CITY OF SAN JOSE
CAPITAL OF SILICON VALLEY

Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement
JOSEPH HORWEDEL, DIRECTOR

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE SAN JOSE/SANTA CLARA WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT MASTER PLAN

FILE NO: PP11-043
PROJECT APPLICANT: City of San José
APN: see attached project location map

As the Lead Agency, the City of San José will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the above-referenced project and would like your views regarding the scope and content of the environmental information, which is germane to your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project. This EIR may be used by your agency when considering approvals for this project.

The project description, location, and probable environmental effects that will be analyzed in the EIR for the project are attached.

According to State law, the deadline for your response is 30 days after receipt of this notice; however, we would appreciate an earlier response, if possible. Please identify a contact person, and send your response to:

City of San José, Planning Division, Attn: John Davidson
City Hall, 200 East Santa Clara Street, 3rd Floor, San José CA 95113-1905
Phone: (408) 535-7895, e-mail: john.davidson@sanjoseca.gov

The Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement of the City of San José will hold two Public Scoping Meetings for the EIR to describe the proposed project and the environmental review process and to obtain your verbal input on the EIR analysis for the proposal. You are welcome to attend and give us your input on the scope of the EIR so that it addresses all relevant environmental issues.

June 6, 2011, at 12:30 p.m.
San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant
Administration Building
700 Los Esteros Road
San José, CA 95134

June 8, 2011, at 6:00 p.m.
Roosevelt Community Center
Classrooms 1 and 2
901 East Santa Clara Street
San José, CA 95116

The Draft EIR for the Plant Master Plan is currently being prepared. A separate Notice of Availability will be circulated when the Draft EIR becomes available for public review and comment (currently anticipated to begin in early 2012.)

Joseph Horwedel, Director
Planning, Building and Code Enforcement

Deputy

Date: May 23, 2011

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE SAN JOSE/SANTA CLARA WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT MASTER PLAN

May 23, 2011

Introduction

The purpose of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is to inform decision-makers and the general public of the environmental effects of a proposed project that an agency may implement or approve. The EIR process is intended to provide information sufficient to evaluate a project and its potential for significant impacts on the environment; to examine methods of reducing adverse impacts; and to consider alternatives to the project.

The EIR for the proposed project will be prepared and processed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended. In accordance with the requirements of CEQA, the EIR will include the following:

- A summary of the project;
- A project description;
- A description of the existing environmental setting, potential environmental impacts, and mitigation measures;
- Alternatives to the project as proposed; and
- Environmental consequences, including (a) any significant environmental effects which cannot be avoided if the project is implemented; (b) any significant irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources; (c) the growth inducing impacts of the proposed project; (d) effects found not to be significant; and (e) cumulative impacts.

Project Location

The San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP or Plant) is located at the southern end of the San Francisco Bay within the northernmost portion of the City of San José, immediately north of State Route (SR) 237, west of Interstate 880 (I-880), within the Alviso community. **Figures 1** through **4** (presented at the end of this Notice of Preparation) show the Plant's location within the South Bay region and the locations of planned improvements and land uses. The project site occupies an approximately 2,684-acre site, within which the main operational area of the Plant occupies approximately 201 acres. **Table 1** presents a breakdown of existing land uses at the WPCP site and defines the Operational Area. As shown in **Figure 2**, areas surrounding the Operational Area include the Nine Par[1] landfill, Artesian Slough, the biosolids lagoons, biosolids drying beds, former Salt Pond A18, a Santa Clara Valley Water District flood control easement, bufferlands, and the South Bay Water Recycling Transmission Pump Station and Advanced Water Treatment Facility.

As indicated in Figure 2, existing land uses adjacent to the project site include the Newby Island Landfill to the north; neighboring salt ponds and San Francisco Bay to the northwest, the Zanker Materials Processing Facility and Zanker Landfill, Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, and the neighborhood of Alviso to the west; commercial and retail uses such as the McCarthy Ranch Shopping Center to the east; Nortech/Baytech (office/research facilities) to the southwest; and light industrial uses (i.e., PG&E substation and Calpine energy facility) to the southeast. Lands south of SR 237 include industrial park, office/research and development (R&D), residences, and the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority's coach terminal.

[1] No changes are proposed to the Nine Par landfill under the Plant Master Plan.

TABLE 1
EXISTING LAND USES

Land Use	Area (acres)
Plant Operations	
Operational Area[a]	201
Residual Solids Management Area (includes Biosolids Drying Beds and Biosolids Lagoons)	536
Legacy Biosolids Lagoons	211
Recycled Water Transmission Pump Station and Advanced Water Treatment Facility	8
San José Municipal Water System Tank[b]	3
Sub Total	**959**
Bufferlands	
East of Zanker Road	103
West of Zanker Road	389
North of Los Esteros Road including Nine Par landfill	176
Sub Total	**668**
Pond A18	
Pond A18 (former salt pond)	856
Sub Total	**856**
Santa Clara Valley Water District Easement	201
Total	**2,684**

NOTES:

[a] Corresponds to the area shown in Figure 2, and includes the headworks, primary, secondary, filtration/disinfection, and site facilities such as operations and maintenance buildings.

