concurrent with the 2008 SASD WWTP Project. In response to odor complaints, the District constructed a new sludge drying pad in 2013.

Effluent disposal facilities have been modified since the 1950s, and currently include 1) discharge to the North Fork of the Calaveras River, 2) land disposal, and 3) on- site storage and reuse.



V:\18401 active\184030505\ gis\ mxd\ san andreas project location.mxd

Project: 184030145; Sources: Stantec 2014. NID GIS 2014, Calaveras County GIS 2014; Created By: K. Gross. Updated: 6/29/2016. Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
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Stantec

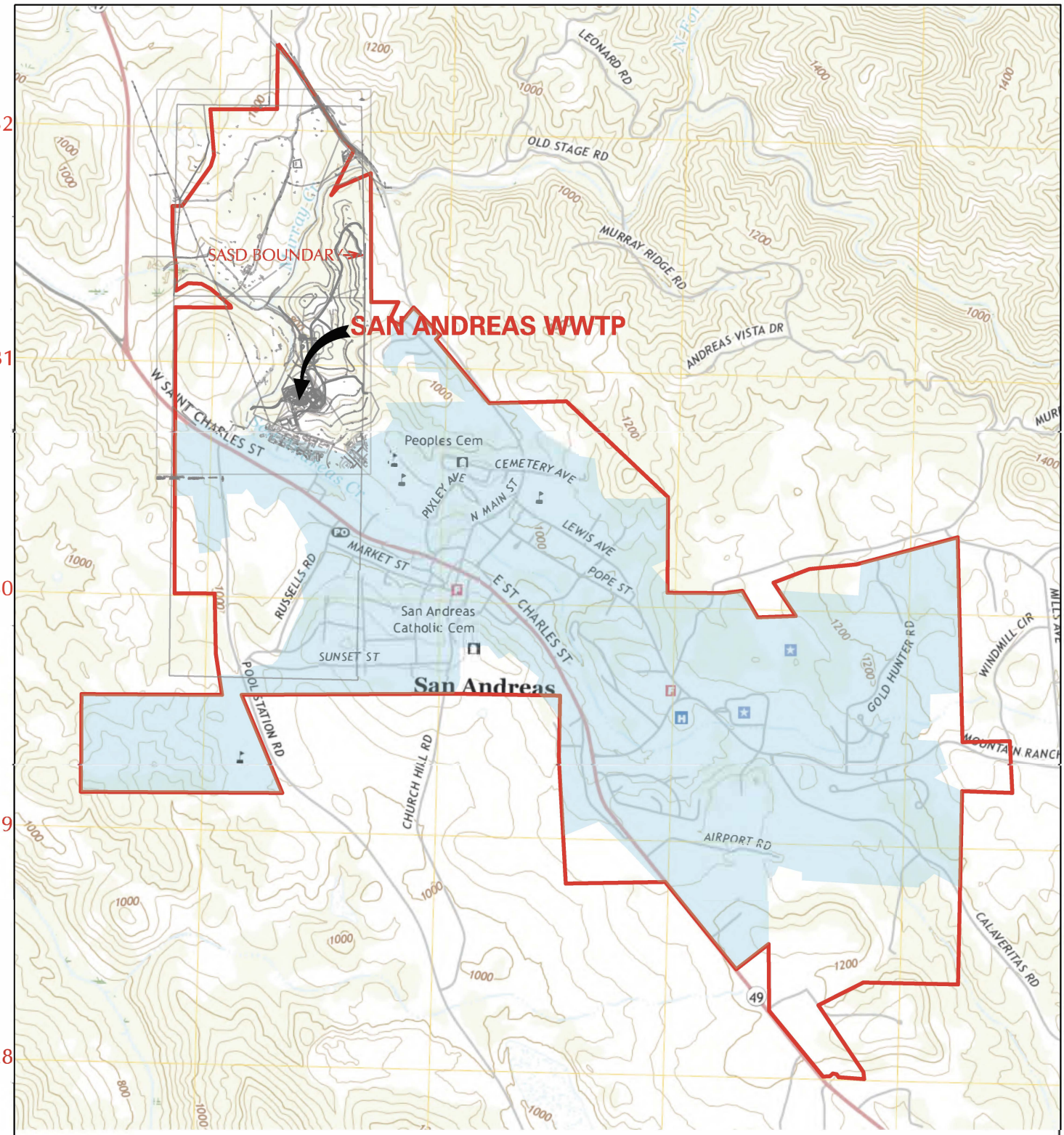
N

0 1,840 Feet

1 inch = 1,833 feet

Figure 1
Project Location

SASD WWTP 2021 Upgrade Project



= EXISTING SASD SERVICE AREA

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SASD SERVICE AREA

USGS
SAN ANDREAS, CA
2018

FIGURE 2

SASD WWTP 2021 Upgrade Project

7/1/2020 S:\6827\02 On-Call SASD\PER for USDA Funding\Figure 1-1.dwg
DATE: 7/1/2020

A 2017 SASD construction project included replacement of the anaerobic digester with an aerobic digester, construction of a new blower building, modifications to the Waste Activated Sludge (WAS)/ Return Activated Sludge (RAS) Pump Station, modifications to the Primary Scum and Primary Sludge Pump Stations, and electrical service and motor control modifications at the headworks.

PREVIOUS CEQA DOCUMENTATION AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED

In 2008, the SASD adopted a Wastewater Facilities Master Plan to guide the maintenance and upgrade of the District's WWTP. The Master Plan identified activities to be completed in the near-term, as well as those to be completed in the future as demands for wastewater treatment and disposal increased. In order to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the SASD, as CEQA lead agency, prepared a Revised Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration[1] (IS/MND) (*May 2008 [State Clearinghouse No. 2007122100]).* After circulation of the IS/MND, the District Board of Directors considered the 2008 Master Plan IS/MND and approved a suite of projects to be constructed in the near- and medium-terms (Phase A and Phase B projects). The actual construction of planned facilities was guided by the need for each type of facility relative to others, and funding constraints.

The District implemented a significant upgrade to their wastewater treatment facilities between 2009 and 2013, in accordance with the District Wastewater Facilities Master Plan. The upgrade included portions of the District's 2008 Master Plan Phase A and B projects including:

PHASE A COMPLETED PROJECTS

- Adding an administrative building and parking area
- Biological nitrification/activated sludge process
- New secondary clarifier
- tertiary filters with flocculation basins
- Modification to existing chlorination/dechlorination facilities
- Hydraulic improvements
- Chemical storage and metering facilities, including buildings for protection of equipment
- Rehabilitation of Pond D
- Development of emergency (dry year) disposal sprinkler facilities
- A belt filter press (BFP) for dewatering of sludge and new sludge drying pad

PHASE B COMPLETED PROJECTS

- Nielson Property run-off control systems
- Nielson Property monitoring wells
- Nielson Property distribution/ conveyance piping
- Effluent disposal sprinklers

In 2014, the District received notification they were approved for State financial assistance to replace their existing Anaerobic Digester with an Aerobic Digester. As part of the approval of financial assistance to construct the new digester, the State requested the existing CEQA document (2008 Master Plan IS/MND) be updated to ensure the proposed project impacts were disclosed given the then current project description, environmental setting, and regulatory setting. Thus, to facilitate an

[1] Herein after referred to as the 2008 Master Plan IS/MND or 2008 IS/MND.

updated disclosure of potential impacts associated with the Digester Upgrade Project, the District prepared a Supplemental CEQA document to the 2008 Master Plan IS/MND. The supplemental CEQA document was completed in 2014. Prior to circulation of the 2014 document, the District revised the list of project elements that would be evaluated in the IS/MND. As a result, in 2016 the District prepared and certified a Revised Supplemental IS/MND[2] to address the potential environmental impacts of project components not previously assessed in the 2008 Master Plan IS/MND. These facilities included:

- Replace Headworks
- Upgrade the Irrigation Pump Station
- Make Improvements to Pond D
- Make Improvements to Pond B and C
- Replace the aging sludge Digester (the subject of the 2014 Supplemental CEQA document)3.

The District also proposed to complete Aeration Improvements at the WWTP, which were NOT included in the 2008 Wastewater Facilities Master Plan IS/MND. These aeration improvements were largely confined to work within existing structures, and primarily involved equipment upgrades that were intended to allow greater operational flexibility and energy efficiency.

Although the SASD Board of Directors approved the 2016 Revised Supplemental IS/MND and the projects set forth above, due to funding constraints, the SASD did not replace the headworks or upgrade the irrigation pump station at that time. Additionally, the District now proposes to make modifications to the existing chlorine contact basin to benefit the quality of treated effluent prior to discharge or disposal. These three project components are the focus of this IS/MND Addendum.[4]

2. PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project consists of three separate, but related, components of the WWTP's treatment and disposal facilities. Together, these projects are referred to as the 2021 WWTP Upgrade Project. As discussed in more detail below, the proposed facilities include improvements to the WWTP headworks, irrigation pump station, and chlorine contact basin. The locations of these improvements within the overall WWTP are shown in Figure 3. For a discussion of the purpose and need for each of these components, and an evaluation of alternatives to remedy existing deficiencies, please refer to the *March 30, 2021 Preliminary Engineering Report for the Wastewater Treatment Plant Headworks, Irrigation Pump Station And Chlorine Contact Basin Facility Improvements* (KASL Consulting Engineers). All proposed project activities would be located within the boundaries of the existing WWTP.

