

# **Daly City Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project**



**Public Draft  
Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration**

**Prepared by:**



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## List of Abbreviations

ABWF	average base wastewater flow
ARB	Air Resources Board
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
Basin	Bay Area Air Basin
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Cal EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
Cal/OSHA	State of California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Clean Air Plan
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CEQA- Plus	California Environmental Quality Act, Plus Federal Requirements
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CGS	California Geological Survey
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society's
CWA	Federal Clean Water Act
dBA	Outdoor Ambient Sound levels
DPM	Diesel particulate matter
DTSC	Department of Toxics Substances Control
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact

gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
I/I	infiltration/inflow
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture Standards
IS	Initial Study
Leq	Equivalent Sound Level
LU	Landscape Unit
mgd	million gallons per day
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone 4
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NBWRP	North Bay Water Recycling Program
ND	Negative Declaration
NEPA	National Environmental Quality Act
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrous Oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
PWWF	Peak wet weather flow
ROG	reactive organic gases
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SR	State Route
SRF	State Revolving Funds
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Permit
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zones
TSP	Total Suspended Particles
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

## Chapter 1 Introduction

This document is an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) that addresses the potential environmental impacts of the City of Daly City's (City) proposed Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project (Proposed Project/Action and/or Preferred Alternative). The City operates an existing tertiary treatment facility with a permitted capacity of 2.77 million gallons per day (mgd). This Proposed Project/Action would add a new tertiary treatment process to provide an additional 3.0 mgd of tertiary treatment capacity during the irrigation season. The average yearly capacity of the system is 1.25 mgd or 1,400 acre-feet per year (afy) because the system will only operate during the irrigation season. The new treatment processes would include pressure membrane filtration followed by ultraviolet (UV) disinfection due to the small site constraints. New pipelines, pump stations and offsite storage would be constructed to complete the recycled water distribution system, delivering water to new customers for irrigation purposes in lieu of groundwater pumping. The purpose of the Proposed Project/Action is to reduce irrigation reliance on the groundwater basin; provide local, sustainable, and drought-proof water supply; to preserve available groundwater supplies for drinking water.

Many successful recycled water programs receive funding assistance in the form of low-interest loans and in some instances, grants are available to reduce the financial burden of initial capital and implementation costs. Funding programs are offered at times through the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), and/or the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). In addition, local and regional programs, statewide, occasionally offer additional incentives directed at actual deliveries to promote recycling as an offset to potable water demand. It is anticipated that the City will pursue federal funding from the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program that is administered by the State Board on behalf of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). As a result, the Proposed Project/Action would be subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) at a minimum where the City would be the CEQA Lead Agency to ensure that all of the applicable state environmental regulations are adhered to. Under the State Board's SRF Program, the State Board is responsible on behalf of the USEPA for ensuring that the project adheres to federal environmental regulations, including the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the General Conformity Rule for the Clean Air Act (CAA), among others. The USEPA has chosen to use the CEQA as the compliance base for California's SRF Loan Program, in addition to compliance with ESA, NHPA, and CAA. Collectively, the State Board calls these requirements CEQA-Plus. Additional federal regulations may also apply.

The purpose of this document is to provide project-level CEQA-Plus environmental analysis of the City's Proposed Project/Action to reduce irrigation reliance on the groundwater basin; provide local, sustainable, and drought-proof water supply; and preserve available groundwater supplies for drinking water. What follows is a review and analysis of the major state and federal environmental issues that may be a factor as a result in the construction and/or operation of the Proposed Project/Action. For this analysis, we have reviewed prior and relevant existing environmental documentation and have used a modified CEQA environmental checklist to assess the potential impacts on endangered/threatened species, public health or safety, natural resources, regulated waters, and cultural resources, among others to include and address specific issues associated with CEQA-Plus requirements. Based on our experience with evaluating these kinds of recycled water projects in California, most of the potential environmental issues appear to be short-term/temporary impacts due to construction activities, which can be avoided and/or mitigated to less-than-significant levels. For any potentially significant impact(s) identified, we have identified appropriate mitigation measures and strategies to attempt to avoid and/or reduce those impacts to less-than-significant levels. The information developed is designed to assist the City, and/or the State Board determine what the major potential environmental impacts are to comply with CEQA and/or CEQA-plus requirements.

## 1.1 Project Location, Setting, and Background

The City of Daly City (City) is a city of 108,383 people in northern San Mateo County, adjacent to the City and County of San Francisco, on the Pacific Ocean and just minutes away from San Francisco Bay. This enviable location inspired the nickname "Gateway to the Peninsula." Figure 1 illustrates the project location.

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) serves the San Francisco and Daly City area with surface water from the Hetch-Hetchy system. Daly City operates its own water system in which well water is blended with surface water supplied by the SFPUC. Beginning in 2017, groundwater wells within Daly City withdraw water from the Westside Groundwater Basin for potable water use in all years (San Francisco Groundwater Project). The Westside Basin is also being examined by the SFPUC as an emergency water supply during drought conditions. Due to common interest in reducing reliance on the Westside Basin, both the City and SFPUC have partnered to commission this Project.

The Project would expand the Daly City recycled water system to supply irrigation water to customers in Daly City, the Town of Colma, and South San Francisco. Recycled water would be used for landscape irrigation at cemeteries, parks, schools, and a golf course driving range. The customers currently use potable water from Cal Water, potable supply from Daly City, or groundwater from private wells. The Proposed Project would supply approximately 1,400 afy of recycled water.

## 1.2 Goal and Objective and Purpose and Need

The City is conducting a preliminary design of the Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project. The goals and objectives/purpose and need of the Proposed Project/Action are the following:

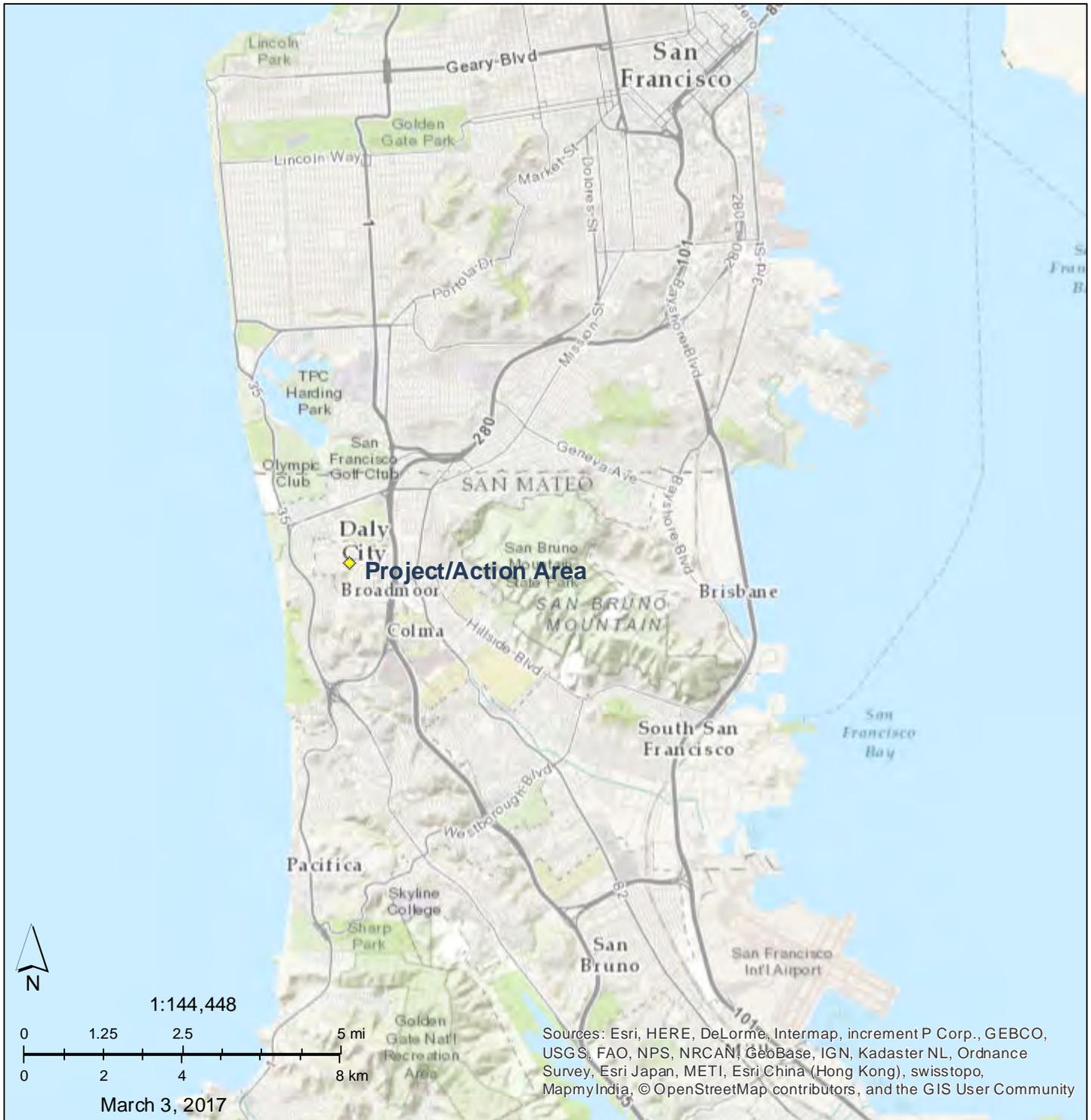
- Reduce irrigation reliance on the groundwater basin;
- Provide local, sustainable, and drought-proof water supply; and
- Preserve available groundwater supplies for drinking water.

## 1.3 Document Organization and Review Process

This document is intended to provide a preliminary environmental investigation of the Proposed Project/Action to determine if it may have a significant adverse impact on the environment. This document is organized into the following chapters:

- Chapter 1, Introduction. Chapter 1 describes the background, goals and objectives of the Proposed Project/Action, and document contents.
- Chapter 2, Proposed Project Description and Alternatives. Chapter 2 describes the major components of the Proposed Project/Action and describes the No Project/Action Alternative.
- Chapter 3, Environmental Review and Consequences. Chapter 3 discusses the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Proposed Project/Action. Each resource section of a modified CEQA checklist is followed by a discussion of each potential impact listed in that section. It also presents corresponding mitigation measures proposed to avoid or reduce potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level. This checklist has been modified to include additional topics to meet the CEQA-Plus requirements
- Chapter 4, Determination. Chapter 4 provides the proposed action as a result of this IS/MND.
- Chapter 5, Bibliography. Chapter 5 provides a list of reference materials and persons consulted during the preparation of the environmental issues and constraints evaluation.

# Figure 1 General Location Map



This Document will be available for a 30-day public review period, during which written comments may be submitted to the following address:

Mr. Patrick Sweetland  
City of Daly City  
153 Lake Merced Boulevard  
Daly City, CA 94015  
Phone: (650) 991-8201  
[psweetland@dalycity.org](mailto:psweetland@dalycity.org)

Responses to written comments received by the end of the 30-day public review period will be prepared and included in the final document to be considered by the City and/or the State Board prior to taking any discretionary decision/action on the Proposed Project/Action.

## Chapter 2 Proposed Project Description and Alternatives

This chapter provides a detailed description of Proposed Project/Action including a discussion of the construction considerations, compliance with the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 and State Board Requirements, operational plans, and potential approvals and permits that may be necessary. In addition, this section also describes the No Project/Action Alternative.

### 2.1 Proposed Project/Action Description

The City is conducting a preliminary design of the expansion of its tertiary recycled water facilities. The City operates an existing tertiary treatment facility with a permitted of 2.77 million gallons per day (mgd). This Proposed Project/Action would add a new tertiary treatment process to provide an additional 3.0 mgd of tertiary treatment capacity during the irrigation season. The average yearly capacity of the system is 1.25 mgd or 1,400 acre-feet per year (afy) because the system will only operate during the irrigation season. The new treatment process would include pressure membrane filtration followed by UV disinfection due to the small site constraints. New pipelines, pump stations and offsite storage would be constructed to complete the recycled water distribution system, delivering water to new customers primarily for irrigation purposes in lieu of groundwater pumping. Specifically, the goal of the project is to produce approximately 1,400 afy of recycled water to: reduce irrigation reliance on the groundwater basin; provide local, sustainable, and drought-proof water supply; and preserve available groundwater supplies for drinking water. The Project includes the following major components, which are described in further detail in the following sections:

- Daly City Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Expansion
- Recycled Water Conveyance System

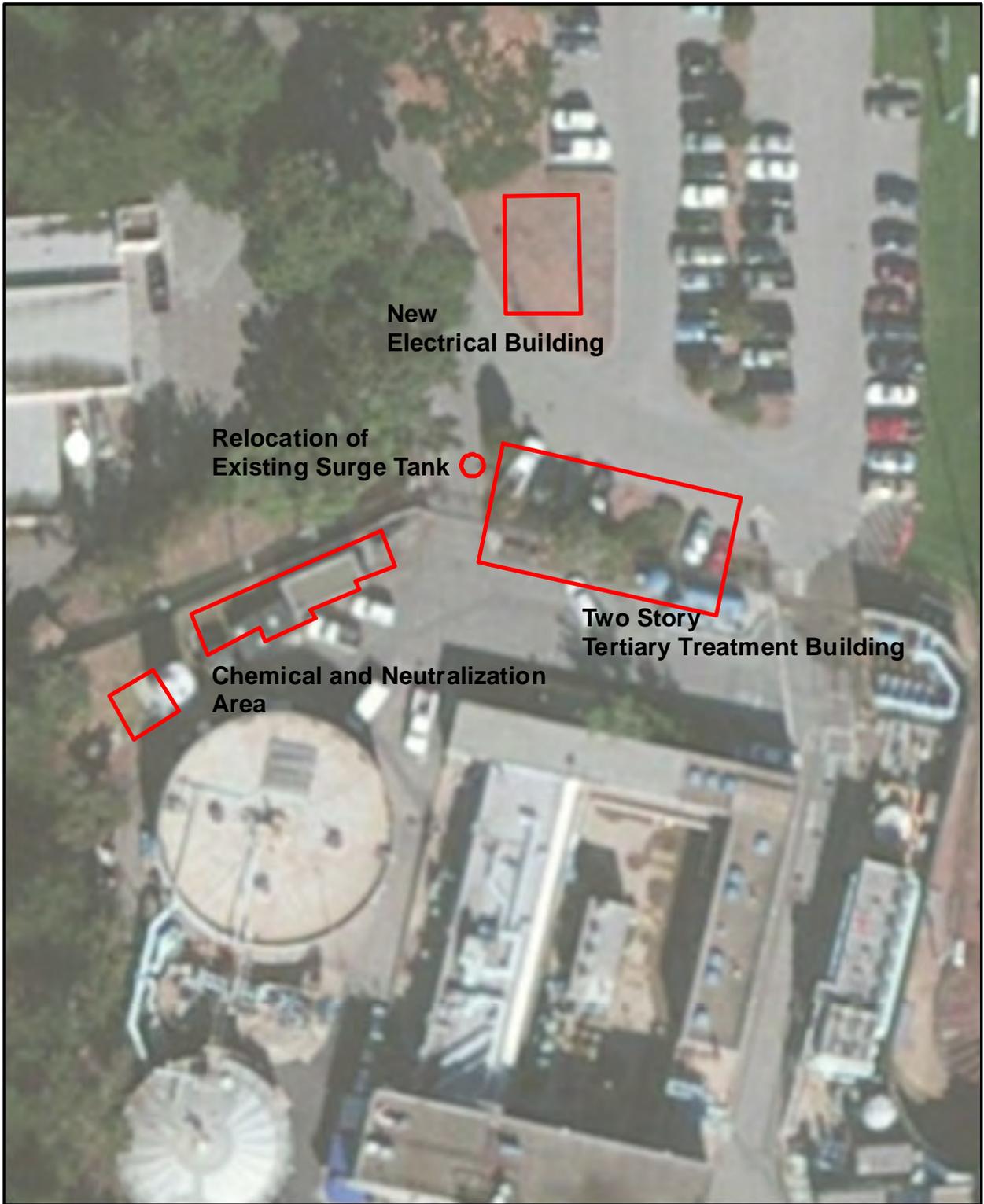
#### 2.1.1 Daly City Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion

As shown on Figure 2, the Daly City WWTP is located at 153 Lake Merced Boulevard, Daly City, California, 94015. The WWTP is owned and operated by the North San Mateo County Sanitation District, a subsidiary of the City of Daly City. The Proposed Project/Action components for the Daly City WWTP expansion are listed below.

- Construction of a two-story tertiary treatment building located at Daly City's WWTP site. The facility would be located near the plant entrance and is approximately 82-feet by 41-feet and approximately 40-feet high. The final building size would be confirmed in final design.
- Construction of new electrical building located on vacant land owned by Daly City near the existing WWTP entrance. The electrical building size is approximately 40-feet by 25-feet and approximately 15-feet high. The final building size would be confirmed during final design.
- Construction of a new chemical and neutralization area, which is located inside the Daly City Wastewater Treatment Plant would be approximately 20-feet by 70-feet.
- Relocation of an existing surge tank and other facilities.

#### 2.1.2 Recycled Water Conveyance/Distribution System

The other major component of the Project is the recycled water conveyance system consisting of pipelines, pumps, and a 2.41 million gallon storage tank. The purpose of the conveyance system is to deliver water from the Daly City WWTP to the customers. The conveyance system includes a 14-inch diameter pipeline from the Daly City WWTP to a recycled water storage tank located in Colma.



 Project Facilities



 Feet  
0 25 50

**TREATMENT PLANT  
EXPANSION  
FACILITIES  
FIGURE 2**

DALY CITY / SFPUC

*FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES*



The pipeline would be installed in streets within Daly City, the Town of Colma, Broadmoor, South San Francisco, and pipeline easements owned by the SFPUC. The distribution system, which delivers recycled water from the storage tank site to the customers in Colma and South San Francisco, is 4-inches to 18-inches in size. The customer service laterals, 1- to 4-inches in diameter size, would be installed along public roads and/or the private property of the recycled water customers. There are three sites under consideration for the recycled water storage tank. This project description summarizes three different minor variations of the pipeline alignment because the tank location has not been selected. Figure 3 shows all of the pipeline alignments and storage tanks under consideration. It is important to note that although there are three different pipeline alignments, the roads affected by all three alignments would be fairly similar. The minor difference lies in the pipeline alignment for one of the customer service laterals. The facilities associated with each alignment are summarized in the following subsections. The three tank sites described below are referred to by their current ownership names.

#### **2.1.2.1 Storage Tank at the Atwood Property**

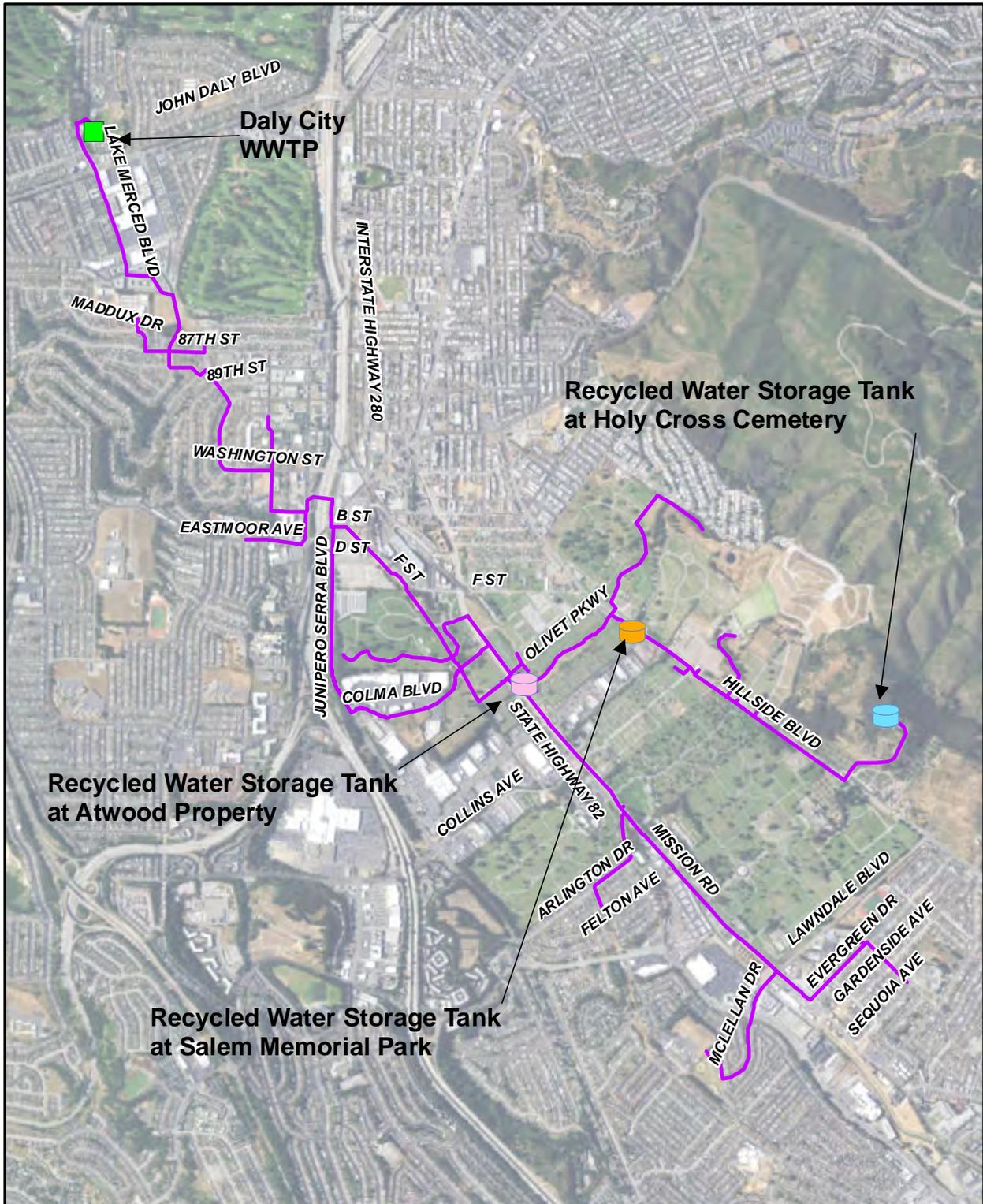
This alternative storage tank site assumes the storage tank would be located at the intersection of State Highway 82 and Olivet Parkway and would be approximately 200-feet long by 55-feet wide by 30-feet high and installed underground. The depth of excavation would be approximately 40-feet deep. The Atwood Property is adjacent to a Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) underground rail line.

Recycled water would be pumped from the Daly City WWTP to the storage tank at the Atwood Property and then pumped to customers located in Colma and South San Francisco. The pump station building at the Atwood Property would be approximately 40-feet by 50-feet and above grade and approximately 20-feet high. The facility sizing will be finalized during Final Design. Figure 4 presents an overview of the conveyance system to/from the Atwood Property. Figure 5 presents an overview of the storage tank at the Atwood Property.

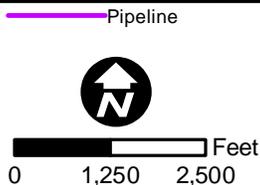
Table 1 presents a summary of the pipeline lengths for the Atwood property tank site alternative. From the WWTP to I-280, the new 14-inch transmission main would be installed in public streets owned by Daly City or San Mateo County. There are also customer service laterals along this section of the transmission main. In order to cross I-280, an existing 16-inch pipe located on a utility bridge maintained by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) would be utilized. The 16-inch pipe is owned by Daly City and not in service. From I-280 to State Highway 82, the 14-inch transmission main would be installed in either SFPUC owned property or along Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard. The 14-inch transmission main would eventually need to cross State Highway 82, which is owned by Caltrans, and a BART underground rail line to reach the storage tank. From the storage tank, the distribution system would deliver water to the customers in Colma and South San Francisco. The distribution system crosses three BART underground rail lines.

#### **2.1.2.2 Storage Tank at the Salem Memorial Park Property**

This alternative storage tank site assumes the storage tank would be located at vacant land at the intersection of Hillside Boulevard and Serramonte Boulevard, referred to herein as the Salem Memorial Park Property. Recycled water would be pumped from the WWTP to an underground storage tank, measuring approximately 115-feet long by 40-feet wide by 70-feet high (these dimensions assume the Lucky Chances parking lot cannot be used as a construction staging area). If the parking lot can be used as a staging area, the tank can be made shallower (dimensions of 145-feet long by 70-feet long by 33-feet high). The vacant land is adjacent to grave sites and a parking lot being used by the Lucky Chances Casino. From the Salem Memorial Park Property, the recycled water would be pumped to customers located in Colma and South San Francisco. The pump station



- Daly City WWTP
- Preferred Option - Holy Cross Cemetery Storage Tank
- Alternative 1 - Atwood Property Storage Tank and PS
- Alternative 2 - Salem Storage Tank and PS



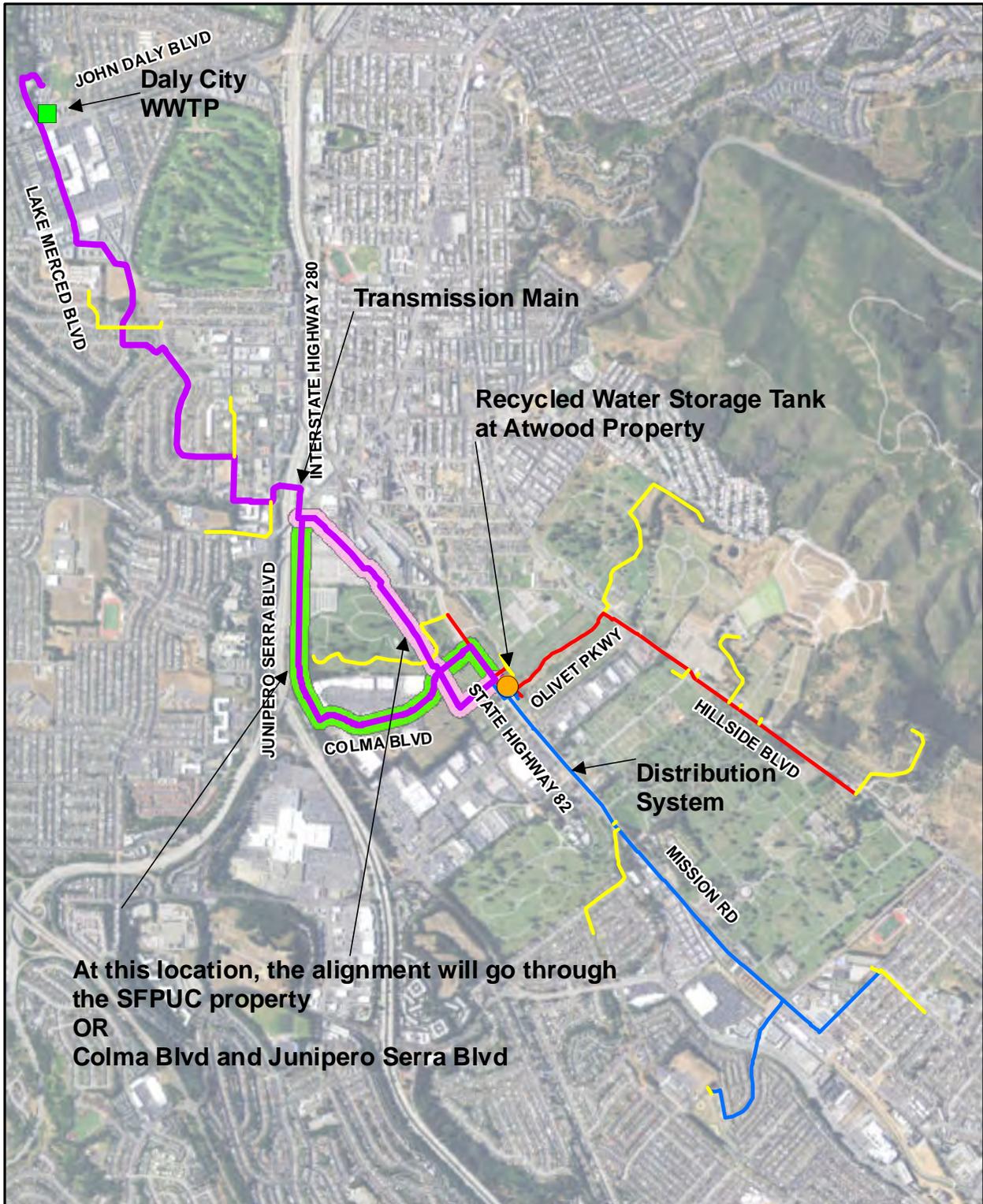
## PROJECT OVERVIEW

FIGURE 3

DALY CITY / SFPUC

FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES





 Daly City WWTP	 Service Laterals
 Storage Tank and Pump Station	 El Camino Real Distribution System
 Junipero Serra Blvd and Colma Blvd Option	 Hillside Blvd Distribution System
 SFPUC Property Option	 Transmission Main

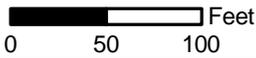

**ATWOOD PROPERTY  
CONVEYANCE SYSTEM**

FIGURE 4  
DALY CITY / SFPUC  
FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES





- Storage Tank
- Pump Station
- BART ROW and Tunnel
- Atwood Parcel



**ATWOOD PROPERTY  
STORAGE TANK SITE**

FIGURE 5  
DALY CITY / SFPUC  
FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



building at the Salem Memorial Park Property would measure approximately 40-feet by 50-feet and would be aboveground, approximately 20-feet high. All facility sizing would be finalized during Final Design. Figure 6 presents an overview of the conveyance system to/from the Salem Memorial Park Property. Figure 7 presents an overview of the storage tank at the Salem Memorial Park Property.

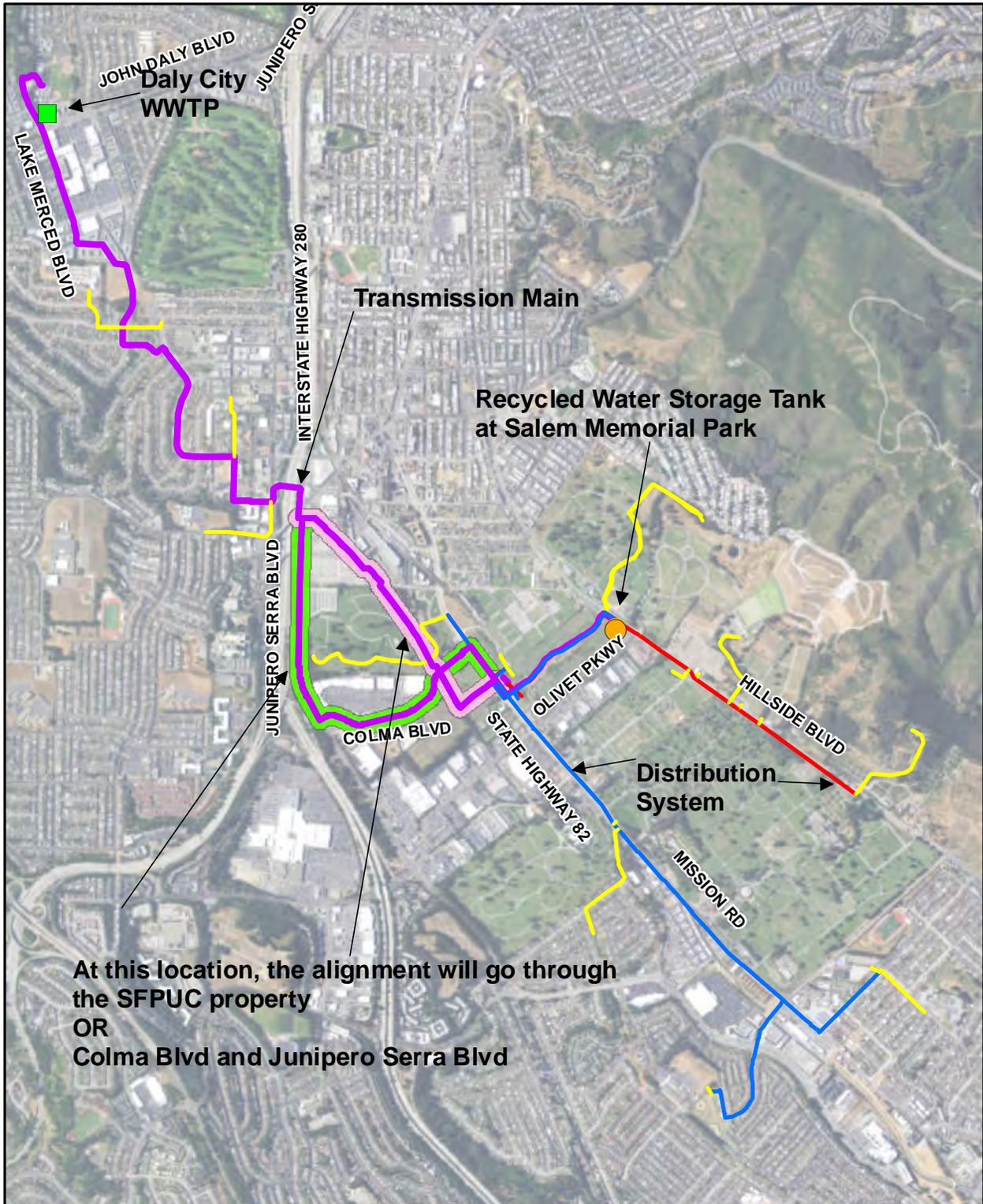
<b>Table 1 Conveyance System Pipe Lengths for Tank at Atwood Property Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>Pipe Sizes (Inches)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Length (Feet)</b>
Transmission Main from WWTP to Storage Tank	14	16,345 <sup>2</sup>
Pipe Bridge	16	320
Customer Laterals Along Transmission Main	1.5 - 4	4,160
Distribution System	4 - 18	20,865
Customer Laterals Along Distribution System	1 - 14	15,280
<b>Total</b>		<b>56,970</b>
1) Pipe sizes will be finalized in the Final Design. 2) This assumes the transmission main is installed on SFPUC land. If the pipeline is installed through Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard, the length is 18,331 ft.		

Table 2 presents a summary of the pipeline lengths for the Salem Memorial Park property tank site alternative. From the WWTP to I-280, the new 14-inch transmission main would be installed in public streets owned by Daly City and/or San Mateo County; there are also customer service laterals along this section of the transmission main. In order to cross I-280, an existing 16-inch pipe located on a utility bridge maintained by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) would be utilized. The 16-inch pipe is owned by Daly City and not in service. From I-280 to State Highway 82, the 14-inch transmission main would be installed in either SFPUC owned property or along Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard. The 14-inch transmission main would eventually need to cross State Highway 82, which is owned by Caltrans, and a BART underground rail line to reach the storage tank. From the storage tank, the distribution system would deliver pumped water to the customers in Colma and South San Francisco. The distribution system crosses three BART underground rail lines.

<b>Table 2 Conveyance System Pipe Lengths for Tank at Salem Memorial Park Property Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>Pipe Sizes (Inches)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Length (Feet)</b>
Transmission Main from WWTP to Storage Tank	14	16,070 <sup>2</sup>
Pipe Bridge	16	320
Customer Laterals Along Transmission Main	1.5 - 4	4,160
Distribution System	4 - 16	22,950
Customer Laterals Along Distribution System	1 - 14	15,260
<b>Total</b>		<b>58,760</b>
1) Pipe sizes will be finalized in the Final Design. 2) This assumes the transmission main is installed on SFPUC land. If the pipeline is installed through Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard, the length is 18,056.		

**2.1.2.3 Storage Tank at the Holy Cross Cemetery Property**

This preferred option assumes the storage tank is located at vacant land at the Holy Cross Cemetery property at Hillside Boulevard. Recycled Water would be pumped from the WWTP to an above



- Daly City WWTP
- Storage Tank and Pump Station
- Junipero Serra Blvd and Colma Blvd Option
- SFPUC Property Option
- Service Laterals
- El Camino Real Distribution System
- Hillside Blvd Distribution System
- Transmission Main



0 1,150 2,300 Feet



## SALEM MEMORIAL PARK CONVEYANCE SYSTEM

FIGURE 6

DALY CITY / SFPUC

FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



- Storage Tank
- Pump Station
- Salem Parcel
- Vacant Land



0 40 80 Feet

### SALEM MEMORIAL PARK STORAGE TANK SITE

FIGURE 7  
DALY CITY / SFPUC  
FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



ground storage tank, measuring approximately 118.5-foot diameter and 30-feet high located on a hill on Hillside Boulevard. From the Holy Cross Cemetery property, the recycled water would gravity flow to customers located in Colma and South San Francisco. A pump station would not be required for this alternative. All facility sizing would be finalized during Final Design. Figure 8 presents an overview of the conveyance system to/from the Holy Cross Cemetery property. Figure 9 presents an overview of the storage tank at the Holy Cross Cemetery property.

Table 3 presents a summary of the pipeline lengths for the Holy Cross property tank site alternative. From the WWTP to I-280, the new 14-inch transmission main would be installed in public roads owned by Daly City or San Mateo County; there are also customer service laterals along this section of the transmission main. In order to cross I-280, an existing 16-inch pipe located on a utility bridge maintained by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) would be utilized. The 16-inch pipe is owned by Daly City and not in service. From I-280 to State Highway 82, the 14-inch transmission main would be installed in either SFPUC owned property or along Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard. The 14-inch transmission main would eventually need to cross State Highway 82, which is owned by Caltrans, and a BART underground rail line to reach the storage tank. From the storage tank, the distribution system would deliver recycled water by gravity to the customers in Colma and South San Francisco. The distribution system crosses three BART underground rail lines.

**Table 3  
Conveyance System Pipe Lengths for Tank at Holy Cross Cemetery  
Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Pipe Sizes (Inches)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Length (Feet)</b>
Transmission Main from WWTP to Storage Tank	14	16,315 <sup>2</sup>
Pipe Bridge	16	320
Customer Laterals Along Transmission Main	1.5 - 4	4,160
Distribution System	4 - 18	20,040
Customer Laterals Along Distribution System	1 - 14	12,360
<b>Total</b>		<b>53,195</b>
1) Pipe sizes will be finalized in the Final Design. 2) This assumes the transmission main is installed on SFPUC land. If the pipeline is installed through Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard, the length is 18,301.		

## **2.2 Project Construction**

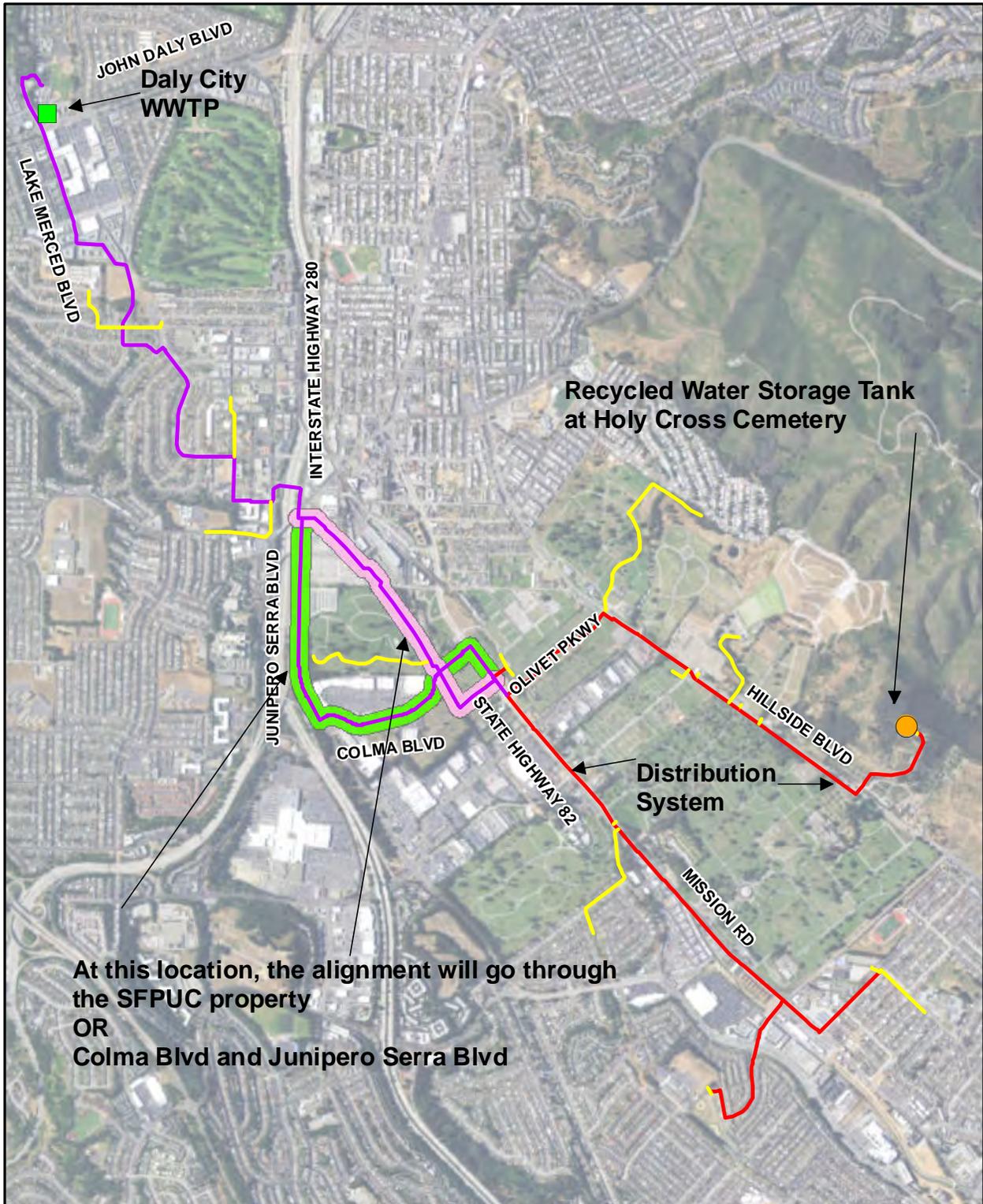
This section describes the construction activities associated with the Proposed Project’s major components.