[b] No changes are proposed for the existing San José Municipal Water System Tank, shown on Figure 2.

Project Background

The WPCP and Plant lands are co-owned by the cities of San José and Santa Clara. The City of San José operates the Plant, which provides tertiary treatment of domestic, industrial, and commercial wastewater from the cities of San José, Santa Clara, and Milpitas, as well as from the Burbank Sanitary District, County Sanitation District 2 and 3, Cupertino Sanitary District, and West Valley Sanitation District, which together serve the communities of Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, much of Saratoga, and portions of unincorporated Santa Clara County (shown on Figure 1). In total, the existing service area covers roughly 300 square miles and serves approximately 1.4 million residents and 17,000 main commercial/industrial sewer connections.

The WPCP has been in operation since 1956, and while periodic upgrades have occurred, much of the Plant's infrastructure needs repair. A 2007 assessment identified the need for $1 billion in facility repair and replacement and recommended the development of a Master Plan (CH2MHill, 2007). In addition, discharge requirements for former salt pond A18 required a planning process to determine future uses. Staff recognized that these projects could be combined into a comprehensive planning effort, addressing the technical needs as well as long-range planning for future use of the Plant lands. In response, the City of San José (City), the City of Santa Clara and tributary agencies undertook a master planning process to achieve various operational, economical, environmental, and social goals in coordination with other key planning efforts. The City solely operates the Plant and will serve as the CEQA Lead Agency for development of the EIR. As co-owner of the WPCP and Plant lands, the City of Santa Clara will serve as a Responsible Agency under CEQA.

Project Description

The City proposes to adopt the San Jose/Santa Clara WPCP Master Plan (Master Plan) and to amend the San José General Plan and Zoning Ordinance to ensure that existing and proposed onsite uses are consistent with the City's land use goals, policies and designations. The Master Plan includes a variety of long-range improvements to the WPCP's facilities and

operations over the next 30 years (through the year 2040). The Master Plan also includes the phased development of the surrounding lands, including the creation and restoration of habitats and natural corridors to support wildlife, parks and amenities to foster a greater connection between the community and the coastal environment, as well as commercial, retail, and light industrial development. Sustainability is the overarching theme of the Master Plan, reflecting its importance to the City, City of Santa Clara, and the tributary agencies. The City of San José Environmental Services Department, operators of the Plant, hold sustainability as its core vision: "San José strives to become an environmentally and economically sustainable city – designed, constructed and operated to minimize waste and efficiently use its natural resources."

The Master Plan has four main goals developed based on the principles of sustainability:

- Operational: Result in a reliable, flexible plant that can respond to changing conditions
- Economical: Maximize economic benefits for customers through cost-effective options
- Environmental: Improve habitat and minimize impacts to the local and global environment
- Social: Maximize community benefits through improved aesthetics and recreational uses

The City developed 15 objectives to advance these goals, shown in **Table 2**.

TABLE 2
PLANT MASTER PLAN OBJECTIVES

• Protect the environment, public health, and safety through reliable wastewater treatment that can accommodate population growth and meet foreseeable future regulations.	• Pursue energy self sufficiency and reduced greenhouse gas emissions by promoting renewable energy generation, increased energy efficiency, and enclosed biosolids processing.	• Allow for complementary recreational uses, including interconnected trails to the Bay, environmental education, and addressing regional recreational needs.
• Maximize the long-range efficient use of the Plant's existing facilities and reduce the footprint of the existing biosolids treatment area.	• Allow for the beneficial use of Plant effluent through multiple effluent release points and creation of freshwater habitats.	• In partnership with other agencies, protect, enhance, and/or restore habitat, including upland areas, wetlands, and riparian vegetation near creeks.
• Maintain cost-effective Plant operations and competitive sewer rates through enhanced operations, flexibility, and rigorous evaluation of new technologies.	• Allow for complementary economic development that enhances job growth, generates revenue, provides for partnerships with educational institutions, and supports the regional growth of the Clean Tech industry.	• Allow for Pond A18 to provide water quality, ecosystem benefits, and flood control benefits.
• Reduce visual, noise, and odor impacts from Plant operations to neighboring land uses to the extent practicable.	• Locate economic development on Plant lands to maximize viability and visibility.	• Promote access to recreational, educational, and economic development uses by improving transportation connections through the Plant lands.
• Promote additional resource recovery from Plant operations by supporting recycled water production, increasing biogas production, and diversifying biosolids reuse options.	• Protect the small-town character of the Alviso Village.	• In partnership with other agencies, protect the Plant from flooding and risks associated with sea level rise.