[2] Herein after referred to as the 2016 IS/MND

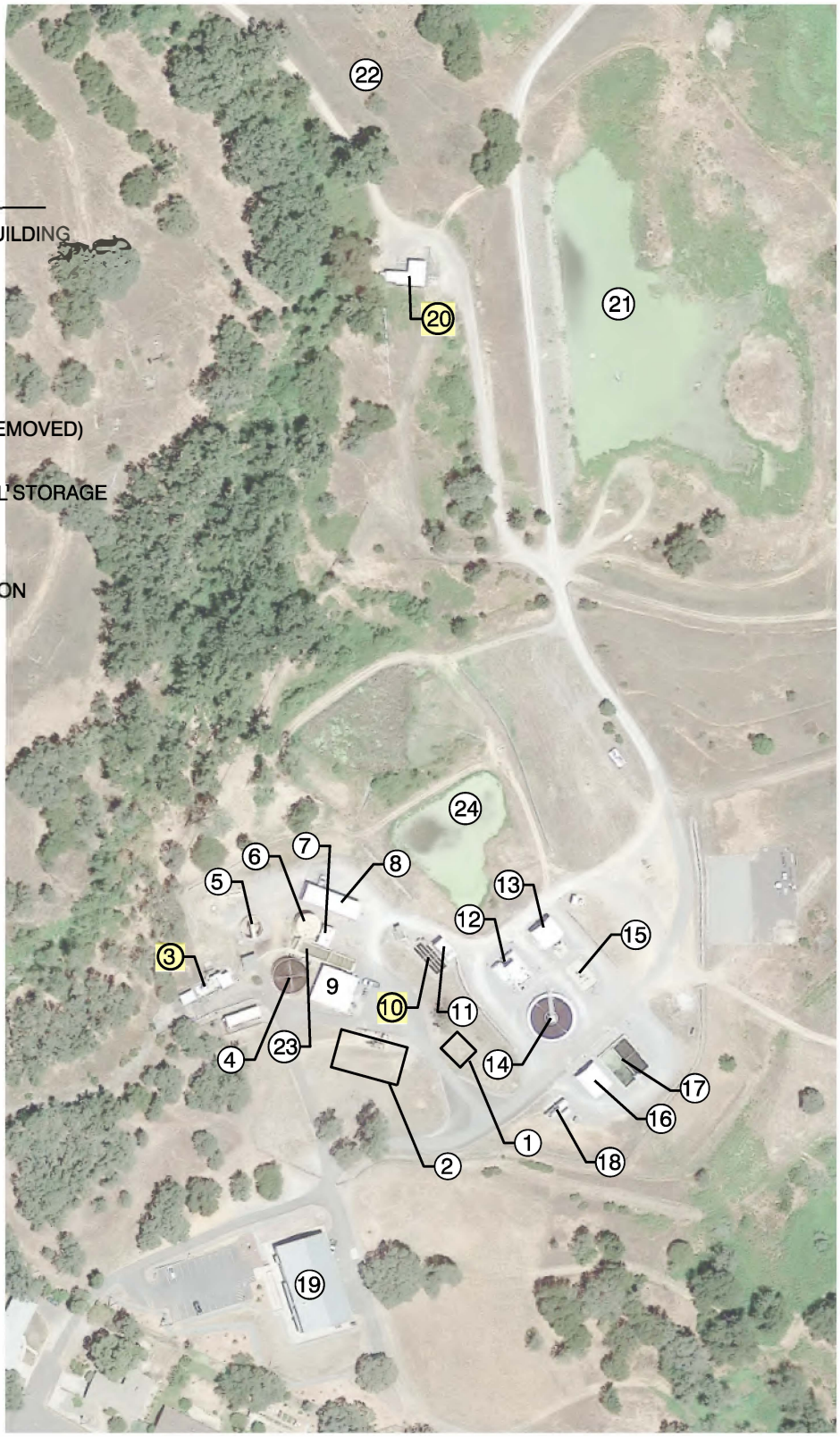
3 Subsequent to completion of the 2016 IS/MND, the district completed the replacement and upgrade of the Disgester.

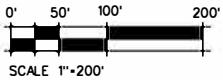
[4] For a more detailed discussion of CEQA requirements and processes, see Section 3 of this Addendum.

FACILITIES LIST

1. NEW AEROBIC DIGESTER BLOWER BUILDING
2. NEW AEROBIC DIGESTER
3. HEADWORKS
4. TRICKLING FILTER
5. INTERMEDIATE CLARIFIER
6. OLD DIGESTER (NOW REMOVED)
7. DIGESTER BOILER BUILDING (NOW REMOVED)
8. FILTER PRESS BUILDING
9. MAINTENANCE BUILDING & CHEMICAL STORAGE
10. CHLORINE CONTACT BASIN
11. NO. 3 PUMP STATION BUILDING
12. FLOCCULATION & TERTIARY FILTRATION
13. MCC3 & POLYMER FEED
14. SECONDARY CLARIFIER
15. WAS/RAS PUMP STATION
16. AERATION BLOWER BUILDING
17. AERATION BASIN
18. ELECTRICAL SERVICE POINT & STANDBY POWER GENERATOR
19. OFFICE / MAINTENANCE BUILDING
20. IRRIGATION PUMP STATION
21. POND D
22. SAN ANDREAS CREEK
23. PRIMARY CLARIFIER
24. POND B

3 10 20 -FACILITIES INCLUDED IN THIS PROJECT





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SASD WWTP SITE

FIGURE 3

SASD WWTP 2021 Upgrade Project

7/1/2020 S:\6827-02 On-Call SASD\PER for USDA Funding\Figure 1-2.dgn
DATE: 7/1/2020

HEADWORKS

The existing SASD headworks, as shown in Figure 4, were originally constructed between 1955 and 1969. They have gone through several modifications to extend the life of the facility. The influent sewer from the District's gravity collection system (24" HDPE) enters the headworks approximately 1-foot below the existing headworks channel floor elevation, preventing the influent sewer from fully draining. Periodic cleaning is required to remove accumulated grit and debris from this low spot upstream of the headworks. After a short transition zone, the wastewater either flows to the main screening channel or to a bypass chamber. The main screening channel is equipped with a mechanical step screen and flows to a 5.5-inch wide Parshall flume and splitter structure. The bypass chamber includes a manual bar rack and is used to divert flow past the mechanical screen, when necessary. Screened diverted sewerage re-enters the plant process flow at the Parshall flume.

The headworks concrete is deteriorating. The influent screen manufacturer is no longer in business; therefore, replacement and repair parts are not readily available. The existing influent Parshall flume may not be accurately measuring influent flow due to concrete corrosion and poor system hydraulics.

The layout of the proposed headworks improvements is presented in Figure 5. The new headworks improvements will replace or improve the existing ± 60 year old headworks channel, screening equipment, flow measuring, flow sampling and flow splitting improvements, and will include:

- New mechanical screen with integral washing, compaction and solids bagging system.
- New influent concrete channel with invert that matches the existing sewer invert.
- New Bypass channel with manual screen.
- New Parshall Flume with capacity to meet the range of anticipated peak hourly flows and low flows.
- New 24 hour sampling equipment.
- Automatic flow splitting.
- SCADA monitoring and recording of the new and existing headworks equipment.

Replaced facilities will be demolished or salvaged for other uses. See Figures 6 and 7. These facilities include the headworks building, control building, caustic soda storage tank, and hypochlorite tank. The new headworks improvements will be placed parallel to the existing headworks to allow the existing facilities to operate until the new facilities are in place and operating. After the existing headworks have been replaced, they would be demolished.

IRRIGATION PUMP STATION

The existing irrigation pumps, as shown in Figure 8, are located within a wooden framed structure. The pump station includes a total of seven pumps. Four pumps, two 10 horsepower (HP) and two 20 HP, supply the WWTP irrigation system and two 7.5 HP pumps have been used to recycle effluent back to the headworks from Pond D, when necessary. One 40 HP pump, located on the concrete pedestal outside and adjacent to the irrigation pump station building, supplies the irrigation system at the upper sprayfield. Existing pump station improvements were constructed in 1982 although some of the original pumps have been replaced since the initial installation.

CONSULTING KASL ENGINEERS

EXISTING SASD HEADWORKS

FIGURE 4

SASD WWTP 2021 Upgrade Project

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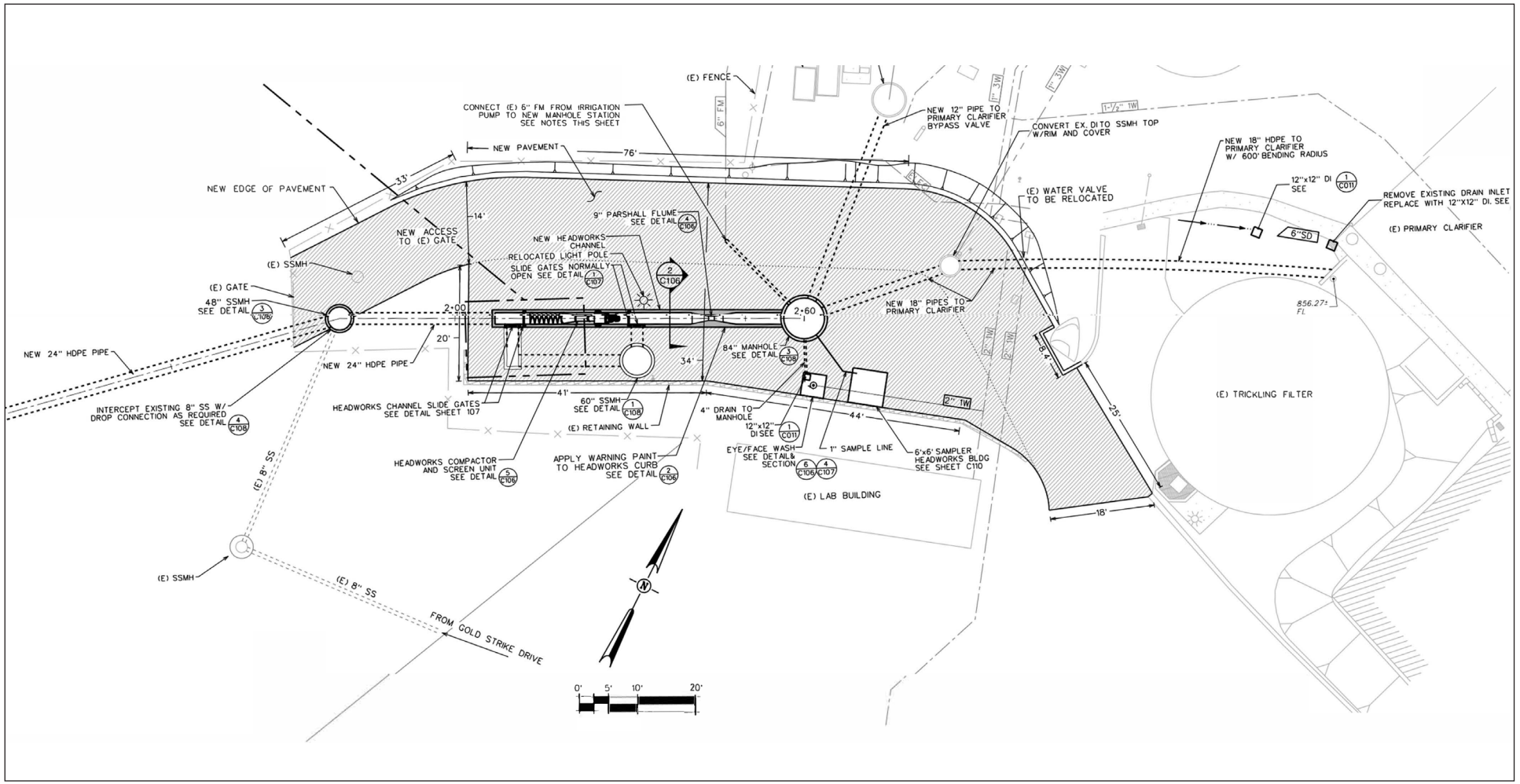
DATE: 7/1/2020