### **2.2.1 Daly City WWTP Expansion**

The Project components located at the Daly City WWTP include a tertiary treatment building, an electrical building, a surge tank, and a chemical and neutralization area. Typical construction activities include excavation, shoring, treatment process and electrical buildings construction, installation of treatment process equipment, testing, commissioning, and startup. Depending on the groundwater levels found during the geotechnical investigation and construction, excavations may require an excavation dewatering system. The dewatering system will be installed during construction to lower the groundwater below the excavated area. The groundwater will be disposed of according to local laws and regulations.

### **2.2.2 Conveyance Pipelines and Storage Tank**

The majority of the new conveyance pipeline system would be installed using open trench methods



At this location, the alignment will go through the SFPUC property OR Colma Blvd and Junipero Serra Blvd

- Daly City WWTP
- Storage Tank and Pump Station
- Junipero Serra Blvd and Colma Blvd Option
- SFPUC Property Option

- Service Laterals
- Gravity Distribution System
- Transmission Main



0 1,150 2,300 Feet



### HOLY CROSS CEMETERY CONVEYANCE SYSTEM

FIGURE 8

DALY CITY / SFPUC

FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



-  Storage Tank
-  Holy Cross Site



0 100 200 Feet



### HOLY CROSS CEMETERY STORAGE TANK SITE

FIGURE 9  
DALY CITY / SFPUC  
FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES

in streets and public right-of-ways. Typical construction activities include pavement cutting, excavation, pipeline installation, backfill and pavement repair. The typical trench size is expected to be 4-feet wide and 8-feet deep and trench shoring designed according to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements would be used in excavations deeper than 5-feet.

The project may include trenchless installation of the pipeline to cross certain areas. A commonly used trenchless installation method involves jack-and bore construction. Jack-and-bore construction involves digging a jacking pit, typically 35-feet by 12-feet, and a receiving pit, typically 10-feet by 10-feet. The jack and bore pits would be approximately 30-feet deep. Then, a boring machine will be used to simultaneously cut through the soil with an auger, and push a casing pipe into the soil. The pipe carrying the recycled water will eventually be installed through the casing pipe.

### **2.2.3 Construction Duration**

It is anticipated that construction would begin in 2019 and last for approximately 24 months. The project would be constructed during normal working hours 8 AM - 5 PM Monday through Friday. However, it may be necessary for the Contractor to work night and/or weekends if required to meet critical schedule deadlines, or accelerate the schedule. It is estimated that 3 crews of approximately 12 workers each (i.e. 36 construction workers) would be required.

## **2.3 Facility Operations and Maintenance**

The recycled water treatment and conveyance system will be operated by Daly City operations and maintenance staff. The system will operate 24 hours per day and 7 days per week and produce an average of 1,400 afy. It is anticipated that the irrigation schedule for all the users will occur 8 hours a day, from 9 PM to 5 AM. Operation and maintenance of the proposed facilities are not anticipated to increase the number of permanent workers or employees.

## **2.4 Compliance with CCR Title 22 and State Board's Recycled Water Policy**

The Proposed Project/Action will be designed and operated in accordance with the applicable requirements of CCR Title 22 and any other state or local legislation that is currently effective or may become effective as it pertains to recycled water. The State Board adopted a Recycled Water Policy (RW Policy) in 2009 to establish more uniform requirements for water recycling throughout the State and to streamline the permit application process in most instances. As part of that process, the State Board prepared an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the use of recycled water. The newly adopted RW Policy includes a mandate that the State increase the use of recycled water over 2002 levels by at least 1,000,000 afy by 2020 and by at least 2,000,000 afy by 2030. Also included are goals for storm water reuse, conservation and potable water offsets by recycled water. The onus for achieving these mandates and goals is placed both on recycled water purveyors and potential users. The State Board has designated the Regional Water Quality Control Boards as the regulating entities for the Recycled Water Policy. In this case, the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Francisco RWQCB) is responsible for permitting recycled water projects throughout the San Francisco Bay Area, including the City of Daly City

The Proposed Project/Action will provide high quality unrestricted use tertiary treated recycled water and make it available to users within the City. All irrigation systems will be operated in accordance with the requirements of Title 22 of the CCR, the State Board Recycled Water Policy, and any other local legislation that is effective or may become effective as it pertains to recycled water and any reclamation permits issued by the San Francisco RWQCB. Reclamation permits typically require the following:

- Irrigation rates will match the agronomic rates of the plants being irrigated;
- Control of incidental runoff through the proper design of irrigation facilities;
- Implementation of a leak detection program to correct problems within 72 hours or prior to the release of 1,000 gallons whichever occurs first;
- Management of ponds containing recycled water to ensure no discharges; and
- Irrigation will not occur within 50 feet of any domestic supply wells, unless certain conditions have been met as defined in Title 22.

## 2.5 Responsible Agencies, Permits and Approvals

Table 4 summarizes the potential permits and/or approvals that may be required prior to the construction of the Proposed Project/Action. Additional approvals and permits may also be required.

<b>Table 4 Potential Permits and Approvals Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Facilities City of Daly City</b>	
<b>Agency/Entity</b>	<b>Type of Approval</b>
Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction Permit for Facilities Adjacent to BART Structures</li> </ul>
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment Permit - El Camino Real / Hwy 82</li> </ul>
California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (CAL/OSHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction activities in compliance with CAL/OSHA safety requirements</li> </ul>
City of South San Francisco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment Permit - South San Francisco Roads</li> </ul>
Daly City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment Permit - Daly City Roads</li> </ul>
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for Stormwater Discharge</li> <li>• Associated with Construction Activities Updated Recycled Water Use Permit</li> </ul>
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment Permit - SFPUC Right-of-Way</li> </ul>
San Mateo County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment Permit - Broadmoor and County Roads</li> </ul>
Town of Colma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment Permit - Colma Roads</li> </ul>

## 2.6 No Project/Action Alternative

Under the No Project/Action Alternative, the City's Proposed Project/Action would not be constructed and therefore impacts as a result of this specific Proposed Project/Action as described here within this document would not be encountered. For this analysis, it is assumed that the existing baseline condition and the future No Project/Action condition are the same. This No Project/Action Alternative assumes that none of the Proposed Project/Action facilities would be constructed. As a result, the impact description and summary compares the Proposed Project/Action to the No Project/Action.

## Chapter 3 Environmental Review and Consequences

This chapter evaluates the potential for the Proposed Project/Action to have a significant effect on the environment. Using a modified CEQA Environmental Checklist Form as presented in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines as a framework, the checklist identifies the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Project/Action pursuant to both CEQA and NEPA. This document compares the Proposed Project/Action against the No Project/Action Alternative as is required by CEQA and NEPA.

### Environmental Impact Designations

For this checklist, the following designations are used to distinguish between levels of significance of potential impacts to each resource area:

**Potentially Significant Impact.** Adverse environmental consequences that have the potential to be significant according to the threshold criteria identified for the resource, even after mitigation strategies are applied and/or an adverse effect that could be significant and for which no mitigation has been identified. If any resultant potentially significant impacts are identified, an EIR/EIS may need to be prepared to meet CEQA and NEPA requirements, respectively.

**Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** Adverse environmental consequences that have the potential to be significant, but can be reduced to less-than-significant levels through the application of identified mitigation strategies that have not already been incorporated into the Proposed Project/Action description.

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** Potential adverse environmental consequences have been identified. However, they are not so adverse as to meet the significance threshold criteria for that resource. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

**No Impact.** No adverse environmental consequences have been identified for the resource or the consequences are negligible or undetectable. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

### Environmental Resources Evaluated

The following are the key environmental resources that were evaluated in this document.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards/Hazardous Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology / Water Quality   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Use / Planning         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Socioeconomics                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology / Soils       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Services             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

### 3.1 Aesthetics

	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
<b>Would the Proposed Project/Action:</b>				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Discussion

- (a) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action is not located in or near any designated scenic vistas and therefore would not have a substantial impact on a scenic vista. Important scenic resources in Daly City include views of the ocean and coastline as well as San Bruno Mountain. The construction activities of the Proposed Project/Action would not substantially interfere with views of these resources from surrounding publicly accessible areas. No impacts are anticipated and no specific mitigation measures are required.
- (b) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action is not located near or within a designated state scenic highway and therefore would not damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway. Designated scenic highways and routes are intended to protect and enhance the scenic beauty of the highways, routes and adjacent corridors. Designation ensures that new development projects along recognized scenic corridors are designed to maintain the route's scenic potential. Skyline Boulevard (Route 35), Cabrillo Highway (Route 1), and Junipero Serra Freeway (I-280) are eligible to be State-designated Scenic Highways under the State Scenic Highways program, but are not officially designated. Some of the scenic potential along these corridors are related to the views of the coast and San Bruno Mountain. The County of San Mateo's Visual Quality General Plan Element identifies these three highways as roadways that provide scenic views along with portions of John Daly Boulevard and Guadalupe Canyon Parkway. The Proposed Project/Action's construction activities would not be located within any area that has been designated as a scenic vista or scenic resource. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no specific mitigation measures are required.

- (c) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** Construction of the Proposed Project/Action's facilities would be visible and would involve temporary negative aesthetic effects, including open trenches as well as the presence of construction equipment and materials. Construction of the new tertiary treatment facility, the electrical building, and a new chemical and neutralization areas, would be temporary and located inside the Daly City Wastewater Treatment Plant and is not considered to be a significant impact. Once constructed, the new facilities would not have any significant visual impacts. Construction impacts of the pipeline facilities would be temporary and are considered to be less-than-significant. Once built, the pipeline facilities would be buried underground and not visible. The storage tanks at the Atwood Property or at the Salem Memorial Park Property would be underground and thus would not have any significant visual impacts once constructed. Any construction visual impacts of either tank would be considered less than significant. The proposed storage tank at the Holy Cross Cemetery is the preferred alternative for a storage tank and would be an above ground facility located on a hillside next to an existing storage tank and thus would not have any additional new or significant visual impacts. Operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not affect any visual resources. Therefore, no significant impacts are anticipated and no specific mitigation measures are required.
- (d) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. The Proposed Project/Action would not be constructed during nighttime hours and once constructed, there would be no lights or other sources of significant light or glare. Therefore no impacts would occur and no mitigation is required.

### 3.2 Agricultural Resources

<b>Would the Proposed Project/Action:</b>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Discussion

- (a) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use. The proposed storage tank at the Holy Cross Cemetery would be located on a small agricultural field that the Cemetery has contracted out to a local small nursery on a year-by-year basis. This small agricultural plot of land is less than an acre in size and is not considered to be a significant farmland resource. All of the other facilities considered to be part of the Proposed Project/Action will not be located on any existing agricultural fields or farmlands. As a result, the Proposed Project/Action would not convert any Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) to non-agricultural usage. No mitigation is required or necessary.
- (b) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. As stated above, the proposed storage tank at the Holy Cross Cemetery would be located on a small agricultural field that the Cemetery has contracted out to a local small nursery on a year-by-year basis. This small agricultural plot of land is less than an acre in size and is not considered to be a significant farmland resource. All of the other facilities considered to be part of the Proposed Project/Action will not be located on any existing agricultural fields or farmlands. As a result, the Proposed Project/Action would not conflict with agricultural practices and/or a Williamson Act Contract. No mitigation is required or necessary.
- (c) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** As mentioned above, the proposed storage tank at the Holy Cross Cemetery would be located on a small agricultural field that the Cemetery has

contracted out to a local small nursery on a year-by-year basis. This small agricultural plot of land is less than an acre in size and is not considered to be a significant farmland resource. All of the other facilities considered to be part of the Proposed Project/Action will not be located on any existing agricultural fields or farmlands. Therefore, the Proposed Project/Action would not involve changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, would result in the conversion of significant farmland or agricultural practices to non-agricultural use. No mitigation is required or necessary.

### 3.3 Air Quality

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
<b>Would the Proposed Project/Action:</b>				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Conflict with an application plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Discussion

- (a) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action is located within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), the regional agency empowered to regulate air pollutant emissions from stationary sources in the Bay Area. BAAQMD regulates air quality through its permit authority over most types of stationary emission sources and through its planning and review process. The Project site is located in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin. This Basin is currently designated “non-attainment” for the state 1-hour ozone standard. To meet planning requirements related to this standard, the BAAQMD developed a regional air quality plan, the Bay Area 2000 Clean Air Program (CAP), the BAAQMD’s most recent triennial update of the 1991 Clean Air Plan. A significant impact would occur if a project conflicted with the plan by not mirroring assumptions of the plan regarding population growth and vehicle-miles-traveled. The Proposed Project/Action could accommodate population growth because the Project would provide recycled water,

making potable supplies more available, and thus increasing the overall supply of water. However, the addition of up to 1,400 acre-feet of recycled water for irrigation within the City would not significantly result in any increased growth or development.

Once constructed, the Proposed Project/Action would not generate any new significant operational vehicle trips. Any impacts are considered to be less-than-significant. No mitigation is required or necessary.

- (b) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The entire San Francisco Bay Area is currently designated “non-attainment” for the state PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards, and the state 1-hour ozone standard. The Bay Area is in “attainment” or “unclassified” with respect to the other ambient air quality standards. As part of the effort to reach attainment of these standards, the BAAQMD has established thresholds of significance for several criteria air pollutants associated with both the construction and operation of projects<sup>1</sup>. Specifically, a project is considered to have a significant regional air quality impact if it would result in an increase in emissions of 80 pounds per day or 15 tons per year of PM<sub>10</sub>, and/or of reactive organic gases (ROG) or nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>). ROG and NO<sub>x</sub> are both ozone precursors.

Construction activities at the project site would begin in the summer/fall of 2019 and continue into 2020 and would include excavation and grading activities. Overall construction work would require the use of various types of mostly diesel-powered equipment, including bulldozers, wheel loaders, excavators, and various kinds of trucks.

Construction activities typically result in emissions of particulate matter, usually in the form of fugitive dust from activities such as trenching and grading. Emissions of particulate matter vary day-to-day, depending on the level and type of activity, silt content of the soil, and the prevailing weather. Estimated construction emissions for the pipeline construction were generated using the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District’s i.e. URBEMIS Construction Emissions Model (See Appendix A). Please note that this model was used because it has been recommended by BAAQMD. The URBEMIS Construction Emissions Model is a Microsoft Excel worksheet available to assess the emissions of linear construction projects. The estimated construction equipment fleet-mix and the acreage and soil volume were put into the URBEMIS model in order to determine potential emissions. Table 5 summarizes the Proposed Project/Action’s estimated construction related emissions output from the URBEMIS model in maximum pounds per day as well as in estimated tons for the entire construction duration and compares that data with BAAQMD’s daily and project/year thresholds. This estimate assumes the worst-case scenario where the maximum pipeline length and the largest storage tank would be built. As shown in Table 5, the Proposed

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<sup>1</sup> BAAQMD’s CEQA Guidelines were developed to assist local jurisdictions and lead agencies in complying with the requirements of CEQA regarding potentially adverse impacts to air quality. These CEQA Guidelines were updated in June 2010 to include reference to thresholds of significance (“Thresholds”) adopted by the Air District Board on June 2, 2010. The Guidelines were further updated in May 2011. On March 5, 2012 the Alameda County Superior Court issued a judgment finding that the Air District had failed to comply with CEQA when it adopted the Thresholds. The court did not determine whether the Thresholds were valid on the merits, but found that the adoption of the Thresholds was a project under CEQA. The court issued a writ of mandate ordering the District to set aside the Thresholds and cease dissemination of them until BAAQMD had complied with CEQA. In view of the court’s order, BAAQMD is no longer recommending that the Thresholds be used as a generally applicable measure of a project’s significant air quality impacts. Lead agencies will need to determine appropriate air quality thresholds of significance based on substantial evidence in the record. Although lead agencies may rely on BAAQMD’s CEQA Guidelines (updated May 2011) for assistance in calculating air pollution emissions, obtaining information regarding the health impacts of air pollutants, and identifying potential mitigation measures, BAAQMD has been ordered to set aside the Thresholds and is no longer recommending that these Thresholds be used as a general measure of a project’s significant air quality impacts. Lead agencies may continue to rely on the Air District’s 1999 Thresholds of Significance and they may continue to make determinations regarding the significance of an individual project’s air quality impacts based on the substantial evidence in the record for that project.

Project/Action’s construction emissions would not exceed BAAQMD’s daily and/or annual significance thresholds.

BAAQMD’s approach to analyses of construction impacts as noted in their BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines is to emphasize implementation of effective and comprehensive basic construction control measures rather than detailed quantification of emissions. With implementation of the mitigation measures below, the Proposed Project/Action’s construction-related impacts would be further reduced to less-than-significant levels.

<b>Table 5: Estimated Proposed Project/Action Construction Emissions</b>					
Construction Phase	Construction Emissions (lbs/day)				
	ROG	CO	NOx	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub> *
Grubbing/Land Clearing	7.3	37.6	40.2	7.0	2.9
Grading/Excavation	7.5	43.5	39.8	7.1	2.9
Drainage/Utilities/Subgrade	6.5	38.4	36.0	6.9	2.7
Paving	5.6	34.2	29.1	1.8	1.6
<b>Maximum (lbs/day)**</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Total Tons Project/ Year</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>BAAQMD’s Thresholds of Significance***</b>					
Pounds per Day	80	550	80	80	80
Tons per Project/Year	15	100	15	15	15
<b>Potentially Significant Impact?</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Notes</b>					
* BAAQMD does not have a threshold for PM <sub>2.5</sub> ; however, the same threshold for PM <sub>10</sub> is used herein. **Maximum daily emissions refers to the maximum emissions that would occur in one day. Not all phases will be occurring concurrently; therefore, the maximum daily emissions are not a summation of the daily emission rates of all phases. *** BAAQMD’s May 2011 Thresholds were invalidated by Alameda County Superior Court and BAAQMD recommends using its 1999 Thresholds.					

BAAQMD’s approach to analyses of construction impacts as noted in their BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines is to emphasize implementation of effective and comprehensive basic construction control measures rather than detailed quantification of emissions. With implementation of the mitigation measures below, the Proposed Project/Action’s construction-related impacts would be further reduced to less-than-significant levels.

**Mitigation Measure AIR-1: Basic Construction Mitigation Measures Recommended for ALL Proposed Projects.** During all phases of construction, the following procedures shall be implemented:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.

- All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible.
- Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.
- Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the lead agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

**Mitigation Measure AIR-2: Additional Construction Mitigation Measures for Projects with Emissions over the Thresholds.** During all phases of construction, the following procedures shall be implemented as appropriate:

- All exposed surfaces shall be watered at a frequency adequate to maintain minimum soil moisture of 12 percent. Moisture content can be verified by lab samples or moisture probe.
- All excavation, grading, and/or demolition activities shall be suspended when average wind speeds exceed 20 mph.
- Windbreaks (e.g., trees, fences) shall be installed on the windward side(s) of actively disturbed areas of construction. Windbreaks should have at maximum 50 percent air porosity.
- Vegetative ground cover (e.g., fast-germinating native grass seed) shall be planted in disturbed areas as soon as possible and watered appropriately until vegetation is established.
- The simultaneous occurrence of excavation, grading, and ground-disturbing construction activities on the same area at any one time shall be limited. Activities shall be phased to reduce the amount of disturbed surfaces at any one time.
- All trucks and equipment, including their tires, shall be washed off prior to leaving the site.
- Site accesses to a distance of 100 feet from the paved road shall be treated with a 6 to 12 inch compacted layer of wood chips, mulch, or gravel.
- Sandbags or other erosion control measures shall be installed to prevent silt runoff to public roadways from sites with a slope greater than one percent.

- Minimizing the idling time of diesel powered construction equipment to five (5) minutes.
- The project shall develop a plan demonstrating that the off-road equipment (more than 50 horsepower) to be used in the construction project (i.e., owned, leased, and subcontractor vehicles) would achieve a project wide fleet-average 20 percent NOx reduction and 45 percent PM reduction compared to the most recent Air Resources Board (ARB) fleet average. Acceptable options for reducing emissions include the use of late model engines, low-emission diesel products, alternative fuels, engine retrofit technology, after-treatment products, add-on devices such as particulate filters, and/or other options as such become available.
- Use low volatile organic compounds (VOC) (i.e., ROG) coatings beyond the local requirements (i.e., Regulation 8, Rule 3: Architectural Coatings).
- Requiring that all construction equipment, diesel trucks, and generators be equipped with Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NOx and PM.
- Requiring all contractors use equipment that meets the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) most recent certification standard for off-road heavy-duty diesel engines.

Once operational, emission sources resulting from the Proposed Project/Action's operations would be associated with primarily regular maintenance and inspection work. BAAQMD does not have any specific criteria for operations for these kinds of projects. Operational impacts would be negligible and well below the less-than-significant impacts of the construction impacts and would be considered less-than-significant. With respect to project conformity with the federal Clean Air Act, the Proposed Project/Action's potential emissions are well below minimum thresholds and are below the area's inventory specified for each criteria pollutant designated non-attainment or maintenance for the Bay Area. As such, further general conformity analysis is not required.

- (c) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** As stated above, the entire San Francisco Bay Area is currently designated "non-attainment" for the state PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards, and the state 1-hour ozone standard. The Bay Area is in "attainment" or "unclassified" with respect to the other ambient air quality standards. The BAAQMD is active in establishing and enforcing air pollution control rules and regulations in order to attain all state and federal ambient air quality standards and to minimize public exposure to airborne toxins and nuisance odors. Air emissions would be generated during construction of the Proposed Project/Action, which could increase criteria air pollutants, including PM<sub>10</sub>. However, construction activities would be temporary and would incorporate the implementation of **Mitigation Measure AIR-1 and AIR-2** as identified above.

As mentioned above, upon completion of construction activities emission sources resulting from Project operations would be associated with regular maintenance and inspection work. Given the limited number of trips that would be required, only limited emissions would be generated; these emissions would be expected to be well below BAAQMD guidelines. See Table 5 above. As such, the Proposed Project/Action would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria air pollutants, and the impacts would be even less-than-significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure AIR-1 and AIR-2** as identified above.

- (d) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** Diesel emissions would result both from diesel-powered construction vehicles and any diesel trucks associated with project operation. Diesel particulate matter (DPM) has been classified by the California Air Resources Board as a toxic air contaminant for the cancer risk associated with long-term (i.e., 70 years) exposure to DPM. Given that construction would occur for a limited amount of time and that only a limited number of diesel trucks would be associated with operation of the project, localized exposure to DPM would be minimal. As a result, the cancer risks from the project associated with diesel emissions over a 70-year lifetime are very small. Therefore, the impacts related to DPM would be less-than-significant. Likewise, as noted above, the Proposed Project/Action would not result in substantial emissions of any criteria air pollutants either during construction or operation. Therefore, the Proposed Project/Action would not expose sensitive receptors, including residents in the project vicinity, to substantial pollutant concentrations. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measure AIR-1 and AIR-2**, impacts to sensitive receptors would be further reduced and considered to be less-than-significant. No additional mitigation measures are required.
- (e) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** During construction of the Proposed Project/Action, the various diesel-powered vehicles and equipment in use on-site could create minor odors. These odors are not likely to be noticeable beyond the immediate area and, in addition, would be temporary and short-lived in nature. In addition the use of recycled water would not produce any objectionable odors. Therefore, odor impacts would be less-than-significant. No specific mitigation measures are required.
- (f) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** BAAQMD does not have an adopted threshold of significance for construction and/or operational-related GHG emissions for projects like this. Operation of the Proposed Project/Action is not expected to generate any significant amounts of GHG emissions. During construction of the Proposed Project/Action, the various diesel-powered vehicles and equipment in use on-site could generate greenhouse gas emissions. However, the Proposed Project/Action would not exceed the thresholds for NO<sub>x</sub>, which is an indicator for generating GHG emissions. BAAQMD's approach to analyses of construction impacts as noted in their BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines is to emphasize implementation of effective and comprehensive basic construction control measures rather than detailed quantification of emissions. As a result, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure AIR-1 and AIR-2**, any potential to generate greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced to less-than-significant levels. No additional mitigation measures are required.
- (g) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not conflict with an application plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. No mitigation is necessary or required.

### 3.4 Biological Resources

<b>Would the Proposed Project/Action:</b>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### **Discussion**

A record search of CDFW’s California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and USFWS’ Species List was conducted for the area within a five-mile radius of the Project area to identify previously reported occurrences of state and federal special-status plants and animals. In addition,

a field visit of the pipeline alignment was conducted on January 25, 2017 to determine the potential for special-status species to occur within the general vicinity of the Proposed Project/Action Study Area (i.e. Construction Area) as described in Chapter 2 – Project Description. This field visit was not intended to be protocol-level surveys to determine the actual absence or presence of special-status species, but were conducted to determine the potential for special-status species to occur within the Proposed Project/Action Area. No special-status species were observed during the field visits. Figure 10 shows the location of known state and federal listed species within the Project/Action Area. Appendix B provides a summary of the potential for state and federal special status species to occur within the Proposed Project/Action Study Area. Appendix C provides an analysis of the potential for the Proposed Project/Action to adversely effect federal special status species in order to satisfy the requirements for CEQA-Plus and NEPA and the federal resource agencies.

- (a) **Less-than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The Proposed Project/Action would be primarily constructed in a highly urban area. While the Proposed Project/Action would occur in a highly urban area, the potential exists that construction activities could have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW and USFWS.

A review of the CDFW's CNDDDB and USFWS' Species List and indicates that there is not suitable habitat for special status plant species (See Appendix B and Figure 11). However, there are numerous mature trees within and adjacent to the proposed construction activities which could affect special status bird species. Mature trees can serve as perching or nesting sites for migratory birds, including raptors, and their removal can adversely affect breeding behavior. Special Status bird species were not observed to be present in the Project Study Area, but they may occur within the area. Special Status bird species, including migratory birds are protected under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Fish and Wildlife Code and/or the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. As such and as a precautionary measure, potential impacts to special status birds would be minimized to less-than-significant levels with the incorporation of the following mitigation measures and procedures:

**Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Conduct Breeding Surveys.** For construction activities that occur between February 1 and August 31, preconstruction breeding bird surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to and within 10 days of any initial ground-disturbance activities. Surveys shall be conducted within all suitable nesting habitat within 250 feet of the activity. All active, non-status passerine nests identified at that time shall be protected by a 50-foot radius minimum exclusion zone. Active raptor or special-status species nests shall be protected by a buffer with a minimum radius of 200 feet. CDFW and USFWS recommend that a minimum 500-foot exclusion buffer be established around active white-tailed kite and golden eagle nests. The following considerations apply to this mitigation measure:

- Survey results are valid for 14 days from the survey date. Should ground disturbance commence later than 14 days from the survey date, surveys should be repeated. If no breeding birds are encountered, then work may proceed as planned.
- Exclusion zone sizes may vary, depending on habitat characteristics and species, and are generally larger for raptors and colonial nesting birds. Each



exclusion zone would remain in place until the nest is abandoned or all young have fledged.

- The non-breeding season is defined as September 1 to January 31. During this period, breeding is not occurring and surveys are not required. However, if nesting birds are encountered during work activities in the non-breeding season, disturbance activities within a minimum of 50 feet of the nest should be postponed until the nest is abandoned or young birds have fledged.

**Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Conduct Nesting Surveys.** For any construction activities initiated between March 15 and September 1, surveys for nesting special status species are required within 250 feet of areas of disturbance. If an active nest is found, a qualified biologist shall monitor the nest during construction activities within 250 feet of the nest to determine whether project construction may result in abandonment. The biologist shall continue monitoring the nest until construction within 250 feet of the nest is completed, or until all chicks have completely fledged. If the monitor determines that construction may result in abandonment of the nest, all construction activities within 250 feet shall be halted until the nest is abandoned or all young have fledged.

The implementation of the above mitigation measures would reduce impacts associated with the Proposed Project/Action to a level of less-than-significant. No additional mitigation measures are required.

- (b) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS. As a result, no impact is expected and no specific mitigation is required.
- (c) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not have an adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. As a result, no impact is expected and no specific mitigation is required.
- (d) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The Proposed Project/Action would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. The USFWS, CDFW, and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) have not designated any critical habitat within the Project Study Area. The Project Study Area is located within the Central Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit of steelhead. However, no rivers or streams are present within the Project Study Area, which could support steelhead or any other migratory fish. However, construction activities could adversely affect special status and non-listed special-status nesting raptors and migratory birds. Many raptors are sensitive to loud construction noise such as that associated with grading and demolition. Such activities could cause nest abandonment or destruction of individual active raptor nests. Because all raptors and their nests are protected under 3503.5 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code, construction of the Proposed Project/Action could result in a significant impact to these species. However, with the implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2**, these potential impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

- (e) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action is not expected to conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. As a result, no impact is expected and no specific mitigation is required.
  
- (f) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, there is no impact and no mitigation is required.

### 3.5 Cultural Resources

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
<b>Would the Proposed Project/Action:</b>				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Discussion

On January 24, 2017, a records search was conducted by staff at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California (NWIC No: 16-1004). The record search included the Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) and a 0.50-mile radius outside the project boundaries. The record search included current inventories of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California State Historic Landmarks, and the California Points of Historical Interest. Resources identified include:

- P-41-002278, Historic Archaeological Feature (privy)
- P-41-002219, Vista Grande Canal and Tunnel
- P-41-001718, Utilitarian Structure within Italian Cemetery
- P-41-000400, Italian Cemetery
- P-41-000401, Eternal Home Cemetery
- P-41-000402, Salem Memorial Park
- P-41-000403, Home of Peace Cemetery
- P-41-000404, Cypress Lawn Memorial Park
- P-41-000405, Holy Cross Cemetery

While the six Colma cemeteries are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, no archaeological resources are known within the project area.

In addition, Daniel Shoup (RPA) conducted a pedestrian archaeological survey of the project area between February 14 and 19, 2016. Dr. Shoup meets the Secretary of the Interior’s standards for archaeology. All open areas were inspected for cultural evidence such as

historic structures, artifacts, and features; and indicators of prehistoric archaeological deposits like midden soil, flaked lithics, groundstone, and shell. The archaeological survey covered the Daly City WWTP expansion area, both sides of the roads in which the proposed pipeline will be placed, and the three proposed storage tank locations. All proposed facilities were surveyed in 10-meter transects. No cultural resources were located in the scope of the survey. However, some areas of the survey corridor were inaccessible due to fences, lack of safe pedestrian access, or vegetation. Areas not surveyed included:

- Pipeline Corridor along Sullivan Avenue from Pierce Street to Eastmoor Street, Colma. This area does not have a sidewalk or enough shoulder for safe pedestrian access field reconnaissance survey.
- Pipeline corridor between B Street and F Street in Colma (west of Colma BART station). The corridor in this area runs through a fenced car lot.
- Pipeline corridor along western side of Hillside Boulevard from Olivet Parkway south to Lawndale Road. This area does not have a sidewalk or enough shoulder for safe pedestrian access.
- Proposed storage tank site at Holy Cross Cemetery. The proposed tank location is located on the grounds of a working nursery. Portions of the proposed site of the storage tank itself was inaccessible due to steep slopes and vegetation.

No archaeological materials were discovered during the survey. Because the project will not affect the built environment within the Colma cemeteries, the project does not appear to have the potential to affect historic structures or historic landscapes (Criteria 1-3). Therefore, the project area does not appear to have the potential to affect historical resources as defined in CEQA §15064.5. A more complete analysis is provided in Appendix D.

- (a) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. No listed or historical properties exist within the Proposed Project/Action Area. As a result, there is no impact and no specific mitigation is required.
- (b) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** No known significant archaeological resources are known to exist within the Project area. Therefore, the Proposed Project/Action is not likely to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of unique archaeological resources. Nevertheless, there is a slight chance that construction activities of the Proposed Project/Action could result in accidentally discovering unique archaeological resources. However, to further reduce this less-than-significant impact, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

**Mitigation Measure CR-1: Halt work if cultural resources are discovered.** In the event that any prehistoric or historic subsurface cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbing activities, all work within 100 feet of the resources shall be halted and after notification, the City shall consult with a qualified archaeologist to assess the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant (CEQA Guidelines 15064.5[a][3] or as unique archaeological resources per Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code), representatives of the City and a qualified archaeologist shall meet to determine the appropriate course of action. In considering any suggested mitigation proposed by the consulting archaeologist in order to mitigate impacts to historical resources or unique archaeological resources, the lead agency shall determine whether avoidance is necessary and feasible in light of factors such as the nature of the find, project design, costs, and other considerations. If avoidance

is infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery) shall be instituted. Work may proceed on other parts of the project site while mitigation for historical resources or unique archaeological resources is carried out.

With the implementation of the above mitigation measure, the Proposed Project/Action would not result in impacts to archeological resources.

- (c) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** Paleontologic resources are the fossilized evidence of past life found in the geologic record. Despite the tremendous volume of sedimentary rock deposits preserved worldwide, and the enormous number of organisms that have lived through time, preservation of plant or animal remains as fossils is an extremely rare occurrence. Because of the infrequency of fossil preservation, fossils – particularly vertebrate fossils – are considered to be nonrenewable resources. Because of their rarity, and the scientific information they can provide, fossils are highly significant records of ancient life.

No known significant paleontological resources exist within the Project area. Also, because the Proposed Project/Action would result in minimal excavation in bedrock conditions, significant paleontologic discovery would be unlikely. However, fossil discoveries can be made even in areas of supposed low sensitivity. In the event a paleontologic resource is encountered during project activities, implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce potential impacts to less-than-significant.

**Mitigation Measure CR-2: Stop work if paleontological remains are discovered.** If paleontological resources, such as fossilized bone, teeth, shell, tracks, trails, casts, molds, or impressions are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with the City.

With the implementation of the above mitigation measure, the Proposed Project/Action would not result in impacts to unique paleontological or geological resources.

- (d) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** There are no known burial sites within the specific Project Construction Area. Nonetheless, the possibility exists that subsurface construction activities may encounter undiscovered human remains. Accordingly, this is a potentially significant impact. Mitigation is proposed to reduce this potentially significant impact to a level of less-than-significant.

**Mitigation Measure CR-3: Halt work if human remains are found.** If human remains are encountered during excavation activities conducted for the Proposed Project/Action, all work in the adjacent area shall stop immediately and the San Mateo County Coroner's office shall be notified. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American in origin, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified and will identify the Most Likely Descendent, who will be consulted for recommendations for treatment of the discovered human remains and any associated burial goods.

### 3.6 Geology and Soils

	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
<b>Would the Proposed Project/Action:</b>				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Discussion

- a) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action does not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
- i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault. The Proposed Project/Action is located in an area of known faults in the region. The Peninsula portion of the San Andreas Fault passes through the center of San Mateo County. The Northern San Gregorio fault also passes through the western edge of the county. The San Andreas Fault has a 21% chance of creating a magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake in the next 30 years. The Proposed Project/Action area is susceptible to strong ground shaking during an earthquake that could occur along known faults in the region. However, the Proposed Project/Action does not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death due to a seismic event over existing conditions.
  - ii) Strong seismic ground shaking. The Proposed Project/Action area is susceptible to strong ground shaking during an earthquake that could occur along known faults in the region, including the San Andreas and the Northern San Gregorio Faults. However, the Proposed Project/Action does not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death due to a seismic event over existing conditions.
  - iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Liquefaction is defined as the transformation of a granular material from a solid state into a liquefied state as a consequence of increased pore pressure and decreased effective stress. Liquefaction typically is caused by strong ground shaking during an earthquake. The potential for liquefaction to occur depends on both the susceptibility of near-surface deposits to liquefaction, and the likelihood that ground motions will exceed a specified threshold level. Areas most susceptible to liquefaction are underlain by granular sediments within younger alluvium and include low-lying lands adjacent to creeks and estuaries. However, the Proposed Project/Action does not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death due to an event causing liquefaction over existing conditions.
  - iv) Landslides. Landslides and slope instability can also occur as a result of wet weather, weak soils, improper grading, improper drainage, steep slopes, adverse geologic structure, or a combination of any of these factors. Landslides are most likely to occur in areas where they have occurred previously. Landslides and debris flows can result in damage to property and cause buildings to become unsafe either due to distress or collapse during sudden or gradual slope movement. Construction on slopes steeper than about 15 percent typically require special grading, special foundation design, or site modification to mitigate slope ground conditions and reduce the potential for slope instability. Slope instabilities produced by seismically induced strong ground motions are likely to occur, given the occurrence of a moderate or large earthquake on the Hayward Fault or a nearby seismic source. The Proposed Project/Action does not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death due to an event causing landslides.

In summary, the Proposed Project/Action would not expose people or structures to potential adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death. Any impacts are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

- (b) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** The operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not result in any excavation and earthmoving that could cause erosion or loss of topsoil. Construction activities associated with the Proposed Project/Action would involve excavation and earthmoving that could cause erosion or loss of topsoil. Construction activities would involve excavation, moving, filling, and the temporary stockpiling of soil. Earthwork associated with development construction could expose soils to erosion. However, the Proposed Project/Action would be constructed in existing roadways and utility corridors and would be covered and/or paved immediately after the pipeline and storage facilities have been installed. In addition, all areas not paved would be re-vegetated immediately after construction. As a result, any soil erosion or loss of topsoil would be considered less-than-significant.
- (c) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The Proposed Project/Action may be located in areas that consist of medium dense to dense fine granular soils. In addition, perched groundwater could be present. As such, the soil in some areas of the alignment may have a high susceptibility to liquefaction during seismic shaking. Other portions of the Proposed Project/Action may be less susceptible to liquefaction and related damage. Lateral spreading, often associated with liquefaction, is less likely because there are no steep banks or hard ground bordering the Proposed Project/Action area, but could still potentially be a hazard. As a result, the following mitigation is proposed:
- Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Perform Geotechnical Investigation.** The City shall require a design-level geotechnical study to be prepared prior to project implementation to determine proper design and construction methods, including design of any soil remediation measures as required to reduce hazards caused by landslides, liquefaction, and/or lateral spreading.
- With the incorporation of this mitigation measure, any resulting impacts would be considered to be less-than-significant.
- (d) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The Proposed Project/Action could be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994). However, with the incorporation of **Mitigation Measures GEO-1** above, any impacts would be less-than-significant.
- (e) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not include the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, no adverse effects to soil resources are expected. No mitigation is required.

### 3.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
<b>Would the Proposed Project/Action:</b>				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### **Discussion**

- (a) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** Operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not involve the routine transportation, use, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous materials. However, construction of the Proposed Project/Action could temporarily increase the transport of

materials generally regarded as hazardous materials that are used in construction activities. It is anticipated that limited quantities of miscellaneous hazardous substances, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluids, paint, and other similarly related materials would be brought onto the project site, used, and stored during the construction period. The types and quantities of materials to be used could pose a significant risk to the public and/or the environment. In addition, construction of the Proposed Project/Action could result in the exposure of construction workers and residents to potentially contaminated soils. As a result the following mitigation measures are proposed:

**Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Store, Handle, Use Hazardous Materials in Accordance with Applicable Laws.** The City shall ensure that all construction-related and operational hazardous materials and hazardous wastes shall be stored, handled, and used in a manner consistent with relevant and applicable federal, state, and local laws. In addition, construction-related and operational hazardous materials and hazardous wastes shall be staged and stored away from stream channels and steep banks to keep these materials a safe distance from near-by residents and prevent them from entering surface waters in the event of an accidental release.

**Mitigation Measure HAZ-2: Properly Dispose of Contaminated Soil and/or Groundwater.** If contaminated soil and/or groundwater is encountered or if suspected contamination is encountered during project construction, work shall be halted in the area, and the type and extent of the contamination shall be identified. A contingency plan to dispose of any contaminated soil or groundwater will be developed through consultation with appropriate regulatory agencies.

**Mitigation Measure HAZ-3: Properly Dispose of Hydrostatic Test Water.** Dewatering of the pipeline during hydrostatic testing during construction, as well as any dewatering as a result of operations and maintenance activities, shall be discharged to land or the sanitary sewer system and not into any creeks, drainages, or waterways and shall require prior approval from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board.