Table 3 and the text below describe proposed land uses. The EIR will analyze some of the operational improvements in more detail, at a project level, while other future projects will be described and analyzed at a program level of detail. Future development of Plant lands surrounding the operational area would also be evaluated at a program level of detail.

TABLE 3
PROPOSED LAND USES

Land Use	Area
WPCP and Recycled Water Areas; Effluent Release	
Proposed Operational Area[a]	454 acres
Recycled Water Facilities[b]	49 acres
Effluent Release[c]	75 acres
Plant Bufferlands[d]	51 acres
Sub Total	***629 acres***
Habitat and Flood Protection	
Levee and Marsh/Mudflat/Upland Habitat	780 acres
Riparian habitat	170 acres
Freshwater wetland	60 acres
Owl habitat	180 acres
Sub Total	***1,190 acres***
Economic Development	
Light Industrial	158 acres
Renewable Energy Fields	60 acres
Institute	45 acres
Office/R&D	23 acres
Retail Commercial	16 acres
Combined Industrial/Commercial	21 acres
Road	64 acres
Sub Total	***387 acres***
Recreation	
Recreation (community park and athletic facility)	40 acres
Trails	16 miles
Education Center / Nature Museum	2 acres
Sub Total	***42 acres***
Other Land Uses	
Open Space	157 acres
Flexible Space[e]	143 acres
Easements	37 acres
Nine Par Landfill[f]	99 acres
Sub Total	***436 acres***
TOTAL	**2,684** acres

NOTES:

[a] Includes proposed operational area north of Los Esteros Road and east of Zanker Road as well as the site of the existing San Jose Municipal Water System Tank (located near the eastern terminus of Nortech Parkway).

[b] Includes the existing Recycled Water Transmission Pump Station and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, and land reserved for potential expansion of the Plant in the future.

[c] Corresponds to the Artesian Slough outfall channel and the historic sewer outfall property owned by the City of San José to discharge further north into South San Francisco Bay.

[d] Corresponds to the new buffer south of the Plant.

[e] Flexible Space may be proposed for light industrial, open space, or other uses at a future date.

[f] No changes are proposed to the Nine Par Landfill as part of the PMP.

WPCP Process and Facility Improvements

Infrastructure improvements are proposed at the following WPCP process areas: headworks, primary treatment, secondary treatment, filtration and disinfection, and biosolids, shown in **Figure 4**. In addition, the Master Plan includes numerous improvements related to energy, electrical power, and other site facilities. Implementation of these capital improvements projects would be phased over time. Below is an overview of the major improvements proposed at each process area.

Headworks

The headworks process area is a system of channels with screens and grit removal tanks that remove inorganic grit and debris from the wastewater. The City proposes to install odor control structures at various structures and equipment comprising the headworks facilities, decommission structures that are becoming obsolete, and consolidate influent piping. Over the years of Plant expansion, the installation of new pipelines has caused problems such as excessive settling of raw sewage solids and, due to the limited space, maintenance and repair for these pipelines has become increasingly difficult.

Primary Treatment

After preliminary treatment at the Headworks facilities, influent is conveyed through the Plant's primary treatment system. During primary treatment, larger particles (i.e., solids) are settled out of the wastewater in the settling tanks (called clarifiers) to remove contaminants. Under the Master Plan, the clarifiers and associated facilities would be covered to better control odors. A new primary effluent basin would also be constructed, and structures that are becoming obsolete would be decommissioned and demolished.

Secondary Treatment

Secondary treatment at the WPCP consists of biological systems designed to remove biological oxygen demand, suspended solids and some dissolved solids through a biological conversion of these materials to a settleable form. Secondary treatment facilities include two biological nutrient removal activated sludge plants; although originally designed to operate in sequence, the plants currently operate in parallel. Proposed improvements to secondary treatment involve additional nitrogen removal that may be required by future regulations.

Filtration and Disinfection

The Plant's existing filtration and disinfection system consists of media filtration (i.e., filter beds composed of gravel, sand, anthracite, and coal) followed by chlorine disinfection. A portion of the Plant's filtered effluent is routed to the South Bay Water Recycling distribution system for water reuse while the majority of filtered and disinfected effluent is discharged via the Artesian Slough (see **Figure 4** for location). To comply with the potential future regulations for nitrogen removal and contaminants of emerging concern, new denitrification filters and disinfection facilities may be needed to improve the quality of the Plant's effluent and recycled water, and alternative treatment technologies (potentially including installation of new ultraviolet disinfection or ozonation facilities could be implemented. The Plant would also construct a new chlorine contact basin to meet anticipated future peak wet weather flows.

Biosolids

Pollutants and solids removed during treatment processes are separated from the liquid flows and are directed to the Plant's digester tanks. The Master Plan includes various improvements to the Plant's biosolids program to address odor issues, provide sufficient capacity for biosolids treatment processes, replace aging facilities, and to reduce the Plant's biosolids footprint. Major projects include relocating biosolids management to the north of the existing Operational Area, converting the existing biosolids lagoons and drying beds to a mechanical drying and dewatering system, and retiring existing and former lagoons and drying beds to the north and east of the Operational Area.