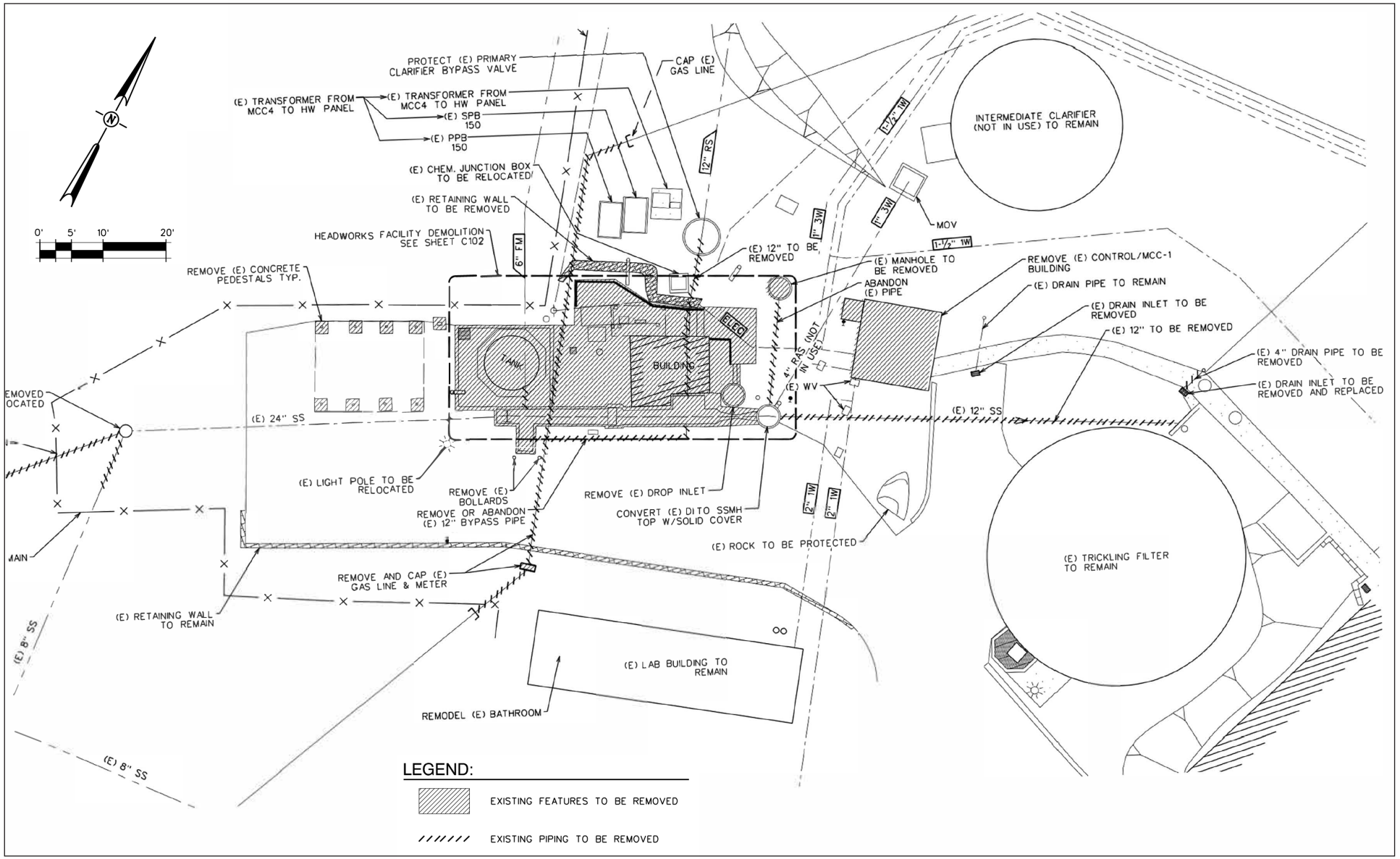


SASD WWTP 2021 Upgrade Project

SOURCE: KASL Engineering, Inc. 2021

Figure 5

Proposed SASD Headworks Plan



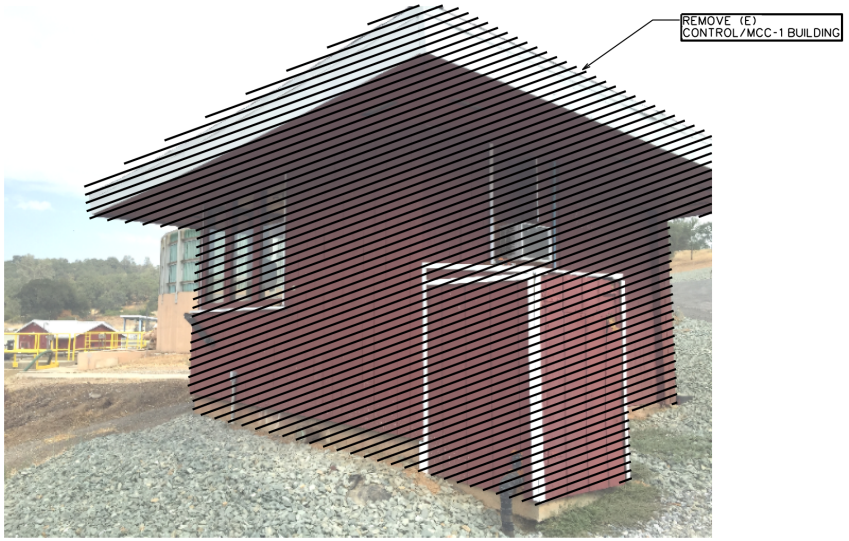
SASD WWTP 2021 Upgrade Project

SOURCE: KASL Engineering, Inc. 2021

Figure 6

SASD Headworks Demolition Plan

DEMOLITION DETAIL (E) HEADWORKS BUILDING 1/-
NOT TO SCALE



DEMOLITION DETAIL (E) CONTROL IMCC-1 BUILDING 2/-
NOT TO SCALE

SALVAGE DETAIL (E) 250-GALLON HYPOCHLORITE TANK 3/-
NOT TO SCALE

SALVAGE DETAIL (E) 2,500 GALLON CAUSTIC SODA STORAGE TANK 4/-
NOT TO SCALE

SOURCE: KASL Engineering, Inc. 2021

Figure 7

SASD Headworks Facilities to be Demolished or Salvaged

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EXISTING SASD IRRIGATION PUMP STATION

FIGURE 8

SASD WWTP 2021 Upgrade Project

7/1/2020 S:\6827-02 On-Call SASD\PER for USDA Funding\Figure 1-3,4,5.dgn
DATE: 7/1/2020

Proposed irrigation pump station improvements as shown in Figure 9 include:

- Four new end suction centrifugal pumps, each rated at 650 gallons per minute (gpm) and 290 ft total dynamic head (TDH).
- A new 10 inch diameter irritation pump station supply pipe to be constructed with open cut construction, and aligned as close as possible to the top of the Pond D levee. The new 10 inch suction pipe would be operated in parallel with the existing 6 inch pump station supply pipe.
- Removal of the existing pump station structure and replacement with a pre-engineered canopy structure.
- New motor control center (MCC) and pump station control and metering equipment.

The new irrigation pump station equipment will be constructed in the same location as the existing irrigation pump station facilities. With the new irrigation pump station improvements, SASD will be able to:

- Deliver a minimum of 1,000 gpm to either the District's northern Dedicated Land Disposal Area (DLDA) or the District's southern DLDA.
- Return effluent from Pond D to the headwork at a minimum rate of 900 gpm.
- Deliver not less than 800 gpm of treated effluent to the District's upper sprayfield.

With the proposed irrigation system improvements, SASD will have the flexibility to:

- Isolate any of the DLDA zones or the recycle line to the headworks.
- Monitor and control flow to any DLDA zone or to the recycle line.
- Maintain design pressure in the irrigation distribution system.
- Remove from service any one of the four new suction pumps without losing effluent discharge or recycle capacity.
- Provide for future system expansion.