- (b) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not create an additional significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. However, with the incorporation of **Mitigation Measure HAZ-1** identified above, any potential impacts are considered to be less-than-significant. As with all construction activities, the potential exists for accidents to occur, which could result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment. With the incorporation of **Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2** identified above, potential impacts are considered to be less-than-significant.
- (c) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** Construction of portions of the pipeline segments of the Proposed Project/Action would be located within one-quarter mile and would serve recycled water to several schools for irrigation purposes. Although construction activities would require the use of some hazardous materials, due to the short duration and limited extent of construction activity, the potential for accidental release of hazardous materials associated with construction activities to affect nearby school children would be considered less-than-significant. Once constructed, the Proposed Project/Action would provide recycled water for irrigation and would not have any adverse impacts to any schools. No mitigation is required.

- (d) **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The Proposed Project/Action is not located on a site that is known to be included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and therefore would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. However, a records search was conducted using the State of California Department of Toxic Substance Control's Envirostor Database and GIS mapping system and there are identified hazardous waste or materials within the Proposed Project/Action Area. See website at <http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>. However, the Proposed Project/Action pipeline alignment does not appear to pass through any identified hazardous wastes sites or materials. In addition, with the incorporation of **Mitigation Measure HAZ-2**, any potential impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels.
- (e) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action is not located within two miles of an airport. The closest airport is the San Francisco International Airport, which is approximately 11 miles from the center of the Project Study Area. As a result, construction and/or operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not adversely affect an airport or airport operations, including, noise, take-offs, landings, flight patterns, safety, light, navigation, or communications between aircraft and the control tower within the Project area. No impacts are anticipated. No specific mitigation is required.
- (f) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action is not located within two miles of an airport. The closest airport is the San Francisco International Airport, which is approximately 11 miles from the center of the Project Study Area. As a result, construction and/or operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not adversely affect an airport or airport operations, including, noise, take-offs, landings, flight patterns, safety, light, navigation, or communications between aircraft and the control tower within the Project area. No impacts are anticipated. No specific mitigation is required.
- (g) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. As a result, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required. However, when installing the pipelines in the existing roadways, the Proposed Project/Action could block access to nearby roadways for emergency vehicles. With the incorporation of the following mitigation, potential impacts are considered to be less-than-significant.
- Mitigation Measure HAZ-4: Develop and Maintain Emergency Access Strategies.**  
In conjunction with Mitigation Measure Traffic-1: Develop a Traffic Control Plan identified below in the Traffic and Transportation section, comprehensive strategies for maintaining emergency access shall be developed. Strategies shall include, but not limited to, maintaining steel trench plates at the construction sites to restore access across open trenches and identification of alternate routing around construction zones. Also, police, fire, and other emergency service providers shall be notified of the timing, location, and duration of the construction activities and the location of detours and lane closures.
- (h) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** Construction of the Proposed Project/Action would be located within an urban setting and is not generally located in an area where there is the risk of wildland fire. Specifically, a records search of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Severity mapping system does not regard the Proposed Project/Action Area to be in an area of moderate or high risk to wildfires. As a result, there is little potential to expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.

However, the potential exists that construction activities could cause a fire, especially in a drought situation or in the dry season. With the incorporation of the following mitigation measure, any potential impacts are considered to be less than significant.

**Mitigation Measure HAZ-5 Fire Prevention and Control:** The City shall comply with all federal, state, county and local fire regulations pertaining to burning permits and the prevention of uncontrolled fires. The following measures shall be implemented to prevent fire hazards and control of fires:

- A list of relevant fire authorities and their designated representative to contact shall be maintained on site by construction personnel.
- Adequate firefighting equipment shall be available on site in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements.
- The level of fire hazard shall be posted at the construction office (where visible for workers) and workers shall be made aware of the hazard level and related implications.
- The City or its contractor shall provide equipment to handle any possible fire emergency. This shall include, although not be limited to, water trucks; portable water pumps; chemical fire extinguishers; hand tools such as shovels, axes, and chain saws; and heavy equipment adequate for the construction of fire breaks when needed. Specifically, the City or its contractor shall supply and maintain in working order an adequate supply of fire extinguishers for each crew engaged in potentially combustible work such as welding, cutting, and grinding.
- All equipment shall be equipped with spark arrestors.
- In the event of a fire, the City or its contractor shall immediately use resources necessary to contain the fire. The City or contractor shall then notify local emergency response personnel.
- Any and all tree-clearing activities (if any) are to be carried out in accordance with local rules and regulations for the prevention of forest fires.
- Burning shall be prohibited.
- Flammable wastes shall be removed from the construction site on a regular basis.
- Flammable materials kept on the construction site must be stored in approved containers away from ignition sources.

### 3.8 Hydrology and Water Quality

	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
<b>Would the Proposed Project/Action:</b>				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion of siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality? (erosion potential)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation of seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## **Discussion**

- (a) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** Excavation, grading, and construction activities associated with the Proposed Project/Action could violate water quality as those activities would expose and disturb soils, resulting in potential increases in erosion and siltation in the Project area. Construction during the rainy season could result in increases in erosion, siltation, and water quality issues. Generally, excavation, grading, paving, and other construction activities would expose disturbed and loosened soils to erosion by wind and runoff. Construction activities could therefore result in increased erosion and siltation, including nutrient loading and increasing the total suspended solids concentration. Erosion and siltation from construction have the potential to impact the creeks and drainage crossings, therefore posing a potentially significant impact to water quality. With the incorporation of the following mitigation measures, any potential impacts to water quality as a result of construction are reduced to less-than-significant levels.

**Mitigation Measure HWQ-1: Implement Construction Best Management Practices.**

To reduce potentially significant erosion and siltation, the City and/or its selected contractor(s) shall obtain a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Permit (SWPPP) and implement Best Management Practices and erosion control measures as required by the San Francisco RWQCB. Best Management Practices to reduce erosion and siltation shall include the following measures: Avoidance of construction activities during inclement weather; limitation of construction access routes and stabilization of access points; stabilization of cleared, excavated areas by providing vegetative buffer strips, providing plastic coverings, and applying ground base on areas to be paved; protection of adjacent properties by installing sediment barriers or filters, or vegetative buffer strips; stabilization and prevention of sediments from surface runoff from discharging into storm drain outlets; use of sediment controls and filtration to remove sediment from water generated by dewatering; and returning all drainage patterns to pre-existing conditions.

**Mitigation Measure HWQ-2: Avoid Cutting Through Creeks/Drainages.** As described in the Proposed Project/Action description, all creek and drainage crossings will be crossed by using trenchless technologies such as micro tunneling, directional drilling, or suspending the pipeline on the downstream side of a bridge. Construction crews shall avoid entering the stream channels during installation. With these mitigation measures in place, the Proposed Project/Action is unlikely to have a direct and/or indirect adverse effect on water quality standards and/or waste discharge requirements. Once constructed, the operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project/Action will not adversely affect water quality standards and/or waste discharge requirements.

In addition, the operation of the Proposed Project/Action and application of recycled water for irrigation on landscape will increase salts and nutrient loadings on the soils that could result in significant impacts to adjacent surface and groundwater resources. The City's existing potable water supply includes a combination of groundwater and surface water from the SFPUC. These two sources are blended and the City's water supply has an average TDS level of approximately 54 milligrams per liter (mg/l)<sup>2</sup>. The Proposed Project/Action would offset an approximately 1,400 afy of that supply with recycled water for irrigation purposes. The proposed new recycled water supply would have an average TDS level of approximately 510 million gallons per liter (mg/l)<sup>3</sup> which would

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<sup>2</sup> City of Daly City. 2015 Annual Water Quality Report.

<sup>3</sup> Personal Communication from Katie Ottoboni, Carollo Engineers, April 6, 2017

result in an approximately 750 percent increase in salt loading for the 1,400 afy of water to be used for irrigation purposes. It is assumed that with proper irrigation best management practices, recycled water operations would have an 80 percent irrigation efficiency, meaning that 80 percent of the applied recycled water would be lost through evapotranspiration and the remaining 20 percent of the flow would percolate through the root zone. All of the applied salts are assumed to remain with the 20 percent flow and would eventually percolate into the groundwater as a result of winter rains. The increased salt loading would result in approximately 870 tons per year<sup>4</sup>. However, in context to the overall groundwater basin, this incremental increase is not considered to be a significant impact and would be blended with winter rain reducing the salinity concentration. Also, recycled water has higher amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium than potable supplies. Thus, recycled water would help alleviate the need to use fertilizers that are more readily applied if potable supplies are used for irrigation and which are not accounted for in its TDS calculations. Further, with the implementation of the following recycled water best management practices, any of these impacts can be further reduced and remain to be less-than-significant.

**Mitigation Measure HWQ-3: Implement Recycled Water Best Management Practices.** In order to help reduce the potential effects of increased salt loading potential as a result of using recycled water, the City<sup>5</sup> shall:

- Apply water consistent with Title 22 requirements and in amounts (frequency and intensity) which meet the demands of the plant (agronomic rates), but not in excessive amounts such that salts buildup in the soil beyond the root zone and/or otherwise are leached to groundwater;
- Ensure that adequate soil drainage is maintained;
- Ensure that salt-sensitive plants (e.g. Colonial bentgrass) are not to be spray wet;
- Replace salt-sensitive plants with salt-tolerant plants (e.g. Bermudagrass);
- Addressing sodium and alkalinity concerns through addition of water and soil amendments, including addition of gypsum; and
- Comply with the State Board's General Waste Discharge Requirements of Recycled Water Use (Water Quality Order 2014-0090).

With the implementation of **Mitigation Measures HWQ-1, HWQ-2, and HWQ-3**, any water quality impacts as a result of the use of recycled water will be reduced to less-than-significant levels. No additional mitigation measures or demineralization facilities would be required.

Also, the Proposed Project Action would remove 1,400 afy or approximately 1.25 million gallons per day (mgd) and associated pollutants from being discharged to the Pacific Ocean. The WWTP is owned and operated by the North San Mateo County Sanitation District, a subsidiary of the City of Daly City, and which operates the sanitary sewage treatment plant and the sewage collection system serving the City of Daly City, portions of San Mateo County, the Town of Colma, San Francisco County Jail, and the Westborough Water District within the City of South San Francisco. The District's outfall has an overall discharge capacity of an average dry water flow of 8 mgd. To put this in perspective, the Proposed Project/Action would eliminate approximately 16% of its discharges of 1.25 mgd to the Pacific Ocean. This reduction in discharge would generally represent a beneficial impact to the Pacific Ocean. However, the quantity of this

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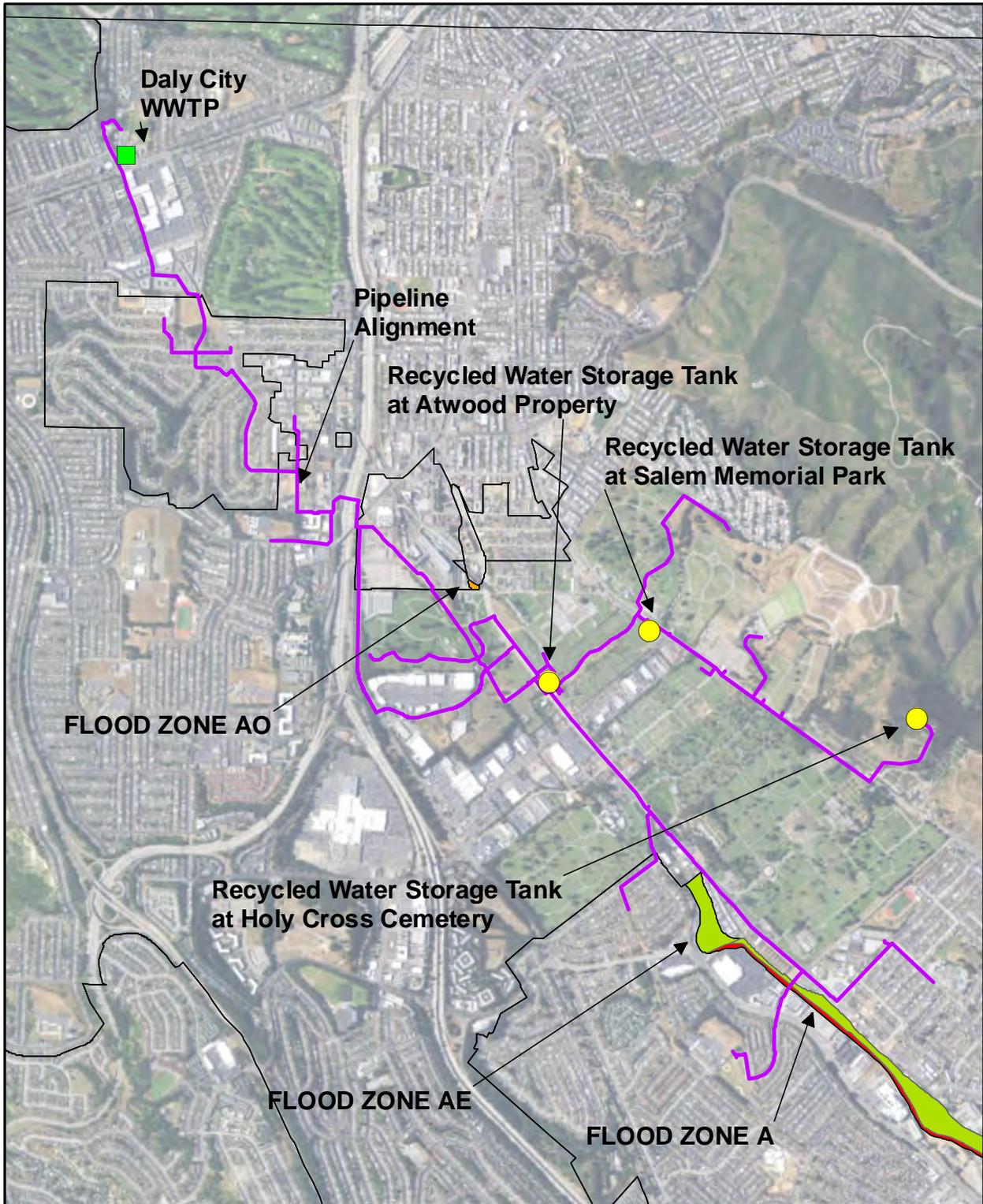
<sup>4</sup> 1,400 afy = 2,258,700 cubic yards, 54 mg/l = .000045510 tons/cubic yards, and 510 mg/l = .000429817 tons/cubic yards

<sup>5</sup> Many of these measures may be implemented by the customer through a Customer Services Agreement and verified and enforced by the City.

reduction is so small in comparison to the Pacific Ocean, that it is essentially unnoticeable and not measureable by any practical standards. This reduction in flow would not violate any water quality standards or wastewater discharge requirements.

- (b) **No Impact.** Construction and/or operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. The Project Study Area is located within the South Westside Groundwater Basin, which is managed by the local overlying agencies. South Westside Basin wells typically draw water from depths from between 300- to 700-feet below ground surface. Operation of the Proposed Project would help offset groundwater pumping for irrigation and would have a beneficial impact to the South Westside Basin. Construction of the proposed pipeline facilities would be done primarily within existing roadways and subsurface excavation would be limited to 3- to 6-feet below surface elevation and would not interfere with groundwater supplies. Construction of the storage tanks at either the Atwood Property or the Salem Memorial Park property would be installed underground requiring subsurface excavation of approximately 40- to 50-feet deep. The Proposed Project/Action will not adversely affect groundwater supplies. Therefore, no adverse impacts to groundwater resources are anticipated and no mitigation is required.
- (c) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** Construction and/or operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion of siltation on- or off-site. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measure HWQ-1**, above, the Proposed Project/Action would not significantly alter any existing drainage areas.
- (d) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** Construction and/or operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measures HWQ-1, HWQ-2, and HWQ-3**, above, the Proposed Project/Action would not significantly alter any existing drainage areas.
- (e) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not result in any new significant impervious surfaces and would not create new areas of low permeability. The Proposed Project/Action would be located primarily within existing roadways. The Proposed Project/Action would be returned to pre-construction conditions and would not increase the impervious surfaces and therefore would not create new areas of low permeability. The construction of the new treatment facilities would create a new, but very small impervious layer at the existing WWTP, which is not considered to be a significant impact. In addition, any additional run-off would be treated on-site at the WWTP. As a result, no significant additional runoff will be generated by the Proposed Project/Action. Therefore, the Proposed Project/Action would not result in exceeding the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems. No impacts would occur and no mitigation is necessary.
- (f) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The Proposed Project/Action would not substantially affect water quality. As discussed earlier, the construction of the Proposed Project/Action could result in minor, temporary, and highly localized soil erosion and siltation issues. However, with the incorporation of **Mitigation Measure HWQ-1, HWQ-2, and HWQ-3** above, potential impacts to water quality would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

- (g) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not redirect flood flows or otherwise place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area. No impact is expected and no mitigation is required or necessary.
- (h) **No Impact.** As shown on Figure 11, the Proposed Project/Action would generally not place exposed structures within a 100-year flood hazard area. The pipeline facilities would be primarily located underground and the new treatment facilities would be located at the City's existing WWTP and out of the 100-year flood hazard area. City standards require floor elevations of new development within the floodplain to be at least one foot above the 100-year flood height and/or prohibit development within the floodway (generally, the stream channel required to carry the 100-year flood waters). No impact is expected and no mitigation is required or necessary.
- (i) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would consist of a single 333,000-gallon storage tank located at either the Atwood Property, the Salem Memorial Park, or the Holy Cross Cemetery. The tanks located at the Atwood property or the Salem Memorial Park would be underground and would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death as a result of a failure. If the tank is located above ground as described for the Holy Cross Cemetery location, a failure would expose people or structures to potential flooding. However, due to the fact that it will be designed to current earthquake standards, the relatively small volume of water stored, and the lack of permanent structures or people located immediately down slope of the site, this is considered to be a less than significant impact. No mitigation is required or necessary.
- (j) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving a seiche or tsunami. Tsunamis are a series of waves typically produced by an offshore earthquake, volcanic eruption, or landslide. A tsunami with a wave height of 20-feet at the Golden Gate Bridge, which is likely to occur approximately once every 200 years, would not affect the City or the Project Study Area. Areas most likely to be inundated by tsunami run-up within the city are marshlands, tidal flats, and former bay margin lands that are now artificially filled but are still at sea level. As a result, the Proposed Project/Action does not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss and injury due to a tsunami event over existing conditions. In addition, the Proposed Project/Action area is essentially level, with minimal to no potential hazards from mudflows. No impact is expected and no mitigation is required or necessary.



- Daly City WWTP
  - Storage Tank
  - Pipeline Alignment
- | FEMA Flood Zone  |    |
|--|----|
| <span style="color: red;">■</span>   | A  |
| <span style="color: green;">■</span>   | AE |
| <span style="color: orange;">■</span>  | AO |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> | X  |



0 1,250 2,500 Feet

**FEMA  
INFORMATION**

FIGURE 11

DALY CITY / SFPUC

FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES

### 3.9 Land Use and Planning

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
<b>Would the Proposed Project/Action:</b>				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Discussion

- (a) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not physically divide an established community. The Proposed Project/Action would not result in a disruption, physical division, or isolation of existing residential or open space areas. As a result, no impact is expected and no mitigation is required or necessary.
- (b) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Project area. In fact, the City has developed strategic plans and policies to encourage the use of recycled water. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.
- (c) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. As stated above, the Proposed Project/Action would be constructed within existing roadways within the City. For this reason, no impacts are expected and no mitigation is required or necessary.

### 3.10 Mineral Resources

<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
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**Would the Proposed Project/Action:**

- |   |                          |                          |                          |                                     |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?                                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

**Discussion**

- (a) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action site is not located on a site that is identified as a significant source of mineral resources. Specifically, the Proposed Project/Action is not located in an area identified as containing mineral resources classified MRZ-2 by the State Geologist that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. As a result, the Proposed Project/Action would not result in the loss of availability of known mineral resources; therefore, no impact is expected. No mitigation is required.
- (b) **No Impact.** The City’s General Plan does not identify any locally important mineral resources or recovery sites in the Proposed Project/Action’s area. Further, as discussed in (a), the Proposed Project/Action would be unlikely to result in the loss of availability of a mineral resource deposit that has been identified as a mineral resource of value. Therefore, no adverse impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

### 3.11 Noise

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
<b>Would the Proposed Project/Action result in:</b>				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Discussion

- (a) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The Proposed Project/Action has the potential to generate noise during the construction phase through the use of equipment and construction vehicle trips. Construction of the Proposed Project/Action would generate temporary and intermittent noise. Noise levels would fluctuate depending on the particular type, number, and duration of use of various pieces of construction equipment. Back-up beepers associated with trucks and equipment used for material loading and unloading at the staging areas and along the whole pipeline alignment would generate significantly increased noise levels over the ambient noise environment in order to be discernable and protect construction worker safety as required by OSHA (29 CFR 1926.601 and 29 CFR 1926.602). Residences and/or businesses in the vicinity of the staging areas and along the whole pipeline alignment would thus be exposed to these elevated noise levels.

Construction activities associated with the Proposed Project/Action would be temporary in nature and related noise impacts would be short-term. However, since construction activities could substantially increase ambient noise levels at noise-sensitive locations, construction noise could result in potentially significant, albeit temporary, impacts to sensitive receptors. Compliance with the City noise ordinance and implementation of the following mitigation measures is expected to reduce impacts related to construction noise, to a less-than-significant level. The following mitigation measures are proposed:

**Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Limit Construction Hours.** Construction activities will be limited to the least noise-sensitive times and will comply with the City's noise ordinances. Construction, alteration, and other related activities shall be allowed on weekdays between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., and on Saturdays between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Construction activities shall not exceed the outdoor ambient sound level (dBA) of 86 dBA.

**Mitigation Measure NOI-2: Locate Staging Areas away from Sensitive Receptors.** The City's construction specification shall require that the contractor select staging areas as far as feasibly possible from sensitive receptors. Currently, planned staging areas are at the City's WWTP.

**Mitigation Measure NOI-3: Maintain Mufflers on Equipment.** The City's construction specifications shall require the contractor to maintain all construction equipment with manufacturer's specified noise-muffling devices.

**Mitigation Measure NOI-4: Idling Prohibition and Enforcement.** The City shall prohibit and enforce unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines. In practice, this would mean turning off equipment if it will not be used for five or more minutes.

**Mitigation Measure NOI-5: Equipment Location and Shielding.** Locate all stationary noise-generating construction equipment such as air compressors and standby power generators as far as possible from homes and businesses.

With the incorporation of the above mitigation measures, noise impacts as result of construction-related activities of the Proposed Project/Action would be considered less-than-significant.

Once constructed, the Proposed Project/Action would not create any new sources of operational noise. Therefore, operation of the pipeline would not result in any significant noise impacts. No mitigation is required.

- (b) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** Operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not result in exposing people to or generating excessive groundborne vibration or noise impacts. Construction of the Proposed Project/Action could likely result in minor and temporary increases in groundborne vibration or noise. However, construction activities would be temporary. With the incorporation of **Mitigation Measures NOI-1 through NOI-5** impacts associated with the exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.
- (c) **No Impact.** The operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not increase noise in and around the Project area. Once constructed, the operation of the facilities would not result in any additional noise. The Proposed Project/Action would not cause a permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the Project. Therefore, no impacts would occur and no mitigation is required.

- (d) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** Project construction activities may lead to a temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measures NOI-1 through NOI-5** impacts resulting in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.
- (e) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action is not located within two miles of an airport. The closest airport is the San Francisco International Airport, which is approximately 11 miles from the center of the Project Study Area. As a result, construction and/or operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not adversely affect an airport or airport operations, including, noise, take-offs, landings, flight patterns, safety, light, navigation, or communications between aircraft and the control tower within the Project area. No impacts are anticipated. No specific mitigation is required.
- (f) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action is not located within two miles of an airport. The closest airport is the San Francisco International Airport, which is approximately 11 miles from the center of the Project Study Area. As a result, construction and/or operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not adversely affect an airport or airport operations, including, noise, take-offs, landings, flight patterns, safety, light, navigation, or communications between aircraft and the control tower within the Project area. No impacts are anticipated. No specific mitigation is required.

### 3.12 Population and Housing

<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
---	--	---	----------------------

**Would the Proposed Project/Action:**

- |   |                          |                          |                          |                                     |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Displace substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

**Discussion**

- (a) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would provide recycled water, making potable supplies more available, thus increasing the overall supply of water indirectly. However, as growth in the City is controlled by the General Plan, the new use of a recycled water supply as a result of the Proposed Project/Action is not expected to result in increased development. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to substantially change existing water demands and induce population growth in the area. The Proposed Project/Action would be to serve the City and surrounding areas with up to 1,400 afy of tertiary treated recycled water for irrigation purposes. This would help supplement the City’s current water supplies and reduce reliance on SFPUC’s water deliveries, but would not be a sufficient supply to induce urban growth in the area. In addition, construction, operation, and maintenance would not result in any substantial increase in numbers of permanent workers/employees. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.
- (b) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not result in displacing substantial numbers of existing housing or necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The Proposed Project/Action would be constructed within existing roadways and/or utility corridors within commercial, industrial, and residential zonings within the City. Construction of the Proposed Project/Action would avoid the need to demolish any existing houses and would not affect any other housing structures. As a result, the Proposed Project/Action would not displace existing housing, and therefore, no impacts are anticipated.
- (c) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not displace substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The Proposed Project/Action would be constructed within existing roadways within the City. Construction of the Proposed Project/Action would not result in the demolition of existing housing and other housing

structures. As a result, the Proposed Project/Action is not expected to displace people from their homes. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

### 3.13 Public Services

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### **Discussion**

- (a) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action will not generate population growth and the operation and maintenance of the Proposed Project/Action would not be labor intensive, requiring significant numbers of temporary workers to relocate to the area. In addition, the Proposed Project/Action would not increase the demand for the kinds of public services that would support new residents, such as schools, parks, fire, police, or other public facilities. As a result, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

### 3.14 Recreation

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
a) Would the Project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Discussion

- (a) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action will not contribute to population growth. Therefore, the Proposed Project/Action will not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. As a result, no impact is expected and no mitigation is required.
- (b) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action does not include or require construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Furthermore, as discussed in (a), the Proposed Project/Action will not increase the demand for recreational facilities. As a result, no impact is expected and no mitigation is required.

### 3.15 Socioeconomics

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
<b>Would the Project/Action:</b>				
a) Result in any adverse socioeconomic effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice) policies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Affect Indian Trust Assets?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Discussion

- (a) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not have any adverse socioeconomic effects. The Proposed Project/Action would involve the construction and operation of a recycled water system to supplement the City’s water supplies. This would ensure a reliable, long-term water supply that would help support the existing and future irrigation activities within the City and surrounding areas, which would be considered a beneficial socioeconomic effect. The City is pursuing several funding mechanisms that would include applying for state and federal grants and loans to help reduce the cost of the project. In addition, the City would repay any loans by charging a fee to users for the use of the recycled water. It is assumed that the project costs would result in an increase in costs. However, the additional project costs would not adversely affect any minority or low-income populations and/or adversely alter the socioeconomic conditions of populations that reside within the City. As a result, the Proposed Project/Action would not have any adverse socioeconomic effects.
- (b) **No Impact.** Executive Order 12898 requires each federal agency to achieve environmental justice as part of its mission, by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects, including social and economic effects of its programs, policies, and activities or minority populations and low-income populations of the United States. The Proposed Project/Action would involve the construction and operation of a recycled water system to deliver supplemental water to the region to help enhance the existing irrigation practices within the City and encourage the use of recycled water in industrial processes. The Proposed Project/Action would primarily occur in a highly urbanized area. The Proposed Project/Action does not propose any features that would result in disproportionate adverse human health or environmental effects, have any physical effects on minority or low-income populations, and/or alter socioeconomic conditions of populations that reside or work within the City and vicinity.
- (c) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not have any adverse effects on Indian Trust Assets (ITA). ITAs are legal interests in property or rights held by the United States for Indian Tribes or individuals. Trust status originates from rights imparted by treaties, statutes, or executive orders. Examples of ITAs are lands, including reservations and public domain allotments, minerals, water rights, hunting and fishing rights, or other natural resources, money or claims. Assets can be real property, physical assets, or intangible property rights. ITAs cannot be sold, leased, or otherwise alienated without federal approval. ITAs do not include things in which

a tribe or individuals have no legal interest such as off-reservation sacred lands or archaeological sites in which a tribe has no legal property interest. No ITAs have been identified within the construction areas of the Proposed Project/Action. There has been some speculation that the use of the Lucky Chances' parking lot as a staging area could be considered as an effect to an ITA. However, the Lucky Chances Casino is not an Indian Casino and is not an ITA. As a result, the Proposed/Action would have no adverse effects on ITAs.

### 3.16 Traffic and Transportation

	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
<b>Would the Proposed Project/Action:</b>				
a) Cause an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume-to-capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location which results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Discussion

- (a) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** Construction would temporarily disrupt transportation and circulation patterns in the vicinity of the project thus disrupting local vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian traffic along the haul routes and the planned pipeline alignment. Although construction-generated traffic would be temporary during peak excavation and earthwork activities, average daily truck trips would not likely exceed 40 round-trip truck trips per day. The primary impacts from the movement of trucks would include short-term and intermittent lessening of roadway capacities due to slower movements and larger turning radii of the trucks compared to passenger vehicles and temporary lane closures and possible detours during certain times. The following mitigation measures are proposed:

**Mitigation Measure TRA-1: Prepare and Implement Traffic Control Plan.** As is consistent with existing policy, the City shall require the contractor to prepare and

implement effective traffic control plans to show specific methods for maintaining traffic flows. Examples of traffic control measures to be considered include: 1) use of flaggers to maintain alternating one-way traffic while working on one-half of the street; 2) use of advance construction signs and other public notices to alert drivers of activity in the area; 3) use of “positive guidance” detour signing on alternate access streets to minimize inconvenience to the driving public; 4) provisions for emergency access and passage; and 5) designated areas for construction worker parking.

**Mitigation Measure TRA-2: Return Roads to Pre-construction Condition.** Following construction, the City shall ensure that road surfaces that are damaged during construction are returned to their pre-construction condition or better.

With the incorporation of the above mitigation measures, potential temporary impacts are considered to be less-than-significant.

- (b) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** As discussed above in (a), construction activities of the Proposed Project/Action may result in increased vehicle trips. This could temporarily exceed, either individually or cumulatively, existing level of service standards. However, the Proposed Project/Action would not result in any long-term degradation in operating conditions or level of service on any project roadways. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measure TRA-1** impacts associated with exceeding level of service standards would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.
- (c) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action does not involve use of air transit, nor is it expected to cause any change in air traffic patterns. No impact is expected and no mitigation is required.
- (d) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action does not propose to make changes to roadways that would create road hazards or alter design features developed to mitigate such hazards. No impacts are expected and no mitigation is required.
- (e) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The Proposed Project/Action would have temporary effects on traffic flow, due to added truck traffic during construction that could result in delays for emergency vehicle access in the vicinity of the project. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure TRA-1** would require the contractor to establish methods for maintaining traffic flow in the project vicinity and minimizing disruption to emergency vehicle access to land uses along the truck route and/or pipeline alignment. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure TRA-1** would also ensure potential impacts associated with temporary effects on emergency access would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.
- (f) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** Project-related construction activities would require additional parking for workers and equipment on a temporary basis. However, sufficient space exists within the construction easement and/or staging areas to accommodate parking needs for construction workers and equipment. As a result, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.
- (g) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** The construction activities associated with the Proposed Project/Action would be short term and would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. Also once constructed, the Proposed Project/Action would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. Any short-term effects would be considered less-than-significant.

### 3.17 Utilities and Service Systems

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
<b>Would the Proposed Project/Action:</b>				
a) Exceed waste water treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or waste water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### **Discussion**

- (a) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.
- (b) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would involve the construction of a water recycling system to serve the City. This would also include construction of new tertiary treatment facilities at the City's existing WWTP. However, any impacts associated with the

construction and/or operations are considered to be less-than-significant and no mitigation is required.

- (c) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action would not require or result in the construction of additional off-site storm water drainage facilities. Therefore, no impacts are expected and no mitigation is required.
- (d) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** Under the Proposed Project/Action the City will be receiving tertiary treated water from the proposed project/Action. This would be a new water supply, but would not require the City purchasing this new water supply. Any impacts are considered to be less-than-significant and no mitigation is required.
- (e) **No Impact.** Under the Proposed Project/Action the City will be expanding the existing WWTP to treat the existing effluent to tertiary treatment levels and used as a recycled water supply. This would be a new water supply, but would not require the City purchasing this new water supply. The Proposed Project/Action will not result in any additional wastewater to be treated. The Proposed Project/Action would treat approximately 1,400 afy of the waste streams currently received by the WWTP. Therefore, approximately 1.25 mgd of wastewater will be generated and treated at the WWTP as part of the Proposed Project/Action. This represents approximately 16 percent of the average daily water flow of 8 mgd that is currently discharged from the WWTP. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.
- (f) **No Impact.** Construction and operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not generate a significant amount of solid wastes. No impacts are expected to existing landfills and no mitigation is required.
- (g) **No Impact.** The Proposed Project/Action will comply with all relevant federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, there are no anticipated impacts and no mitigation is required.

### 3.18 Mandatory Findings of Significance

	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
--	---------------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	------------------

**Would the Proposed Project/Action:**

- |  |                          |                                     |                          |                          |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Have impacts that would be individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Discussion**

- (a) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** With the incorporation of the previously identified mitigation measures, the Proposed Project/Action will not substantially degrade the quality of the environment, reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. Any impacts from the Proposed Project/Action in these areas are considered here to be less-than-significant with the implementation and incorporation of the above mentioned mitigation measures.
- (b) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** No direct project-specific significant effects were identified that could not be mitigated to a less-than-significant level. Mitigation Measures incorporated herein mitigate any potential contribution to cumulative (as well as direct) impacts associated with these environmental issues. Therefore, the Proposed Project/Action does not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.

- (c) **Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation.** As a result of mitigation included in this environmental document, the Proposed Project/Action would not result in substantial adverse effects to humans, either directly or indirectly.

## Chapter 4 Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation for the City of Daly City's Recycled Water Project:

- I find that the Proposed Project/Action COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the Proposed Project/Action could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the Project have been made by or agreed to by the City. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the Proposed Project/Action MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the Proposed Project/Action MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the Proposed Project/Action could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the Proposed Project/Action, nothing further is required.

  
Signature

7/18/17  
Date

Mr. Patrick Sweetland  
Printed Name

Director of Water and Wastewater Resources  
Title

## Chapter 5 Bibliography

Detailed below are the primary sources consulted and reviewed during the preparation of this environmental document.

- Bay Area Air Quality Management District. *CEQA Guidelines*. December 1999.
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. *Fire Severity Mapping*. January 2017
- California Natural Diversity Database. 2016. <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb>
- California Regional Water Quality Control Board, ORDER NO. R2-2006-0068; NPDES NO. CA0037737, October 11, 2006.
- California Department of Toxic Substances. *Envirostor database and GIS System*. August 2017
- City of Daly City. *Recycled Water Facility Plan, Recycled Water Project*. October 2016.
- City of Daly City. *General Plan EIR*. October 2012.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency 100-Year Flood Zone Maps. 2017
- U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service species list database and Wetland Tracker. 2017. <http://www.fws.gov/>

# Appendix A

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## Air Quality Emissions Calculations

## Road Construction Emissions Model, Version 6.3.2

Emission Estimates for -> City of Daly City Recycled Water Project											
Project Phases (English Units)	ROG (lbs/day)	CO (lbs/day)	NOx (lbs/day)	Total PM10 (lbs/day)	Exhaust PM10 (lbs/day)	Fugitive Dust PM10 (lbs/day)	Total PM2.5 (lbs/day)	Exhaust PM2.5 (lbs/day)	Fugitive Dust PM2.5 (lbs/day)	CO2 (lbs/day)	
Grubbing/Land Clearing	7.3	37.6	40.2	7.0	2.0	5.0	2.9	1.8	1.0	7,260.5	
Grading/Excavation	7.5	43.5	39.8	7.1	2.1	5.0	2.9	1.9	1.0	7,809.2	
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	6.5	38.4	36.0	6.9	1.9	5.0	2.7	1.7	1.0	7,030.7	
Paving	5.6	34.2	29.1	1.8	1.8	-	1.6	1.6	-	5,247.7	
Maximum (pounds/day)	7.5	43.5	40.2	7.1	2.1	5.0	2.9	1.9	1.0	7,809.2	
Total (tons/construction project)	1.8	10.5	9.8	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	1,887.0	
Notes: Project Start Year -> 2019 Project Length (months) -> 24 Total Project Area (acres) -> 38 Maximum Area Disturbed/Day (acres) -> 1 Total Soil Imported/Exported (yd <sup>3</sup> /day)-> 20											
PM10 and PM2.5 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures if a minimum number of water trucks are specified.											
Total PM10 emissions shown in column F are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns H and I. Total PM2.5 emissions shown in Column J are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns K and L.											
Emission Estimates for -> City of Daly City Recycled Water Project											
Project Phases (Metric Units)	ROG (kgs/day)	CO (kgs/day)	NOx (kgs/day)	Total PM10 (kgs/day)	Exhaust PM10 (kgs/day)	Fugitive Dust PM10 (kgs/day)	Total PM2.5 (kgs/day)	Exhaust PM2.5 (kgs/day)	Fugitive Dust PM2.5 (kgs/day)	CO2 (kgs/day)	
Grubbing/Land Clearing	3.3	17.1	18.3	3.2	0.9	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	3,300.2	
Grading/Excavation	3.4	19.8	18.1	3.2	1.0	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	3,549.6	
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	3.0	17.4	16.4	3.1	0.9	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	3,195.8	
Paving	2.5	15.6	13.2	0.8	0.8	-	0.7	0.7	-	2,385.3	
Maximum (kilograms/day)	3.4	19.8	18.3	3.2	1.0	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	3,549.6	
Total (megagrams/construction project)	1.6	9.5	8.9	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	1,711.6	
Notes: Project Start Year -> 2019 Project Length (months) -> 24 Total Project Area (hectares) -> 15 Maximum Area Disturbed/Day (hectares) -> 0 Total Soil Imported/Exported (meters <sup>3</sup> /day)-> 15											
PM10 and PM2.5 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures if a minimum number of water trucks are specified.											
Total PM10 emissions shown in column F are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns H and I. Total PM2.5 emissions shown in Column J are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns K and L.											

# Appendix B

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Potential for Special Status Species to Occur Within  
the Project Area

Appendix B Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur in the Proposed Project/Action Study Area				
Species	Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Recommendations
<b>Insects</b>				
Bay checkerspot butterfly ( <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> )	FT	Native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of the San Francisco Bay. <i>Plantago erecta</i> is the primary host plant.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Callippe silverspot butterfly ( <i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i> )	FE	Grasslands with host plant <i>Viola pedunculata</i> . Males congregate on hilltops in search of females.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Mission blue butterfly ( <i>Plebejus icarioides missionensis</i> )	FE	Grassland and coastal scrub with any of host plants ( <i>Lupinus albifrons</i> , <i>L. variicolor</i> , <i>L. formosus</i> ).	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Myrtle's silverspot ( <i>Speyeria zerene myrtleae</i> )	FE	Restricted to the foggy, coastal the Point Reyes dunes/hills of Peninsula; extirpated from coastal San Mateo County	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Opler's longhorn moth ( <i>Adela oplerella</i> )	None	The moth has usually been collected on creamcups ( <i>Platystemon californicus</i> ).	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
San Bruno elfin butterfly ( <i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i> )	FE	Rocky outcrops within grassland and coastal scrub, with host plant <i>Sedum spathulifolium</i> .	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<b>Fish</b>				
Delta Smelt ( <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> )	FT	Found in large, main channels and open areas of the bay. Occur from tidal freshwater reaches of the Delta west to eastern San Pablo Bay.	None. No suitable habitat occurs within the Study Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Hardhead ( <i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i> )	SSC	Low to mid-elevation streams in the Sacramento-San Joaquin drainage. Also present in the Russian River.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Longfin smelt ( <i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> )	ST, SSC	Found in several estuaries and lakes along the northern Pacific coast of North America.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Steelhead - central California coast DPS ( <i>Oncorhynchus</i> )	FT	From Russian River, south to Soquel Creek and to, but not	None. No suitable habitat	No further actions are recommended for this species.

Appendix B Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur in the Proposed Project/Action Study Area				
Species	Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Recommendations
<i>mykiss irideus</i> )		including, Pajaro River. Also San Francisco and San Pablo Bay basins.	present.	
Tidewater goby ( <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> )	FE	Brackish water habitats along the CA coast. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water & high oxygen levels.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<b>Amphibians</b>				
California red-legged frog ( <i>Rana draytonii</i> )	FT, SSC	Found within permanent and semipermanent aquatic habitats, such as creeks and cold-water ponds, with emergent and submergent vegetation; may aestivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<b>Reptiles</b>				
San Francisco garter snake ( <i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i> )	FE, SE, FPT	Vicinity of freshwater marshes, ponds and slow moving streams. Prefers dense cover & water depths of at least one foot. Upland areas near water are also very important.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Western pond turtle ( <i>Emys marmorata</i> )	SSC	An aquatic turtle found in ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches. Requires basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<b>Birds</b>				
Alameda song sparrow ( <i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> )	SSC	Salt marshes of the south arm of San Francisco Bay. Nests low in grindelia bushes (high enough to escape high tides) and in pickleweed.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
American peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> )	FPT	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also,	None. No suitable habitat present.	