Energy and Electrical Improvements

The Plant already produces biogas (methane) and currently meets two-thirds of its energy needs with methane produced by digesting biosolids and from the adjacent landfill at Newby Island. To meet the Plant's increasing electrical and power demand and energy self-sufficiency goals, the City plans to implement various renewable energy projects. Under the Master Plan, some alternative energy projects include installing solar panels, and enhancing methane production in the digesters by accepting fats, oils and grease. In addition, to support future biosolids processes such as the mechanical dewatering facility, a new substation would be constructed.

Other Site Facility Improvements

Many of the Plant's existing roads and buildings are 30 to 50 years old and require frequent maintenance. As the Plant expanded over the last 50 years, the support buildings have become decentralized, resulting in inefficient operations. To address such issues, the City would implement a variety of phased site facility improvements such as road work, construction of new administrative buildings, a new warehousing facility, and landscaping improvements.

Habitat Restoration and Flood Protection

As indicated in Table 3, the City would allocate approximately 1,190 acres for habitat restoration and enhancement, to be implemented in partnership with other entities (to be determined in the future). Refer to Figure 3 for the location of areas proposed for habitat restoration and flood control. The following habitat types would be restored:

- *Freshwater Wetlands.* Approximately 60 acres of freshwater wetlands would be created to beneficially use fully treated effluent. These wetlands could further improve effluent quality through natural biological processes. Adding the wetland as a discharge location, in addition to the existing Artesian Slough discharge location, could benefit salt marsh habitat in San Francisco Bay and provide wildlife viewing areas that would be made accessible through a network of nature trails. These wetlands would offer added capacity for holding water prior to release into the San Francisco Bay.
- *Burrowing Owl Habitat.* Approximately 180 acres of grassland habitat would be protected and managed to support burrowing owls, a California species of special concern.
- *Riparian Habitat.* Approximately 170 acres of riparian habitat, including a restored Artesian Slough corridor, would be provided.
- *Marsh / Mudflats / Upland.* Situated on the site in the location of the existing Pond A18, nearly 800 acres of habitat could be constructed to help provide flood protection and restore a transition from the salt marsh habitat through brackish to perched freshwater wetlands and upland grasslands. This habitat would also support special status species such as the clapper rail and salt marsh harvest mouse and provide large contiguous areas for these inhabitants.

As part of the Master Plan, the City would work with the South Bay Shoreline study to propose an alignment and footprint for a levee or levees along the northern portion of the Plant site to provide adequate protection from future sea-level rise and tidal flooding; Figure 3 shows the location currently considered for a terraced levee between the Plant and the existing area of Pond A18.

Economic Development

The Master Plan would also allocate approximately 387 acres of Plant lands for economic development such as light industrial, office/R&D, and retail uses and an institute. The proposed acreage includes roads needed to access these uses. The intent of the economic development is to create jobs and to generate revenue. **Table 4** identifies proposed land use densities and the number of jobs estimated for each land use type. The City and the City of Santa Clara would retain ownership of lands designated for development. The timing of development would be based on the infrastructure improvements needed to reduce odors from WPCP operations and biosolids management and to provide services such as electricity and potable water to the area, and market conditions. Potential land uses for these areas are summarized as follows:

- *Light Industrial.* Approximately 158 acres of light industrial development along the frontage of SR 237 and in the current biosolids drying area is proposed, with a focus on clean tech manufacturing.
- *Renewable Energy Field.* Approximately 60 acres are proposed to be reserved for renewable energy fields such as solar panel installation. In addition, it is proposed that buildings on the site would require solar panels on rooftops.
- *Institute.* The Master Plan also proposes to reserve 45 acres along SR 237 for the establishment of a water institute. It is envisioned that such an institute could serve as an incubator and demonstration facility for water- and energy-related technologies, providing a campus setting for academic and corporate institutions.
- *Office / Research & Development.* Approximately 23 acres of office/R&D near the area designated for light industrial uses is proposed. This area could support a range of activities such as research, laboratory, product development and testing, engineering and sales activities, and any other basic research functions leading to new product development.

TABLE 4
DEVELOPMENT LAND USE DENSITIES AND JOB ESTIMATES

Land Use	Acres	Floor Area Ratio	Building Square Feet	Square Feet/Job	Jobs
Light Industrial	158	0.55	3,785,000	1,000	3,785
Office / Research & Development	23	1.20	1,202,000	275	4,371
Retail / Commercial	16	0.26	181,000	800	226
Combined Industrial / Commercial	21	1.20	1,098,000	275	3,993
Institute	45	1.20	2,352,000	800	2,940
Flexible Space	143	0.55	3,426,000	1,000	3,426
Total	**406**		**12,044,000**		**18,741**

- *Retail/Commercial.* Approximately 16 acres of retail/commercial development along SR 237 is proposed. This area could provide for retail and service establishments to serve local employees and residents as well as destination retail. Establishments could include general retail, restaurants, supermarkets, gas stations and personal service uses.
- *Combined Industrial/Commercial.* An additional 21 acres would be designated for Office/R&D and/or Retail/Commercial uses (as described above). This area would provide flexibility in meeting demand for these land use types.
- *Roads.* A road network to support the proposed land uses would require approximately 64 acres of rights-of-way. New roadways would connect Nortech Parkway and Zanker Road and provide access to Dixon Landing Road and I-880 to the north.