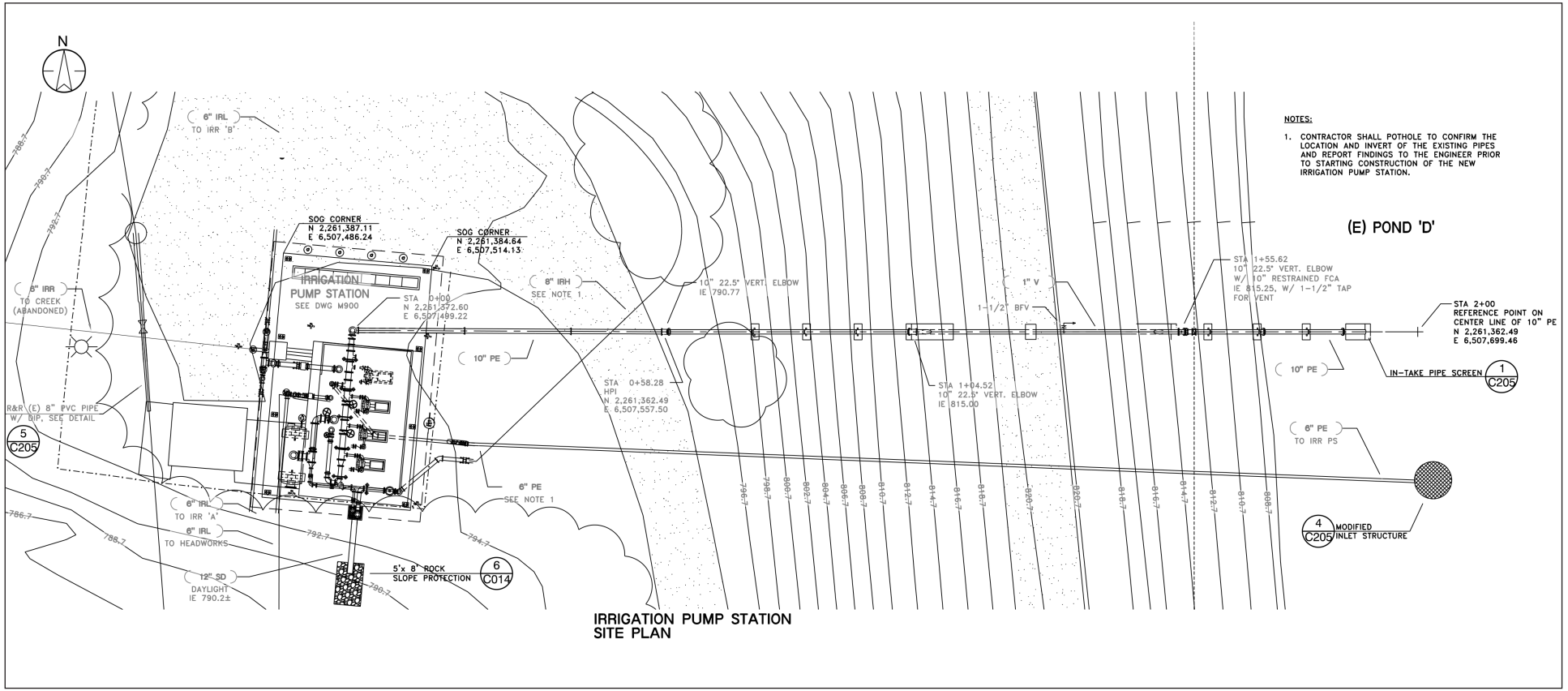
The design capacity of the proposed irrigation system improvements is:

- 1.44 million gallons per day (Mgal/d) treated effluent irrigation discharge (1000 gpm).
- 1.3 Mgal/day headworks recycle capacity (900 gpm).

The new irrigation facilities will allow the SASD to better meet discharge regulations.

CHLORINE CONTACT BASIN

The initial Chlorine Contact Basin (CCB) was constructed with the 1955 SASD WWTP improvements. The current CCB expansion was completed as part of the 1969 SASD WWTP improvements. The existing structure, as shown in Figure 10 consists of concrete masonry units (CMU) surfaced with gunite. The CMU blocks are constructed over a reinforced concrete slab foundation. There is no evidence of structural deficiencies. In 2017-2018, flows in excess of 0.70 (Mgal/day) reduced available chorine contact time to less than 30 minutes. High effluent coliform levels reported during periods of high flow have been attributed, at least in part, to the limited capacity in the existing contact basin to provide adequate disinfection contact time.



IRRIGATION PUMP STATION
SITE PLAN

SOURCE: KASL Engineering, Inc. 2021

Figure 9
Irrigation Pump Station Improvements

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EXISTING SASD CHLORINE CONTACT BASIN

FIGURE 10

SASD WWTP 2021 Upgrade Project

7/1/2020 S:\6827-02 On-Call SASD\PER for USDA Funding\Figure 1-3,4,5.dgn
DATE: 7/1/2020

Construction of a pre-chlorine contact basin to augment the detention capacity of existing CCB #1 and CCB #2 was selected as the recommended chorine contact improvement (Figure 11). There is sufficient hydraulic head available from the upstream tertiary filtration discharge to permit flow through the pre-contact basin and to allow continued gravity operation of the existing chlorine contact facilities. The additional capacity provided by the pre-contact basin will permit not less than 30 minutes detention time at maximum day flows of 0.7 Mgal/day, and permit a CT (Chlorine Residual Concentration x Contact Time) of not less than 60 mg/L-min with a residual concentration of not less than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L). A CT of 60 mg-/L-min is accepted as good practice for the disinfection of treated effluent before discharge to surface water or to land disposal areas.

The pre-chlorine basin will be placed as shown on Figure 11 and will be located adjacent to, and west of, the existing chlorine contact basin #2. Minor grading, a retaining wall, and relocation of existing SASD pressure, electrical, and communication conduits will be required to implement these improvements.

The design capacity of the proposed improvements is 0.7 Mgal/day with a detention time of not less than 30 minutes.

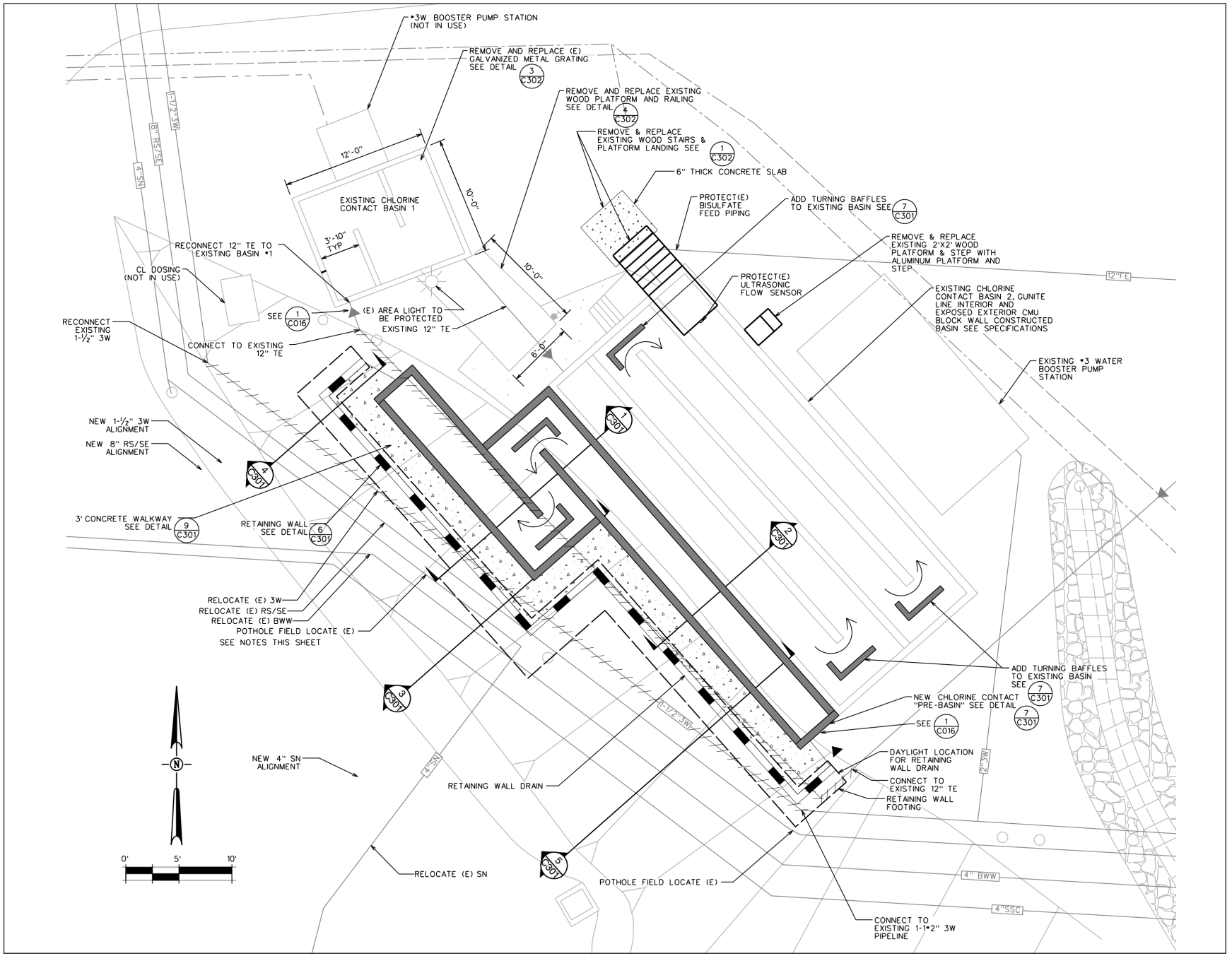
To achieve this design flow and detention time, turning baffles are proposed in CCB #2 and in the pre-chlorine contact channel. To better achieve the disinfection performance of the CCB, and to reduce peak wet weather hydraulic loadings on the rest of the existing and proposed SASD improvements, the District has proposed inflow and infiltration (I&I) reduction with the wastewater collection system improvements currently proposed (as a separate project) to serve SASD customers located along San Andreas Creek. The chlorine contact improvements proposed will help SASD meet discharge standards and avoid coliform concentrations.

WWTP Operation and Maintenance

With the exception of constructing and operating the projects described above, no additional WWTP operation and maintenance is anticipated as a result of the proposed project. Proposed upgrades are expected to result in more efficiency and overall energy savings for the District.

Construction Activities and Estimated Schedule

Construction activities will include grading, site preparation, excavation, concrete placement, and mechanical and electrical equipment installation. Hours of construction would be from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays and possibly weekends. Construction vehicle access to the proposed project site would be via Highway 49 and Gold Oak Road. Staging areas would be developed and used within the existing District WWTP to store construction materials and equipment when not in use. Project construction is anticipated to take place in 2022. The total length of project construction is anticipated to take approximately six months, but could be longer should there be unforeseen delays.



SASD WWTP 2021 Upgrade Project

SOURCE: KASL Engineering, Inc. 2021

Figure 11

Proposed Chlorine Contact "Pre-Basin" Channel

Table 1 Construction Activities by Project Component	
Replace Headworks	• Demolition • Grading • Site Preparation • Excavation • Concrete Placement • Channel and Mechanical Equipment Installation
Replace Irrigation Pumps, Rebuild Pumphouse, Construct Treated Effluent Line to Pond D	• Installation of four new pumps • Construction of irrigation pump station supply pipe to Pond D • Demolition of Existing Pumphouse • Replacement of pumphouse with pre-engineered structure • Construct new motor control center (MCC) and pump station control and metering equipment
Construct Chlorine Contact Pre-Basin Channel	• Grading • Site Preparation • Concrete Placement

3. ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS, CEQA PROCESS, AND PURPOSE OF THIS ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS AND DOCUMENTATION

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS/BEST STANDARD PRACTICES

The following environmental commitments and Best Standard Practices have been incorporated by the District into the project design and will be executed prior to, and during the proposed project.