Appendix B Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur in the Proposed Project/Action Study Area				
Species	Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Recommendations
<i>anatum</i> )		human-made structures.		
Bank swallow ( <i>Riparia riparia</i> )	ST	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
California black rail ( <i>Lateralus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> )	ST, FPT	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows & shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Nests and forages in tidal emergent wetland with pickleweed and cordgrass.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
California clapper rail ( <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> )	FE, SE, FPT	Salt-water & brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Nests and forages in emergent wetland with pickleweed, bulrush, and cordgrass.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
California least tern ( <i>Sternula antillarum</i> )	FE	The California Least Tern hunts primarily in shallow estuaries and lagoons, where smaller fishes are abundant.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Saltmarsh common Yellowthroat ( <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> )	SSC	Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and saltwater marshes. Uses tall grasses, tules, or willows for nesting	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Western Snowy Plover ( <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> )	FT, SSC, BCC, RP	(Nesting) Federal listing applies only to the Pacific coastal population. Found on sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Requires sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<b>Mammals</b>				

Appendix B Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur in the Proposed Project/Action Study Area				
Species	Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Recommendations
Hory bat ( <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> )	SSC	Typically associated with riparian areas for foraging and roosting below 3,000 ft. They tend to roost in tree foliage, especially near water.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Salt-marsh Harvest Mouse ( <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> )	FE, SE	Primary habitat in pickleweed dominated saline emergent marshes of San Francisco Bay. Require adjacent upland areas for escape from high tides.	None. No suitable habitat present.a.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Southern Sea otter ( <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> )	FT	Is a marine mammal native to the coasts of the northern and eastern North Pacific Ocean.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Townsend's big-eared bat ( <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> )	SSC	Requires large cavities for roosting; these may include abandoned buildings and mines, caves, and basal cavities of trees	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<b>Plants</b>				
Adobe sanicle ( <i>Sanicula maritime</i> )	CNPS 1B.1	Meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, coastal prairie.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Alkali milk-vetch ( <i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Alkali flats, vernal pools in valley grassland.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Arcuate bush-mallow ( <i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Beach layia ( <i>Layia carnosa</i> )	FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1	Coastal dunes, on sparsely vegetated, semi-stabilized dunes, usually behind fore-dunes.	None. No suitable habitat present. Species extirpated from region.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Bent-flowered fiddleneck ( <i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Open cismontane woodland, valley and foothillgrassland.	None. No suitable habitat present.	
Blue coast gilia ( <i>Gilio capitata</i> ssp. <i>Chamissonis</i> )	CNPS 1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
California seablite ( <i>Suaeda californica</i> )	FE, CNPS 1B.1	Coastal saltwater marshes and swamps.	None. No Suitable habitat present	No further actions are recommended for this species.

Appendix B Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur in the Proposed Project/Action Study Area				
Species	Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Recommendations
Charis' popcorn-flower ( <i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>chorisianus</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, in mesic sites.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Coastal triquetrella ( <i>Triquetrella californica</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Grows within 30 meters from the coast in coastal scrub, grasslands and in open gravels on roadsides, hillsides, and rocky slopes.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Compact cobwebby thistle ( <i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>compactum</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, on dunes and on clay in chaparral.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Congested-headed hayfield tarplant ( <i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>Congesta</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Dark-eyed gilia ( <i>Gilia mi/Jefoliata</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal dunes.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Diablo helianthella ( <i>Helianthella castanea</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, grassland. Usually in chaparral/oak woodland interface in rocky soils.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Fragrant fritillary ( <i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie on serpentine.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Franciscan Manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos franciscana</i> )	CNPS 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Franciscan Onion ( <i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Clay, volcanic, often serpentine. Cismontane, woodland, Valley and foothill grassland	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Franciscan thistle ( <i>Cirsium andrewsii</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, broadleaved upland forest, coastal scrub.	None. No suitable habitat present,	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Kellogg's horkelia ( <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i> )	CNPS 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, chaparral, on old dunes and coastal sandhills.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Montara Manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos montaroensis</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Species occurrences are well documented and are	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

Appendix B Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur in the Proposed Project/Action Study Area				
Species	Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Recommendations
		only known from San Bruno Mountain and Montara Mountain.		
Northern curly-leaved monardella ( <i>Monardellasinuata</i> ssp. <i>Nigrescens</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	It is endemic to the coast of California from Sonoma to Santa Barbara Counties, where it is known from several coastal habitat types, including dunes, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and forest.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Pacific Manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos pacifica</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal scrub. Species occurrences are well documented and are only known from San Bruno Mountain and Montara Mountain.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Point Reyes horkelia ( <i>Horkelia marinensis</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, in sandy flats and dunes near coast.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Presidio Manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos montona</i> ssp. <i>Ravenii</i> )	FE, CNPS 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Open rocky serpentine slopes.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Robust spineflower ( <i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i> )	FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy terraces and bluffs or in loose sand.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Rose leptosiphon ( <i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i> )	FE, CNPS 18.1	Coastal bluff scrub.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Round-headed Chinese-houses ( <i>Collinsia corymbosa</i> )	CNPS 1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
San Bruno Mountain manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos imbricate</i> )	CNPS 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
San Francisco Bay Spineflower ( <i>Chorizanthe cuspidata</i> var. <i>cuspidate</i> )	CNPS 18.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy terraces and bluffs or in loose sand.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
San Francisco campion ( <i>Silene verecunda</i> ssp. <i>Verecunda</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral. Often on rocky soils, mudstone, or shale	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
San Francisco collinsia ( <i>Collinsia multicolor</i> )	CNPS 1 B.2	Moist shady woodland, associated with California buckeye,	None. No suitable habitat	No further actions are recommended for this species.

Appendix B Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur in the Proposed Project/Action Study Area				
Species	Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Recommendations
		honeysuckle, ferns, coast live oak, poison oak.	present.	
San Francisco gumplant ( <i>Grindelia hirsutula</i> var. <i>maritime</i> )	CNPS 3.2	Coastal scrub, Coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy or serpentine slopes.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
San Francisco lessingia ( <i>Lessingia germanorum</i> )	FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1	Coastal scrub from remnant dunes. Open sandy soils relatively free of competing plants.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
San Francisco owl's-cover ( <i>Triphysaria floribunda</i> )	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Short-leaved evax ( <i>Hesperevax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i> )	CNPS 18.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Short-Tailed albatross ( <i>Phoebastria (=diomedea) albatrus</i> )	FE	Preferres to nest on large open areas near stands of the grass and near the ocean.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Two-fork clover or Showy Indian Clover ( <i>Trifolium amoenum</i> )	FE, CNPS 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. Sometimes on serpentine soil, open sunny sites, swales.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Water star-grass ( <i>Heteranthera dubia</i> )	CNPS 2B.2	It lives submersed in freshwater such as rivers and lakes.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
White-rayed pentachaeta ( <i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> )	FE, SE, CNPS 18.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Open dry rocky slopes and grassy areas, often on soils derived from serpentine bedrock.	None. No suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<p><b>Key to status codes:</b>  FE Federal Endangered  FT Federal Threatened  FX Federal Critical Habitat  FC Federal Candidate  FD Federal De-listed  FPD Federal Proposed for De-listing  FPT Federal Proposed Threatened  NMFS Species under the Jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service  BCC USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern  RP Sensitive species included in a USFWS Recovery Plan or Draft Recovery Plan  SE State Endangered  ST State Threatened  SR State Rare  CSC CDFG Species of Special Concern  Draft CSC 4 April 2000 Draft CDFG Species of Special Concern  CFP CDFG Fully Protected Animal</p>				

<b>Appendix B</b>				
<b>Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur in the Proposed Project/Action Study Area</b>				
<b>Species</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
WBWG Western Bat Working Group High Priority species SLC Species of Local Concern List 1A CNPS List 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California List 1B CNPS List 1B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere List 2 CNPS List 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere List 3 CNPS List 3: Plants about which CNPS needs more information (a review list)				
Threat Rank  0.1: Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat) 0.2: Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat) 0.3: Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats or no current threats known)				

# Attachment A

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## CDFW Species List



**Selected Elements by Scientific Name**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**



Query Criteria: Quad<span style='color:Red'> IS </span>(San Francisco South (3712264))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Adela oplerella</i> Opler's longhorn moth	IILEE0G040	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum</i> Franciscan onion	PMLIL021R1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	PDBOR01070	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
<i>Arctostaphylos franciscana</i> Franciscan manzanita	PDERI040J3	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Arctostaphylos imbricata</i> San Bruno Mountain manzanita	PDERI040L0	None	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Arctostaphylos montana ssp. ravenii</i> Presidio manzanita	PDERI040J2	Endangered	Endangered	G3T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Arctostaphylos montaraensis</i> Montara manzanita	PDERI042W0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Arctostaphylos pacifica</i> Pacific manzanita	PDERI040Z0	None	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Astragalus tener var. tener</i> alkali milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Banksula incredula</i> incredible harvestman	ILARA14100	None	None	G1	S1	
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G4?	S1S2	
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	IIHYM24250	None	None	G2G3	S1	
<i>Caecidotaea tomalensis</i> Tomales isopod	ICMAL01220	None	None	G2	S2S3	
<i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i> San Bruno elfin butterfly	IILEPE2202	Endangered	None	G4T1	S1	
<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	PMCYP032Y0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1
<i>Chorizanthe cuspidata var. cuspidata</i> San Francisco Bay spineflower	PDPGN04081	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta</i> robust spineflower	PDPGN040Q2	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	G5T2	S2	
<i>Cirsium andrewsii</i> Franciscan thistle	PDAST2E050	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Cirsium occidentale var. compactum</i> compact cobwebby thistle	PDAST2E1Z1	None	None	G3G4T1	S1	1B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name  
California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Collinsia corymbosa</i></b> round-headed Chinese-houses	PDSCR0H060	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<b><i>Collinsia multicolor</i></b> San Francisco collinsia	PDSCR0H0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i></b> Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G3G4	S2	SSC
<b><i>Dufourea stagei</i></b> Stage's dufourine bee	IIHYM22010	None	None	G1G2	S1?	
<b><i>Emys marmorata</i></b> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<b><i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i></b> tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i></b> Bay checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK4055	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	
<b><i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i></b> American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	FP
<b><i>Fritillaria liliacea</i></b> fragrant fritillary	PMLIL0V0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i></b> saltmarsh common yellowthroat	ABPBX1201A	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Gilia capitata ssp. chamissonis</i></b> blue coast gilia	PDPLM040B3	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Gilia millefoliata</i></b> dark-eyed gilia	PDPLM04130	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Grindelia hirsutula var. maritima</i></b> San Francisco gumplant	PDAST470D3	None	None	G5T1Q	S1	3.2
<b><i>Helianthella castanea</i></b> Diablo helianthella	PDAST4M020	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta</i></b> congested-headed hayfield tarplant	PDAST4R065	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	1B.2
<b><i>Hesperevax sparsiflora var. brevifolia</i></b> short-leaved evax	PDASTE5011	None	None	G4T3	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Heteranthera dubia</i></b> water star-grass	PMPON03010	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Horkelia cuneata var. sericea</i></b> Kellogg's horkelia	PDROS0W043	None	None	G4T1?	S1?	1B.1
<b><i>Horkelia marinensis</i></b> Point Reyes horkelia	PDROS0W0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Hydroporus leechi</i></b> Leech's skyline diving beetle	IICOL55040	None	None	G1?	S1?	
<b><i>Ischnura gemina</i></b> San Francisco forktail damselfly	IIOD072010	None	None	G2	S2	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name  
California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Lateralus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
<i>Layia carnosa</i> beach layia	PDAST5N010	Endangered	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i> rose leptosiphon	PDPLM09180	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Lessingia germanorum</i> San Francisco lessingia	PDAST5S010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Lichnanthe ursina</i> bumblebee scarab beetle	IICOL67020	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> arcuate bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0E0	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	ABPBXA301S	None	None	G5T2?	S2S3	SSC
<i>Monardella sinuata ssp. nigrescens</i> northern curly-leaved monardella	PDLAM18162	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i> hardhead	AFCJB25010	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> white-rayed pentachaeta	PDAST6X030	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus</i> Choris' popcornflower	PDBOR0V061	None	None	G3T2Q	S2	1B.2
<i>Plebejus icarioides missionensis</i> Mission blue butterfly	IILEPG801A	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	
<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> California clapper rail	ABNME05016	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	FP
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<i>Sanicula maritima</i> adobe sanicle	PDAP11Z0D0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Silene verecunda ssp. verecunda</i> San Francisco campion	PDCAR0U213	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i> callippe silverspot butterfly	IILEPJ6091	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> longfin smelt	AFCHB03010	Candidate	Threatened	G5	S1	SSC



Selected Elements by Scientific Name  
California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Suaeda californica</i></b> California seablite	PDCHE0P020	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i></b> San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2	FP
<b><i>Trachusa gummifera</i></b> San Francisco Bay Area leaf-cutter bee	IIHYM80010	None	None	G1	S1	
<b><i>Trifolium amoenum</i></b> two-fork clover	PDFAB40040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Triphysaria floribunda</i></b> San Francisco owl's-clover	PDSCR2T010	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
<b><i>Triquetrella californica</i></b> coastal triquetrella	NBMUS7S010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Record Count: 68

# Attachment B

---

USFWS Species List



# United States Department of the Interior



## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office

FEDERAL BUILDING, 2800 COTTAGE WAY, ROOM W-2605

SACRAMENTO, CA 95825

PHONE: (916)414-6600 FAX: (916)414-6713

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2017-SLI-0753

January 06, 2017

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2017-E-01619

Project Name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

### To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Please follow the link below to see if your proposed project has the potential to affect other species or their habitats under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service:

[http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected\\_species/species\\_list/species\\_lists.html](http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html)

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2)

of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan ([http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle\\_guidance.html](http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html)). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

## Official Species List

### Provided by:

Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office  
FEDERAL BUILDING  
2800 COTTAGE WAY, ROOM W-2605  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95825  
(916) 414-6600

**Consultation Code:** 08ESMF00-2017-SLI-0753

**Event Code:** 08ESMF00-2017-E-01619

**Project Type:** WASTEWATER PIPELINE

**Project Name:** Daly City Recycled Water Project

**Project Description:** Daly City Recycled Water Project

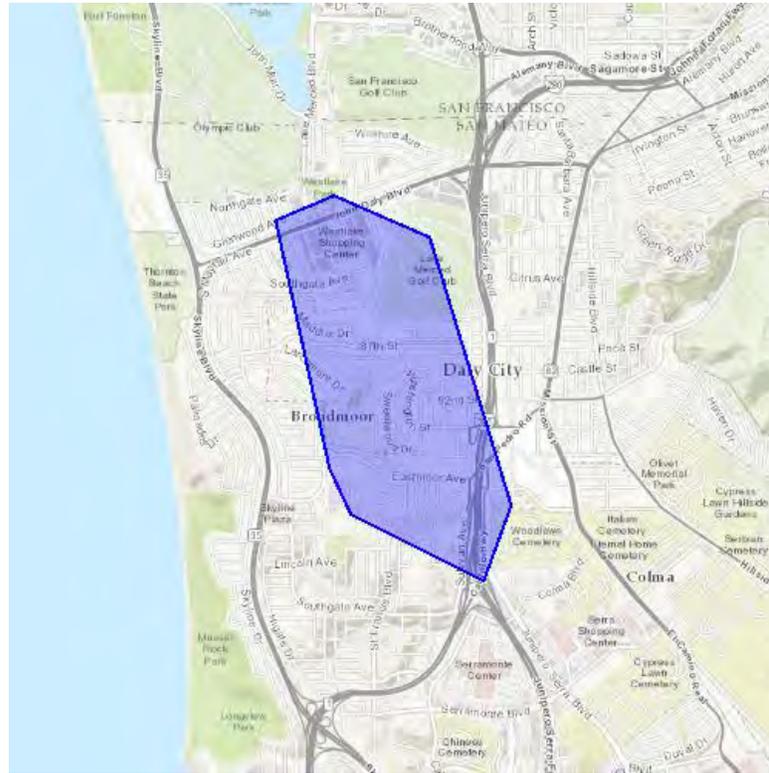
**Please Note:** The FWS office may have modified the Project Name and/or Project Description, so it may be different from what was submitted in your previous request. If the Consultation Code matches, the FWS considers this to be the same project. Contact the office in the 'Provided by' section of your previous Official Species list if you have any questions or concerns.



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

**Project Location Map:**



**Project Coordinates:** MULTIPOLYGON (((-122.4755859375 37.70039243840793, -122.46871948242186 37.68273350145476, -122.47112274169922 37.67784259082313, -122.48210906982423 37.682190082863734, -122.48382568359374 37.68517883584943, -122.48828887939453 37.70147900486174, -122.48348236083984 37.70310882467999, -122.4755859375 37.70039243840793)))

**Project Counties:** San Mateo, CA



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

## Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 23 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Amphibians	Status	Has Critical Habitat	Condition(s)
California red-legged frog ( <i>Rana draytonii</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Threatened	Final designated	
<b>Birds</b>			
California Clapper rail ( <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
California Least tern ( <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
Marbled murrelet ( <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> ) Population: U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA)	Threatened	Final designated	
Short-Tailed albatross ( <i>Phoebastria (=diomedea) albatrus</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
western snowy plover ( <i>Charadrius nivosus ssp. nivosus</i> ) Population: Pacific Coast population DPS-	Threatened	Final designated	



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA), Mexico (within 50 miles of Pacific coast)			
<b>Fishes</b>			
Delta smelt ( <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Threatened	Final designated	
steelhead ( <i>Oncorhynchus (=salmo) mykiss</i> ) Population: Northern California DPS	Threatened	Final designated	
Tidewater goby ( <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered	Final designated	
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			
Franciscan manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos franciscana</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered	Final designated	
Presidio Manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> var. <i>ravenii</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
Robust spineflower ( <i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered	Final designated	
San Francisco lessingia ( <i>Lessingia germanorum</i> (=l.g. var. <i>germanorum</i> )) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
Showy Indian clover ( <i>Trifolium amoenum</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

White-Rayed pentachaeta ( <i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
<b>Insects</b>			
Bay Checkerspot butterfly ( <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Threatened	Final designated	
Callippe Silverspot butterfly ( <i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
Mission Blue butterfly ( <i>Icaricia icarioides missionensis</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
Myrtle's Silverspot butterfly ( <i>Speyeria zerene myrtleae</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
San Bruno Elfin butterfly ( <i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
<b>Mammals</b>			
Salt Marsh Harvest mouse ( <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> ) Population: wherever found	Endangered		
Southern Sea otter ( <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Threatened		
<b>Reptiles</b>			
San Francisco Garter snake	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

<p><i>(Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia)</i> Population: Wherever found</p>			
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United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

## **Critical habitats that lie within your project area**

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

# Appendix C

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Federally-Listed Biological Resources Assessment Report

# Federally-Listed Biological Resources Assessment Report

City of Daly City  
Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project

**Prepared by:**

**SMB Environmental, Inc.**

**July 2017**

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## Section 1 - Introduction

This document describes the potential effects of the City of Daly City’s (City) proposed Recycled Water Reservoir Improvements Project (Proposed Action or Project) on those federally-listed and proposed species that may occur in the Proposed Action Area. This section describes the purpose of this assessment and identifies potential federally-listed species and species of concern that could be affected by the implementation of the City’s Proposed Action.

### 1.1 Purpose of this Assessment

The purpose of this document is to describe potential effects of the District’s Proposed Action on those federally-listed and proposed species that may occur in the Proposed Action Area. This document conforms to and with the legal requirements set forth under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C 1536(c) and 50 CFR 402). The District is seeking funds from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Loan Program that is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) on behalf of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This document evaluates the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative effects the Proposed Action may have on federally-listed and proposed species, and outlines those potential effects as well as recommended mitigation to reduce potential adverse effects to a less than significant level.

### 1.2 Species of Concern

Pursuant to Section 7(c) (1) of the Endangered Species Act, SMB obtained a list of federally-listed species potentially found within the Proposed Action Area from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – See Attachment A. This list was also updated using a list provided from the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (January 2017) – See Attachment B. This document analyzes the potential effects of the Proposed Action upon the following federally-listed and proposed species.

#### Plants

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • Beach layia                            | <i>Layia carnosa</i>                           |
| • California seablite                    | <i>Suaeda californica</i>                      |
| • Franciscan Manzanita                   | <i>Arctostaphylos franciscana</i> (E)          |
| • Presidio Manzanita                     | <i>Arctostaphylos montona ssp. Ravenii</i> (E) |
| • Robustspineflower                      | <i>Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta</i> (E)    |
| • Rose leptosiphon                       | <i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i> (E)                |
| • San Francisco lessingia                | <i>Lessingia germanorum</i> (E)                |
| • Short-Tailed albatross                 | <i>Phoebastria (=diomedea) albatrus</i> (E)    |
| • Two-fork clover or Showy Indian Clover | <i>Trifolium amoenum</i> (E)                   |
| • White-rayed pentachaeta                | <i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> (E)            |

#### Mammals

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| • Salt-marsh Harvest Mouse | <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> (E) |
| • Southern Sea otter       | <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> (T)       |

#### Birds

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • American peregrine falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> (P) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|

- California black rail *Lateral/usjamaicensis coturniculus* (P)
- California clapper rail *Rallus longirostris obsoletus* (E)
- California least tern *Sternula antillarum* (E)
- Western Snowy Plover *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus* (T)

**Amphibians**

- California Red-legged frog *Rana aurora draytonii* (T) (X)

**Reptiles**

- San Francisco garter snake *Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia* (E) (P)

**Fish**

- Tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi* (E)
- Delta smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus* (T) (X)
- Steelhead, Central CA Coast /Valley *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (T) (X)

**Insects**

- Bay checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha bayensis* (T)
- Callippes silverspot butterfly *Speyeria callippe callippe* (E)
- Mission blue butterfly *Plebejus icarioides missionensis* (E)
- Myrtle's silverspot *Speyeria zerene myrtleae* (E)
- San Bruno elfin butterfly *Callophrys mossii bayensis* (E)

E= Endangered  
 T=Threatened  
 P=Proposed  
 C=Candidate  
 X=Critical Habitat  
 PX-Proposed Critical Habitat

## **Section 2 - Description of Proposed Action**

This section provides a description of the Proposed Action including the location and background, purpose and need, construction considerations, and operational considerations.

### **2.1 Project Location and Background**

The City of Daly City (City) is a city of 108,383 people in northern San Mateo County, adjacent to the City and County of San Francisco, on the Pacific Ocean and just minutes away from San Francisco Bay. This enviable location inspired the nickname "Gateway to the Peninsula." Figure 1 illustrates the project location.

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) serves the San Francisco and Daly City area with surface water from the Hetch-Hetchy system. Daly City operates its own water system in which well water is blended with surface water supplied by the SFPUC. Beginning in 2017, groundwater wells within Daly City withdraw water from the Westside Groundwater Basin for potable water use in all years (San Francisco Groundwater Project). The Westside Basin is also being examined by the SFPUC as an emergency water supply during drought conditions. Due to common interest in reducing reliance on the Westside Basin, both the City and SFPUC have partnered to commission this Project.

The Project would expand the Daly City recycled water system to supply irrigation water to customers in Daly City, the Town of Colma, and South San Francisco. Recycled water would be used for landscape irrigation at cemeteries, parks, schools, and a golf course driving range. The customers currently use potable water from Cal Water, potable supply from Daly City, or groundwater from private wells. The Proposed Project would supply approximately 1,400 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water.

### **2.2 Purpose and Need**

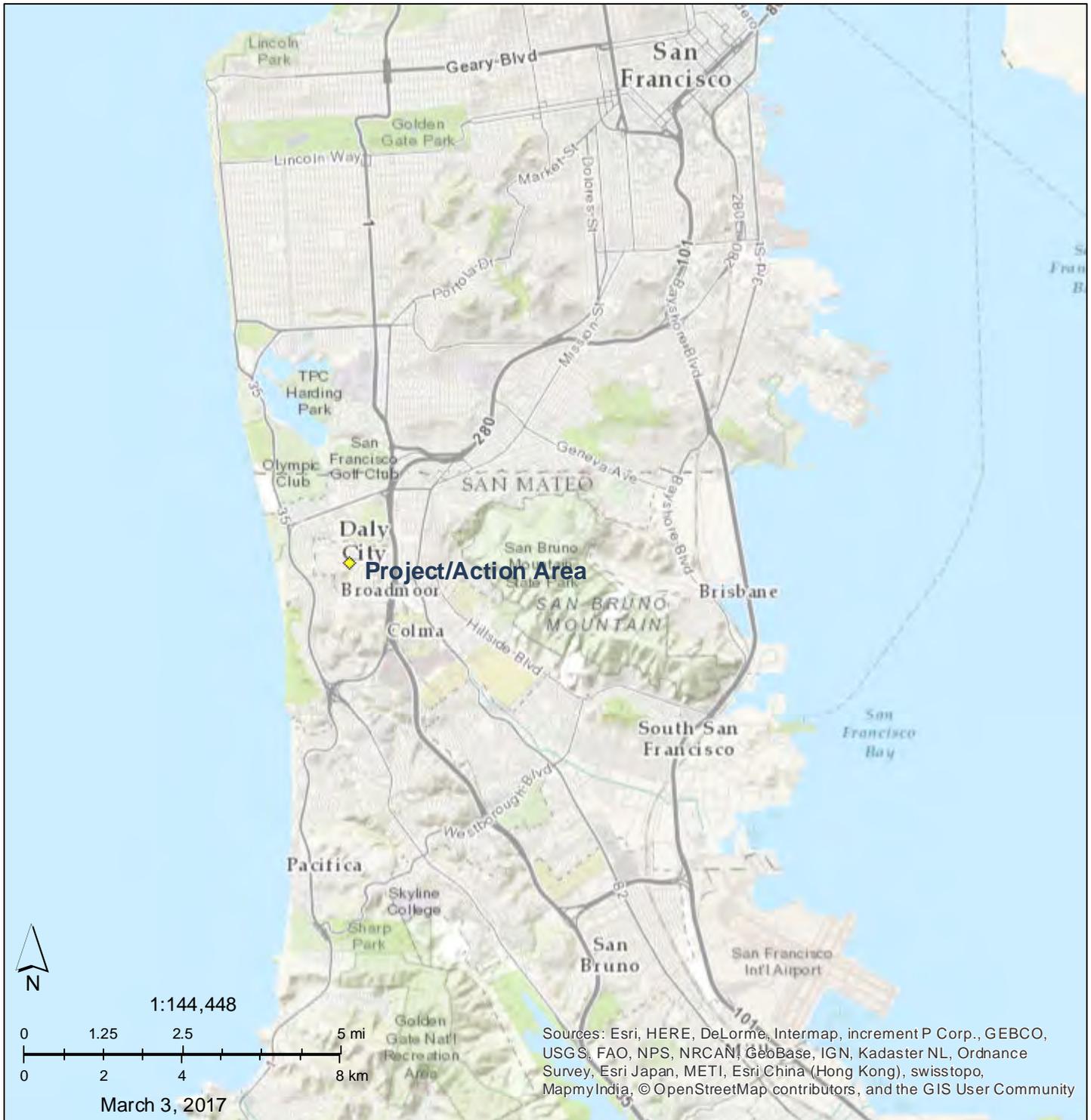
The City is conducting a preliminary design of the Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project. The City operates an existing tertiary treatment facility with a permitted capacity of 2.77 million gallons per day (mgd). This Proposed Project/Action would add a new tertiary treatment process to provide an additional 3.0 mgd of tertiary treatment capacity during the irrigation season. The average yearly capacity of the system is 1.25 mgd or 1,400 acre-feet per year (afy) because the system will only operate during the irrigation season. The new treatment processes would include pressure membrane filtration followed by ultraviolet (UV) disinfection due to the small site constraints. New pipelines, pump stations and offsite storage would be constructed to complete the recycled water distribution system, delivering water to new customers for irrigation purposes in lieu of groundwater pumping. The purpose of the Proposed Project/Action is to:

- Reduce irrigation reliance on the groundwater basin;
- Provide local, sustainable, and drought-proof water supply; and
- Preserve available groundwater supplies for drinking water.

### **2.3 Proposed Action Description**

The Project includes the following major components, which are described in further detail in the

# Figure 1 General Location Map



following sections:

- Daly City Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Expansion
- Recycled Water Conveyance System

## **2.1 Daly City Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion**

The Daly City WWTP is located at 153 Lake Merced Boulevard, Daly City, California, 94015. The WWTP is owned and operated by the North San Mateo County Sanitation District, a subsidiary of the City of Daly City. The Proposed Project/Action components for the Daly City WWTP expansion are listed below and depicted on Figure 2.

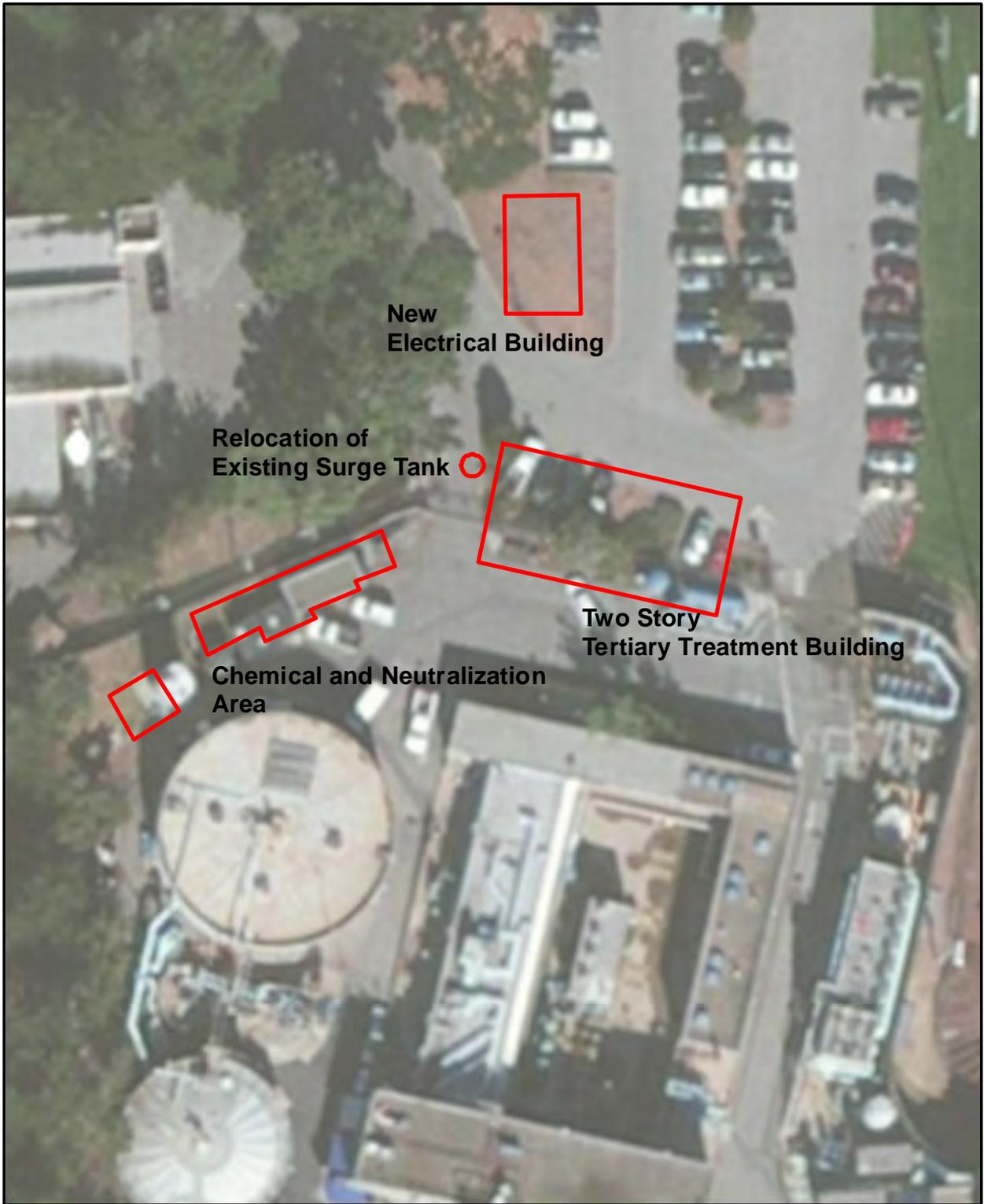
- Construction of a two-story tertiary treatment building located at Daly City's WWTP site. The facility would be located near the plant entrance and is approximately 82-feet by 41-feet and approximately 40-feet high. The final building size would be confirmed in final design.
- Construction of new electrical building located on vacant land owned by Daly City near the existing WWTP entrance. The electrical building size is approximately 40-feet by 25-feet and approximately 15-feet high. The final building size would be confirmed during final design.
- Construction of a new chemical and neutralization area, which is located inside the Daly City Wastewater Treatment Plant would be approximately 20-feet by 70-feet.
- Relocation of an existing surge tank and other facilities.

## **2.2 Recycled Water Conveyance/Distribution System**

The other major component of the Project is the recycled water conveyance system consisting of pipelines, pumps, and a 2.41 million gallon storage tank. The purpose of the conveyance system is to deliver water from the Daly City WWTP to the customers. The conveyance system includes a 14-inch diameter pipeline from the Daly City WWTP to a recycled water storage tank located in Colma. The pipeline would be installed in streets within Daly City, the Town of Colma, Broadmoor, South San Francisco, and pipeline easements owned by the SFPUC.

The distribution system, which delivers recycled water from the storage tank site to the customers in Colma and South San Francisco, is 4-inches to 18-inches in size. The customer service laterals, 1-inch to 4-inches in diameter size, would be installed along public roads and/or the private property of the recycled water customers.

There are three sites under consideration for the recycled water storage tank. This project description summarizes three different minor variations of the pipeline alignment because the tank location is not finalized. Figure 3 shows all of the pipeline alignments under consideration. It is important to note that although there are three different pipeline alignments, the roads affected by all three alignments would be fairly similar. The minor difference lies in the pipeline alignment for one of the customer service laterals. The facilities associated with each alignment are summarized in the following subsections. The three tank sites described below are referred to by their current ownership names.



 Project Facilities



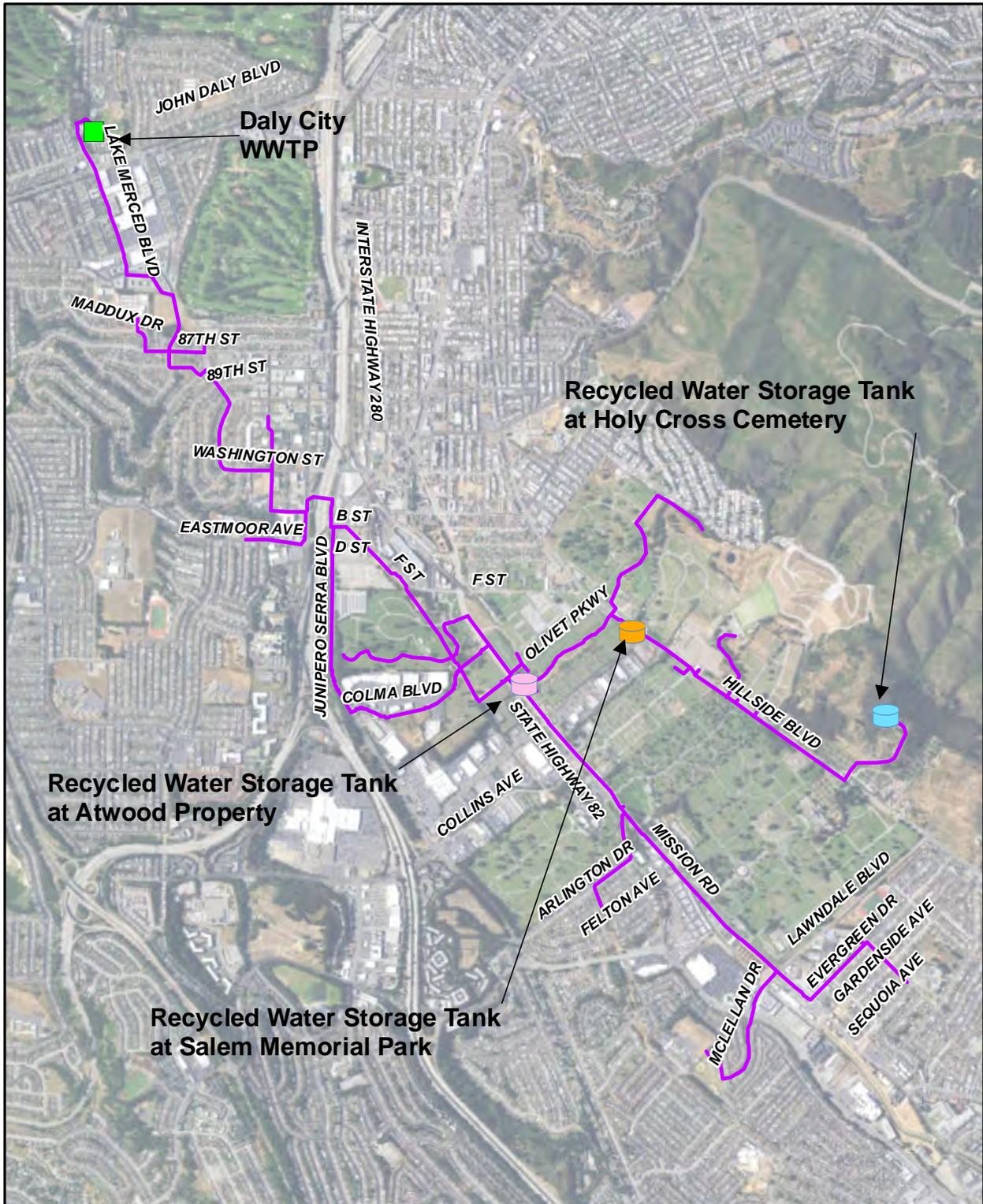
 Feet  
0 25 50

**TREATMENT PLANT  
EXPANSION  
FACILITIES  
FIGURE 2**

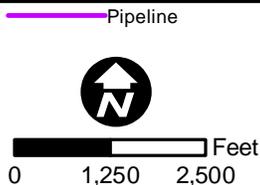
DALY CITY / SFPUC

*FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES*





- Daly City WWTP
- Preferred Option - Holy Cross Cemetery Storage Tank
- Alternative 1 - Atwood Property Storage Tank and PS
- Alternative 2 - Salem Storage Tank and PS



## PROJECT OVERVIEW

FIGURE 3  
 DALY CITY / SFPUC  
 FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
 TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES

**2.2.1 Storage Tank at the Atwood Property**

This alternative storage tank site assumes the storage tank would be located at the intersection of State Highway 82 and Olivet Parkway and would be approximately 200-feet long by 55-feet wide by 30-feet high and installed underground. The depth of excavation would be approximately 40-feet deep. The Atwood Property is adjacent to a Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) underground rail line.