Recreation and Education
The Master Plan proposes a mixture of recreational and educational facilities on land surrounding the Plant's operational area, to be developed in partnership with other agencies. Proposed facilities include:

- *Trails.* 16 miles of new trails and connection to the Bay Trail.
- *Park.* A new 40-acre park with sports fields.
- *Habitat Areas.* Access to the Plant's freshwater wetlands and Bay front for bird watching and hiking.
- *Education/Nature Center*. A nature and education center adjacent to proposed habitat areas near the Bay.

Open Space and Flexible Space
The Master Plan proposes 300 acres in the northeastern portion of the Plant lands to be reserved for future uses to be determined by community and market needs in the future.

- *Open Space.* Approximately 157 acres of the Plant lands would be reserved as open space. This area could provide space for recreation, habitat or be left as open space.
- *Flexible Space.* Approximately 143 acres would be reserved as flexible space to provide for a range of uses including light industrial, recreation, or habitat.

Level of Detail of Analysis in the Environmental Impact Report

The Master Plan identifies both near-term and long-term (to year 2040) facility improvements and development of various environmental, social, and economic uses on the project site. The EIR will evaluate near-term improvements in more detail (i.e., at a project level) as more information on these projects has been developed. The EIR will evaluate long-term improvements in less detail (i.e., at a program level) since less information has been developed for these projects at this time. **Table 5**, below, summarizes WPCP improvements that will be evaluated a project level of detail in the EIR.

Potential Environmental Impacts of the Project

The EIR will describe the existing environmental conditions on the project site and will identify the significant environmental impacts anticipated to result from development of the project as proposed. Where potentially significant environmental impacts are identified, the EIR will also discuss mitigation measures that may make it possible to avoid or reduce significant impacts, as appropriate. The analysis in the EIR will include the following specific categories of environmental impacts and concerns related to the proposed project. Additional subjects may be added at a later date, as new information comes to light.

1. Land Use and Visual Resources

The EIR will identify the land uses on and around the project site and evaluate potential land use impacts, including the project's compatibility with existing and proposed land uses in the project area. The EIR will also discuss the visual and aesthetic resources of the site and its surroundings and potential impacts on scenic vistas and scenic resources that could occur as a result of proposed land use changes.

2. Population, Jobs and Housing

The EIR will describe the existing and projected employment, population, and housing conditions in the City of San José, and evaluate the potential for the project to support population growth within the communities served by the WPCP. The EIR will also evaluate potential impacts on employment resulting from development of lands for retail/office, light industrial, and institute uses on the Plant lands.

3. Transportation

The EIR will identify both existing and "background" traffic conditions (i.e., existing traffic plus traffic associated with projects that have been approved but not yet built) in the project area, based on the City of San José's and the Santa Clara County Congestion Management Agency's methodologies. The traffic analysis prepared for the EIR will describe and assess impacts to roadway conditions, circulation patterns, transit systems, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities in and around the site. The EIR will evaluate impacts to roadways using levels of service calculations.

4. Air Quality

The EIR will describe the existing local and regional air quality conditions in the Bay Area and will evaluate the project's potential air quality and odor impacts in accordance with the latest Bay Area Air Quality Management District CEQA Guidelines. The impacts associated with construction and operation of the various facility improvement projects and future land uses on local and regional air quality will be analyzed.

5. Noise

The EIR will describe the existing setting and the noise levels associated with project construction, associated traffic, and operation of new Plant facilities. The EIR will also address potential noise impacts associated with proposed future land uses including recreational, economic, industrial, and commercial development. The noise analysis will determine whether the ambient noise levels at the site are compatible with adjacent land uses. Conformance to pertinent noise guidelines and standards will be analyzed.