Erosion Control and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan: The construction contractor will prepare an erosion control plan and a stormwater pollution prevention plan prior to construction for all grading activities that exceed one acre of disturbance (as required by the Regional Board). The plans shall provide, at a minimum, measures to trap sediment, stabilize excavated soil piles, stabilize and revegetate disturbed areas, and any special stabilization measures required by the design engineer or Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). The plan shall be implemented and inspected accordingly in compliance with the permit throughout the construction process.

Noise control: The construction contractor will be responsible for keeping construction noise levels within an acceptable range according to applicable County standards and ordinances.

Preconstruction Survey: Prior to project construction, the District and/or its contractor shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct preconstruction surveys for wildlife up to 14 days before construction activities.

Additionally, the District has adopted the following mitigation measures in its approval of CEQA documentation and the adoption and subsequent revision of the SASD Wastewater Facilities Master Plan. These measures shall continue to apply to the facilities and activities evaluated in the Addendum. For the full text of the adopted measures, see Attachment A.

- Measure AIR-1: Dust Control Measures during Construction
- Measure AIR-2: Best Management Practices for Construction Equipment Air Emissions
- Measure BIO-1A: Mandatory Construction Contractor/Worker Awareness Training
- Measure BIO-1C: Disturbance of Nesting Birds
- Measure BIO-5: Oak Woodlands Conservation
- Measure CULT-2: Handling of Inadvertent Discovery of Historic Resources
- Measure CULT-3: Handling of Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains
- Measure GEO-1: Sedimentation and Erosion Control Measures during Construction
- Measure HAZ-01: Naturally Occurring Asbestos Workplan
- Measure HAZ-02: Fire Suppression and Control Plan
- Measure HYD-01: Avoidance of Water Quality Impacts from Construction Material Release

CEQA PROCESS

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is the state environmental law that requires project proponents to disclose the significant impacts to the environment from proposed development projects. The intent of CEQA is to foster good planning and to consider environmental issues during the planning process. The District is the Lead Agency under CEQA for the preparation of this Addendum to the Revised Supplemental Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, as described in the Introduction (Section 1). The CEQA Guidelines (Section 21067) define the Lead Agency as "the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project which may have a significant effect upon the environment". The approval of the proposed 2021 Upgrade Project is considered to be a public agency discretionary action, and therefore the 2021 Upgrade Project is subject to compliance with CEQA.

As noted in the Introduction, the District has previously completed several CEQA documents assessing planned and consructed operations and facilities at the WWTP. These CEQA documents include a *Wastewater Facilities Master Plan Revised Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration* (2008 Master Plan IS/MND) in May 2008 and a *San Andreas Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant Updgrade Project Revised Supplemental Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration* (2016 IS/MND) (both under State Clearinghouse No. 2007122100). These two certified CEQA documents described the environmental consequences of the District Wastewater Facilities Master Plan (including the potential for the WWTP upgrades). The 2008 Master Plan IS/MND was intended to fully inform Responsible Agencies and the general public of the project, including future projects at the existing District WWTP, and the potential environmental consequences of approval and implementation. The 2008 Master Plan IS/MND summarized the environmental setting, impacts, and proposed mitigation measures to reduce or avoid potentially significant impacts; the 2016 IS/MND updated the evaluation of the Master Plan facilities and additionally evaluated additional project components that had not been evaluated previously.

Since two of the three facilities proposed for the 2021 WWTP Upgrade Project are included in the 2008 IS/MND and 2016 IS/MND documents, and the third (chlorine contact basin improvements) is a refinement of an existing process and is located within the developed area of the WWTP, the CEQA Statute and Guidelines allow for a streamlined approach to completing the environmental review pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164. The relevant portions of the cited CEQA Guidelines Section state:

15162. SUBSEQUENT EIRS AND NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS

(a) When … a negative declaration has been adopted for a project, no subsequent *Negative Declaration* shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous … negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
(2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous … Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
(3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time … the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous … negative declaration;
(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous *Negative Declaration*;
(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous *Negative Declaration* would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

15164. ADDENDUM TO AN EIR OR NEGATIVE DECLARATION

(b) An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent … negative declaration have occurred.
(c) An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the … adopted negative declaration.
(d) The decision making body shall consider the addendum with the … adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.
(e) A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent *CEQA document* pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to *a Negative Declaration*, the lead agency's findings on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.

SCOPE OF THIS STUDY

As the Lead Agency under CEQA, the District is responsible for compliance with the environmental review process prescribed by the CEQA guidelines. This study focuses on updating the 2008 Master Plan IS/MND and the 2016 Revised Supplemental IS/MND to include the environmental impacts of the proposed 2021 WWTP Upgrade Project to the extent they may differ from those previously assessed. A complete Project Description is included above. The proposed impacts that may differ from those disclosed in the 2008 Master Plan IS/MND and the 2016 Revised Supplemental IS/MND relevant to the proposed 2021 WWTP Upgrade Project are analyzed in Attachment B of this document. Updated biological and cultural resources surveys were conducted during March 2021 by a qualified biologist and archaeologist.

COMPARISON WITH APPROVED PROJECT

The 2021 WWTP Upgrade Project is a part of the larger SASD Wastewater Facilities Master Plan. The 2008 Revised IS/MND followed by the 2016 Revised Supplemental IS/MND prepared for the Master Plan and its component projects analyzed the comprehensive range of environmental effects of implementing the Master Plan, including its underlying project components. In order to implement the Master Plan, the District is proposing to construct and operate three projects that are consistent with the Master Plan's goals to maintain compliance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board and to continue to provide efficient, effective wastewater collection and treatment services to the community of San Andreas. The following environmental evaluation assesses whether any of the proposed changes would have any adverse environmental effects not previously evaluated or whether the severity of previously identified effects would increase.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY OF 2021 WWTP UPGRADE PROJECT

Pursuant to Section 15164 of The CEQA Guidelines, this environmental study has been prepared to evaluate the 2021 WWTP Upgrade Project and its potential environmental effects in order to determine whether and to what extent the prior 2008 and 2016 IS/MNDs are still sufficient to address project impacts. The environmental study (Attachment B) uses the standard environmental checklist categories, but provides answer columns for evaluation consistent with the considerations listed under CEQA Guideline Section 15162 (a).

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCLUSION

Based on this study, none of the factors identified in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are present. The previously adopted IS/MNDs adequately addresses the environmental impacts associated with the 2021 WWTP Upgrade Project. A subsequent or supplemental Mitigated Negative Declaration is not required. The 2021 WWTP Upgrade Project will be required to comply with all applicable mitigation measures adopted with the previous 2008 and 2016 IS/MNDs.

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

As required by Public Resources Code Section 21081.6 sub (a)(1), the preparation and adoption of a mitigation monitoring and reporting program is required to permit the District to monitor the implementation of the mitigation measures that have been adopted for the 2021 Upgrade Project. As set forth in the attached environmental analysis, no new significant impacts requiring mitigation measures were identified. Therefore, no new or modified mitigation monitoring plan is necessary.

DETERMINATION

On the basis of information found in this Addendum, the District finds that none of the circumstances described in Section 15162 (a) 1), 2) & 3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines exist, and that there will not be a significant effect on the environment because the mitigation measures imposed with the adopted 2008 and 2016 IS/MNDs have either already been implemented, or will be implemented via future District actions to reduce impacts to an less-than-significant level. The information presented in Attachment B supports the determination that the 2021 WWTP Upgrade Project components are within the scope of the previously adopted 2008 and 2016 IS/MNDs.

FINDING ON ADDENDA WITH RESPECT TO CDFW FILING FEES

This Addendum has found that there will be no new or increased environmental effects with implementation of the proposed 2021 WWTP Upgrade project beyond those identified in the 2008 and 2016 IS/MNDs for which California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Filing Fees were fully paid on August 8, 2008 and October 3, 2016 respectively. According to the CDFW requirements, addendums to a Negative Declaration are required when there are minor technical changes or necessary additions that do not trigger a subsequent or supplemental CEQA document (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15164). Therefore for CDFW filing fee purposes, addendums are not considered tiered, phased, or separate environmental documents and do not require an additional environmental document filing fee (Fish & Game Code, § 711.4, subd. (g).

4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

The following documents are incoporated by reference into this document as though fully set forth herein. Copies of these documents may be reviewed at the San Andreas Sanitary District offices located at 675 Gold Oak Road, San Andreas, California, Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

SAN ANDREAS SANITARY DISTRICT

Improvement Plans for Construction of the SASD 2021 Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project, KASL Engineering, 2021.

San Andreas Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades Project Revised Supplemental Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, Stantec, 2016.

Wastewater Facilities Master Plan Revised Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, Eco-Logic, 2008.

CALAVERAS COUNTY

Calaveras County General Plan, Sections C through K, Calaveras County, 2019 as amended through October 2020.