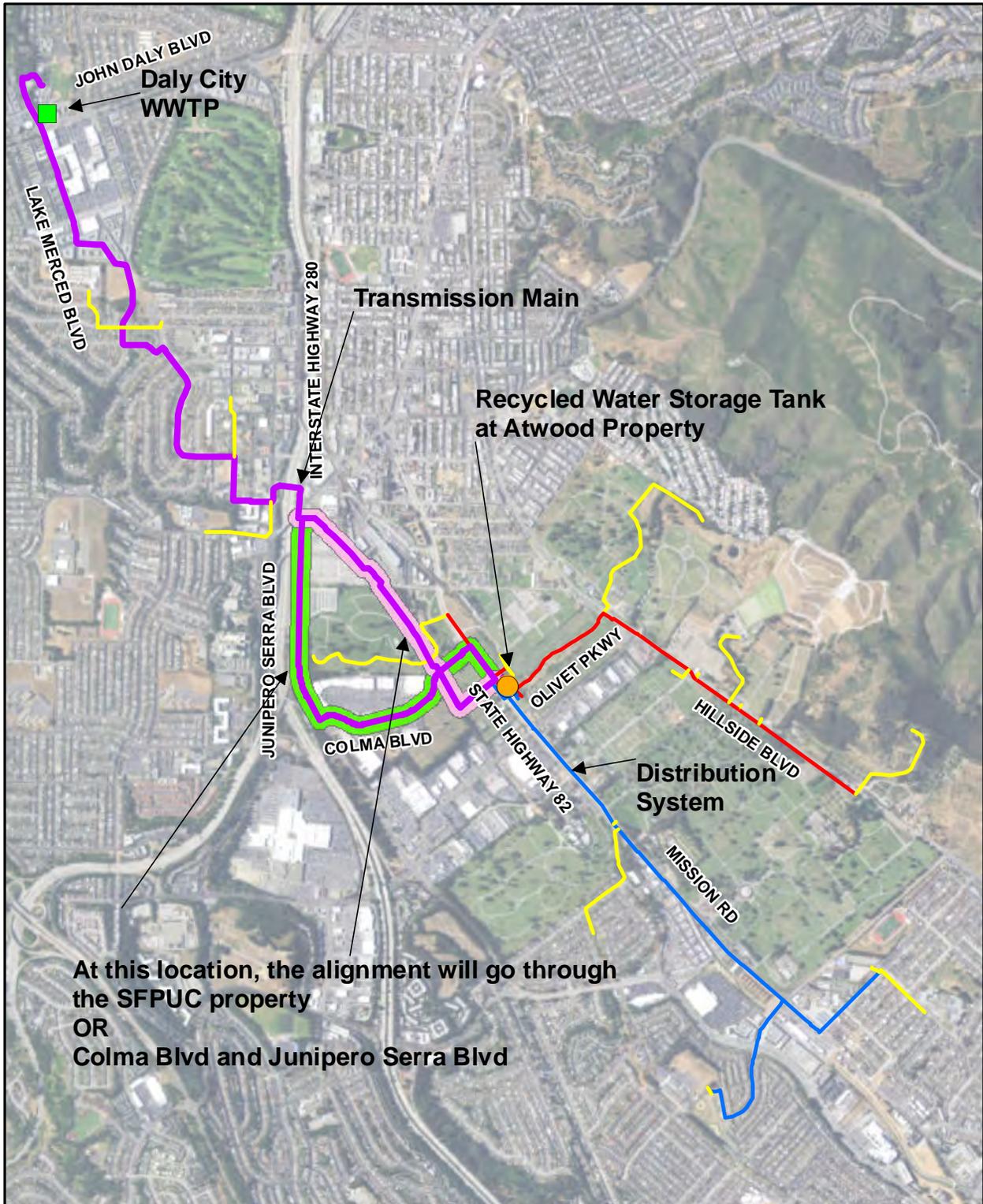
Recycled water would be pumped from the Daly City WWTP to the storage tank at the Atwood Property and then pumped to customers located in Colma and South San Francisco. The pump station building at the Atwood Property would be approximately 40-feet by 50-feet and above grade and approximately 20-feet high. The facility sizing will be finalized during Final Design. Figure 4 presents an overview of the conveyance system to/from the Atwood Property. Figure 5 presents an overview of the storage tank at the Atwood Property.

Table 1 presents a summary of the pipeline lengths for the Atwood property tank site alternative. From the WWTP to I-280, the new 14-inch transmission main would be installed in public roads owned by Daly City or San Mateo County. There are also customer service laterals along this section of the transmission main. In order to cross I-280, an existing 16-inch pipe located on a utility bridge maintained by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) would be utilized. The 16-inch pipe is owned by Daly City and not in service. From I-280 to State Highway 82, the 14-inch transmission main would be installed in either SFPUC owned property or along Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard. The 14-inch transmission main would eventually need to cross State Highway 82, which is owned by Caltrans, and a BART underground rail line to reach the storage tank. From the storage tank, the distribution system would deliver pumped water to the customers in Colma and South San Francisco. The distribution system crosses three BART underground rail lines.

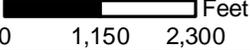
<b>Table 1                      Conveyance System Pipe Lengths for Tank at Atwood Property                      Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project</b>		
<b>Description</b>	<b>Pipe Sizes (Inches)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Length (Feet)</b>
Transmission Main from WWTP to Storage Tank	14	16,345 <sup>2</sup>
Pipe Bridge	16	320
Customer Laterals Along Transmission Main	1.5 - 4	4,160
Distribution System	4 - 18	20,865
Customer Laterals Along Distribution System	1 - 14	15,280
<b>Total</b>		<b>56,970</b>
1) Pipe sizes will be finalized in the Final Design. 2) This assumes the transmission main is installed on SFPUC land. If the pipeline is installed through Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard, the length is 18,331 ft.		

**2.2.2 Storage Tank at the Salem Memorial Park Property**

This alternative storage tank site assumes the storage tank would be located at vacant land at the intersection of Hillside Boulevard and Serramonte Boulevard, referred to herein as the Salem Memorial Park Property. Recycled water would be pumped from the WWTP to an underground storage tank, measuring approximately 115-feet long by 40-feet wide by 70-feet high; these dimensions assume the



 Daly City WWTP	 Service Laterals
 Storage Tank and Pump Station	 El Camino Real Distribution System
 Junipero Serra Blvd and Colma Blvd Option	 Hillside Blvd Distribution System
 SFPUC Property Option	 Transmission Main

**ATWOOD PROPERTY CONVEYANCE SYSTEM**

FIGURE 4

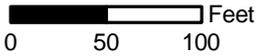
DALY CITY / SFPUC

FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES





- Storage Tank
- Pump Station
- BART ROW and Tunnel
- Atwood Parcel



**ATWOOD PROPERTY  
STORAGE TANK SITE**

FIGURE 5  
DALY CITY / SFPUC  
FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES

Lucky Chances parking lot cannot be used as a construction staging area. If the parking lot can be used as a staging area, the tank can be made shallower (dimensions of 145-feet long by 70-feet long by 33-feet high. All facility sizing would be finalized during Final Design. Figure 6 presents an overview of the conveyance system to/from the Salem Memorial Park Property. Figure 7 presents an overview of the storage tank at the Salem Memorial Park Property.

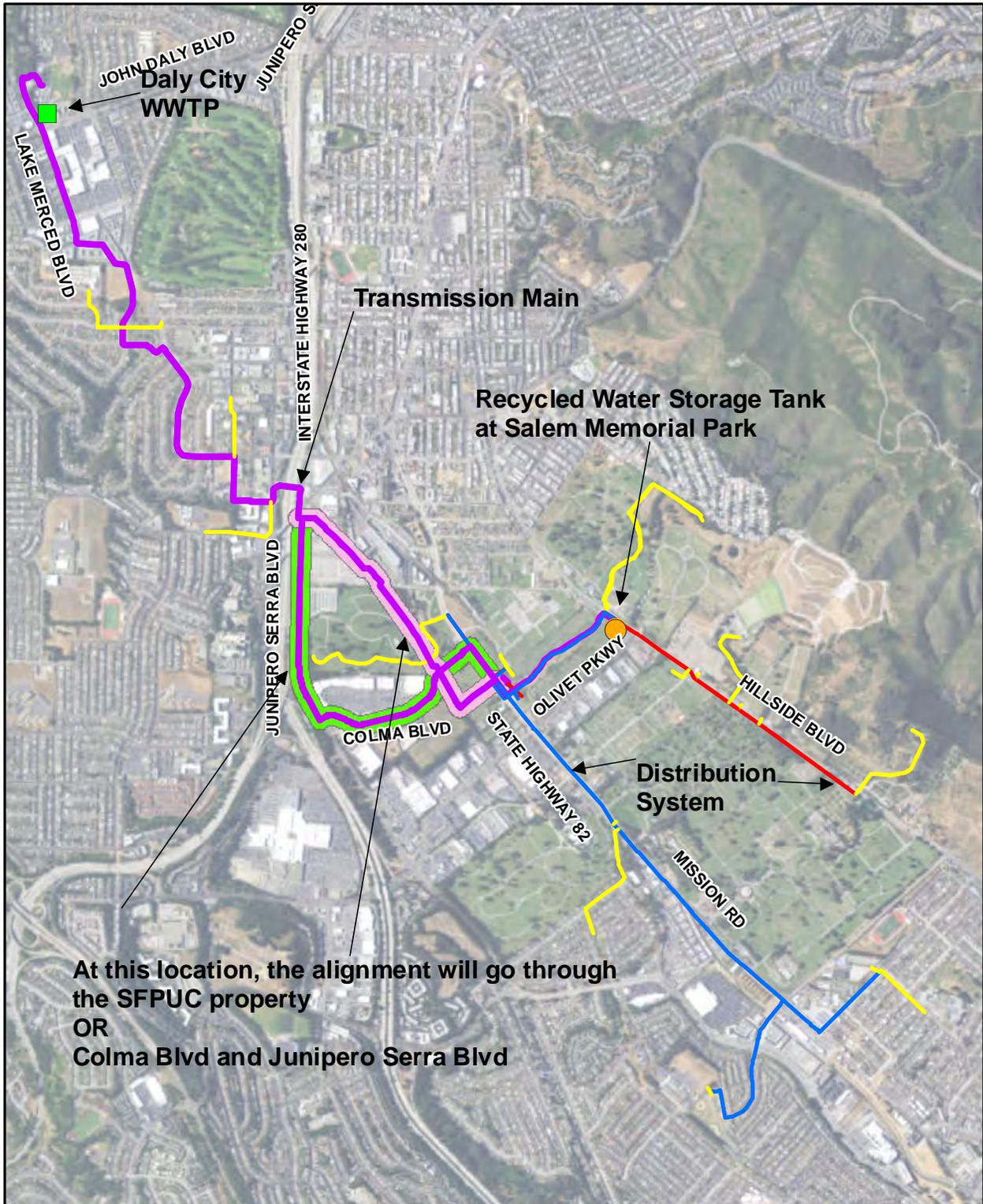
Table 2 presents a summary of the pipeline lengths for the Salem Memorial Park property tank site alternative. From the WWTP to I-280, the new 14-inch transmission main would be installed in public streets owned by Daly City and/or San Mateo County; there are also customer service laterals along this section of the transmission main. In order to cross I-280, an existing 16-inch pipe located on a utility bridge maintained by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) would be utilized. The 16-inch pipe is owned by Daly City and not in service. From I-280 to State Highway 82, the 14-inch transmission main would be installed in either SFPUC owned property or along Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard. The 14-inch transmission main would eventually need to cross State Highway 82, which is owned by Caltrans, and a BART underground rail line to reach the storage tank. From the storage tank, the distribution system would deliver pumped water to the customers in Colma and South San Francisco. The distribution system crosses three BART underground rail lines.

Description	Pipe Sizes (Inches) <sup>1</sup>	Length (Feet)
Transmission Main from WWTP to Storage Tank	14	16,070 <sup>2</sup>
Pipe Bridge	16	320
Customer Laterals Along Transmission Main	1.5 - 4	4,160
Distribution System	4 - 16	22,950
Customer Laterals Along Distribution System	1 - 14	15,260
<b>Total</b>		<b>58,760</b>
1) Pipe sizes will be finalized in the Final Design. 2) This assumes the transmission main is installed on SFPUC land. If the pipeline is installed through Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard, the length is 18,056.		

### 2.2.3 Storage Tank at the Holy Cross Cemetery Property

This preferred option assumes the storage tank is located at vacant land at the Holy Cross Cemetery property at Hillside Boulevard. Recycled Water would be pumped from the WWTP to an aboveground storage tank, measuring approximately 118.5-foot diameter and 30-feet high located on a hill on Hillside Boulevard. From the Holy Cross Cemetery property, the recycled water would gravity flow to customers located in Colma and South San Francisco. A pump station would not be required for this alternative. All facility sizing would be finalized during Final Design. Figure 8 presents an overview of the conveyance system to/from the Holy Cross Cemetery property. Figure 9 presents an overview of the storage tank at the Holy Cross Cemetery property.

Table 3 presents a summary of the pipeline lengths for the Holy Cross property tank site alternative. From the WWTP to I-280, the new 14-inch transmission main would be installed in public streets owned by Daly City and/or San Mateo County; there are also customer service laterals along this section of the



- Daly City WWTP
- Storage Tank and Pump Station
- Junipero Serra Blvd and Colma Blvd Option
- SFPUC Property Option
- Service Laterals
- El Camino Real Distribution System
- Hillside Blvd Distribution System
- Transmission Main



**SALEM MEMORIAL PARK  
CONVEYANCE SYSTEM**

FIGURE 6

DALY CITY / SFPUC

FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES





-  Storage Tank
-  Pump Station
-  Salem Parcel
-  Vacant Land

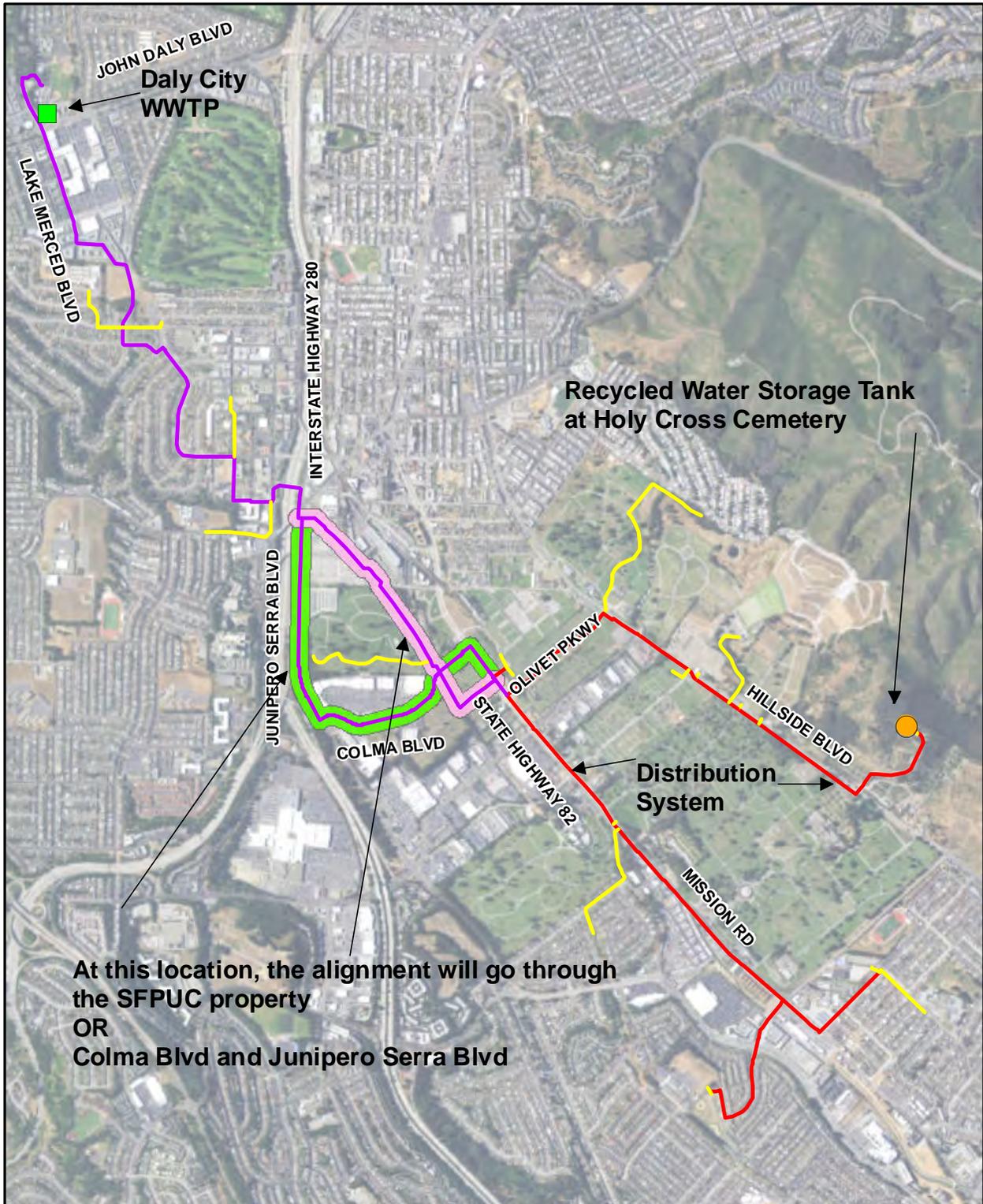


0 40 80 Feet

### SALEM MEMORIAL PARK STORAGE TANK SITE

FIGURE 7  
DALY CITY / SFPUC  
FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES





At this location, the alignment will go through the SFPUC property OR Colma Blvd and Junipero Serra Blvd

- Daly City WWTP
- Storage Tank and Pump Station
- Junipero Serra Blvd and Colma Blvd Option
- SFPUC Property Option

- Service Laterals
- Gravity Distribution System
- Transmission Main



0 1,150 2,300 Feet



### HOLY CROSS CEMETERY CONVEYANCE SYSTEM

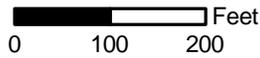
FIGURE 8

DALY CITY / SFPUC

FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



-  Storage Tank
-  Holy Cross Site



### HOLY CROSS CEMETERY STORAGE TANK SITE

FIGURE 9  
DALY CITY / SFPUC  
FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



transmission main. In order to cross I-280, an existing 16-inch pipe located on a utility bridge maintained by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) would be utilized. The 16-inch pipe is owned by Daly City and not in service. From I-280 to State Highway 82, the 14-inch transmission main would be installed in either SFPUC owned property or along Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard. The 14-inch transmission main would eventually need to cross State Highway 82, which is owned by Caltrans, and a BART underground rail line to reach the storage tank. From the storage tank, the distribution system would deliver recycled water by gravity to the customers in Colma and South San Francisco. The distribution system crosses three BART underground rail lines.

**Table 3  
Conveyance System Pipe Lengths for Tank at Holy Cross Cemetery  
Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Pipe Sizes (Inches)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Length (Feet)</b>
Transmission Main from WWTP to Storage Tank	14	16,315 <sup>2</sup>
Pipe Bridge	16	320
Customer Laterals Along Transmission Main	1.5 - 4	4,160
Distribution System	4 - 18	20,040
Customer Laterals Along Distribution System	1 - 14	12,360
<b>Total</b>		<b>53,195</b>
1) Pipe sizes will be finalized in the Final Design. 2) This assumes the transmission main is installed on SFPUC land. If the pipeline is installed through Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard, the length is 18,301.		

## 2.2 Project Construction

This section describes the construction activities associated with the Proposed Project’s major components.

### 2.2.1 Daly City WWTP Expansion

The Project components located at the Daly City WWTP include a tertiary treatment building, an electrical building, a surge tank, and a chemical and neutralization area. Typical construction activities include excavation, shoring, treatment process and electrical buildings construction, installation of treatment process equipment, testing, commissioning, and startup. Depending on the groundwater levels found during the geotechnical investigation and construction, excavations may require an excavation dewatering system. The dewatering system will be installed during construction to lower the groundwater below the excavated area. The groundwater will be disposed of according to local laws and regulations.

### 2.2.2 Conveyance Pipelines and Storage Tank

The majority of the new conveyance pipeline system would be installed using open trench methods in streets and public right-of-ways. Typical construction activities include pavement cutting, excavation, pipeline installation, backfill and pavement repair. The typical trench size is expected to be 4-feet wide and 8-feet deep and trench shoring designed according to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements would be used in excavations deeper than 5-feet.

The project may include trenchless installation of the pipeline to cross certain areas. A commonly used trenchless installation method involves jack-and bore construction. Jack-and-bore construction involves digging a jacking pit, typically 35-feet by 12-feet, and a receiving pit, typically 10-feet by 10-feet. The jack and bore pits would be approximately 30-feet deep. Then, a boring machine will be used to simultaneously cut through the soil with an auger, and push a casing pipe into the soil. The pipe carrying the recycled water will eventually be installed through the casing pipe. Staging areas will be at the WWTP and at the selected storage tank site.

### **2.2.3 Construction Duration**

It is anticipated that construction would begin in 2019 and last for approximately 24 months. The project would be constructed during normal working hours 8 AM - 5 PM Monday through Friday. However, it may be necessary for the Contractor to work night and/or weekends if required to meet critical schedule deadlines, or accelerate the schedule. It is estimated that 3 crews of approximately 12 workers each (i.e. 36 construction workers) would be required.

## **2.3 Facility Operations and Maintenance**

The recycled water treatment and conveyance system will be operated by Daly City operations and maintenance staff. The system will operate 24 hours per day and 7 days per week and produce an average of 1,400 afy. It is anticipated that the irrigation schedule for all the users will occur 8 hours a day, from 9 PM to 5 AM. Operation and maintenance of the proposed facilities are not anticipated to increase the number of permanent workers or employees.

## **2.4 Compliance with CCR Title 22 and State Board's Recycled Water Policy**

The Proposed Project/Action will be designed and operated in accordance with the applicable requirements of CCR Title 22 and any other state or local legislation that is currently effective or may become effective as it pertains to recycled water. The State Board adopted a Recycled Water Policy (RW Policy) in 2009 to establish more uniform requirements for water recycling throughout the State and to streamline the permit application process in most instances. As part of that process, the State Board prepared an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the use of recycled water. The newly adopted RW Policy includes a mandate that the State increase the use of recycled water over 2002 levels by at least 1,000,000 AFY by 2020 and by at least 2,000,000 AFY by 2030. Also included are goals for storm water reuse, conservation and potable water offsets by recycled water. The onus for achieving these mandates and goals is placed both on recycled water purveyors and potential users. The State Board has designated the Regional Water Quality Control Boards as the regulating entities for the Recycled Water Policy. In this case, the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Francisco RWQCB) is responsible for permitting recycled water projects throughout the San Francisco Bay Area, including the City of Daly City

The Proposed Project/Action will provide high quality unrestricted use tertiary treated recycled water and make it available to users within the City. All irrigation systems will be operated in accordance with the requirements of Title 22 of the CCR, the State Board Recycled Water Policy, and any other local legislation that is effective or may become effective as it pertains to recycled water and any reclamation permits issued by the San Francisco RWQCB. Reclamation permits typically require the following:

- Irrigation rates will match the agronomic rates of the plants being irrigated;
- Control of incidental runoff through the proper design of irrigation facilities;
- Implementation of a leak detection program to correct problems within 72 hours or prior to the release of 1,000 gallons whichever occurs first;
- Management of ponds containing recycled water to ensure no discharges; and
- Irrigation will not occur within 50 feet of any domestic supply wells, unless certain conditions have been met as defined in Title 22.

## **Section 3 –Regulatory and Environmental Setting**

This section describes the regulatory and existing environment within and around the Proposed Project/Action Study Area as it pertains to state and federally-listed species.

### **3.1 Regulatory Environment**

The following discussion identifies federal, state, and local regulations that serve to protect sensitive biological resources relevant to the environmental review process.

#### **3.1.1 Federal Regulations**

The following discussion identifies federal regulations that serve to protect sensitive biological resources relevant to the environmental review process.

##### **3.1.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act**

The Secretary of the Interior (represented by the USFWS) and the Secretary of Commerce (represented by the National Marine Fisheries Service, NMFS) have joint authority to list a species as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (United States Code [USC], Title 16, Section 1533[c]). FESA prohibits the “take” of endangered or threatened fish, wildlife, or plants species in areas under federal jurisdiction or in violation of state law, in addition to adverse modifications to their critical habitat. Under FESA, the definition of “take” is to “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” The USFWS and NMFS also interpret the definition of “harm” to include significant habitat modification that could result in the take of a species.

If an activity would result in the take of a federally listed species, one of the following is required: an incidental take permit under Section 10(a) of FESA, or an incidental take statement issued pursuant to federal interagency consultation under Section 7 of FESA. Such authorization typically requires various measures to avoid and minimize species take, and to protect the species and avoid jeopardy to the species’ continued existence.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 7 of FESA, a federal agency reviewing a proposed project which it may authorize, fund, or carry out must determine whether any federally listed threatened or endangered species, or species proposed for federal listing, may be present in the project area and determine whether implementation of the proposed project is likely to affect the species. In addition, the federal agency is required to determine whether a proposed project is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or any species proposed to be listed under FESA or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed or designated for such species (16 USC 1536[3], [4]).

Generally, the USFWS implements FESA for terrestrial and freshwater fish species and the NMFS implements FESA for marine and anadromous fish species. USFWS and/or NMFS must authorize projects where a federally listed species is present and likely to be affected by an existing or proposed project.

Authorization may involve a letter of concurrence that the project will not result in the potential take of a listed species, or may result in the issuance of a Biological Opinion that describes measures that must be undertaken to minimize the likelihood of an incidental take of a listed species. A project that is determined by USFWS or NMFS to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species cannot be approved under a Biological Opinion.

Where a federal agency is not authorizing, funding, or carrying out a project, take that is incidental to the lawful operation of a project may be permitted pursuant to Section 10(a) of FESA through approval of a habitat conservation plan (HCP).

FESA requires the federal government to designate “critical habitat” for any species it lists under the Endangered Species Act. “Critical habitat” is defined as: (1) specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, if they contain physical or biological features essential to the species conservation, and those features that may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species if the regulatory agency determines that the area itself is essential for conservation.

### **3.1.1.2 Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act**

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 USC, Section 703, Supp. I, 1989), as amended by the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act, prohibits killing, possessing, or trading in migratory birds, except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The act addresses whole birds, parts of birds, and bird nests and eggs. For projects that would not cause direct mortality of birds, the MBTA is generally interpreted in CEQA analyses as protecting active nests of all species of birds that are included in the “List of Migratory Birds” published in the Federal Register in 1995 and as amended in 2005. Though the MBTA allows permits to be issued for import and export, banding, scientific collecting, taxidermy, and rehabilitation, among other reasons, there is no provision in the MBTA that allows for species take related to creation or other development (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50: Wildlife and fisheries Part 21; Migratory Bird Permits).

### **3.1.1.3 Federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act**

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC 668-668c), enacted in 1940, and amended several times since then, prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from “taking” bald eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The act provides criminal penalties for persons who “take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle...[or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof.” The act defines “take” as pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest, or disturb.”

### **3.1.1.4 River and Harbor Act and Clean Water Act**

The Secretary of the Army (represented by the Corps of Engineers [USACE]) has permitting authority over activities affecting waters of the United States under Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act (33 USC 403) and Section 404 of the Clean Water (33 USC 1344). Waters of the United States are defined in Title 33 CFR Part 328.3(a) and include a range of wet environments such as lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds. Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act requires a federal license or permit prior to accomplishing any work in, over, or under navigable waters of the United States, or which affects the course, location, condition or capacity of such waters. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires a federal license or permit prior to discharging dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, unless the activity is exempt (33 CFR 324.4) from Section 404 permit requirements (e.g., certain farming and forestry activities). To obtain a federal license or permit, project proponents must demonstrate that they have attempted to avoid the resource or minimize impacts on the resource; however, if it is not possible to avoid impacts or minimize impacts further, the project proponent is required to mitigate remaining project impacts on all federally-regulated waters of the United States.

Section 401 of the Act (33 USC 1341) requires any project proponents for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity including, but not limited to, the creation or operation of facilities, which may result in any discharge into navigable waters of the United States to obtain a certification from the state in which the discharge originates or would originate, or, if appropriate, from the interstate water pollution control agency having jurisdiction over the navigable waters at the point where the discharge originates or would originate, that the discharge will comply with the applicable effluent limitations and water quality standards. A certification obtained for the creation of any facility must also pertain to the subsequent operation of the facility. The responsibility for the protection of water quality in California rests with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its 9 Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs).

## **3.2 Regional and Local Setting**

The Proposed Action is located within Daly City is located on the San Francisco Bay Peninsula and, like the neighboring Town of Colma and South San Francisco, it has been heavily developed and is now over 90 percent urbanized. Portions of San Bruno Mountain within Daly City and certain areas in the Coastal Zone are the only large undeveloped areas in the city that support relatively large patches of suitable habitat for special status species. While San Bruno Mountain supports high quality habitat for several endangered species, most undeveloped areas along the coastline are highly disturbed and dominated by exotic plants leaving very little native habitat. The Proposed Action is not located within the San Bruno Mountain or the Coastal Zone.

### **3.2.2 Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S.**

Based upon a literature search (i.e. USFWS and CDFW 2017) and a reconnaissance field study on October 14, 2016, there are no known critical habitats, wetlands, and/or vernal pools that would be

affected by the Proposed Project/Action. The Proposed Project/Action would not cross any local creeks/drainages that could be considered “Other Waters of the U.S”.

### 3.3 Potentially Affected Federal Species and Habitats

A record search of USFWS’ Species List and the CDFW’s California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) was conducted for the area within a five-mile radius of the Project area to identify previously reported occurrences of state and federal special-status plants and animals (See Attachments A and B). In addition, a field visit of the Proposed Action was conducted on October 14, 2016 to determine the potential for special-status species to occur within the general vicinity of the Proposed Project/Action Study Area (i.e. Construction Area) as described in Chapter 2 – Description of Proposed Action. This field visit was not intended to be protocol-level surveys to determine the actual absence or presence of special-status species, but were conducted to determine the potential for special-status species to occur within the Proposed Project/Action Area. Figure 11 shows the location of known state and federal listed species within the Project/Action Area. The potential for each special status species to occur in the Study Area was then evaluated according to the following criteria:

- **No Potential.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
- **Unlikely.** Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.
- **Present.** Species is observed on the site or has been recorded on the site recently.

Table 4 below lists the federally-listed species that have the potential to exist within the Proposed Project/Action Area, along with their preferred habitats, the potential to occur within the Action Study Area, and recommendations to avoid and minimize potential effects to these species.

Species	Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Recommendations
<b>Plants</b>				
Beach layia ( <i>Layia carnosa</i> )	FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1	Coastal dunes, on sparsely vegetated, semi-stabilized dunes, usually behind fore-dunes.	Unlikely. No suitable habitat present. Species extirpated from region.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

Table 4 Potential for Federally-Listed Species to Occur in the Proposed Project/Action Study Area				
Species	Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Recommendations
California seablite ( <i>Suaeda californica</i> )	FE, CNPS 1B.1	Coastal saltwater marshes and swamps.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Franciscan Manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos franciscana</i> )	FE CNPS 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Presidio Manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos montana ssp. Ravenii</i> )	FE, CNPS 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Open rocky serpentine slopes.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Robust spineflower ( <i>Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta</i> )	FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Sandy terraces and bluffs or in loose sand.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Rose leptosiphon ( <i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i> )	FE, CNPS 18.1	Coastal bluff scrub.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
San Francisco lessingia ( <i>Lessingia germanorum</i> )	FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1	Coastal scrub from remnant dunes. Open sandy soils relatively free of competing plants.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Short-Tailed albatross ( <i>Phoebastria (=diomedea) albatrus</i> )	FE	Prefers to nest on large open areas near stands of the grass and near the ocean.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Two-fork clover or Showy Indian Clover ( <i>Trifolium amoenum</i> )	FE, CNPS 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. Sometimes on serpentine soil, open sunny sites, swales.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
White-rayed pentachaeta ( <i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> )	FE, SE, CNPS 18.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Open dry rocky slopes and grassy areas, often on soils derived from serpentine bedrock.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<b>Mammals</b>				
Salt-marsh Harvest Mouse ( <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> )	FE, SE	Primary habitat in pickleweed dominated saline emergent marshes of San Francisco Bay. Require adjacent upland areas for escape from high tides.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Southern Sea otter ( <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> )	FT	Is a <a href="#">marine mammal</a> native to the coasts of the northern and eastern <a href="#">North Pacific Ocean</a> .	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<b>Birds</b>				
American peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> )	FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	
California black rail	ST, FP	Inhabits freshwater	Unlikely. No	No further actions are

<b>Table 4 Potential for Federally-Listed Species to Occur in the Proposed Project/Action Study Area</b>				
<b>Species</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
<i>(Lateral/us jamaicensis coturniculus)</i>		marshes, wet meadows & shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Nests and forages intidal emergent wetland with pickleweed and cordgrass.	Suitable habitat present.	recommended for this species.
California clapper rail <i>(Rallus longirostris obsoletus)</i>	FE, SE, FP	Salt-water & brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Nests and forages in emergent wetland with pickleweed, bulrush, and cordgrass.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
California least tern <i>(Sternula antillarum)</i>	FE	The California Least Tern hunts primarily in shallow estuaries and lagoons, where smaller fishes are abundant.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Western Snowy Plover <i>(Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus)</i>	FT, SSC, BCC, RP	(Nesting) Federal listing applies only to the Pacific coastal population. Found on sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Requires sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<b>Amphibians</b>				
California red-legged frog <i>(Rana draytonii)</i>	FT, SSC	Found within permanent and semipermanent aquatic habitats, such as creeks and cold-water ponds, with emergent and submergent vegetation; may aestivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<b>Reptiles</b>				
San Francisco garter snake <i>(Thomnophis sirtalis tetrataenia)</i>	FE, SE, FPT	Vicinity of freshwater marshes, ponds and slow moving streams. Prefers dense cover & water depths of at least one foot. Upland areas near water are also very important.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<b>Fish</b>				
Delta Smelt ( <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> )	FT	Found in large, main channels and open areas of the bay. Occur	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

Table 4 Potential for Federally-Listed Species to Occur in the Proposed Project/Action Study Area				
Species	Status	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Recommendations
		from tidal freshwater reaches of the Delta west to eastern San Pablo Bay.		
Steelhead - central California coast DPS ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> )	FT	From Russian River, south to Soquel Creek and to, but not including, Pajaro River. Also San Francisco and San Pablo Bay basins.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Tidewater goby ( <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> )	FE	Brackish water habitats along the CA coast. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairlly still but not stagnant water & high oxygen levels.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<b>Insects</b>				
Bay checkerspot butterfly ( <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> )	FT	Native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of the San Francisco Bay. <i>Plantago erecta</i> is the primary host plant.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Callippesilverspot butterfly ( <i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i> )	FE	Grasslands with host plant <i>Viola pedunculata</i> . Males congregate on hilltops in search of females.	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Mission blue butterfly ( <i>Plebejus icarioides missionensis</i> )	FE	Grassland and coastal scrub with any of host plants ( <i>Lupinus albifrons</i> , <i>L. variicolor</i> , <i>L. formosus</i> ).	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Myrtle's silverspot ( <i>Speyeria zerene myrtleae</i> )	FE	Restricted to the foggy, coastal the Point Reyes dunes/hills of Peninsula; extirpated from coastal San Mateo County	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
San Bruno elfin butterfly ( <i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i> )	FE	Rocky outcrops within grassland and coastal scrub, with host plant <i>Sedum spathulifolium</i> .	Unlikely. No Suitable habitat present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<p><b>Key to status codes:</b>                      FE Federal Endangered                      FT Federal Threatened                      FX Federal Critical Habitat                      FC Federal Candidate                      FD Federal De-listed                      FPD Federal Proposed for De-listing                      FPT Federal Proposed Threatened                      NMFS Species under the Jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service                      BCC USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern                      RP Sensitive species included in a USFWS Recovery Plan or Draft Recovery Plan                      \</p>				



## Section 4 – Effects on Species and Habitat

This section describes the potential effects on federally-listed species and habitat as a result of implementing the Proposed Action.

### 4.1 General Effects

Implementation of the Proposed Action has the potential to cause the following general effects on federally listed species and habitat in the Action Area.

- **Increase in Human Activity.** The Proposed Action will require construction crews to be working in the Action Area for several months. In addition, construction activities will cause an increase in noise in the Action Area, thereby potentially disturbing non-status species of wildlife causing them to avoid the area. This may indirectly cause reduced viability, as foraging opportunities may temporarily become more limited and/or chances for predation increase.

### 4.2 Effects to Federally Listed Species and Habitat

This section describes the potential direct, indirect, cumulative, interrelated, and/or interdependent effects the Proposed Project/Action may have to those species identified in Section 3.0 as having a medium or higher potential to occur within the Proposed Project/Action Area. Possible interrelated and interdependent actions to the Proposed Project/Action are also discussed. Potential effects are defined as follows.

- **Direct Effect.** Those effects generated directly from the Proposed Project/Action, such as an incidental take during construction and elimination of suitable habitat due to construction (50CFR 402.02)
- **Indirect Effect.** Those effects that are caused by the Proposed Project/Action and are later in time, such as the discharge of sediment or chemicals that may adversely affect water quality downstream of the Action Area (50 CFR 402.02).
- **Cumulative Effect.** Effects of future state or private activities that are reasonably certain to occur within the Proposed Action Area (50 CFR 402.02).
- **Interrelated Actions.** Those actions that are part of, and dependent upon, a larger action (50 CFR 402.02).
- **Interdependent Actions.** Actions that have no independent utility apart from the Proposed Action (50 CFR 402.02).

The Proposed Project/Action would not have any direct, indirect, cumulative, interrelated actions, and/or interdependent actions that would result in a “take”<sup>1</sup> of federally-listed species during construction and/or operation activities. Summarized below are the potential effects on each identified federally-listed categories of species of concern as identified by USFWS and CDFW.

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<sup>1</sup> From Section 3(18) of the Federal Endangered Species Act: "The term '**take**' means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct."

### ***Plants***

This section describes the potential direct, indirect, cumulative, interrelated and/or interdependent effects the Proposed Action may have on federally-listed plant species.

#### Direct and Indirect Effects

The Proposed Action would not have any direct or indirect effects that would result in a “take” of federally-listed plant species during construction and/or operation activities.

#### Cumulative Effects

The Proposed Project/Action will not have significant cumulative effects on federally-listed plant species. No other known development is currently planned in the Proposed Project/Action Area that would remove or further degrade habitat in the vicinity of Proposed Project/Action Area. In addition, the operations of the Proposed Project/Action would not have any long-term effects to plant species after construction is completed.

#### Interdependent and Interrelated Effects

The Proposed Project/Action is considered to be an action that has independent utility apart from other Projects in Daly City and/or in the County of San Mateo and would not have any additional adverse interrelated effects on plant species.

### ***Mammals***

This section describes the potential direct, indirect, cumulative, interrelated and/or interdependent effects the Proposed Project/Action may have on federally-listed mammal species.

#### Direct and Indirect Effects

The Proposed Project/Action would not have any direct or indirect effects that would result in a “take” of federally-listed mammal species during construction and/or operation activities.

#### Cumulative Effects

The Proposed Project/Action would not have significant cumulative effects on federally-listed mammal species. No other known development is currently planned in the Proposed Project/Action Area that would remove or further degrade habitat in the vicinity of Proposed Project/Action Area. In addition, the operations of the Proposed Project/Action would not have any long-term effects to federally-listed mammal species after construction is completed.

#### Interdependent and Interrelated Effects

The Proposed Project/Action is considered to be an action that has independent utility apart from other Projects in Daly City and/or in the County of San Mateo and would not have any additional adverse interrelated effects on federally-listed mammal species or its supporting habitat.

### ***Birds***

This section describes the potential direct, indirect, cumulative, interrelated and/or interdependent effects the Proposed Action may have on federally-listed bird species.

Direct and Indirect Effects

The Proposed Project/Action would be constructed entirely within the District’s existing wastewater treatment plant. The Proposed Project/Action would occur in a highly disturbed area and would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW and USFWS.

A review of the CDFW’s CNDDDB and USFWS’ Species List and indicates that there is not suitable habitat for special status plant species. However, there are numerous mature trees within and adjacent to the existing reservoirs. Mature trees can serve as perching or nesting sites for migratory birds, including raptors, and construction activities near them could adversely affect breeding and/or nesting behavior. These species may occur within the area, which are protected under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Fish and Wildlife Code and/or the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The Proposed project is scheduled to occur in the spring/summer of 2017 and could extend into the fall of 2020 and into the breeding/nesting season (i.e. through February 1 and August 31). If construction does in fact occur within the breeding/nesting season, the construction activities could have a significant adverse impact on federally-listed special status bird species and/or migratory birds. With the incorporation of the following precautionary mitigation measures and procedures, any potential impacts to special status birds would be minimized and are not expected to have any significant adverse effects on special status bird species:

- **Conduct Breeding Surveys.** For any new construction activities that occur or begin between February 1 and August 31, preconstruction breeding bird surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to and within 10 days of any initial construction activities. Surveys shall be conducted within all suitable nesting habitat within 250-feet of the activity. All active, non-status passerine nests identified at that time should be protected by a 50-foot radius minimum exclusion zone. Active raptor, swallow, or special-status species nests should be protected by a buffer with a minimum radius of 200-feet. CDFW and USFWS recommend that a minimum 500-foot exclusion buffer be established around active nests. The following considerations apply to this mitigation measure:
  - Survey results are valid for 14 days from the survey date. Should ground disturbance commence later than 14 days from the survey date, surveys should be repeated. If no breeding birds are encountered, then work may proceed as planned.
  - The non-breeding season is defined as September 1 to January 31. During this period, breeding is not occurring and surveys are not required. However, if nesting birds are encountered during work activities in the non-breeding season, disturbance activities within a minimum of 50-feet of the nest should be postponed until the nest is abandoned or young birds have fledged.
- **Conduct Nesting Surveys.** For any construction activities initiated between March 15 and September 1, surveys for nesting swallow and/or raptors are required within 250-feet of

areas of disturbance. If an active nest is found, a qualified biologist shall monitor the nest during construction activities within 250-feet of the nest to determine whether project construction may result in abandonment. The monitor shall continue monitoring the nest until construction within 250-feet of the nest is completed, or until all chicks have completely fledged. If the monitor determines that construction may result in abandonment of the nest, all construction activities within 250-feet should be halted until the nest is abandoned or all young have fledged.

The implementation of the above precautionary measures would further reduce any potential impacts to any special-status bird species associated with the Proposed Action to a further level of less-than-significant.

#### Cumulative Effects

The Proposed Project/Action would not have significant cumulative effects on federally-listed bird species or its supporting habitat. No other known development is currently planned in the Proposed Project/Action Area that would remove or further degrade habitat in the vicinity of Proposed Project/Action Area. In addition, the operations of the Proposed Project/Action would not have any long-term effects to habitat quality in the region after construction is completed.