TABLE 5
PROJECT-LEVEL WPCP IMPROVEMENTS

Facility and Project	Project Summary
Headworks	
Headworks Odor Control	This improvement would entail the installation of covers made of steel or reinforced fiberglass over select junction boxes, screens, and screenings and grit collection areas of the Headworks 2 complex.
Primary Treatment	
Primary Treatment Odor Control	This improvement would entail installation of concrete or fiberglass covers over the East Primary Clarifiers, including select inlet and outlet junction boxes, along with the necessary concrete and steel corrosion protection.
Biosolids	
Inactive Lagoons Rehabilitation	This improvement may involve leaving biosolids in place or hauling to an offsite disposal area.
FOG Receiving Station	This improvement involves construction of a dedicated fats, oils, and grease (FOG) receiving station for haulers bringing FOG to the WPCP.
Dewatering Phase 1	This improvement entails field verification of various dewatering technologies and construction of a pilot plant followed by construction of a full-scale mechanical dewatering facility.
Covered Lagoons Phase 1	Following rehabilitation of the inactive lagoons, the City proposes to construct a series of covered, lined lagoons for the temporary storage of digested sludge.
Emergency Biosolids Storage	After the inactive lagoons are rehabilitated, the City proposes to convert a portion of the rehabilitated retired lagoons to emergency biosolids storage to store the equivalent of dewatered solids generated by the proposed mechanical dewatering facility over a 30-day period.
Thermal Drying Phase 1	Under this improvement, the City would convert the WPCP's existing solar drying operations to thermal drying (in combination with greenhouse drying) of dewatered solids to reduce the residual biosolids management footprint and reduce odors emanating from the WPCP, beneficially use excess heat and energy produced on site, and enhancing opportunities for production of re-usable biosolids products.
Greenhouse Drying Phase 1	This improvement involves implementation of greenhouse drying as part of the conversion from the existing open air solar drying beds operation. Covered greenhouses, equipped with odor control features, would operate year-round.
Back-up Sludge Pipeline	This improvement involves installation of a parallel 14-inch diameter back-up sludge pipeline to provide redundancy to a critical component of the treatment train.
Energy	
Solar Power Facility Phase 1	This improvement involves installation of a two megawatt solar power facility, likely to be implemented in one megawatt increments that would be constructed for the proposed FOG receiving station.
Digester Gas Storage	This proposed improvement involves installation of a 40,000 cubic foot gas storage sphere, installation of a gas compressor system and associated digester gas piping to and from the storage facility.
Solids Handling Substation	Under this improvement, the City would construct a substation to provide power to proposed solids handling facilities.
Site Facility Improvements	
Landscaping and Road Repairs Phase 1	Under this improvement, the City would make various landscaping improvements planting grass, trees and shrubs with associated irrigation, and erecting perimeter fencing where none currently exists. The City would also improve (resurface, pave) roads in the WPCP operational area.
Warehouse	This improvement would provide a new central warehouse and load-out area, for temporary storage of equipment and supplies pending relocation to the storage facilities for each treatment unit process.

6. Biological Resources

The EIR will include a description of the existing biological setting and an analysis of impacts to biological resources such as sensitive habitats and special-status species. The EIR will address modifications to the existing discharge of treated effluent into the Bay, and assess potential habitat impacts. The EIR will address potential impacts associated with the location of the flood protection levee and trails, and creation and restoration of freshwater wetland, riparian, mudflats/marsh, and upland habitats. The EIR will address impacts to biological resources from alterations to the existing hydrology of the site and surrounding area. Potential adverse and beneficial impacts to burrowing owl, salt marsh harvest mouse and other special-status species will be assessed.

7. Hydrology and Water Quality

The EIR will discuss the drainage conditions in the project area and the potential for flooding on the project site. In particular, the EIR will describe potential long-term hydrologic impacts associated with construction of new flood-control levees and restoration of former marsh lands. Water quality impacts and conformance with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program as well as other Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements will be addressed. Both short-term water quality impacts related to stormwater quality and operational water quality impacts associated with WPCP operations under the Master Plan will be addressed in the EIR.

8. Geology and Soils

The EIR will discuss the existing geologic and soil conditions on the project site. Potential impacts to be evaluated include seismic hazards and/or increased exposure of structures to seismic hazards related to ground-shaking in the event of an earthquake, exposure of structures to geologic hazards (such as liquefaction, poor soil conditions, or unstable slopes), and soil erosion.

9. Greenhouse Gases and Global Climate Change

The EIR will examine the potential for the project to result in global climate change impacts and will discuss the measures included in the project to minimize impacts and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The EIR will also discuss how implementation of various Master Plan projects addressing odor control (i.e., biosolids projects) would affect existing greenhouse gas emissions.

10. Hazardous Materials

The EIR will discuss the potential for soil contamination from existing and previous uses at the project site and changes in water treatment chemical usage associated with proposed changes in operations to adversely affect public health.

11. Cultural Resources

Due to the location of the site in an area with known archaeological resources, the EIR will discuss the potential for archaeological resources to be present on the site, and the project's potential impacts on those resources.

12. Public Services

Increases in demand for public services, such as schools, police, fire, and medical services, resulting from the development of the Plant land uses will be discussed in the EIR.

13. Utilities and Service Systems

The EIR will discuss potential effects on utilities and service systems as a result of construction and operation of Plant improvements and proposed land uses. Potential effects to be evaluated include effects associated with altering the existing disposal and reuse of biosolids, increases in demands for utilities, conflicts with existing utility lines, and the effects associated with extending services and utilities to proposed land uses.