Attachment A

Status of Adopted Mitigation Measures

Attachment A

Status of Mitigation Measures Adopted in the
2008 Wastewater Facilities Master Plan
Revised Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
and the
2016 San Andreas Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades Project
Revised Supplemental Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Mitigation Measure Text	Status
Mitigation Measure AIR-1: Dust Control Measures District shall require that the selected contractor prepare and implement a Project dust control plan prior to construction. The plan will be reviewed and approved by the District. A range of mitigation measures will be conducted throughout the construction period to limit and control dust, including the use of water (may include treated effluent from the WWTP, subject to Regional Water Board approval) or other such agents to be placed on roads, grading and excavation areas, and exposed soil in a manner that minimizes the generation of dust. These measures will be implemented in all seasons during which grading, excavation, and earth moving, or other work occurs. Heavy equipment will also be kept in good repair, and will limit engine idling to five minutes or less. • Watering trucks shall be employed to ensure that soil moisture is adequate to eliminate visible dust emissions. • Storage piles and disturbed areas would be kept covered or wet or otherwise stable by the same methods as unpaved roads, when material is not being added or removed from the pile. • Vehicles and equipment traveling across unpaved areas would be kept to speeds of less than 15 miles per hour (speed limit must be posted). • If the wind speeds are causing or exacerbating the formation of visible dust clouds in the Project area, all grading and excavation operations shall be suspended until such conditions subside or control measures remedy the situation. • The Project contractor shall ensure that all construction equipment is properly maintained, and that low sulfur fuel is used for stationary construction equipment.	To be implemented during construction of 2021 WWTP Upgrade improvements

Mitigation Measure Text	Status
Mitigation Measure AIR-2: Implement BMPs to Reduce Impacts on Air Quality from Construction Equipment The District will implement the following mitigation measures to ensure emissions generated during Project construction activities are maintained at regulatory levels by requiring the following actions by the construction contractor: • District will obtain, prior to construction, copies of and keep on file for inspection all vehicle registration and emission controls (smog certificates) compliance information for all vehicles used during construction. All diesel and gasoline- powered equipment shall be correctly tuned and maintained according to manufacturer's specifications and California air quality regulations. • The Project contractor will restrict idling of construction equipment to 10 minutes when not in use or not expected to be needed for some time.	To be implemented during construction of 2021 WWTP Upgrade improvements
Mitigation Measure BIO-1A: Conduct Mandatory Contractor/Worker Awareness Training for Construction Personnel Before any work occurs in the Project area, including grading, a qualified biologist will conduct mandatory contractor/worker awareness training for construction personnel. The awareness training will be provided to all construction personnel to brief them on the need to avoid impacts on biological resources, particularly riparian habitat, protected trees, and special status wildlife (i.e., active nests of migratory birds and raptors), and the penalties for not complying with biological mitigation requirements. If new construction personnel are added to the Project, an environmentally trained foreman will ensure that the personnel receive the mandatory training before starting work.	To be implemented during construction of 2021 WWTP Upgrade improvements
Mitigation Measure BIO-1B: Install Construction Barrier Fencing to Protect Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Biological Resources Adjacent to the Construction Zone	Impact does not occur within the 2021 WWTP Upgrade project area. Mitigation not necessary at this location.
Mitigation Measure BIO-1C: Avoid Disturbance of Tree- or Shrub-Nesting Special- and Non- Special-Status Migratory Birds and Raptors Tree removal will be kept to a minimum, and will be assessed for nests prior to removal. Trees that contain active special status species, raptor, or migratory bird nests will not be removed without notification and permission from the USFWS and CDFW. If a tree contains an inactive nest, the tree can be removed and no further mitigation is required. In addition, the District will implement one of the following measures, depending on the specific construction timeframe, to avoid disturbance of tree- or shrub- nesting special- and non-special- status migratory birds and raptors. Tree trimming and removal will be avoided to the extent feasible.	To be implemented during construction of 2021 WWTP Upgrade improvements

Mitigation Measure Text	Status
1. If construction activities are scheduled to occur during the breeding season for these species (generally between March 1 and September 1), a qualified wildlife biologist will be retained to conduct the following focused nesting survey within the appropriate habitat: Tree- and shrub-nesting surveys will be conducted in riparian oak woodland habitats within or adjacent to the construction area to look for nesting special status and non- special-status migratory birds and raptors. The surveys should be conducted within one week before initiation of construction activities at any time between March 1 and September 1. If no active nests are detected, then no additional mitigation is required. If surveys indicate that migratory bird or raptor nests are found in any areas that would be directly affected by construction activities, a no-disturbance buffer will be established around the site to avoid disturbance or destruction of the nest site until after the breeding season or after a wildlife biologist determines that the young have fledged (usually late June to mid-July). The extent of these buffers will be determined by a wildlife biologist, and will depend on the level of noise or construction disturbance, line of sight between the nest and the disturbance, ambient levels of noise and other disturbances, and other topographical or artificial barriers. These factors should be analyzed to make an appropriate decision on buffer distances. 2. If construction activities begin before the breeding season (i.e., begin between September 1 and February 28) (pre-existing construction), then construction can proceed until it is determined that an active migratory bird or raptor nest would be subject to abandonment as a result of construction activities. (Pre-existing construction activities are assumed to be "full force," including site grading and infrastructure development; activities that technically initiate construction but are minor would not be considered full force.) Optimally, all necessary vegetation removal should be conducted before the breeding season (generally between March 1 and September 1) so that nesting birds or raptors would not be present in the construction area during construction activities. If any birds or raptors nest in the Project vicinity under pre-existing construction conditions, then it is assumed that they are habituated (or will habituate) to the construction activities. Under this scenario, the preconstruction survey described previously should still be conducted on or after March 1 to identify any active nests in the vicinity. Active sites should be monitored by a wildlife biologist periodically until after the breeding season or after the young have fledged (usually late June to mid-July). If active nests are identified on or immediately adjacent to the Project site, then all nonessential construction activities (e.g., equipment storage and meetings) should be avoided in the immediate vicinity of the nest site, but the remainder of construction activities may proceed.	
Mitigation Bio 02A: Conduct Pre-construction Botanical Surveys during appropriate blooming periods.	Impact does not occur within the 2021 WWTP Upgrade project area. Mitigation not necessary at this location.

Mitigation Measure Text	Status
Mitigation Bio 02B: Avoid, Minimize and/or Compensate for loss of 1.B listed and other special status botanical species.	Impact does not occur within the 2021 WWTP Upgrade project area. Mitigation not necessary at this location.
Mitigation Measure BIO-03A: Avoidance of wetlands and other waters of the US.	Impact does not occur within the 2021 WWTP Upgrade project area. Mitigation not necessary at this location.
Mitigation Measure BIO-03B: Compensation for Direct Impacts to Wetlands and other waters of the US.	Impact does not occur within the 2021 WWTP Upgrade project area. Mitigation not necessary at this location.
Mitigation Measure BIO-04: Limit Construction Activities along Murray Creek to Daylight Hours.	Impact does not occur within the 2021 WWTP Upgrade project area. Mitigation not necessary at this location.
Mitigation Measure BIO-5 (A,B,C): Consistency with the Oak Woodlands Conservation Law [Senate Bill 1334 (Kuehl)] Conserve Oak Woodland Habitat 1. Avoidance: Oak trees with a DBH greater than five inches will be avoided, where feasible. If oaks to be avoided are located near areas of heavy construction traffic (i.e. the traffic is within 1.5 times the distance from the bole to the drip line), oak tree exclusion fences will be placed around the edge of the tree's drip line ensure avoidance of root compaction during construction. 2. Restoration: The removal of oaks with a DBH greater than or equal to five inches will be compensated by either oak preservation at a ratio of 2:1, oak restoration at a ratio of 2:1 (or a 3:1 ratio for saplings/acorn-based restoration), or a in-lieu payment to the Oak Woodland Conservation Fund in an amount equivalent to the cost of implementing the restoration or preservation alternatives. This mitigation must be initiated prior to initiating excavation activities. 3. Monitoring and Restoration: If in situ plantings occur on site, their success rate will be monitored over five years and shall be no less than 75 percent. If this success criteria cannot be met, an in lieu fee must be paid to the Oak Woodland Mitigation Fund for the deficit.	To be implemented during construction of 2021 WWTP Upgrade improvements
Mitigation Measure CULT-1: Proper handling of historic properties found on the Nielson Property adjacent to the existing District WWTP)	Moot. Identified impact did not occur

Mitigation Measure Text	Status
Mitigation Measure CULT-02: Proper handling of Inadvertent Discovery of Historical Resources. If additional cultural resources are encountered during Project construction, construction shall be halted immediately in the subject area and a qualified professional archaeologist consulted. Historic resources may include stone or wood foundations or walls, structures or remains with square nails, and refuse deposits.	To be implemented during construction of 2021 WWTP Upgrade improvements
Mitigation Measure CULT-03: Proper Handling of Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains If human graves are encountered, work should halt in the vicinity and the County Coroner shall be notified immediately pursuant to PRC Section 7050.5. At the same time, an archaeologist shall be contacted to evaluate the situation. If human remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of this identification	To be implemented during construction of 2021 WWTP Upgrade improvements
Mitigation Measure GEO-01: Sedimentation and Erosion Control Measures • The contractor shall prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for all grading activities impacting greater than one acre (RWQCB, 1999) to ensure erosion and sedimentation from the Project is kept to a minimum. The site contractor shall prepare and implement the SWPPP and standard erosion and sediment control practices will be used during and after construction to control accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation and ensure it will not adversely affect Murray creek or other associated drainages. • Straw bales, coir rolls, hydroseeding and other erosion protection devices will be used in areas of bare soil, and in drainages near all four areas of disturbance to reduce surface runoff velocities and to prevent sediment from entering drainages. • Maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures will be conducted on a weekly basis. • The re-vegetation of all graded and disturbed areas of bare soil, including berms in the Nielsen Property facilities, road cuts, and graded areas will be completed within six months, or prior to the rainy season. Native seed mixes will be used to replicate the naturally occurring vegetation.	To be implemented during construction of 2021 WWTP Upgrade improvements
Mitigation Measure HAZ-01: Prepare a Naturally Occurring Asbestos Workplan prior to construction activities in Serpentine areas. The contractor shall prepare a naturally occurring asbestos workplan in compliance with the California Air Board's Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations (Updated March 10, 2004). The plan shall at a minimum include the following components: • Asbestos Hazard Dust Mitigation Plan. • Air Monitoring Plan. • Operation and Maintenance Plan. • Health and Safety Plan. • Disposal Plan.	To be implemented during construction of 2021 WWTP Upgrade improvements

Mitigation Measure Text	Status
Mitigation Measure HAZ-02: Prepare Fire Suppression and Control Plan The SASD will require the selected construction contractor to coordinate with the local fire chief and Calaveras County to ensure a fire control preparations are made to reduce the risk of fires being created during all phases of the proposed Project. The fire preparations will include requirements for required onsite extinguishers, roles and responsibilities of SASD and the contractor, specifications for fire suppression equipment and other critical fire prevention and suppression items. This mitigation measure will be included in the plans and specifications bid for the Project.	To be implemented during construction of 2021 WWTP Upgrade improvements
Mitigation Measure HYD-01: Avoid/Minimize Potential Water Quality Impacts from Construction Material Release. • Prior to construction, the selected contractor shall develop a Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan for any grading activities within 200 feet of Murray Creek. The spill contingency plan can be a part of the contractor's stormwater pollution prevention plan. • Containment and cleanup equipment (e.g., absorbent pads, mats, socks, granules, drip pans, shovels, and lined clean drums) will be available onsite at the staging areas and construction site for use, as needed in an emergency. • Staging areas where refueling, storage, and maintenance of equipment occur will not be located within 100 feet of drainages or the creek bed to reduce the potential contamination by spills. • Construction equipment will be maintained and kept in good operating condition to reduce the likelihood of line breaks or leakage. • No refueling or servicing will be done without absorbent material (e.g. absorbent pads, mats, socks, pillows, and granules) or drip pans underneath to contain spilled material. If these activities result in an accumulation of materials on the soil, the soil will be removed and properly disposed of as hazardous waste. • If a spill is detected, construction activity will cease immediately and the procedures described in the Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan will be immediately enacted to safely contain and remove spilled materials. • Simultaneous to implementing the containment measures, construction crews will contact the District and other appropriate resource agency personnel. • Spill areas will be restored to pre-spill conditions, as practicable. • Spills will be documented and reported to the District and appropriate resource agency.	To be implemented during construction of 2021 WWTP Upgrade improvements
Sources: *San Andreas Sanitary District Wastewater Facilities Master Plan Revised Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (2008)* *San Andreas Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades Project Supplemental Revised Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (2016)*	