#### Interdependent and Interrelated Effects

The Proposed Project/Action is considered to be an action that has independent utility apart from other Projects in Daly City and/or in the County of San Mateo and would not have any additional adverse interrelated effects on this species or its supporting habitat.

#### ***Reptiles***

This section describes the potential direct or indirect, indirect, cumulative, interrelated and/or interdependent effects the Proposed Project/Action may have on federally-listed reptile species.

#### Direct and Indirect Effects

The Proposed Project/Action would not have any direct or indirect actions that would result in a “take” of federally-listed reptile species during construction and/or operation activities.

#### Cumulative Effects

The Proposed Project/Action would not have significant cumulative effects on these federally-listed reptile species or supporting habitat. No other known development is currently planned in the Proposed Project/Action Area that would remove or further degrade habitat in the vicinity of Proposed Project/Action Area. In addition, the operations of the Proposed Project/Action would not have any long-term effects to federally-listed reptile species in the region after construction is completed.

#### Interdependent and Interrelated Effects

The Proposed Project/Action is considered to be an action that has independent utility apart from other Projects in Daly City and/or in the County of San Mateo and would not have any additional adverse interrelated effects on these species or supporting habitat.

### ***Amphibians***

This section describes the potential direct or indirect, indirect, cumulative, interrelated and/or interdependent effects the Proposed Project/Action may have on federally-listed amphibian species.

#### Direct and Indirect Effects

The Proposed Project/Action would not have any direct or indirect actions that would result in a “take” of federally-listed amphibian species during construction and/or operation activities.

#### Cumulative Effects

The Proposed Action would not have significant cumulative effects on these federally-listed amphibian species or supporting habitat. No other known development is currently planned in the Proposed Project/Action Area that would remove or further degrade habitat in the vicinity of Proposed Project/Action Area. In addition, the operations of the Proposed Project/Action would not have any long-term effects to federally-listed amphibian species in the region after construction is completed.

#### Interdependent and Interrelated Effects

The Proposed Project/Action is considered to be an action that has independent utility apart from other Projects in Daly City and/or in the County of San Mateo and would not have any additional adverse interrelated effects on these federally-listed amphibian species or supporting habitat.

### ***Fish***

This section describes the potential direct or indirect, indirect, cumulative, interrelated and/or interdependent effects the Proposed Project/Action may have on federally-listed fish species.

#### Direct and Indirect Effects

The Proposed Project/Action would not have any direct or indirect actions that would result in a “take” of federally-listed fish species during construction and/or operation activities.

#### Cumulative Effects

The Proposed Project/Action would not have significant cumulative effects on these federally-listed fish species or supporting habitat. No other known development is currently planned in the Proposed Project/Action Area that would remove or further degrade habitat in the vicinity of Proposed Project/Action Area. In addition, the operations of the Proposed Project/Action would not have any long-term effects to federally-listed fish species in the region after construction is completed.

#### Interdependent and Interrelated Effects

The Proposed Project/Action is considered to be an action that has independent utility apart from other Projects in Daly City and/or in the County of San Mateo and would not have any additional adverse interrelated effects on these federally-listed fish species or supporting habitat.

***Insects***

This section describes the potential direct or indirect, indirect, cumulative, interrelated and/or interdependent effects the Proposed Action may have on federally-listed invertebrate species.

Direct and Indirect Effects

The Proposed Project/Action would not have any direct or indirect actions that would result in a “take” of federally-listed invertebrate species during construction and/or operation activities.

Cumulative Effects

The Proposed Project/Action would not have significant cumulative effects on these species or supporting habitat. No other known development is currently planned in the Proposed Project/Action Area that would remove or further degrade habitat in the vicinity of Proposed Project/Action Area. In addition, the operations of the Proposed Project/Action would not have any long-term effects to federally-listed invertebrate species in the region after construction is completed.

Interdependent and Interrelated Effects

The Proposed Project/Action is considered to be an action that has independent utility apart from other Projects in Daly City and/or in the County of San Mateo and would not have any additional adverse interrelated effects on these federally-listed invertebrate species or supporting habitat.

**4.3 Waters of the United States, Including Wetlands**

The following is a summary of the potential to affect water of the United States, including wetlands.

**Seasonal Wetland/Vernal Pools**

There are no known seasonal wetlands and/or vernal pools in the Proposed Project/Action Area. As a result, there are no seasonal wetlands and/or vernal pools that would be affected by the Proposed Project/Action.

**Other Waters of the U.S.**

There are no known “Other Waters of the U.S.” in the Proposed Project/Action Area. As a result, there are no “Other Waters of the U.S.” that would be affected by the Proposed Project/Action.

Direct and Indirect Effects

The Proposed Project/Action would not have an adverse effect on local creek/drainage crossings that may meet the USACE criteria for Waters of the U.S. and any fill or degradation to these channels could significantly impact water quality or habitat for protected species. Specifically, any activity, which results in the deposit of dredge or fill material within the Ordinary High Water mark of Waters of the U.S. typically requires a permit from the USACE. In addition, the bed and banks of the creeks and drainage channels could also fall under the regulatory authority of the CDFW.

The Proposed Project/Action would not expose and disturb soils, resulting in potential increases in erosion and siltation in the Project area. Construction during the rainy season could result in increases in erosion, siltation, and water quality issues. Generally, excavation, grading, paving, and other construction activities could expose disturbed and loosened soils to erosion by wind and runoff. Construction activities could therefore result in increased erosion and siltation, including nutrient loading and increasing the total suspended solids concentration. Erosion and siltation from construction have the potential to impact the creeks and drainage crossings, therefore posing a potentially significant impact to wetlands and “Other Waters of the U.S.” However, the Proposed Project/Action is not in an area where there are wetlands or “Other Water of the U.S.”. Further, as described in Section 2 – Project Description, any creek or drainage crossings would be done with trenchless construction methods. As a result, the Proposed Project/Action would not have any direct or indirect effects on wetlands or “Other Waters of the U.S.”

#### Cumulative Effects

The Proposed Project/Action will not have any cumulative effects on riparian habitat and/or jurisdictional wetlands. No other known development is currently planned in the Proposed Project/Action Area that would remove or further degrade riparian habitat and/or jurisdictional wetlands within the vicinity of Proposed Project/Action Area. In addition, the construction and/or operation of the Proposed Project/Action would not have any effects to riparian habitat and/or jurisdictional wetlands in the region.

#### Interdependent and Interrelated Effects

The Proposed Project/Action is considered to be an action that has independent utility apart from other Projects in Daly City and/or in the County of San Mateo and would not have any adverse interdependent and/or interrelated effects on riparian habitat and/or jurisdictional wetlands.

## Section 5 Determination of Effects

This section provides a summary and makes a determination as to the potential for the Proposed Project/Action to affect the federally listed species identified in Section 1.

### 5.1 No Effect

Through the course of this study and analysis, it is our determination that the Proposed Project/Action will not affect the following species:

#### Plants

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • Beach layia                            | <i>Layia carnosa</i>                           |
| • California seablite                    | <i>Suaeda californica</i>                      |
| • Franciscan Manzanita                   | <i>Arctostaphylos franciscana</i> (E)          |
| • Presidio Manzanita                     | <i>Arctostaphylos montona ssp. Ravenii</i> (E) |
| • Robust spineflower                     | <i>Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta</i> (E)    |
| • Rose leptosiphon                       | <i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i> (E)                |
| • San Francisco lessingia                | <i>Lessingia germanorum</i> (E)                |
| • Short-Tailed albatross                 | <i>Phoebastria (=diomedea) albatrus</i> (E)    |
| • Two-fork clover or Showy Indian Clover | <i>Trifolium amoenum</i> (E)                   |
| • White-rayed pentachaeta                | <i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> (E)            |

#### Mammals

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| • Salt-marsh Harvest Mouse | <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> (E) |
| • Southern Sea otter       | <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> (T)       |

#### Birds

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| • American peregrine falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> (P)            |
| • California black rail     | <i>Lateral/usjamaicensis coturniculus</i> (P) |
| • California clapper rail   | <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> (E)      |
| • California least tern     | <i>Sternula antillarum</i> (E)                |
| • Western Snowy Plover      | <i>Charadrius alexandrines nivosus</i> (T)    |

#### Amphibians

- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • California Red-legged frog | <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i> (T) (X) |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

#### Reptileless

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| • San Francisco garter snake | <i>Thomnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i> (E) (P) |
|------------------------------|--|

#### Fish

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| • Tidewater goby                      | <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> (E)      |
| • Delta smelt                         | <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> (T) (X) |
| • Steelhead, Central CA Coast /Valley | <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (T) (X)      |

**Insects**

- Bay checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha bayensis* (T)
- Callippesilverspot butterfly *Speyeria callippe callippe* (E)
- Mission blue butterfly *Plebejus icarioides missionensis* (E)
- Myrtle's silverspot *Speyeria zerene myrtleae* (E)
- San Bruno elfin butterfly *Callophrys mossii bayensis* (E)

E= Endangered  
T=Threatened  
P=Proposed  
C=Candidate  
X=Critical Habitat  
PX-Proposed Critical Habitat

## **Section 6 Bibliography**

This section provides a listing of the references and resources used in this report.

- California Natural Diversity Database. 2017. <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb>.
- U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service species list database and Wetland Tracker. 2017. <http://www.fws.gov/>

# Attachment A

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USFWS Species List



# United States Department of the Interior



## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office

FEDERAL BUILDING, 2800 COTTAGE WAY, ROOM W-2605

SACRAMENTO, CA 95825

PHONE: (916)414-6600 FAX: (916)414-6713

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2017-SLI-0753

January 06, 2017

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2017-E-01619

Project Name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

### To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Please follow the link below to see if your proposed project has the potential to affect other species or their habitats under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service:

[http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected\\_species/species\\_list/species\\_lists.html](http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html)

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2)

of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan ([http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle\\_guidance.html](http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html)). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

## Official Species List

### Provided by:

Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office  
FEDERAL BUILDING  
2800 COTTAGE WAY, ROOM W-2605  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95825  
(916) 414-6600

**Consultation Code:** 08ESMF00-2017-SLI-0753

**Event Code:** 08ESMF00-2017-E-01619

**Project Type:** WASTEWATER PIPELINE

**Project Name:** Daly City Recycled Water Project

**Project Description:** Daly City Recycled Water Project

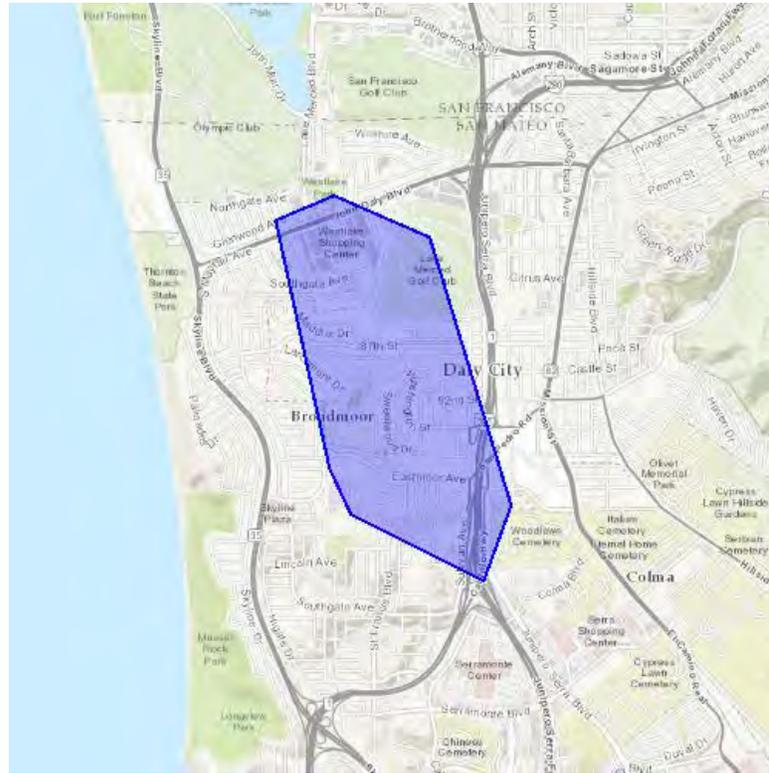
**Please Note:** The FWS office may have modified the Project Name and/or Project Description, so it may be different from what was submitted in your previous request. If the Consultation Code matches, the FWS considers this to be the same project. Contact the office in the 'Provided by' section of your previous Official Species list if you have any questions or concerns.



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

**Project Location Map:**



**Project Coordinates:** MULTIPOLYGON (((-122.4755859375 37.70039243840793, -122.46871948242186 37.68273350145476, -122.47112274169922 37.67784259082313, -122.48210906982423 37.682190082863734, -122.48382568359374 37.68517883584943, -122.48828887939453 37.70147900486174, -122.48348236083984 37.70310882467999, -122.4755859375 37.70039243840793)))

**Project Counties:** San Mateo, CA



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

## Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 23 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Amphibians	Status	Has Critical Habitat	Condition(s)
California red-legged frog ( <i>Rana draytonii</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Threatened	Final designated	
<b>Birds</b>			
California Clapper rail ( <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
California Least tern ( <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
Marbled murrelet ( <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> ) Population: U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA)	Threatened	Final designated	
Short-Tailed albatross ( <i>Phoebastria (=diomedea) albatrus</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
western snowy plover ( <i>Charadrius nivosus ssp. nivosus</i> ) Population: Pacific Coast population DPS-	Threatened	Final designated	



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA), Mexico (within 50 miles of Pacific coast)			
<b>Fishes</b>			
Delta smelt ( <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Threatened	Final designated	
steelhead ( <i>Oncorhynchus (=salmo) mykiss</i> ) Population: Northern California DPS	Threatened	Final designated	
Tidewater goby ( <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered	Final designated	
<b>Flowering Plants</b>			
Franciscan manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos franciscana</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered	Final designated	
Presidio Manzanita ( <i>Arctostaphylos hookeri var. ravenii</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
Robust spineflower ( <i>Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered	Final designated	
San Francisco lessingia ( <i>Lessingia germanorum (=l.g. var. germanorum)</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
Showy Indian clover ( <i>Trifolium amoenum</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

White-Rayed pentachaeta ( <i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
<b>Insects</b>			
Bay Checkerspot butterfly ( <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Threatened	Final designated	
Callippe Silverspot butterfly ( <i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
Mission Blue butterfly ( <i>Icaricia icarioides missionensis</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
Myrtle's Silverspot butterfly ( <i>Speyeria zerene myrtleae</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
San Bruno Elfin butterfly ( <i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Endangered		
<b>Mammals</b>			
Salt Marsh Harvest mouse ( <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> ) Population: wherever found	Endangered		
Southern Sea otter ( <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> ) Population: Wherever found	Threatened		
<b>Reptiles</b>			
San Francisco Garter snake	Endangered		



United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

<p><i>(Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia)</i> Population: Wherever found</p>			
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United States Department of Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Daly City Recycled Water Project

## **Critical habitats that lie within your project area**

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

# Attachment B

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## CDFW Species List



**Selected Elements by Scientific Name**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**



Query Criteria: Quad<span style='color:Red'> IS </span>(San Francisco South (3712264))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Adela oplerella</i> Opler's longhorn moth	IILEE0G040	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum</i> Franciscan onion	PMLIL021R1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	PDBOR01070	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
<i>Arctostaphylos franciscana</i> Franciscan manzanita	PDERI040J3	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Arctostaphylos imbricata</i> San Bruno Mountain manzanita	PDERI040L0	None	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Arctostaphylos montana ssp. ravenii</i> Presidio manzanita	PDERI040J2	Endangered	Endangered	G3T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Arctostaphylos montaraensis</i> Montara manzanita	PDERI042W0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Arctostaphylos pacifica</i> Pacific manzanita	PDERI040Z0	None	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Astragalus tener var. tener</i> alkali milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Banksula incredula</i> incredible harvestman	ILARA14100	None	None	G1	S1	
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G4?	S1S2	
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	IIHYM24250	None	None	G2G3	S1	
<i>Caecidotea tomalensis</i> Tomales isopod	ICMAL01220	None	None	G2	S2S3	
<i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i> San Bruno elfin butterfly	IILEPE2202	Endangered	None	G4T1	S1	
<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	PMCYP032Y0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1
<i>Chorizanthe cuspidata var. cuspidata</i> San Francisco Bay spineflower	PDPGN04081	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta</i> robust spineflower	PDPGN040Q2	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	IICOL02101	None	None	G5T2	S2	
<i>Cirsium andrewsii</i> Franciscan thistle	PDAST2E050	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Cirsium occidentale var. compactum</i> compact cobwebby thistle	PDAST2E1Z1	None	None	G3G4T1	S1	1B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name  
California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Collinsia corymbosa</i></b> round-headed Chinese-houses	PDSCR0H060	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<b><i>Collinsia multicolor</i></b> San Francisco collinsia	PDSCR0H0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i></b> Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G3G4	S2	SSC
<b><i>Dufourea stagei</i></b> Stage's dufourine bee	IIHYM22010	None	None	G1G2	S1?	
<b><i>Emys marmorata</i></b> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<b><i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i></b> tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i></b> Bay checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK4055	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	
<b><i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i></b> American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	FP
<b><i>Fritillaria liliacea</i></b> fragrant fritillary	PMLIL0V0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i></b> saltmarsh common yellowthroat	ABPBX1201A	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Gilia capitata ssp. chamissonis</i></b> blue coast gilia	PDPLM040B3	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Gilia millefoliata</i></b> dark-eyed gilia	PDPLM04130	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Grindelia hirsutula var. maritima</i></b> San Francisco gumplant	PDAST470D3	None	None	G5T1Q	S1	3.2
<b><i>Helianthella castanea</i></b> Diablo helianthella	PDAST4M020	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta</i></b> congested-headed hayfield tarplant	PDAST4R065	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	1B.2
<b><i>Hesperevax sparsiflora var. brevifolia</i></b> short-leaved evax	PDASTE5011	None	None	G4T3	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Heteranthera dubia</i></b> water star-grass	PMPON03010	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Horkelia cuneata var. sericea</i></b> Kellogg's horkelia	PDROS0W043	None	None	G4T1?	S1?	1B.1
<b><i>Horkelia marinensis</i></b> Point Reyes horkelia	PDROS0W0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Hydroporus leechi</i></b> Leech's skyline diving beetle	IICOL55040	None	None	G1?	S1?	
<b><i>Ischnura gemina</i></b> San Francisco forktail damselfly	IIOD072010	None	None	G2	S2	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name  
California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Lateralus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
<i>Layia carnosa</i> beach layia	PDAST5N010	Endangered	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i> rose leptosiphon	PDPLM09180	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Lessingia germanorum</i> San Francisco lessingia	PDAST5S010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Lichnanthe ursina</i> bumblebee scarab beetle	IICOL67020	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> arcuate bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0E0	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	ABPBXA301S	None	None	G5T2?	S2S3	SSC
<i>Monardella sinuata ssp. nigrescens</i> northern curly-leaved monardella	PDLAM18162	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i> hardhead	AFCJB25010	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> white-rayed pentachaeta	PDAST6X030	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus</i> Choris' popcornflower	PDBOR0V061	None	None	G3T2Q	S2	1B.2
<i>Plebejus icarioides missionensis</i> Mission blue butterfly	IILEPG801A	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	
<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> California clapper rail	ABNME05016	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	FP
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<i>Sanicula maritima</i> adobe sanicle	PDAP11Z0D0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Silene verecunda ssp. verecunda</i> San Francisco campion	PDCAR0U213	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i> callippe silverspot butterfly	IILEPJ6091	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> longfin smelt	AFCHB03010	Candidate	Threatened	G5	S1	SSC



**Selected Elements by Scientific Name**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**



<b>Species</b>	<b>Element Code</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Global Rank</b>	<b>State Rank</b>	<b>Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP</b>
<b><i>Suaeda californica</i></b> California seablite	PDCHE0P020	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i></b> San Francisco gartersnake	ARADB3613B	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2	FP
<b><i>Trachusa gummifera</i></b> San Francisco Bay Area leaf-cutter bee	IIHYM80010	None	None	G1	S1	
<b><i>Trifolium amoenum</i></b> two-fork clover	PDFAB40040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Triphysaria floribunda</i></b> San Francisco owl's-clover	PDSCR2T010	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
<b><i>Triquetrella californica</i></b> coastal triquetrella	NBMUS7S010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

**Record Count: 68**

# Appendix D

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Section 106 Cultural Resources Investigation Report

**Section 106**  
**Cultural Resources Investigation Report**  
Daly City Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project

**Prepared by:**



**SMB Environmental, Inc.**

**July 2017**

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**Attachment A** ..... NWIC File #16-1004 Records

**Attachment B** ..... Native American Correspondence

## Section 1 - Introduction

This document is a cultural resources inventory study on the City of Daly City's (City) proposed Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project (Proposed Project/Action) in San Mateo County, California. This report presents the project location and background, Proposed Description/Action, area of potential effect, environmental setting, regulatory framework, and the investigation methods and results of the cultural resources investigation for the Proposed Project/Action.

The term "cultural resources" encompasses historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources, and burial sites. Below is a brief summary of each component:

- **Historic Resources:** Historic resources are associated with the recent past. In California, historic resources are typically associated with the Spanish, Mexican, and American periods in the State's history and are generally less than 200 years old.
- **Archaeological Resources:** Archaeology is the study of prehistoric human activities and cultures. Archaeological resources are generally associated with indigenous cultures.
- **Burial Sites:** Burial sites are formal or informal locations where human remains, usually associated with indigenous cultures, are interred.

This study was conducted in order to identify cultural resources that include prehistoric and historic archeological resources, buildings, structures, and sites of religious or cultural significance for Native Americans within the proposed project area. Because the Proposed Project/Action may involve the use of State Revolving Loan Program and/or federal funds, this investigation was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Register [CFR] Part 800).

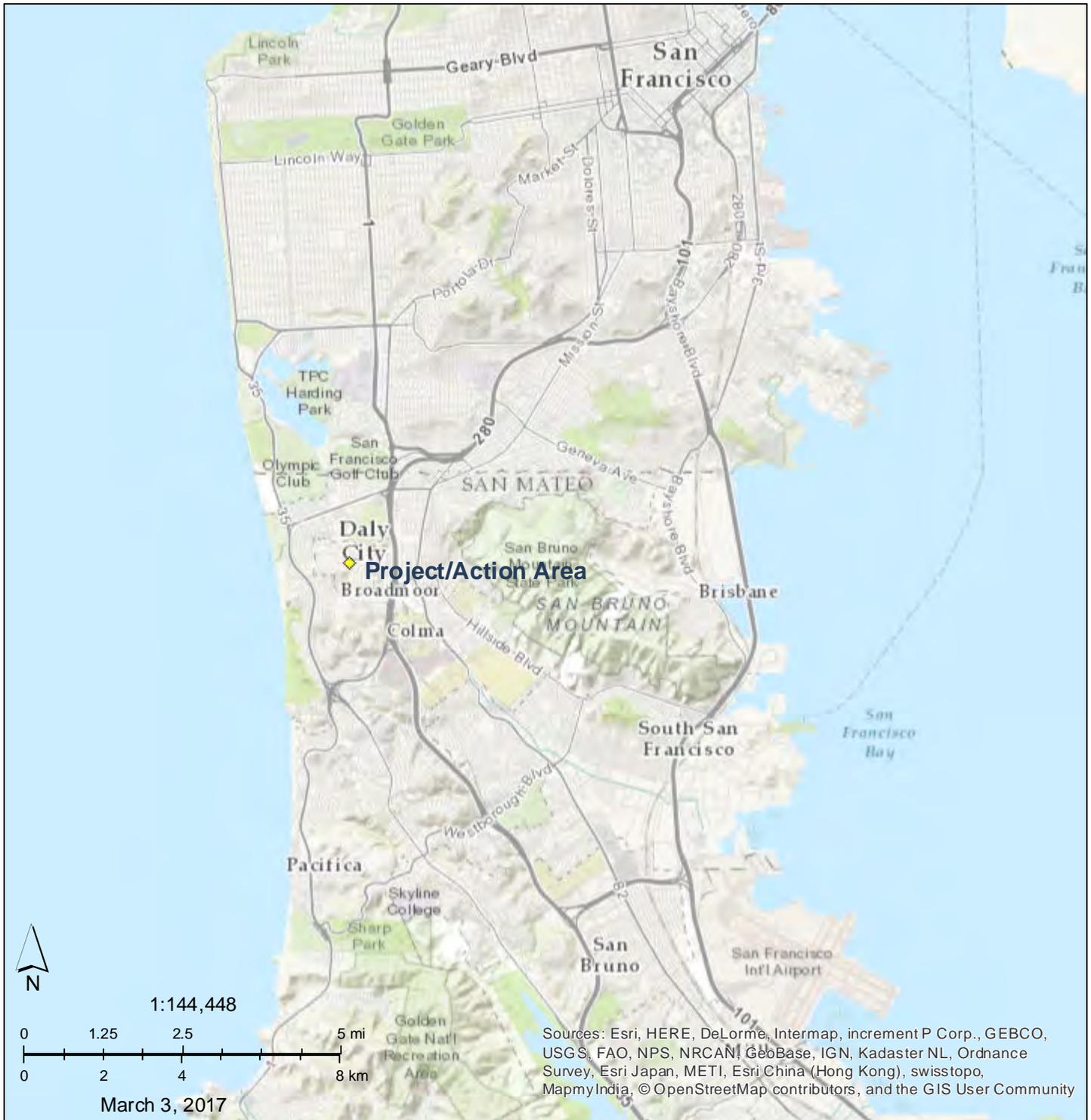
### 1.1 Project Location and Background

The City of Daly City (City) is a city of 108,383 people in northern San Mateo County, adjacent to the City and County of San Francisco, on the Pacific Ocean and just minutes away from San Francisco Bay. This enviable location inspired the nickname "Gateway to the Peninsula." Figure 1 illustrates the project location.

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) serves the San Francisco and Daly City area with surface water from the Hetch-Hetchy system. Daly City operates its own water system in which well water is blended with surface water supplied by the SFPUC. Beginning in 2017, groundwater wells within Daly City withdraw water from the Westside Groundwater Basin for potable water use in all years (San Francisco Groundwater Project). The Westside Basin is also being examined by the SFPUC as an emergency water supply during drought conditions. Due to common interest in reducing reliance on the Westside Basin, both the City and SFPUC have partnered to commission this Project.

The Project would expand the Daly City recycled water system to supply irrigation water to customers in Daly City, the Town of Colma, and South San Francisco. Recycled water would be used for landscape irrigation at cemeteries, parks, schools, and a golf course driving range. The customers currently use

# Figure 1 General Location Map



potable water from Cal Water, potable supply from Daly City, or groundwater from private wells. The Proposed Project would supply approximately 1,200 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water.

## **1.2 Purpose and Need**

The City is conducting a preliminary design of the Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project. The City operates an existing tertiary treatment facility with a permitted capacity of 2.77 million gallons per day (mgd). This Proposed Project/Action would add a new tertiary treatment process to provide an additional 3.0 mgd of tertiary treatment capacity during the irrigation season. The average yearly capacity of the system is 1.25 mgd or 1,400 acre-feet per year (afy) because the system will only operate during the irrigation season. The new treatment processes would include pressure membrane filtration followed by ultraviolet (UV) disinfection due to the small site constraints. New pipelines, pump stations and offsite storage would be constructed to complete the recycled water distribution system, delivering water to new customers for irrigation purposes in lieu of groundwater pumping. The purpose of the Proposed Project/Action is to:

- Reduce irrigation reliance on the groundwater basin;
- Provide local, sustainable, and drought-proof water supply; and
- Preserve available groundwater supplies for drinking water.

## Section 2 - Proposed Action Description

The City is s conducting a preliminary design of the Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project. The goal of the project is to produce approximately 1,400 afy of recycled water to: reduce irrigation reliance on the groundwater basin; provide local, sustainable, and drought-proof water supply; and preserve available groundwater supplies for drinking water. The Proposed Project includes the following major components, which are described in further detail in the following sections:

- Daly City Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Expansion
- Recycled Water Conveyance System

### 2.1 Daly City Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion

The Daly City WWTP is located at 153 Lake Merced Boulevard, Daly City, California, 94015. The WWTP is owned and operated by the North San Mateo County Sanitation District, a subsidiary of the City of Daly City. The Proposed Project/Action components for the Daly City WWTP expansion are listed below.

- Construction of a two-story tertiary treatment building located at Daly City's WWTP site. The facility would be located near the plant entrance and is approximately 82-feet by 41-feet and approximately 40-feet high. The final building size would be confirmed in final design.
- Construction of new electrical building located on vacant land owned by Daly City near the existing WWTP entrance. The electrical building size is approximately 40-feet by 25-feet and approximately 15-feet high. The final building size would be confirmed during final design.
- Construction of a new chemical and neutralization area, which is located inside the Daly City Wastewater Treatment Plant would be approximately 20-feet by 70-feet.
- Relocation of an existing surge tank and other facilities.

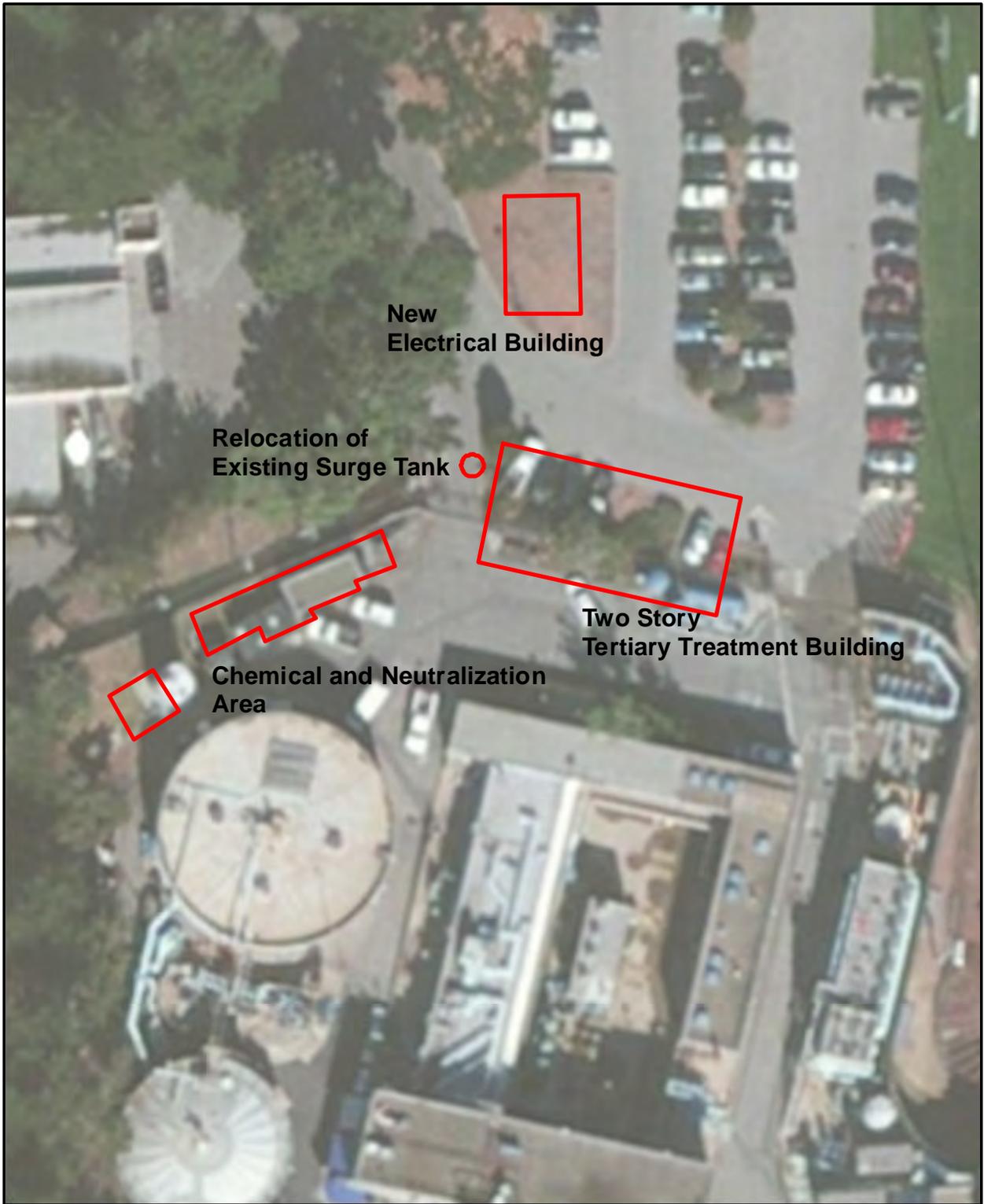
Figure 2 shows the location of the Project components described above.

### 2.2 Recycled Water Conveyance/Distribution System

The other major component of the Project is the recycled water conveyance system consisting of pipelines, pumps, and a 2.41 million gallon storage tank. The purpose of the conveyance system is to deliver water from the Daly City WWTP to the customers. The conveyance system includes a 14-inch diameter pipeline from the Daly City WWTP to a recycled water storage tank located in Colma. The pipeline would be installed in streets within Daly City, the Town of Colma, Broadmoor, South San Francisco, and pipeline easements owned by the SFPUC.

The distribution system, which delivers recycled water from the storage tank site to the customers in Colma and South San Francisco, is 4-inches to 18-inches in size. The customer service laterals, 1-inch to 4-inches in diameter size, would be installed along public roads and/or the private property of the recycled water customers.

There are three sites under consideration for the recycled water storage tank. This project description



New  
Electrical Building

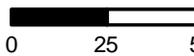
Relocation of  
Existing Surge Tank

Two Story  
Tertiary Treatment Building

Chemical and Neutralization  
Area

 Project Facilities



 Feet  
0 25 50

**TREATMENT PLANT  
EXPANSION  
FACILITIES  
FIGURE 2**

DALY CITY / SFPUC

FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



summarizes three different minor variations of the pipeline alignment because the tank location is not finalized. Figure 3 shows all of the pipeline alignments under consideration. It is important to note that although there are three different pipeline alignments, the roads affected by all three alignments would be fairly similar. The minor difference lies in the pipeline alignment for one of the customer service laterals. The facilities associated with each alignment are summarized in the following subsections. The three tank sites described below are referred to by their current ownership names.

### 2.2.1 Storage Tank at the Atwood Property

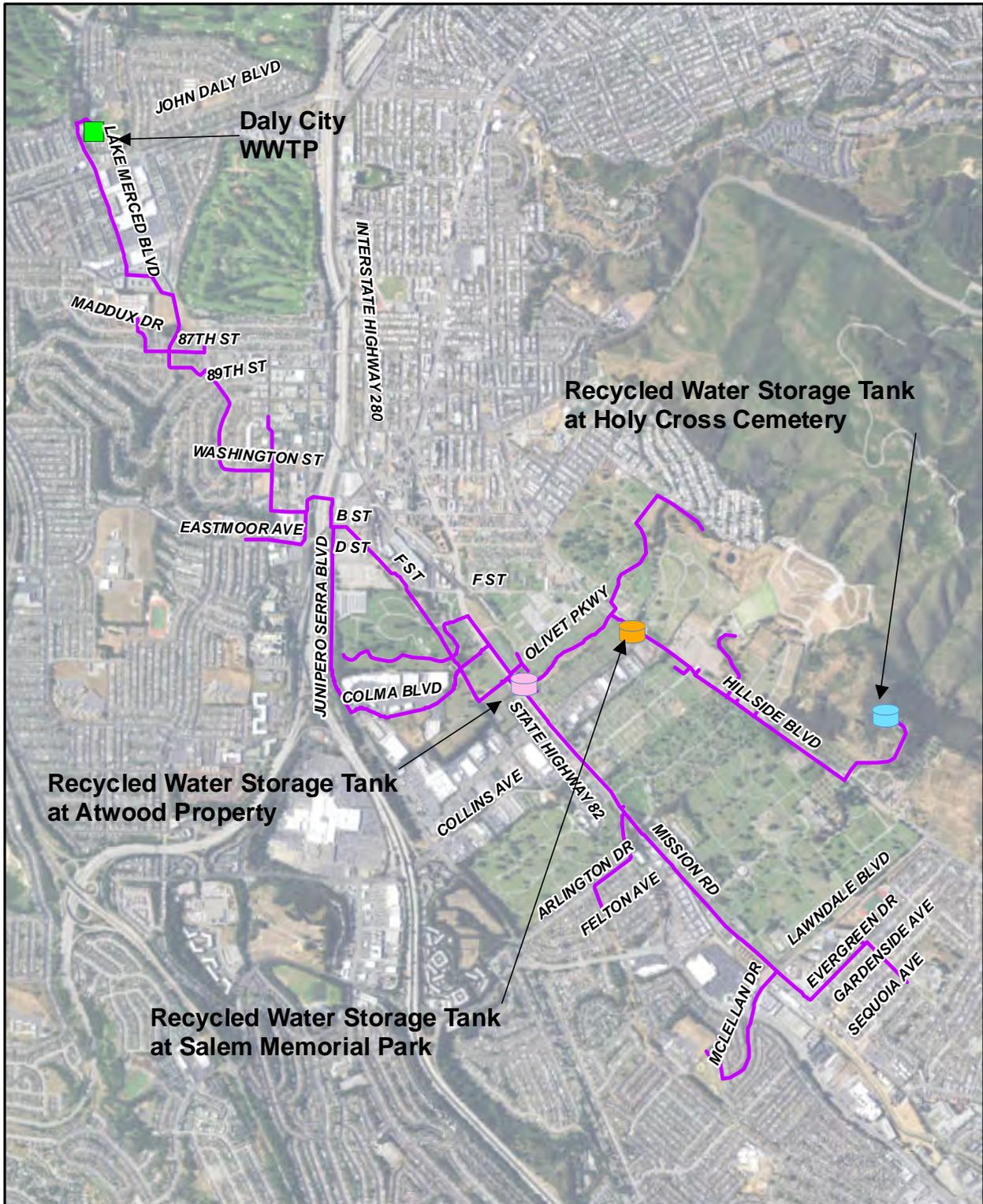
This alternative storage tank site assumes the storage tank would be located at the intersection of State Highway 82 and Olivet Parkway and would be approximately 200-foot long by 55-foot wide by 30-foot high and installed underground. The depth of excavation would be approximately 40-foot deep. The Atwood Property is adjacent to a Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) underground rail line.

Recycled water would be pumped from the Daly City WWTP to the storage tank at the Atwood Property and then pumped to customers located in Colma and South San Francisco. The pump station building at the Atwood Property would be approximately 40-foot by 50-foot and above grade and approximately 20-foot high. The facility sizing will be finalized during Final Design. Figure 4 presents an overview of the conveyance system to/from the Atwood Property. Figure 5 presents an overview of the storage tank at the Atwood Property.

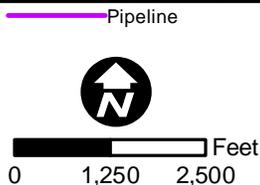
Table 1 presents a summary of the pipeline lengths for the Atwood property tank site alternative. From the WWTP to I-280, the new 14-inch transmission main would be installed in public streets owned by Daly City and/or San Mateo County. There are also customer service laterals along this section of the transmission main. In order to cross I-280, an existing 16-inch pipe located on a utility bridge maintained by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) would be utilized. The 16-inch pipe is owned by Daly City and not in service. From I-280 to State Highway 82, the 14-inch transmission main would be installed in either SFPUC owned property or along Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard. The 14-inch transmission main would eventually need to cross State Highway 82, which is owned by Caltrans, and a BART underground rail line to reach the storage tank. From the storage tank, the distribution system would deliver pumped water to the customers in Colma and South San Francisco. The distribution system crosses three BART underground rail lines.

**Table 1**  
**Conveyance System Pipe Lengths for Tank at Atwood Property**  
**Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project**

Description	Pipe Sizes (Inches) <sup>1</sup>	Length (Feet)
Transmission Main from WWTP to Storage Tank	14	16,345 <sup>2</sup>
Pipe Bridge	16	320
Customer Laterals Along Transmission Main	1.5 - 4	4,160
Distribution System	4 - 18	20,865
Customer Laterals Along Distribution System	1 - 14	15,280
<b>Total</b>		<b>56,970</b>
1) Pipe sizes will be finalized in the Final Design. 2) This assumes the transmission main is installed on SFPUC land. If the pipeline is installed through Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard, the length is 18,331 ft.		