14. Energy

The EIR will examine the potential for the project to result in excessive or inefficient use of energy and will discuss the energy conservation measures included in the project. The EIR will also evaluate the potential long-term impacts that the project would have as a result of implementing new renewable energy facilities at the Plant.

15. Alternatives to the Project

The EIR will identify and evaluate project alternatives that might reasonably be assumed to reduce project impacts, especially significant impacts. Analysis of a "No Project" alternative is required by law. The EIR will explore inclusion of an alternative that avoids impacts associated with proposed economic development, as well as an alternative that would accelerate the transition of biosolids processing in order to reduce odors emanating from existing operations at an earlier date than proposed.

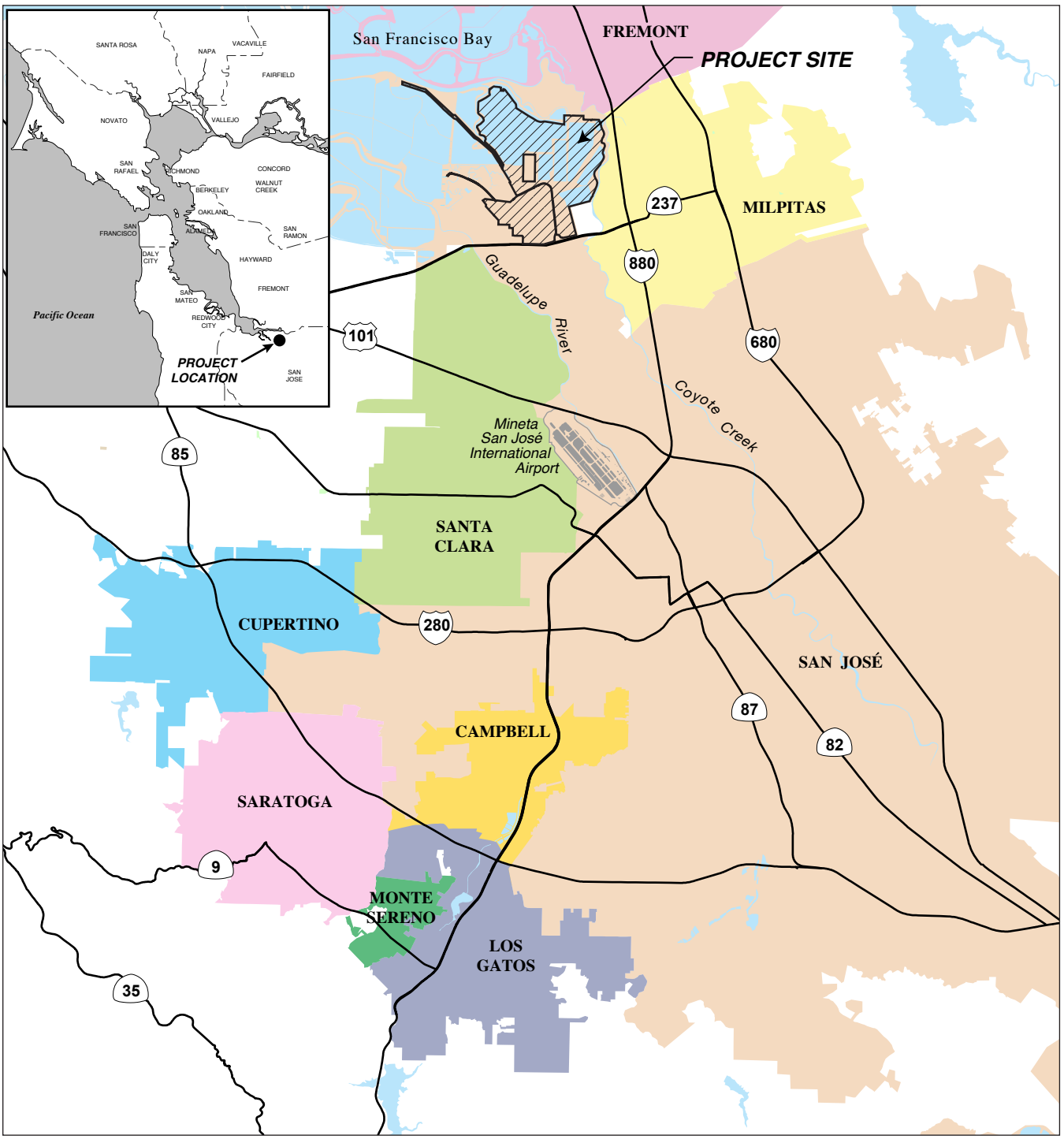
The EIR will identify the degree to which each alternative might reduce one or more of the project's impacts, whether or not the alternative could result in other or increased impacts, the viability of the alternative, and the degree to which the alternative is consistent with the project's goals and objectives.