Attachment B

Assessment of Changed Impacts or Mitigation Requirements Pursuant to Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines

Attachment B
Assessment of Changed Impacts or Mitigation Requirements Pursuant to Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines

Impact Topic	2008 Master Plan Projects A & B	2016 Upgrades Project	2021 Proposed Upgrade Project	Changes in Regulations	Changes in Environmental Setting	Changes in Mitigation Requirements	Effect of Changes Compared to 2008 & 2016
	Significance of Environmental Effect						
Aesthetics	*LTS w/ MM*	*NI*	*NI*	*Yes-1*	*Yes-1*	*Yes-1*	*Reduced Impact*
Agricultural Resources	*LTS*	*LTS*	*LTS*	*Yes-2*	*Yes-2*	*No*	*No Change in Impact*
Air Quality	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*Yes-3*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact or Mitigation*
Biological Resources	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*Yes-4*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact or Mitigation*
Cultural and Tribal Resources	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*Yes-5*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact or Mitigation*
Energy	*NA*	*LTS*	*LTS*	*Yes-6*	*No*	*NA*	*No change in Impact*
Geology and Soils	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact or Mitigation*
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	*NA*	*LTS*	*LTS*	*Yes-7*	*No*	*No*	*No change in Impact*
Hazards & Hazardous	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact or Mitigation*
Hydrology & Water Quality	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact*
Land Use & Planning	*LTS*	*LTS*	*LTS*	*Yes-8*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact*
Mineral Resources	*LTS*	*LTS*	*LTS*	*Yes-9*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact*

Attachment B

Assessment of Changed Impacts or Mitigation Requirements Pursuant to Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines

Impact Topic	2008 Master Plan Projects A & B	2016 Upgrades Project	2021 Proposed Upgrade Project	Changes in Regulations	Changes in Environmental Setting	Changes in Mitigation Requirements	Effect of Changes Compared to 2008 & 2016
	Significance of Environmental Effect						
Noise	*LTS*	*LTS*	*LTS*	*Yes-10*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact*
Population & Housing	*LTS*	*LTS*	*LTS*	*Yes-11*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact*
Public Services	*LTS*	*LTS*	*LTS*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact*
Recreation	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact*
Transportation	*LTS*	*LTS*	*LTS*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact*
Tribal Cultural Resources	*LTS*	*LTS*	*LTS*	*Yes-12*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact*
Utilities	*LTS*	*LTS*	*LTS*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact*
Wildland Fire	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*LTS w/ MM*	*Yes-13*	*No*	*No*	*No Change in Impact or Mitigation*

Matrix Key:
NA – Not Assessed
NI – No Impact
LTS – Less than Significant Impact
LTS w/ MM – A Significant Impact that is lessened to a Less than Significant level through the operation of adopted Mitigation Measures

Attachment B
Assessment of Changed Impacts or Mitigation Requirements Pursuant to Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines

Explanation of Yes Answers

Yes 1 Aesthetics

Calaveras County adopted an update to the County's General Plan in 2019, including goals and policies for aesthetics and scenic resources. Since adoption of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents for the WWTP Master Plan and 2016 Upgrade projects, Calaveras County has adopted a revised General Plan that modifies County policies with respect to visual resources. These changes as set forth in the General Plan Conservation & Open Space Element include Goal COS-5, Policies COS 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3, and Implementation Measures COS-6A to COS-6C. Additionally, a significance criterion for aesthetics set forth in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines has been modified. However, changes to Criterion I(c) of Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines and Calaveras County's adoption of new General Plan goal, policies, and implementation measures for scenic resources would not change the environmental conclusions with respect to aesthetic resources as reported in the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents. Additionally, the subject of the single potential impact and mitigation measure identified in the 2008 document (adverse effects to a historic building on the Nielson property and Mitigation Measure CULT-1) are now moot since the Nielson property has been developed as a treated effluent spray field subsequent to the adoption of the 2008 Initial Studies/Negative Declaration. The 2021 WWTP Upgrade project does not propose any construction within the Neilson property. Construction and operation of the expanded chlorine contact basin would take place within the interior of the existing WWTP, and would not be of a scale or design that would appear to be incongruent with other facilities within the WWTP. For these reasons, the impact of implementing the 2021 Upgrade project on aesthetics would not result in new or more severe impacts than those previously identified that could trigger the need for additional or modified aesthetics mitigation. (*See Attachment A for the full text of previously adopted mitigation measures.*)

Yes 2 Agricultural Resources

Calaveras County adopted an update to the County's General Plan in 2019. Since adoption of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents for the WWTP Master Plan and 2016 Upgrade projects, Calaveras County has adopted a revised General Plan that modifies County policies with respect to agricultural resources. These changes as set forth in the General Plan Resource Production Element include Goal RP-2, Policies RP 2.1 to RP 2.7, and Implementation Measures RP-2A to RP-2G. Calaveras County's adoption of a new General Plan goal, policies, and implementation measures for agricultural resources would not change the environmental conclusions with respect to agricultural resources as reported in the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents.

Additionally, all work for the 2021 Upgrade Project, including the expanded chlorine contact basin, would take place in disturbed areas within the existing WWTP site. Additional environmental information provided by the California Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) is now available. According to the FMMP, the whole of the WWTP site is designated as "Grazing Land." Grazing Land is not considered to be an Important Farmland by the State. Based on the foregoing, the impact of implementing the 2021 Upgrade project on agricultural resources would not result in new or more severe impacts than those previously identified that could trigger the need for additional or modified mitigation.

Yes 3 Air Resources

Calaveras County adopted an update to the County's General Plan in 2019. Since adoption of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents for the WWTP Master Plan and 2016 Upgrade projects, Calaveras County has adopted a revised General Plan that modifies County policies with respect to air resources. These changes as set forth in the General Plan Conservation & Open Space Element

include Goal COS-4A, Policies COS 4.1 to COS 4.3 and COS 4.9, and Implementation Measures COS-5A, COS-5F to COS-5k, and COS-5N. None of the adopted policies would change the environmental conclusions with respect to air resources as reported in the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents. The construction and operational emissions of the headworks and irrigation modifications have been assessed previously in the 2016 IS/MND. As modeled in the 2016 IS/MND, construction and operation of the projects included in that document would result in air emissions ranging from 0.01% to 25% of the County's and the Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District's thresholds of significance. The addition of emissions from the construction and operation of an expanded chlorine contact basin (1,625 square feet of disturbed area) would not substantively increase construction emissions and would not cause an exceedance of adopted thresholds. Implementation of previously adopted mitigation measures (AIR-1 and AIR-2) would continue to be required. (*See Attachment A)* For these reasons, the impact of implementing the 2021 Upgrade project on air resources would not result in new or more severe impacts than those previously identified that could trigger the need for additional or modified mitigation.

Yes 4 Biological Resources

Calaveras County adopted an update to the County's General Plan in 2019. Since adoption of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents for the WWTP Master Plan and 2016 Upgrade projects, Calaveras County has adopted a revised General Plan that modifies County policies with respect to biological resources. These changes as set forth in the General Plan Conservation & Open Space Element include Goal COS-3, Policies COS 3.1 to COS 3.9, and Implementation Measures COS-4A to COS-4P. None of the adopted goal or policies would change the environmental conclusions with respect to biological resources as reported in the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents. Implementation of previously adopted mitigation (BIO-1A, BIO-2C and BIO-5) (*See Attachment A*) would continue to be required. The 2016 Supplemental IS/MND determined that several biological resource mitigation measures identified in the 2008 IS/MND were not needed for the 2016 Upgrade project. Because the 2021 Upgrade project takes place within the same footprints of the headworks and irrigation pump stations assessed in 2016, or in a previously developed area of the WWTP for the chlorine contact basin, implementation of these measures would be unnecessary for the 2021 Upgrade as well. These measures included BIO-1B, BIO-2A, BIO-2B, BIO-3A, and BIO-3B. Based on the foregoing, the impact of implementing the 2021 Upgrade project on biological resources would not result in new or more severe impacts than those previously identified that could trigger the need for additional or modified biological resource mitigation.

Yes 5 Cultural Resources

Calaveras County adopted an update to the County's General Plan in 2019. Since adoption of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents for the WWTP Master Plan and 2016 Upgrade projects, Calaveras County has adopted a revised General Plan that modifies County policies with respect to cultural resources. These changes as set forth in the General Plan Conservation & Open Space Element include Goal COS-7, Policies COS 7.1 to COS 7.3, and Implementation Measures COS-8A to COS-8H. None of the adopted goal, policies, or implementation measures would change the environmental conclusions with respect to cultural resources as reported in the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents. Because the 2021 Upgrade project takes place within the same footprints of the headworks and irrigation pump stations assessed in 2016 or in a previously developed area of the WWTP for the chlorine contact basin, implementation of previously adopted mitigation (CULT-02 and CULT-03) would continue to be required. (*See Attachment A*) For a discussion of the status of mitigation measure CULT-01, see Note Yes 1 above.

In 2007 and 2014, the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was asked to review the Sacred Lands file for information on Native American tribal cultural resources within

the boundaries of the WWTP site, including the locations of the headworks and irrigation pump station upgrades and improvements at the chlorine contact station. On both occasions, the NAHC indicated that they had no knowledge of any cultural resources located within the project site. With respect to Native American outreach, local Native American individuals/organizations were contacted in 2007, 2014, and 2016 via letter and telephone. There were no responses from a portion of those who received letters; those who responded simply acknowledged receipt of the communication, and had no concerns with the project.