- Daly City WWTP
- Preferred Option - Holy Cross Cemetery Storage Tank
- Alternative 1 - Atwood Property Storage Tank and PS
- Alternative 2 - Salem Storage Tank and PS

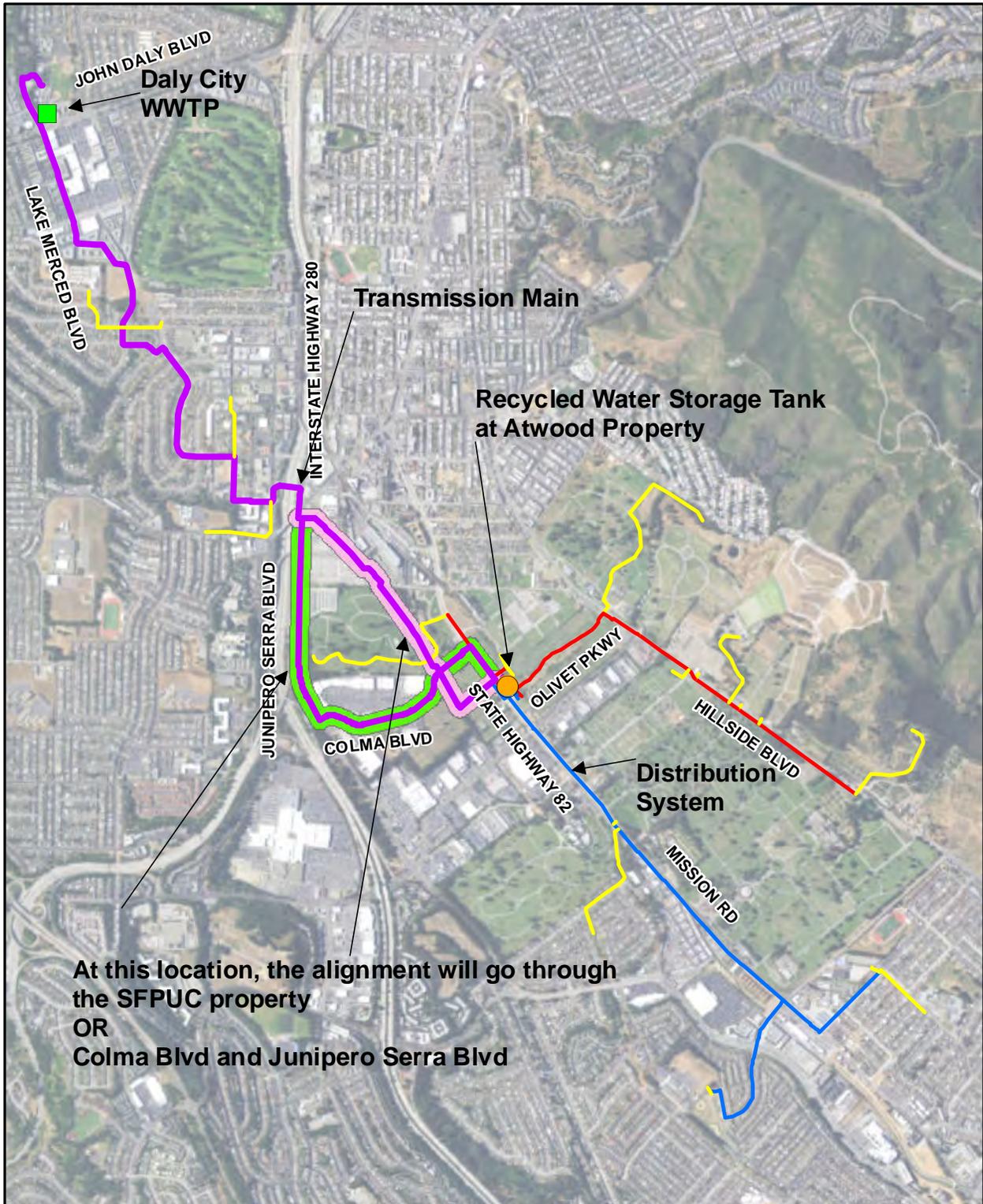


## PROJECT OVERVIEW

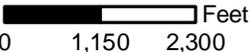
FIGURE 3

DALY CITY / SFPUC

FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



 Daly City WWTP	 Service Laterals
 Storage Tank and Pump Station	 El Camino Real Distribution System
 Junipero Serra Blvd and Colma Blvd Option	 Hillside Blvd Distribution System
 SFPUC Property Option	 Transmission Main

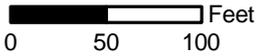
  
 Feet  
 0    1,150    2,300

**ATWOOD PROPERTY CONVEYANCE SYSTEM**  
 FIGURE 4  
 DALY CITY / SFPUC  
 FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
 TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES





- Storage Tank
- Pump Station
- BART ROW and Tunnel
- Atwood Parcel



**ATWOOD PROPERTY  
STORAGE TANK SITE**

FIGURE 5  
DALY CITY / SFPUC  
FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES

### 2.2.2 Storage Tank at the Salem Memorial Park Property

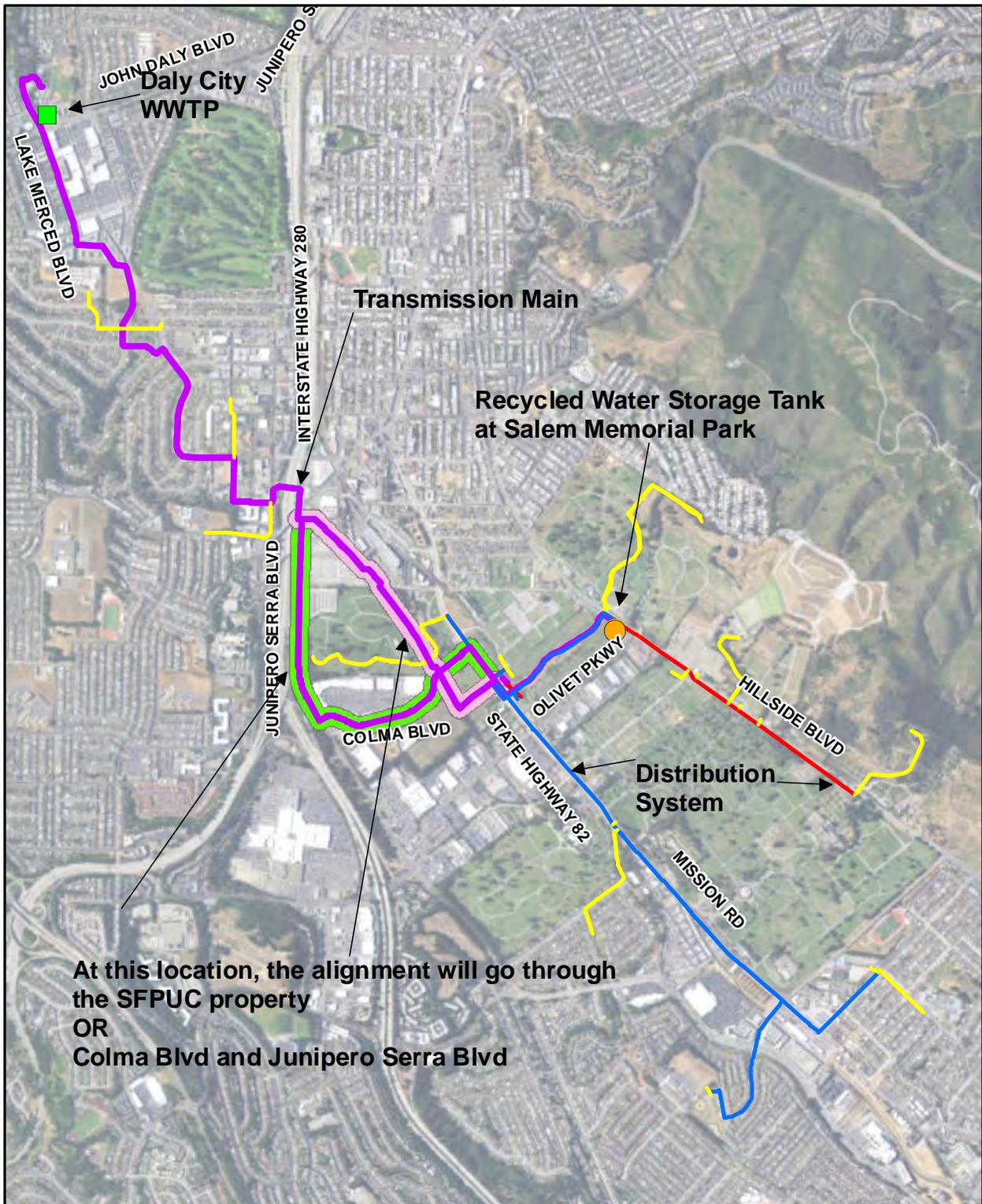
This alternative storage tank site assumes the storage tank would be located at vacant land at the intersection of Hillside Boulevard and Serramonte Boulevard, referred to herein as the Salem Memorial Park Property. Recycled water would be pumped from the WWTP to an underground storage tank, measuring approximately 115-feet long by 40-feet wide by 70-feet high; these dimensions assume the Lucky Chances parking lot cannot be used as a construction staging area. If the parking lot can be used as a staging area, the tank can be made shallower (dimensions of 145-feet long by 70-feet long by 33-feet high). The vacant land is adjacent to grave sites and a parking lot being used by the Lucky Chances Casino. From the Salem Memorial Park Property, the recycled water would be pumped to customers located in Colma and South San Francisco. The pump station building at the Salem Memorial Park Property would measure approximately 40-feet by 50-feet and would be aboveground, approximately 20-feet high. All facility sizing would be finalized during Final Design. Figure 6 presents an overview of the conveyance system to/from the Salem Memorial Park Property. Figure 7 presents an overview of the storage tank at the Salem Memorial Park Property.

Table 2 presents a summary of the pipeline lengths for the Salem Memorial Park property tank site alternative. From the WWTP to I-280, the new 14-inch transmission main would be installed in public streets owned by Daly City and/or San Mateo County; there are also customer service laterals along this section of the transmission main. In order to cross I-280, an existing 16-inch pipe located on a utility bridge maintained by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) would be utilized. The 16-inch pipe is owned by Daly City and not in service. From I-280 to State Highway 82, the 14-inch transmission main would be installed in either SFPUC owned property or along Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard. The 14-inch transmission main would eventually need to cross State Highway 82, which is owned by Caltrans, and a BART underground rail line to reach the storage tank. From the storage tank, the distribution system would deliver pumped water to the customers in Colma and South San Francisco. The distribution system crosses three BART underground rail lines.

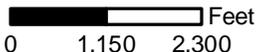
Description	Pipe Sizes (Inches) <sup>1</sup>	Length (Feet)
Transmission Main from WWTP to Storage Tank	14	16,070 <sup>2</sup>
Pipe Bridge	16	320
Customer Laterals Along Transmission Main	1.5 - 4	4,160
Distribution System	4 - 16	22,950
Customer Laterals Along Distribution System	1 - 14	15,260
<b>Total</b>		<b>58,760</b>
1) Pipe sizes will be finalized in the Final Design 2) This assumes the transmission main is installed on SFPUC land. If the pipeline is installed through Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard, the length is 18,056.		

### 2.2.3 Storage Tank at the Holy Cross Cemetery Property

This preferred option assumes the storage tank is located at vacant land at the Holy Cross Cemetery property at Hillside Boulevard. Recycled Water would be pumped from the WWTP to an aboveground storage tank, measuring approximately 118.5-foot diameter and 30-feet high located on a hill on Hillside Boulevard. From the Holy Cross Cemetery property, the recycled water would gravity flow to customers



- Daly City WWTP
- Storage Tank and Pump Station
- Junipero Serra Blvd and Colma Blvd Option
- SFPUC Property Option
- Service Laterals
- El Camino Real Distribution System
- Hillside Blvd Distribution System
- Transmission Main



**SALEM MEMORIAL PARK  
CONVEYANCE SYSTEM**

FIGURE 6  
DALY CITY / SFPUC  
FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES





- Storage Tank
- Pump Station
- Salem Parcel
- Vacant Land



0 40 80 Feet

**SALEM MEMORIAL PARK  
STORAGE TANK SITE**

FIGURE 7  
DALY CITY / SFPUC  
FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES

located in Colma and South San Francisco. A pump station would not be required for this alternative. All facility sizing would be finalized during Final Design. Figure 8 presents an overview of the conveyance system to/from the Holy Cross Cemetery property. Figure 9 presents an overview of the storage tank at the Holy Cross Cemetery property.

Table 3 presents a summary of the pipeline lengths for the Holy Cross property tank site alternative. From the WWTP to I-280, the new 14-inch transmission main would be installed in public streets owned by Daly City and/or San Mateo County; there are also customer service laterals along this section of the transmission main. In order to cross I-280, an existing 16-inch pipe located on a utility bridge maintained by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) would be utilized. The 16-inch pipe is owned by Daly City and not in service. From I-280 to State Highway 82, the 14-inch transmission main would be installed in either SFPUC owned property or along Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard. The 14-inch transmission main would eventually need to cross State Highway 82, which is owned by Caltrans, and a BART underground rail line to reach the storage tank. From the storage tank, the distribution system would deliver recycled water by gravity to the customers in Colma and South San Francisco. The distribution system crosses three BART underground rail lines.

**Table 3**  
**Conveyance System Pipe Lengths for Tank at Holy Cross Cemetery**  
**Expanded Tertiary Recycled Water Project**

Description	Pipe Sizes (Inches) <sup>1</sup>	Length (Feet)
Transmission Main from WWTP to Storage Tank	14	16,315 <sup>2</sup>
Pipe Bridge	16	320
Customer Laterals Along Transmission Main	1.5 - 4	4,160
Distribution System	4 - 18	20,040
Customer Laterals Along Distribution System	1 - 14	12,360
<b>Total</b>		<b>53,195</b>
1) Pipe sizes will be finalized in the Final Design. 2) This assumes the transmission main is installed on SFPUC land. If the pipeline is installed through Junipero Serra Boulevard and Colma Boulevard, the length is 18,301.		

## 2.2 Project Construction

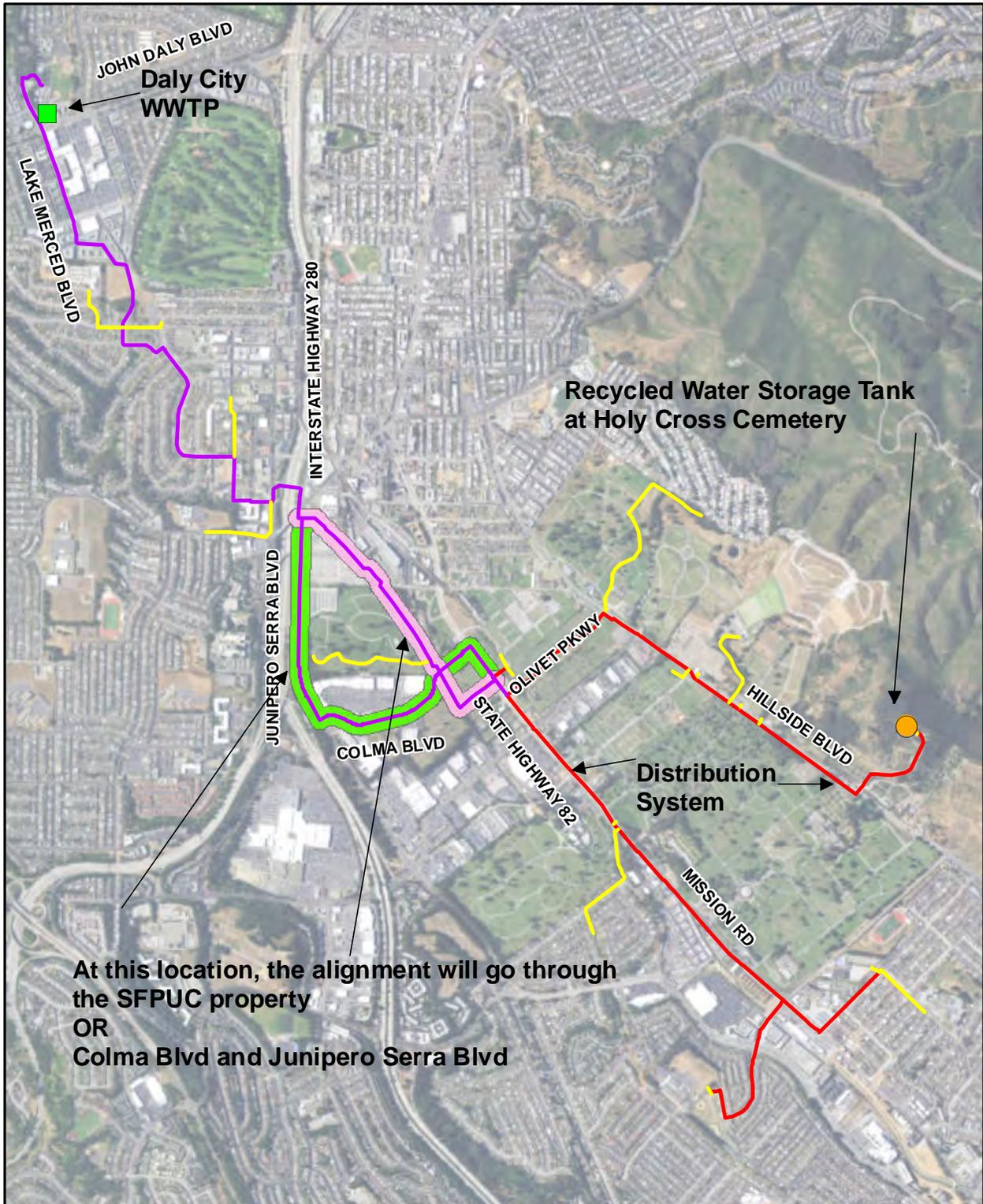
This section describes the construction activities associated with the Proposed Project's major components.

### 2.2.1 Daly City WWTP Expansion

The Project components located at the Daly City WWTP include a tertiary treatment building, an electrical building, a surge tank, and a chemical and neutralization area. Typical construction activities include excavation, shoring, treatment process and electrical buildings construction, installation of treatment process equipment, testing, commissioning, and startup. Depending on the groundwater levels found during the geotechnical investigation and construction, excavations may require an excavation dewatering system. The dewatering system will be installed during construction to lower the groundwater below the excavated area. The groundwater will be disposed of according to local laws and regulations.

### 2.2.2 Conveyance Pipelines and Storage Tank

The majority of the new conveyance pipeline system would be installed using open trench methods in



At this location, the alignment will go through the SFPUC property OR Colma Blvd and Junipero Serra Blvd

- Daly City WWTP
- Storage Tank and Pump Station
- Junipero Serra Blvd and Colma Blvd Option
- SFPUC Property Option

- Service Laterals
- Gravity Distribution System
- Transmission Main



### HOLY CROSS CEMETERY CONVEYANCE SYSTEM

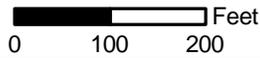
FIGURE 8

DALY CITY / SFPUC

FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



-  Storage Tank
-  Holy Cross Site



### HOLY CROSS CEMETERY STORAGE TANK SITE

FIGURE 9  
DALY CITY / SFPUC  
FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



streets and public right-of-ways. Typical construction activities include pavement-cutting, excavation, pipeline installation, backfill and pavement repair. The typical trench size is expected to be 4-feet wide and 8-feet deep and trench shoring designed according to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements would be used in excavations deeper than 5-feet.

The project may include trenchless installation of the pipeline to cross certain areas. A commonly used trenchless installation method involves jack-and bore construction. Jack-and-bore construction involves digging a jacking pit, typically 35-feet by 12-feet, and a receiving pit, typically 10-feet by 10-feet. The jack and bore pits would be approximately 30-feet deep. Then, a boring machine will be used to simultaneously cut through the soil with an auger, and push a casing pipe into the soil. The pipe carrying the recycled water will eventually be installed through the casing pipe. Staging areas will be at the WWTP and at the selected storage tank site.

### **2.2.3 Construction Duration**

It is anticipated that construction would begin in 2019 and last for approximately 24 months. The project would be constructed during normal working hours 8 AM - 5 PM Monday through Friday. However, it may be necessary for the Contractor to work night and/or weekends if required to meet critical schedule deadlines, or accelerate the schedule. It is estimated that 3 crews of approximately 12 workers each (i.e. 36 construction workers) would be required.

## **2.3 Facility Operations and Maintenance**

The recycled water treatment and conveyance system will be operated by Daly City operations and maintenance staff. The system will operate 24 hours per day and 7 days per week and produce an average of 1,400 afy. It is anticipated that the irrigation schedule for all the users will occur 8 hours a day, from 9 PM to 5 AM. Operation and maintenance of the proposed facilities are not anticipated to increase the number of permanent workers or employees.

## **2.4 Compliance with CCR Title 22 and State Board's Recycled Water Policy**

The Proposed Project/Action will be designed and operated in accordance with the applicable requirements of CCR Title 22 and any other state or local legislation that is currently effective or may become effective as it pertains to recycled water. The State Board adopted a Recycled Water Policy (RW Policy) in 2009 to establish more uniform requirements for water recycling throughout the State and to streamline the permit application process in most instances. As part of that process, the State Board prepared an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the use of recycled water. The newly adopted RW Policy includes a mandate that the State increase the use of recycled water over 2002 levels by at least 1,000,000 AFY by 2020 and by at least 2,000,000 AFY by 2030. Also included are goals for storm water reuse, conservation and potable water offsets by recycled water. The onus for achieving these mandates and goals is placed both on recycled water purveyors and potential users. The State Board has designated the Regional Water Quality Control Boards as the regulating entities for the Recycled Water Policy. In this case, the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Francisco RWQCB) is responsible for permitting recycled water projects throughout the San Francisco Bay Area, including the City of Daly City

The Proposed Project/Action will provide high quality unrestricted use tertiary treated recycled water and make it available to users within the City. All irrigation systems will be operated in accordance with the

requirements of Title 22 of the CCR, the State Board Recycled Water Policy, and any other local legislation that is effective or may become effective as it pertains to recycled water and any reclamation permits issued by the San Francisco RWQCB. Reclamation permits typically require the following:

- Irrigation rates will match the agronomic rates of the plants being irrigated;
- Control of incidental runoff through the proper design of irrigation facilities;
- Implementation of a leak detection program to correct problems within 72 hours or prior to the release of 1,000 gallons whichever occurs first;
- Management of ponds containing recycled water to ensure no discharges; and
- Irrigation will not occur within 50 feet of any domestic supply wells, unless certain conditions have been met as defined in Title 22.

#### **2.4 Area of Potential Effect**

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Proposed Project/Action is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of cultural resources as defined above. Trenching for installing the recycled water pipelines would typically require a width of four feet and a vertical depth of approximately eight feet; therefore the vertical APE would be typically eight feet. For this Proposed Project/Action, a vertical APE of eight feet and a horizontal APE of 12-foot wide corridor (6-foot from centerline) would be assumed to accommodate for areas for staging and spoils along the pipeline alignment(s). If either the Atwood Property Storage Tank or the Salem Memorial Park Storage Tank is selected, the vertical APE for that area would be up to 50-feet below ground surface elevation due to the fact that they would be installed underground.

## Section 3 – Environmental Setting

This section presents the environmental setting and impact assessment for cultural resources. Cultural resources are defined as prehistoric and historic sites, structures, and districts, or any other physical evidence associated with human activity considered important to a culture, a subculture, or a community or scientific, traditional, religious, or any other reason. For analysis purposes, cultural resources may be categorized into three groups: archaeological resources, historic resources, and contemporary Native American resources.

Archaeological resources are places where human activity has measurably altered the earth or left deposits of physical remains. Archaeological resources may be either prehistoric (before the introduction of writing in a particular area) or historic (after the introduction of writing). The majority of such places in this region are associated with either Native American or Euro American occupation of the area. The most frequently encountered prehistoric and early historic Native American archaeological sites are village settlements with residential areas and sometimes cemeteries; temporary camps where food and raw materials were collected; smaller, briefly occupied sites where tools were manufactured or repaired; and special-use areas like caves, rock shelters, and sites of rock art. Historic archaeological sites may include foundations or features such as privies, corrals, and trash dumps.

Historic resources are standing structures of historic or aesthetic significance that are generally 50 years of age or older (i.e., anything built in the year 1955 or before). In California, historic resources considered for protection tend to focus on architectural sites dating from the Spanish Period (1529-1822) through the early years of the Depression (1929-1930). Historic resources are often associated with archaeological deposits of the same age.

Contemporary Native American resources, also called ethnographic resources, can include archaeological resources, rock art, and the prominent topographical areas, features, habitats, plants, animals, and minerals that contemporary Native Americans value and consider essential for the preservation of their traditional values.

The following cultural, historical, and ethnographic baseline information is extracted from an overview document prepared by the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, as well as information provided by the City of Daly City.

### 3.1 Regional Setting

This section summarizes the historical and archeological setting in the Project Area, and provides the essential background pertaining to these resources.

#### 3.1.1 Physical Setting

The City of Daly City is located in the northwest corner of San Mateo County. It shares a border with the City and County of San Francisco to the north, Pacifica to the south, and South San Francisco, Colma, and Brisbane to the east. To the west of the city lies the Pacific Ocean. The city is urbanized with a variety of residential, commercial, and institutional land uses and has varying topography ranging from relatively flat in the northwest to steep hills in the south, northeast, and along the coast. A number of open space areas are also located in the city, with the majority located along the coast.

### 3.1.2 Prehistoric Context

The first survey of archeological sites in the San Francisco Bay region was led by N.C. Nelson for the University of California at Berkeley between 1906 and 1908, documenting 425 shell mounds throughout the region. These shell mounds typified Bay Area archeology and reflected its economic unity, which relied greatly on marine resources. Cultural materials discovered at the University Village Complex (SMA-277) in San Mateo County indicate that the San Francisco Peninsula Region was inhabited between circa 3,500 and 2,500 B.C. Excavation and analysis of that site showed that the complex is earlier than “middle Horizon,” yet unlike “Early Horizon” deposits, which led excavators to believe that a pre-Costanoan or Early Bay culture once existed.<sup>1</sup>

### 3.1.3 Native American Period

The Ohlone Indian Tribe inhabited a large area along the California Coast, running from the San Francisco Bay Area to Monterey Bay. The tribelet, which inhabited the Daly City area, lived primarily in two main inland villages located on the Colma and San Bruno Creeks and a seasonal village along the coast at Mussel Rock. The Ohlones were a small and very mobile tribe of hunters and gatherers that travelled to find food and other items that were available only in certain areas on the Peninsula. The Ohlone hunted deer, rabbits, fish, wild geese, and ducks in addition to gathering food such as nuts, roots, berries, and shellfish such as mussels and clams. Most of the fishing was done on the inland bay areas, while the coast provided sea otters and seals. Items, which could not be found locally, were usually obtained through trading with neighboring villages.

### 3.1.4 Spanish Period

The first Europeans to reach the San Francisco area were Spanish explorers. An expedition led by Juan Bautista de Anza in 1776 resulted in the establishment of Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores). The El Camino Real (now Mission Street, which runs through the city) became a heavily traveled route between Mission Dolores and other missions to the south and led to the establishment of inns and roadhouses to serve travelers along the way.<sup>2</sup>

### 3.1.5 Mexican Period

During the Mexican rule of California (1822 through 1848), large tracts of land were issued to private individuals, usually cattle ranchers and hide and tallow traders. The city was part of three separate land grants including the “Rancho Buri Buri,” one of the largest grants on the peninsula.

### 3.1.6 Early American Period

In the early 1850's a few settlers claimed lands on the old Mexican grants. By 1868 a dairy farmer named John Daly had purchased approximately 250 acres near what is today the Top of the Hill. As owner of the San Mateo Dairy, Daly became a prominent businessman and leader among the burgeoning population of the area.

The 1906 earthquake and fire in San Francisco caused population to surge in the areas in and around Daly's ranch as he opened his farmlands for emergency use by refugees who fled the devastation. A small

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<sup>1</sup> Carolyn Rice, Archeological Survey Report for BART-San Francisco Airport Extension Project, June 1994, Revised December 1994.

<sup>2</sup> Northwest Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System Record Search, File No.: 11-1115, May 1, 2012

community and railway station blossomed in the vicinity of the ranch and Daly subdivided his property in 1907, establishing the city's first residential subdivisions in the area known today as the Crocker neighborhood. In 1911 Daly City incorporated, named in honor of John Daly.

In the decades that followed, population gradually increased, but significant growth did not occur until after World War II, when a San Francisco builder, Henry Doelger, purchased 600 acres of sand dunes and cabbage patches that occupied much of the land between the city's original westerly edge and the ocean. Doelger's land was annexed to Daly City in 1948 and developed by him into the Westlake community. In the decade that followed, Doelger doubled his land purchases and continued building west and south, as he and other builders constructed thousands of homes and new satellite shopping centers in the St. Francis Height and Serramonte subdivisions. The 1963 annexation of the Bayshore neighborhood expanded the city's boundaries to the east.

### **3.1.7 Recorded Resources in and around Daly City**

According to the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historic Resources Information System at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, 58 cultural resource studies have been conducted in and around the city. These studies consist of a mixture of architectural and archaeological studies and generally are concentrated around the Highway 280 corridor, the coastal margin, and around the periphery of San Bruno Mountain.

#### ***Archeological Resources***

The Mussel Rock archaeological site, P-41-000075 or San Mateo County Site 72 (CA-SMA-72), is a site in Daly City from which artifacts of the Ohlone tribe have been uncovered. During the excavation and grading of the area in 1977 for the construction of a waste transfer station, archaeologists uncovered the largest number of Ohlone artifacts of any of the registered sites in San Mateo County. Artifacts uncovered at the site included human remains, cooking and food preparation tools, hunting and fishing items, shell jewelry, and mammal remains. Archaeologists have determined that the artifacts date back to approximately 1500 A.D.

A records search conducted by the NWIC indicates the presence of six other recorded archaeological resources within the city including an unknown Native American site (P-41-000052 or CA-SMA-48), a Native American habitation site (P-41-000053 or CA-SMA-49), a Native American habitation site with known burials (P-41-000496 or CA-SMA-356), remains of an historic-era water conveyance system (P-41-002219 or CA-SMA-385H), an early 20<sup>th</sup> century artifact deposit (P-41-002278), and a site with both Native American and historic-era cultural material (P-41-002281).

According to the NWIC, Native American resources in the northern part of San Mateo County have been found in close proximity to sources of water (including perennial and intermittent streams and springs), near the bay margin and its associated wetlands, along the coastal terraces and sheltered valleys, and near ecotones and other productive environments. The coast contains many of these environments, spanning almost the entire width of the San Francisco Peninsula from coast to bay and containing the upper reaches of the Colma Creek drainage and the headwaters of Lake Merced. Additionally, the city contains a variety of landforms that range from pre-Quaternary deposits and bedrock, to Pleistocene and Holocene-age alluvial fans deposits, and from dune and beach sand to artificial fill. While locations that are characterized as bedrock or Pleistocene-age deposits may have only the potential to contain archaeological materials on or near the surface, those from later periods contain the increased potential for containing buried archaeological deposits that are capped in sterile material or fill. Overall, the correlation of these environmental factors coupled with the generalized ethnographic sensitivity of the region suggest that there is a high potential for the presence of unrecorded Native American resources (including buried deposits with no surface indications) within parts of the city.

### *Historical Resources*

There are no sites in the city listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A records search conducted by the NWIC indicates the presence of two structures that are eligible for the National Register including the Cow Palace and the Crocker Masonic Lodge. The NWIC records search also indicates the presence of numerous structures with potential historic value at the local level. These include: 46 properties with a rating of 6Y, including Seton Medical Center, Westmoor High School, and Westlake Community Baptist Church; one property with a rating of 7N, the Broderick and Terry Duel Site; and two properties with a rating of 7R, including a residence and Bridge #35-77 on State Route 35. Additionally, NWIC base maps indicate the presence of one other recorded building, the Holy Child and Saint Martin Episcopal Church (P-41-002195).

Other properties throughout the city might be determined eligible for listing as historic resources upon further review and analysis. For example, the City of Daly City contains numerous buildings and structures that are at least 50 years old (constructed before 1967), and as such, may qualify as historic resources if other criteria apply and if they retain sufficient physical integrity to convey their historic associations. These buildings have not yet been comprehensively surveyed either individually or as a group. The following is a description of each resource:

- **Cow Palace.** This property is owned by the State of California and consists of a State-operated indoor arena on an approximately 70-acre site (partially located within the City of San Francisco). It was completed in 1941 as part of the federal Government's Workers Progress Administration (WPA), which employed millions of Americans during the Great Depression. The Cow Palace originally served as a livestock exhibition center, but has served many other purposes as well. During World War II, it was rented by the Federal Government to house soldiers on their way to the Pacific Theater. Today, it is best known as a music and performance venue.
- **Crocker Masonic Lodge.** The Crocker Masonic Lodge was built around 1936. It is currently used by the Freemason organization as Crocker Lodge No. 212. Located on the front façade of the building is a plaque marking the location of the San Mateo Dairy, which was owned by the city's namesake, John Daly, who subdivided the land in 1907 and built the first large-scale housing development in Daly City.

### *Paleontological Resources*

Fossil remains are considered to be important as they provide indicators of the earth's chronology and history. The University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) specimens list contains more than 300 localities where fossils have been found in San Mateo County. At least one locality is located in the City of Daly City at Mussel Rock, although the UCMP does not provide the precise coordinates for the fossils in order to protect paleontological resources<sup>3</sup>. The locality contains records for two fossilized plant species, *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* and *Pinus masonii*.

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<sup>3</sup> University of California Museum of Paleontology, UCMP Specimen Database, available at <http://ucmpdb.berkeley.edu>, accessed May 21, 2012

## **Section 4 - Regulatory Framework**

Summarized below are the relevant federal and state regulations as well as local goals and policies related to cultural resources that are applicable to the Proposed Project/Action.

### **4.1 Federal**

Summarized below are the relevant federal regulations related to cultural resources that are applicable to the Proposed Project/Action.

#### **4.1.1 National Historic Preservation Act**

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), which contains an inventory of the nation's significant prehistoric and historic properties. Under 36 Code of Federal Regulations 60, a property is recommended for possible inclusion on the NRHP if it is at least 50 years old, has integrity, and meets one of the following criteria: It is associated with significant events in history, or broad patterns of events.

- It is associated with significant people in the past.
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of an architectural type, period, or method of construction; or it is the work of a master or possesses high artistic value; or it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- It has yielded, or may yield, information important in history or prehistory.
- Certain types of properties are usually excluded from consideration for listing in the NRHP, but they can be considered if they meet special requirements in addition to meeting the criteria listed above. Such properties include religious sites, relocated properties, graves and cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years.

#### **4.1.2 National Environmental Policy Act**

NEPA's concern is with the "human environment," defined as including the natural and physical (e.g. built) environment and the relationships of people to that environment. A thorough environmental analysis under NEPA should systematically address the "human" -- social and cultural -- aspects of the environment as well as those that are more "natural," and should address the relationships between natural and cultural. Culturally valued aspects of the environment generally include historic properties, other culturally valued pieces of real property, cultural use of the biophysical environment, and such "intangible" sociocultural attributes as social cohesion, social institutions, lifeways, religious practices, and other cultural institutions.

### **4.2 State**

Summarized below are the relevant state regulations related to cultural resources that are applicable to the Proposed Project/Action.

#### 4.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources

As defined by Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A-D) of the CEQA Guidelines, a resource shall be considered historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CR). The California Register of Historical Resources and many local preservation ordinances have employed the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP as a model, since the NHPA provides the highest standard for evaluating the significance of historic resources. A resource that meets the NRHP criteria is clearly significant. In addition, a resource that does not meet the NRHP standards may still be considered historically significant at a local or state level.

#### 4.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

The CEQA Guidelines state that a resource need not be listed on any register to be found historically significant. The CEQA guidelines direct lead agencies to evaluate archaeological sites to determine if they meet the criteria for listing in the California Register. If an archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered. If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource, but meets the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

##### *21083.2: Archaeological Resources*

CEQA directs the lead agency on any project undertaken, assisted, or permitted by the State to include the following in its environmental impact report for the project: determines the project's effect on unique archeological resources; defines unique archeological resources; enables a lead agency to require an applicant to make reasonable effort to preserve or mitigate impacts to any affected unique archeological resource; sets requirements for the applicant to provide payment to cover costs of mitigation; and restricts excavation as a mitigation measure.

##### *21084.1: Historical Resources*

CEQA defines historic resources and establishes that an adverse effect on a historical resource qualifies as a significant effect on the environment.

#### 4.2.3 CEQA Guidelines

##### *Historic Resources*

Section 15064.5 of CEQA guidelines define three ways that a property can qualify as a significant historical resource for the purposes of CEQA review:

- If the resource is listed in or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR);
- If the resource is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or is identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code unless a preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant; or,
- If the lead agency determines the resource to be significant as supported by substantial evidence (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, section 15064.5).

In addition to determining the significance and eligibility of any identified historical resource under CEQA and the California Register, historic properties must be evaluated under the criteria for the National Register should federal funding or permitting become involved in any undertaking subject to this document.

### ***Archeological Resources***

CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 states that “public agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historical resources of an archeological nature.” The Guidelines further state that preservation-in-place is the preferred approach to mitigate impacts on archaeological resources. However, according to Section 15126.4, if data recovery through excavation is “the only feasible mitigation,” then a “data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resources, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken.” Data recovery is *not* required for a resource of an archaeological nature if “the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historical resource.” The section further states that its provisions apply to those archaeological resources that also qualify as historic resources.

### ***Paleontological Resources***

Paleontological resources are afforded protection by CEQA. Appendix G (Part V) of the CEQA Guidelines provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, stating that a project will normally result in a significant impact on the environment if it will “...disrupt or adversely affect a paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, except as part of a scientific study.” Section 5097.5 of the Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, the California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for the damage or removal of paleontological resources.

### ***Native American Heritage Act***

Also relevant to the evaluation and mitigation of impacts to cultural resources, the Native American Heritage Act (NAHA) of 1976 established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and protects Native American religious values on state property (see California Public Resources Code 5097.9). PRC 5097.98 defines the steps that need to be taken if human remains are identified on a site, including the notification of descendants and the disposition of remains and grave goods.

#### **4.2.4 Office of Historical Places**

Also relevant to the evaluation and mitigation of impacts to cultural resources, the Native American Heritage Act (NAHA) of 1976 established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and protects Native American religious values on state property (see California Public Resources Code 5097.9). PRC 5097.98 defines the steps that need to be taken if human remains are identified on a site, including the notification of descendants and the disposition of remains and grave goods.

#### **4.2.5 Disposition of Human Remains**

Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that when an initial study identifies the existence, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials. Furthermore, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that construction or excavation be

stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the county coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC.

#### **4.2.6 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act**

Health and Safety Code Section 8010-8011 establishes a state repatriation policy intent that is consistent with and facilitates implementation of the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The Act strives to ensure that all California Indian human remains and cultural items are treated with dignity and respect. It encourages voluntary disclosure and return of remains and cultural items by publicly funded agencies and museums in California. It also states the intent for the state to provide mechanisms for aiding California Indian tribes, including non-federally recognized tribes, in filing repatriation claims and getting responses to those claims.

#### **4.2.7 Tribal Consultation Guidelines**

Passed in 2004, Senate Bill (SB) 18 now Government Code Section 65351 and 65352 establishes a procedure to help tribes and jurisdictions define tribal cultural resources and sacred areas more clearly and incorporate protection of these places earlier into the General Plan and Specific Plan processes. The SB 18 process mirrors the federal 106 Review process used by archaeologists as part of the environmental review conducted under NEPA (36 CFR Part 800.16) While not a component of CEQA review per se, the Lead Agency is required to request consultation with responsible and trustee agencies, such as NAHC and neighboring tribes, during the initial study and EIR process (PRC 21080.3, 21080.4).

#### **4.2.8 California Historical resources Information System**

The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) is a statewide system for managing information on the full range of historical resources identified in California. CHRIS is a cooperative partnership between the citizens of California, historic preservation professionals, 12 Information Centers, and various agencies. This system bears the following responsibilities: integrate newly recorded sites and information on known resources into the California Historical Resources Inventory; furnish information on known resources and surveys to governments, institutions, and individuals who have a justifiable need to know; and supply a list of consultants who are qualified to do work within their area.

Typically, the initial step in addressing cultural resources in the project review process involves contacting the appropriate Information Center to conduct a record search. A record search should identify any previously recorded historical resources and previous archaeological studies within the project area, as well as provide recommendations for further work, if necessary. Depending on the nature and location of the project, the project proponent or lead agency may be required to contact appropriate Native American representatives to aid in the identification of traditional cultural properties.

If known cultural resources are present within the proposed project area, or if the area has not been previously investigated for the presence of such resources, the Information Center may recommend a survey for historical, archaeological and paleontological sites. Cultural resources that may be adversely affected by an undertaking could warrant further evaluation for test excavations. For historical sites or standing structures, historical research may be necessary and an architectural evaluation may be warranted. Data recovery excavations may be warranted in the case of unavoidable damage to archaeological sites. If human burials are present, contact the appropriate Coroner's office. A professional archaeologist and appropriate Native American representatives should also be consulted (Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the PRC).

When an initial study identifies the existence, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code.

The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission.

### 4.3 Local

Summarized below are the relevant established goals and polices related to cultural resources in the City that are applicable to the Proposed Project/Action.

**Policy RME-19** Undertake measures to protect and preserve historic and archaeological resources.

- *Task RME-19.1* Comply with State statutes related to historical and archaeological resources.
- *Task RME-19.2* Serve as a leader in historic preservation by preserving, restoring, and reusing City-owned historic resources where feasible.
- *Task RME-19.3* Through the City's Facade Improvement Program, encourage the preservation of facades and exteriors that exhibit historical architectural characteristics, e.g., those identified by the City's Mission Street Urban Design Plan.
- *Task RME-19.4* Continue to support community projects that will add to the knowledge of Daly City's past, including the continuing work of the History Guild of Daly City/Colma and the Daly City History Museum.
- *Task RME-19.5* Cooperate with civic organizations in the placement of appropriate monuments or plaques to publicize or memorialize historic sites.

**Policy RME-20** Recognize the physical differences between different parts of the City and regulate land uses within these areas accordingly (see also Policy LU-7).

- *Task RME-20.1* Retain elements in the Zoning Ordinance which effectively preserve the architectural character of Daly City's older neighborhoods (e.g., predominant setback and tandem parking allowances).
- *Task RME-20.2* Amend the Zoning Ordinance to provide development regulations that more closely reflect the predominant neighborhood character established when the neighborhood was constructed (e.g., provide for three-foot side yard setbacks in Westlake where there is currently no side setback required). Where necessary, establish either separate or overlay zoning districts for such neighborhoods (see also Task LU-7.1).
- *Task RME-20.3* Update the Residential Design Guidelines to provide bulk, mass, and architectural guidelines for exterior additions and reconstructed homes in neighborhoods which possess unique architectural characteristics.
- *Task RME-20.4* Incorporate design features in new development that reflects the character of the neighborhood, to ensure that new construction is compatible with existing development.

**Policy LU-19** Archeological resources should be preserved where possible.

- *Task LU-19.1* Archeological resources are a valuable educational resource for the residents of the city. Every effort should be made to preserve them in their natural state when found or be excavated by professional archeologists for display in a museum.

## Section 5 - Investigation Methodology and Results

This section summarizes the investigation methods used to determine the potential for cultural resources to be affected by the Proposed Project/Action.

### 5.1 Northwest Information Center (NWIC) Record Search

In February 2017 a record search for previously recorded cultural resources in the project area and within a ½-mile radius was conducted at the Northwest Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System (NWIC File #16-1004). Resources identified include:

- P-41-002278, Historic Archaeological Feature (privy)
- P-41-002219, Vista Grande Canal and Tunnel
- P-41-001718, Utilitarian Structure within Italian Cemetery
- P-41-000400, Italian Cemetery
- P-41-000401, Eternal Home Cemetery
- P-41-000402, Salem Memorial Park
- P-41-000403, Home of Peace Cemetery
- P-41-000404, Cypress Lawn Memorial Park
- P-41-000405, Holy Cross Cemetery

Attachment A provides the records and resources found. Figure 10 provides the location of known cultural resources near and within the APE. While the six Colma cemeteries are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, no archaeological resources are known within the project area.

### 5.2 Survey Methods

Daniel Shoup (RPA) conducted a pedestrian archaeological survey of the project area between February 14 and 19, 2016. Dr. Shoup meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeology. All open areas were inspected for cultural evidence such as historic structures, artifacts, and features; and indicators of prehistoric archaeological deposits like midden soil, flaked lithics, groundstone, and shell. The archaeological survey covered the Daly City WWTP expansion area, both sides of the roads in which the proposed pipeline will be placed, and the three proposed storage tank locations. All proposed facilities were surveyed in 10-meter transects. No cultural resources were located in the scope of the survey. However, some areas of the survey corridor were inaccessible due to fences, lack of safe pedestrian access, or vegetation. Areas not surveyed included:

- Pipeline Corridor along Sullivan Avenue from Pierce Street to Eastmoor Street, Colma. This area does not have a sidewalk or enough shoulder for safe pedestrian access field reconnaissance survey.
- Pipeline corridor between B Street and F Street in Colma (west of Colma BART station). The corridor in this area runs through a fenced car lot.
- Pipeline corridor along western side of Hillside Boulevard from Olivet Parkway south to Lawndale Road. This area does not have a sidewalk or enough shoulder for safe pedestrian access.
- Proposed storage tank site at Holy Cross Cemetery. The proposed tank location is located on the grounds of a working nursery. Portions of the proposed site of the storage tank itself was inaccessible due to steep slopes and vegetation.

This Figure is NOT Provided in this Public Document  
because the Locations of the Resources are NOT  
Available for Public Review

No archaeological materials were discovered during the survey. Because the project will not affect the built environment within the Colma cemeteries, the project does not appear to have the potential to affect historic structures or historic landscapes (Criteria 1-3). Therefore, the project area does not appear to have the potential to affect historical resources as defined in CEQA §15064.5.

### 5.3 Native American Heritage Commission Record Search and Outreach

On January 5, 2017, a letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento, California in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites listed on its Sacred Lands File are within the current project APE. A response from the NAHC was received on January 13, 2017, stating that a search of its Sacred Land File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project APE. Included with the response was a list of 5 Native American representatives who may have further knowledge of Native American resources within or near the project APE. To ensure that all Native American concerns are adequately addressed, letters to each of the listed tribal contacts were sent on January 17, 2017, requesting any information about the project that these individuals may have. A record of this is located in Attachment B. Follow-up contacts were made via e-mail on March 8, 2017. However, as of this date, no responses have been received.

### 5.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

This investigation was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Register [CFR] Part 800). Because the project will not affect the built environment within the Colma cemeteries, the project does not have the potential to affect historic structures or historic landscapes (Criteria 1-3). No archaeological materials were discovered during the survey. The project area therefore does not appear to have the potential to affect historical resources as defined in NEPA, CEQA, NHRP and etc.

Based upon this investigation, the Proposed Project/Action would not have any significant impacts to cultural resources. Specifically, the proposed Project would have:

- *No Effect On Any Known Historical Resources or Properties;*
- *No Effect On Any Known Archeological Resources; and/or*
- *No Effect On Any Known Burial Sites.*

However, the construction of the Proposed Project could uncover unidentified or known buried cultural resources (i.e. Historical, archeological, paleontological, and human remains). To further reduce the potential to affect any of these resources, the following recommendations and mitigation measures should be implemented to ensure that there are no significant impacts to cultural resources that may exist in the APE as direct and indirect result of the Proposed Project/Action.

- **Halt work if cultural resources are discovered.** In the event that any prehistoric or historic subsurface cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbing activities, all work within 100 feet of the resources shall be halted and after notification, the City shall consult with a qualified archaeologist to assess the significance of the find. If any find is determined to be significant (CEQA Guidelines 15064.5[a][3] or as unique archaeological resources per Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code), representatives of the City and a qualified archaeologist shall meet to determine the appropriate course of action. In considering any

suggested mitigation proposed by the consulting archaeologist in order to mitigate impacts to historical resources or unique archaeological resources, the lead agency shall determine whether avoidance is necessary and feasible in light of factors such as the nature of the find, project design, costs, and other considerations. If avoidance is infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery) shall be instituted. Work may proceed on other parts of the project site while mitigation for historical resources or unique archaeological resources is carried out.

- **Halt work if paleontological remains are discovered.** If paleontological resources, such as fossilized bone, teeth, shell, tracks, trails, casts, molds, or impressions are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with the City.
- **Halt work if human remains are found.** If human remains are encountered during excavation activities conducted for the Proposed Project/Action, all work in the adjacent area shall stop immediately and the San Mateo County Coroner's office shall be notified. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American in origin, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified and will identify the Most Likely Descendent, who will be consulted for recommendations for treatment of the discovered human remains and any associated burial goods.

## **Section 6 - Bibliography**

In addition to the archaeological maps and site records on file at the Northwest Information Center of the Historical Resources Information System, the following literature was reviewed and/or referenced:

- City of Daly City. General Plan EIR 2012.
- University of California Museum of Paleontology, UCMP Specimen Database, available at <http://ucmpdb.berkeley.edu>, accessed May 21, 2012

# Attachment A

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NWIC File #16-1004 Records

CALIFORNIA  
HISTORICAL  
RESOURCES  
INFORMATION  
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA  
COLUSA  
CONTRA COSTA  
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT  
LAKE  
MARIN  
MENDOCINO  
MONTEREY  
NAPA  
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO  
SAN MATEO  
SANTA CLATA  
SANTA CRUZ  
SOLANO  
SONOMA  
YOLO

**Northwest Information Center**  
Sonoma State University  
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E  
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609  
Tel: 707.588.8455  
nwic@sonoma.edu  
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

1/24/2017

NWIC File No.: 16-1004

Daniel Shoup  
Archaeological/Historical Consultants  
609 Aileen Street  
Oakland, CA 94609

re: Daly City Wastewater Improvements

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the San Francisco South USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.5 mile radius:

Resources within project area:	P-41-400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, & 1718.
Archaeological Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	P-41-2278 & 2219.
Reports within project area:	See enclosed database printout.
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	No additional reports within 0.5 mile.
Other Reports within records search radius:	<b>S-848, 3184, 5537, 6160, 9462, 9580, 9583, 9795, 15529, 18217, 25560, 30204, 31037, 32596, 33545, 33600, 33611, 35858, &amp; 39770.</b> These reports are classified as Other Reports; reports with little or no field work or missing maps. The electronic maps do not depict study areas for these reports, however a list of these reports has been provided. In addition, you have not been charged any fees associated with these studies.

- Resource Database Printout (list):**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database Records:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- Report Digital Database Records:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- Report Copies:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed
- OHP Historic Properties Directory:**       enclosed     not requested     nothing listed

**Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Caltrans Bridge Survey:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Ethnographic Information:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Historical Literature:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Historical Maps:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Local Inventories:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Shipwreck Inventory:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

\*Notes:

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,  
Lisa C. Hagel  
Researcher

NWIC Records are NOT Provided in this Public Document because they are NOT Available for Public Review

# Attachment B

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Native American Correspondence



January 5, 2017

Native American Heritage Commission  
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

**Subject: Sacred Land Files and Native American Contact List Request for the City of Daly City's Recycled Water Project**

To Whom It May Concern:

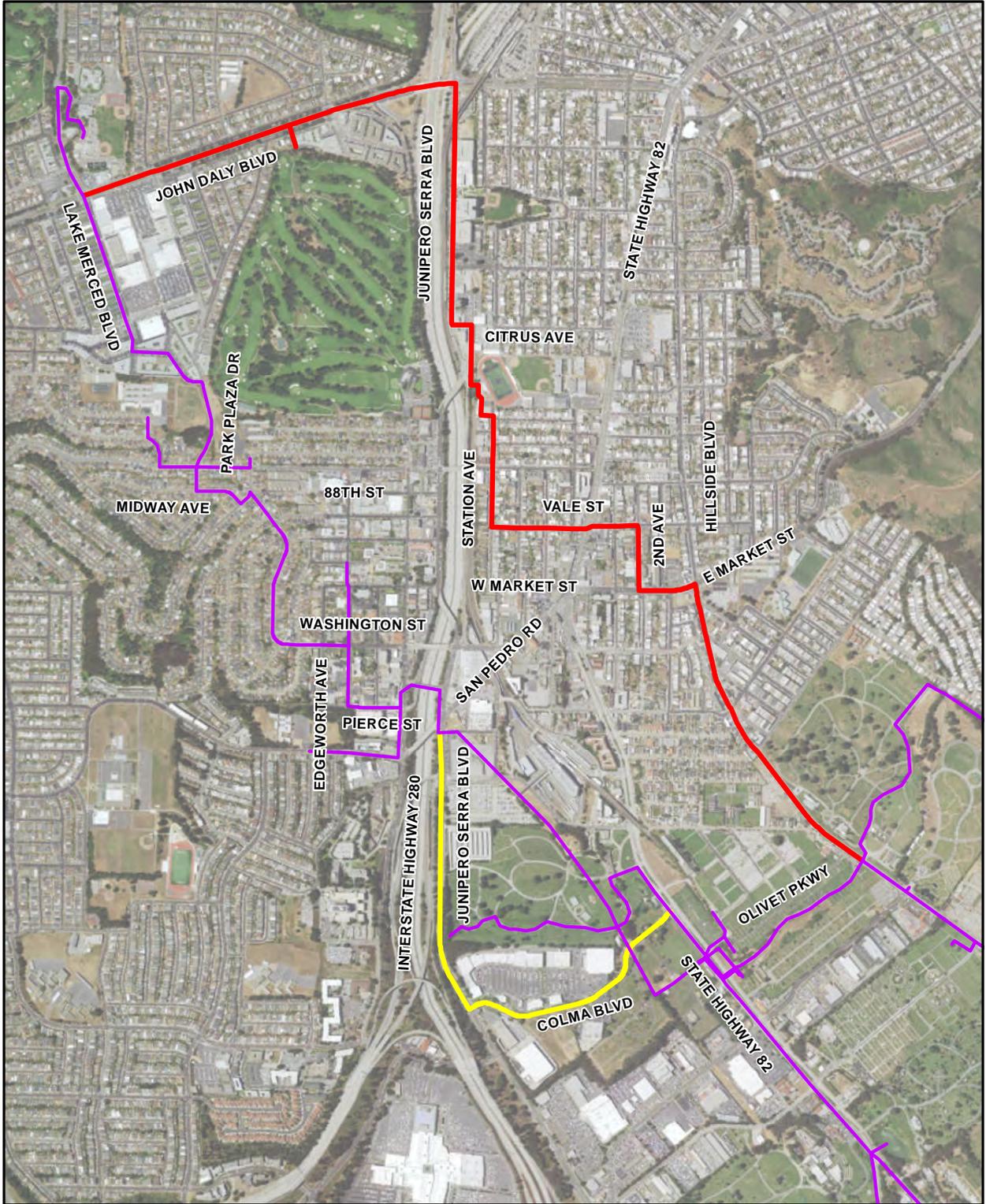
SMB Environmental is assisting the City of Daly City (City) prepare environmental documentation for its proposed Recycled Water Project (Proposed Project). The Project would expand the City's recycled water system to supply irrigation water to customers in Daly City ([37°41'11"N 122°28'06"W](#)), the Town of Colma ([37°40'44"N 122°27'20"W](#)), and South San Francisco ([37°39'22"N 122°25'32"W](#)). Recycled water would be used for landscape irrigation at cemeteries, parks, schools, and a golf course. The customers currently use potable water from Cal Water, potable supply from Daly City, or groundwater from private wells. The Proposed Project would supply approximately 1,200 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water. Please see the attached map.

For purposes of Section 106 compliance, we would appreciate your checking of the Sacred Lands Files to see if there are any culturally sensitive areas within the immediate project vicinity. We would also like to receive a list of Native American organizations that may have knowledge or interest in the Proposed Project area and we will attempt to contact them to solicit their written input/concerns about the Proposed Project.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance. I look forward to your earliest possible reply. If any questions, please feel free to contact me at 916-517-2189 or at [steve@smbenvironmental.com](mailto:steve@smbenvironmental.com).

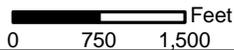
Sincerely,

Steve Brown  
Principal



**Legend**

- Current Alignment
  - Potential New North Alignment
  - Potential New South Alignment
- STREETS**



**POTENTIAL ALIGNMENTS**

DALY CITY / SFPUC  
 FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
 TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES

Response from NAHC

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 Fax



January 13, 2017

Steve Brown  
SMB Environmental

Sent by: [steve@smbenvironmental.com](mailto:steve@smbenvironmental.com)

RE: Daly City Recycled Water Project, San Mateo County

Dear Mr. Brown,

Attached is a list of tribes that have cultural and traditional affiliation to the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult, as may be required under particular state statutes. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

The NAHC also recommends that project proponents conduct a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) at the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) ([http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=1068](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068)) to determine if any tribal cultural resources are located within the area(s) affected by the proposed action. The SFL, established under Public Resources Code section 5094, are sites submitted for listing to the NAHC by California Native American tribes. The SFL, established under Public Resources Code section 5094, are sites submitted for listing to the NAHC by California Native American tribes. A record search of the SLF was completed for the APE referenced above with negative results. Please note records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of tribal cultural resources. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of tribal cultural resources.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: [frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov)

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Frank Lienert".

Frank Lienert  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

## Native American Contacts

January 13, 2017

Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe  
Tony Cerda, Chairperson  
244 E. 1st Street Ohlone/Costanoan  
Pomona , CA 91766  
rumsen@aol.com  
(909) 524-8041 Cell  
(909) 629-6081

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista  
Irene Zwielerin, Chairperson  
789 Canada Road Ohlone/Costanoan  
Woodside , CA 94062  
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com  
(650) 400-4806 Cell  
  
(650) 332-1526 Fax

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area  
Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 360791 Ohlone / Costanoan  
Milpitas , CA 95036  
muwekma@muwekma.org  
(408) 314-1898  
(510) 581-5194

The Ohlone Indian Tribe  
Andrew Galvan  
P.O. Box 3152 Ohlone/Costanoan  
Fremont , CA 94539 Bay Miwok  
chochenyo@AOL.com Plains Miwok  
(510) 882-0527 Cell Patwin  
  
(510) 687-9393 Fax

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan  
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 28 Ohlone/Costanoan  
Hollister , CA 95024  
ams@indiancanyon.org  
(831) 637-4238

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for Daly City Recycled Water Project, San Mateo County**

# Letters to Native Americans



January 17, 2017

Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe  
Tony Cerda, Chairperson  
240 E, 1<sup>st</sup> Street  
Pomona, CA 91766

**Subject: Request for Cultural Resources Sites Information for the City of Daly City's Proposed Recycled Water Project**

Dear Tony Cerda:

SMB Environmental is assisting the City of Daly (City) prepare environmental documentation for its proposed Recycled Water Project (Proposed Project). The Project would expand the City's recycled water system to supply irrigation water to customers in Daly City, the Town of Colma, and South San Francisco. Recycled water would be used for landscape irrigation at cemeteries, parks, schools, and a golf course. The customers currently use potable water from Cal Water, potable supply from Daly City, or groundwater from private wells. The Proposed Project would supply approximately 1,200 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water. Please see the attached map.

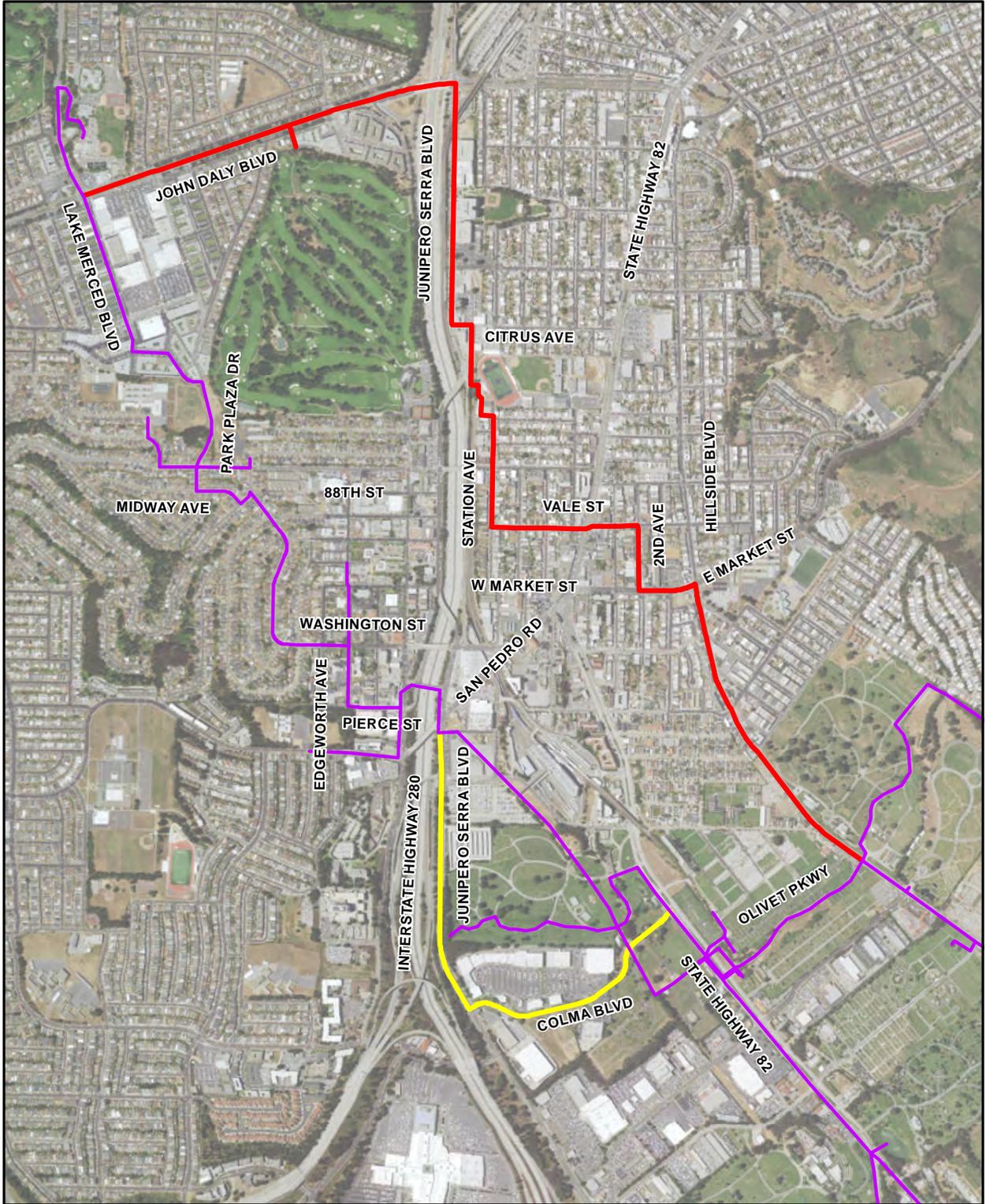
The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted about the Proposed Project and provided us with a list of Native American individuals and organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Please provide us with any information you may have about cultural resources or sites in the project area so that we can determine ways to protect those sites, including archeological sites and other locations of special value to Native Americans.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance. I look forward to your earliest possible reply. If any questions, please feel free to contact me at 916-517-2189 or at [steve@smbenvironmental.com](mailto:steve@smbenvironmental.com).

Sincerely,

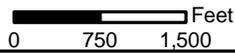
A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "SJB", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Steve Brown  
Principal



**Legend**

- Current Alignment
  - Potential New North Alignment
  - Potential New South Alignment
- STREETS**



**POTENTIAL ALIGNMENTS**

DALY CITY / SFPUC  
 FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
 TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



January 17, 2017

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista  
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson  
789 Canada Road  
Woodside, CA 94062

**Subject: Request for Cultural Resources Sites Information for the City of Daly City's Proposed Recycled Water Project**

Dear Irene Zwierlein:

SMB Environmental is assisting the City of Daly (City) prepare environmental documentation for its proposed Recycled Water Project (Proposed Project). The Project would expand the City's recycled water system to supply irrigation water to customers in Daly City, the Town of Colma, and South San Francisco. Recycled water would be used for landscape irrigation at cemeteries, parks, schools, and a golf course. The customers currently use potable water from Cal Water, potable supply from Daly City, or groundwater from private wells. The Proposed Project would supply approximately 1,200 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water. Please see the attached map.

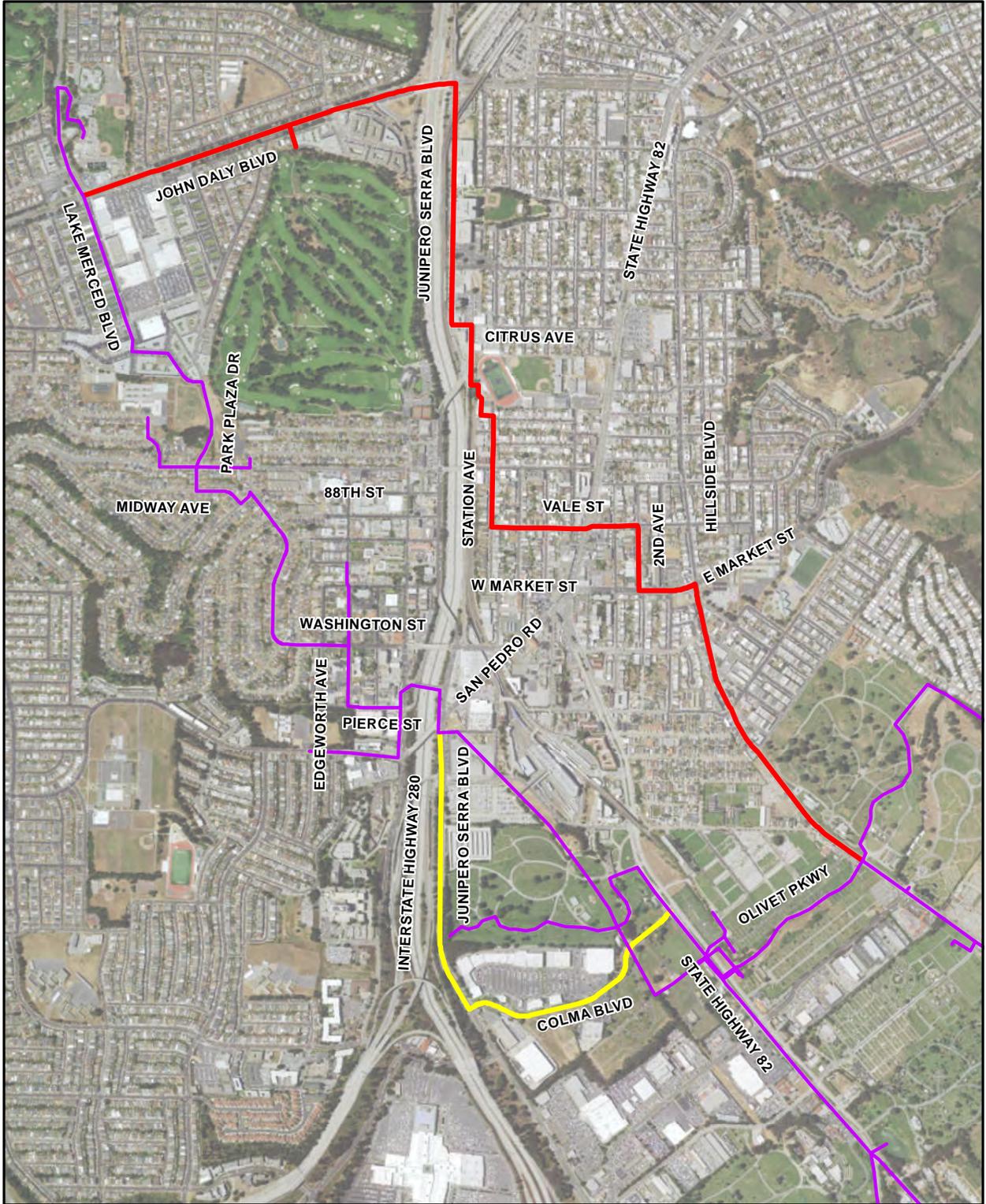
The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted about the Proposed Project and provided us with a list of Native American individuals and organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Please provide us with any information you may have about cultural resources or sites in the project area so that we can determine ways to protect those sites, including archeological sites and other locations of special value to Native Americans.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance. I look forward to your earliest possible reply. If any questions, please feel free to contact me at 916-517-2189 or at [steve@smbenvironmental.com](mailto:steve@smbenvironmental.com).

Sincerely,

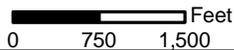
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Steve Brown  
Principal



**Legend**

- Current Alignment
  - Potential New North Alignment
  - Potential New South Alignment
- STREETS**



**POTENTIAL ALIGNMENTS**

DALY CITY / SFPUC  
 FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
 TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



January 17, 2017

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area  
Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 360791  
Milpitas, CA 95036

**Subject: Request for Cultural Resources Sites Information for the City of Daly City's Proposed Recycled Water Project**

Dear Rosemary Cambra:

SMB Environmental is assisting the City of Daly City (City) prepare environmental documentation for its proposed Recycled Water Project (Proposed Project). The Project would expand the City's recycled water system to supply irrigation water to customers in Daly City, the Town of Colma, and South San Francisco. Recycled water would be used for landscape irrigation at cemeteries, parks, schools, and a golf course. The customers currently use potable water from Cal Water, potable supply from Daly City, or groundwater from private wells. The Proposed Project would supply approximately 1,200 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water. Please see the attached map.

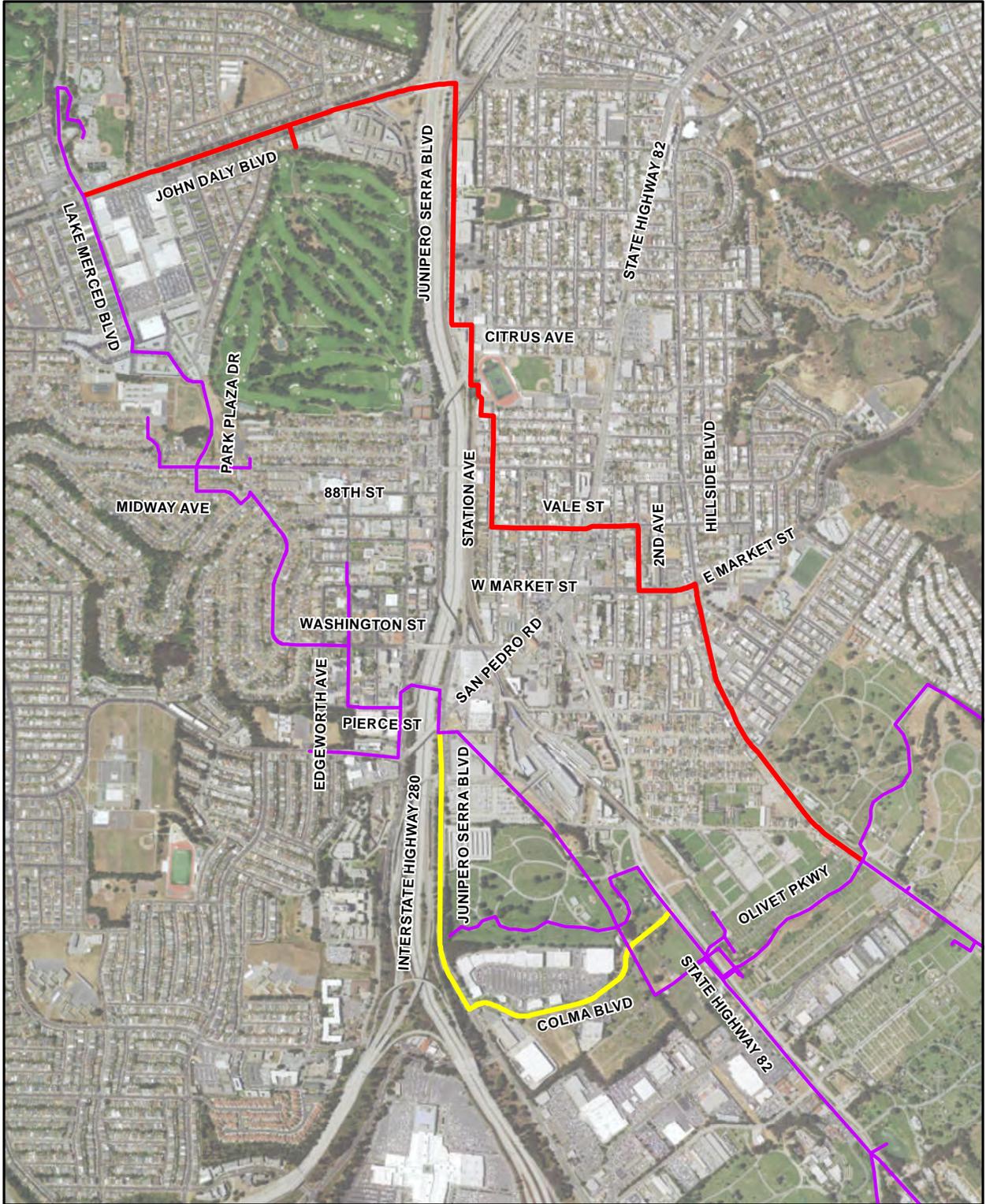
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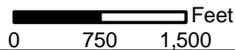
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Steve Brown  
Principal



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**POTENTIAL ALIGNMENTS**

DALY CITY / SFPUC  
 FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
 TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



January 17, 2017

The Ohlone Indian Tribe  
Andrew Galvan  
P.O. Box 3152  
Fremont, CA 94539

**Subject: Request for Cultural Resources Sites Information for the City of Daly City's Proposed Recycled Water Project**

Dear Andrew Galvan:

SMB Environmental is assisting the City of Daly City (City) prepare environmental documentation for its proposed Recycled Water Project (Proposed Project). The Project would expand the City's recycled water system to supply irrigation water to customers in Daly City, the Town of Colma, and South San Francisco. Recycled water would be used for landscape irrigation at cemeteries, parks, schools, and a golf course. The customers currently use potable water from Cal Water, potable supply from Daly City, or groundwater from private wells. The Proposed Project would supply approximately 1,200 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water. Please see the attached map.

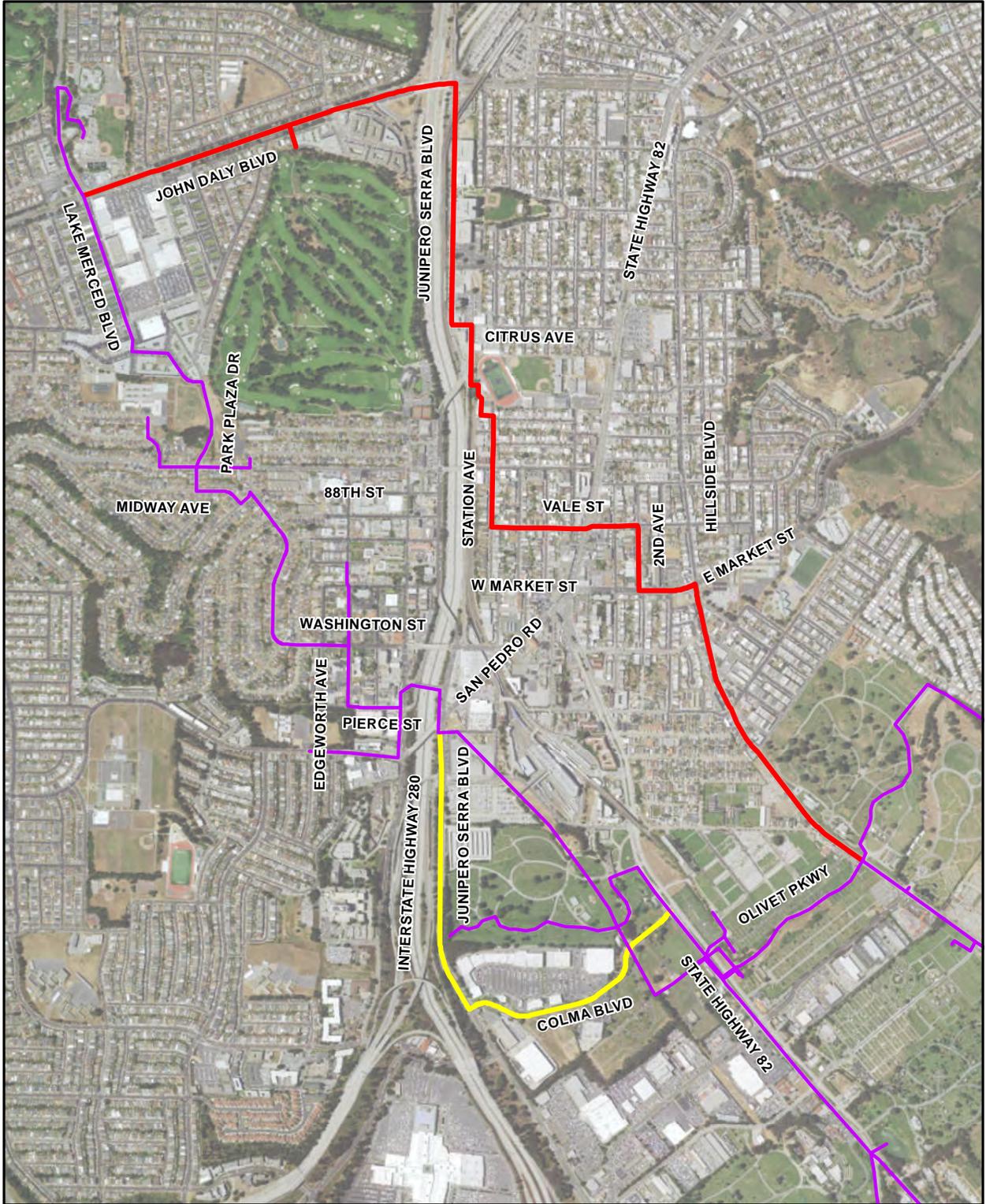
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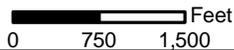
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Steve Brown  
Principal



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**POTENTIAL ALIGNMENTS**

DALY CITY / SFPUC  
 FEASIBILITY OF EXPANDED  
 TERTIARY RECYCLED WATER FACILITIES



January 17, 2017

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan  
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 28  
Hollister, CA 95024

**Subject: Request for Cultural Resources Sites Information for the City of Daly City's Proposed Recycled Water Project**

Dear Ann Marie Sayers:

SMB Environmental is assisting the City of Daly City (City) prepare environmental documentation for its proposed Recycled Water Project (Proposed Project). The Project would expand the City's recycled water system to supply irrigation water to customers in Daly City, the Town of Colma, and South San Francisco. Recycled water would be used for landscape irrigation at cemeteries, parks, schools, and a golf course. The customers currently use potable water from Cal Water, potable supply from Daly City, or groundwater from private wells. The Proposed Project would supply approximately 1,200 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water. Please see the attached map.

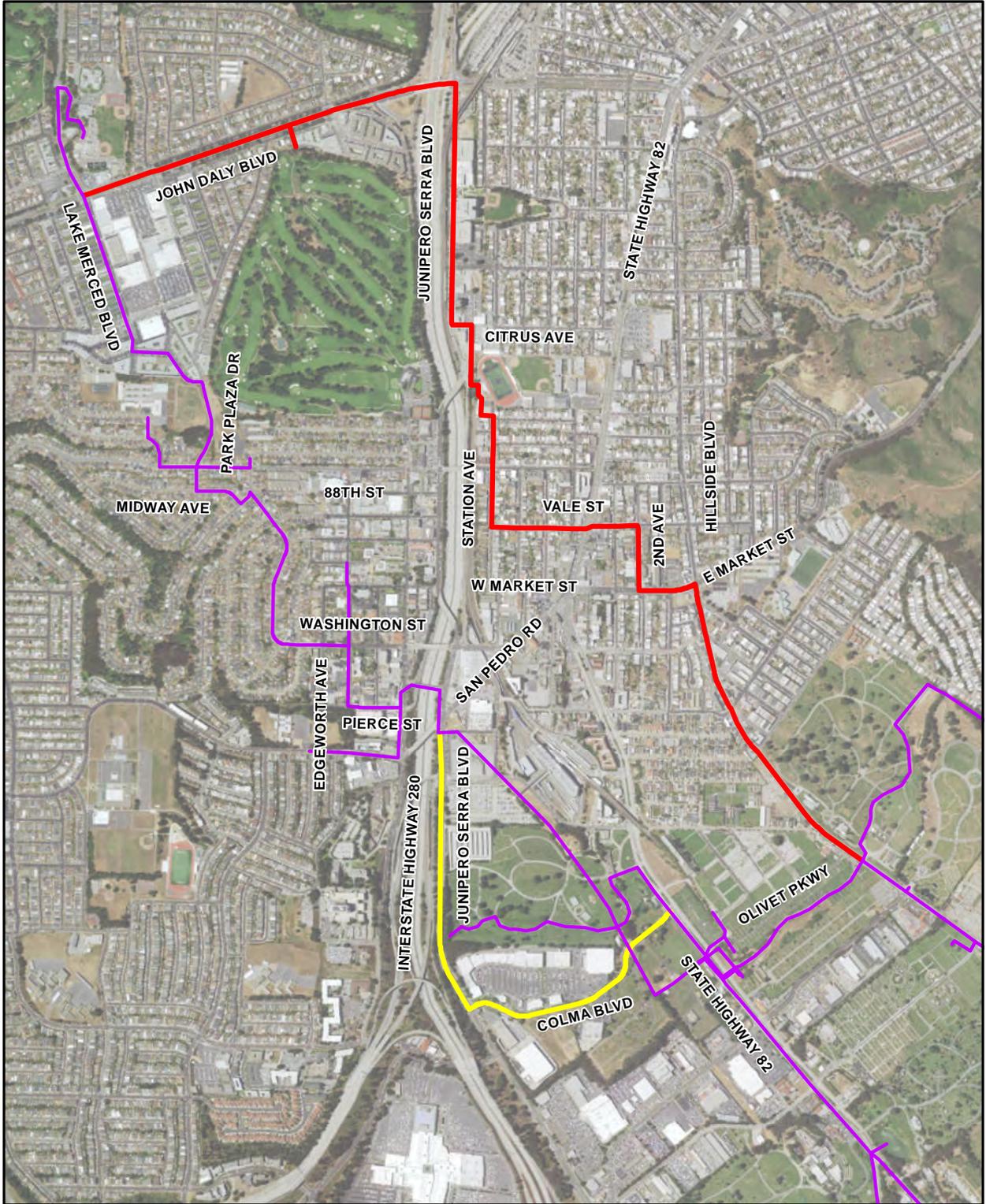
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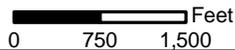
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Steve Brown  
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No Responses from Native Americans have been  
Received