For these reasons, the impact of implementing the 2021 Upgrade project on cultural resources, including tribal cultural properties, would not result in new or more severe impacts than those previously identified that could trigger the need for additional or modified cultural or historic resources mitigation.

Yes 6 Energy

Since preparation of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents, Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines has been modified to include energy as a required environmental topic in CEQA documents. The modification additionally includes significance criteria for energy. The 2016 Supplemental IS/MND concluded that the cumulative impact of constructing and operating the WWTP, including replacing the headworks and the irrigation booster pumps as proposed in the 2021 project, would result in a reduction of the energy required to treat each gallon of effluent processed by the plant. A number of energy-saving modifications associated with the project evaluated in the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents have been completed. The modification of the headworks and the irrigation pump station will result in additional energy efficiency. The modification of the chlorine contact basin to increase contact time would not require additional energy usage during operations. Because one of the 2008/2016/2021 upgrade goals is to increase the energy efficiency of the WWTP overall, there would be no significant impact, and no mitigation would be necessary. Based on the foregoing, the impact of implementing the 2021 Upgrade project on energy efficiency would not result in new or more severe impacts than those previously identified that could trigger the need for additional or modified energy use mitigation.

Yes 7 Greenhouse Gases

Calaveras County adopted an update to the County's General Plan in 2019. Since adoption of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents for the WWTP Master Plan and 2016 Upgrade projects, Calaveras County has adopted a revised General Plan that modifies County policies with respect to air greenhouse gas emissions. These changes as set forth in the General Plan Conservation & Open Space Element include Goal COS-4B, Policies COS 4.5 to COS 4.8, and Implementation Measures COS-5B to COS-5F, COS-5K, and COS-5N. None of the adopted policies would change the environmental conclusions with respect to greenhouse gas emissions as reported in the 2016 IS/MND. The construction and operational emissions of the headworks and irrigation modifications have been assessed previously in the 2016 IS/MND. As modeled in the 2016 IS/MND, construction and operation of the projects included in that document would result in greenhouse gas emissions respectively ranging from 39.9% to 20.6% of the identified threshold of significance. The addition of emissions from the construction and operation of an expanded chlorine contact basin (1,625 square feet of disturbed area) would not substantively increase construction emissions and would not cause an exceedance of adopted thresholds. Based on the foregoing, the impact of implementing the 2021 Upgrade project on greenhouse gas emissions would not result in new or more severe impacts than those previously identified that could trigger the need for additional or modified mitigation.

Yes 8 Land Use and Planning

Calaveras County adopted an update to the County's General Plan in 2019. Since adoption of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents for the WWTP Master Plan and 2016 Upgrade projects, Calaveras County has adopted a revised General Plan that modifies County policies with respect to land uses on the project site and in the vicinity. These changes as set forth in the General Plan Land Use Element include Goal LU-3, Policies LU 3.2, LU 3.4, LU 3.5, and LU 3.6. None of the adopted goals and policies would change the environmental conclusions with respect to land use as reported in the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents. The environmental conclusions reached in 2008 and 2016 regarding the headworks and irrigation pump station improvements would continue to apply to these project components. With respect to the proposed chlorine contact basin, because this project component would involve the modification of existing treatment equipment, and would be sited within the interior of the WWTP, the 2008 and 2016 environmental conclusions would apply to this 2021 project component as well. For these reasons, the impact of implementing the 2021 Upgrade project on land uses and adopted plans would not result in new or more severe impacts than those previously identified that could trigger the need for additional or modified mitigation.

Yes 9 Mineral Resources

Calaveras County adopted an update to the County's General Plan in 2019. Since adoption of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents for the WWTP Master Plan and 2016 Upgrade projects, Calaveras County has adopted a revised General Plan that modifies County policies with respect to mineral resources in the county. These changes as set forth in the General Plan Resources Production Element include Goals RP-4, RP-5, and RP-6 and their supporting policies. None of the adopted goal and policies are relevant to the proposed 2021 Upgrade project, and the modified goals and policies would not change any environmental conclusions with respect to mineral resources as reported in the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents. The environmental conclusions reached in 2008 and 2016 regarding the headworks and irrigation pump station improvements would continue to apply to these project components. With respect to the proposed chlorine contact basin, because this project component would involve the modification of existing treatment equipment, and would be sited within the interior of the WWTP, the 2008 and 2016 environmental conclusions would apply to this 2021 project component as well. For these reasons, the impact of implementing the 2021 Upgrade project on mineral resources would not result in new or more severe impacts than those previously identified that could trigger the need for additional or modified mineral resources mitigation.

Yes 10 Noise

Calaveras County adopted an update to the County's General Plan in 2019. Since adoption of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents for the WWTP Master Plan and 2016 Upgrade projects, Calaveras County has adopted a revised General Plan that modifies County policies with respect to noise levels in the county. These changes as set forth in the General Plan Noise Element include Goal N-1, Policies N 1.1 through N 1-14, and Tables N-2 and N-3. The modified goal and policies would not change any environmental conclusions with respect to construction or operational noise levels as reported in the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents. The environmental conclusions reached in 2008 and 2016 regarding the headworks and irrigation pump station improvements would continue to apply to these project components. With respect to the proposed chlorine contact basin, because this project component would involve the modification of existing treatment equipment, and would be sited within the interior of the WWTP, the 2008 and 2016 environmental conclusions would apply to this 2021 project component as well. Based on the foregoing, the impact of implementing the 2021 Upgrade project on noise would not result in new or more severe impacts than those previously identified that could trigger the need for additional or modified noise mitigation.

Yes 11 Population & Housing

Calaveras County adopted an update to the County's General Plan Housing Element in 2019. The Land Use Element was most recently revised in 2020. Since adoption of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents for the WWTP Master Plan and 2016 Upgrade projects, Calaveras County has adopted a revised General Plan that modifies County policies with respect to housing, including utilities such as wastewater collection and treatment necessary to serve residential uses in the county. Those changes as set forth in the General Plan Housing Element include Goal H-1, Policy H 1.3, Implementation Program H 1H. Changes as set forth in the General Plan Land Use Element include Goal LU-3, Policies LU 3.2, LU 3.4, LU 3.5, and LU 3.6. None of the adopted goal and policies would change the environmental conclusions with respect to population and housing as reported in the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents. The environmental conclusions reached in 2008 and 2016 regarding the headworks and irrigation pump station improvements would continue to apply to these project components. With respect to the proposed chlorine contact basin, because this project component would involve the modification of existing treatment equipment, and would be sited within the interior of the WWTP, the 2008 and 2016 environmental conclusions would apply to this 2021 project component as well. No new or more significant impacts would occur and no new or revised mitigation would be necessary.

Yes 12 Tribal Cultural Resources

Calaveras County adopted an update to the County's General Plan in 2019. Since adoption of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents for the WWTP Master Plan and 2016 Upgrade projects, Calaveras County has adopted a revised General Plan that modifies County policies with respect to tribal cultural resources. These changes as set forth in the General Plan Conservation & Open Space Element include Goal COS-7, Policy COS 7.2, and Implementation Measure COS-8A. Additionally, the California Public Resources Code (section 21074) and State CEQA Guidelines (Criterion XVIII of Appendix G) have been revised to protect tribal cultural resources, and require outreach and consultation with Native American individuals and organizations under defined circumstances as set forth in the statute.

In 2007 and 2014, the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was asked to review the Sacred Lands file for information on Native American tribal cultural resources within the boundaries of the WWTP site, including the locations of the headworks and irrigation pump station upgrades and improvements at the chlorine contact station. On both occasions, the NAHC indicated that they had no knowledge of any cultural resources located with the project site. With respect to Native American outreach, local Native American individuals/organizations were contacted in 2007, 2014, and 2016 via letter and telephone. There were no responses from a portion of those who received letters; those who responded simply acknowledged receipt of the communication, and had no concerns with the project.

None of the adopted goal, policy and implementation measure or changes in state requirements would change the environmental conclusions with respect to tribal cultural resources as reported in the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents. Because the 2021 Upgrade project takes place within the same footprints of the headworks and irrigation pump stations assessed in 2016 or in a previously developed area of the WWTP for the chlorine contact basin, implementation of previously adopted mitigation (CULT-02 and CULT-03) (*See Attachment A*) would continue to be required. Based on the foregoing, the impact of implementing the 2021 Upgrade project on tribal cultural resources would not result in new or more severe impacts than those previously identified that could trigger the need for additional or modified mitigation.

Yes 13 Wildfire

Calaveras County adopted an update to the County's General Plan in 2019. Since adoption of the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents for the WWTP Master Plan and 2016 Upgrade projects, Calaveras County has adopted a revised General Plan that modifies County policies with respect to wildland fire. These changes as set forth in the General Plan Safety Element include Goal S-3, and Policies S 3.2 and S 3.3. Additionally, the State CEQA Guidelines (Criterion XX of Appendix G) have been revised for proposed projects within or adjacent to state responsibility areas or high fire hazard zones to require analyses of emergency access, and increased wildfire risk.

Emergency access to the WWTP site and surrounding roadways was assessed in the 2008 IS/MND and determined to be less than significant. This environmental conclusion was reconfirmed with preparation of the 2016 IS/MND. The potential for increased wildfire risk was also evaluated in the 2008 IS/MND and reconfirmed in 2016. The 2008 IS/MND determined that there would be the potential for increased risk of wildfire during the construction phase of the WWTP project, especially outside of developed areas of the WWTP. The 2008 IS/MND identified mitigation measure HAZ-02 that requires consultation with local fire agencies and the development and implementation of a fire suppression and control plan prior to the initiation of construction. (*See Attachment A.*) The 2008 analysis determined that operation of the plant would not lead to an increased risk of wildland fire.

None of the adopted goal and policies or changes in State requirements would change the environmental conclusions with respect to wildland fire hazard as reported in the 2008 and 2016 CEQA documents. Because the 2021 Upgrade project takes place within the same footprints of the headworks and irrigation pump stations assessed in 2016 or in a previously developed area of the WWTP for the chlorine contact basin, implementation of previously adopted mitigation (HAZ-02) would continue to be required. For these reasons, the impact of implementing the 2021 Upgrade project on wildfire risk would not result in new or more severe impacts than those previously identified that could trigger the need for additional or modified mitigation.