16. Cumulative Impacts

The EIR will include a discussion of the potentially significant cumulative impacts of the project when considered with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the area. The analysis will include a discussion of all WPCP projects and projects identified in the surrounding areas. This section will cover all relevant subject areas discussed in the EIR (e.g., traffic, air quality, and noise) and will specify which of the areas are anticipated to experience significant cumulative impacts. Cumulative impacts will be discussed qualitatively, unless specific quantitative information on other pending projects is available prior to publication of the Draft EIR.

17. Other Required Sections

The EIR will also include other information typically required for an EIR. These other sections include the following: 1) Growth Inducing Impacts; 2) Significant, Unavoidable Impacts; 3) Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes; 4) References; and 5) EIR Authors. Relevant technical reports will be provided as technical appendices.

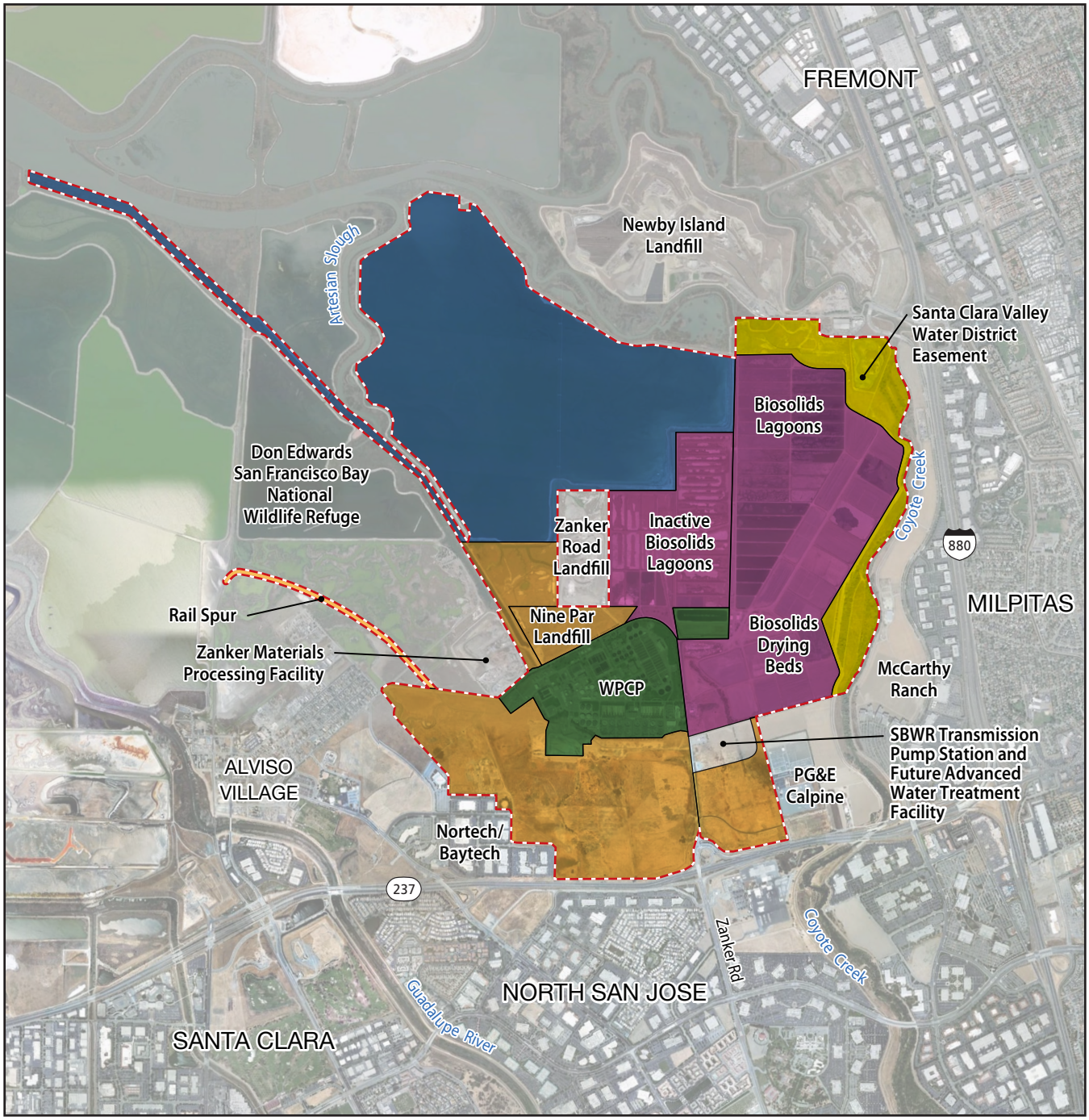


SOURCE: ESA I J&S

San Jose/Santa Clara WPCP Master Plan

Figure 1

Project Location



Legend

- Project Boundary
- Residual Solids Management Area
- Water Pollution Control Plant Operational Area
- Bufferlands
- Salt Pond A18

SBWR South Bay Water Recycling
WPCP Water Pollution Control Plant

0 1
Mile

SOURCE: ESA I J&S

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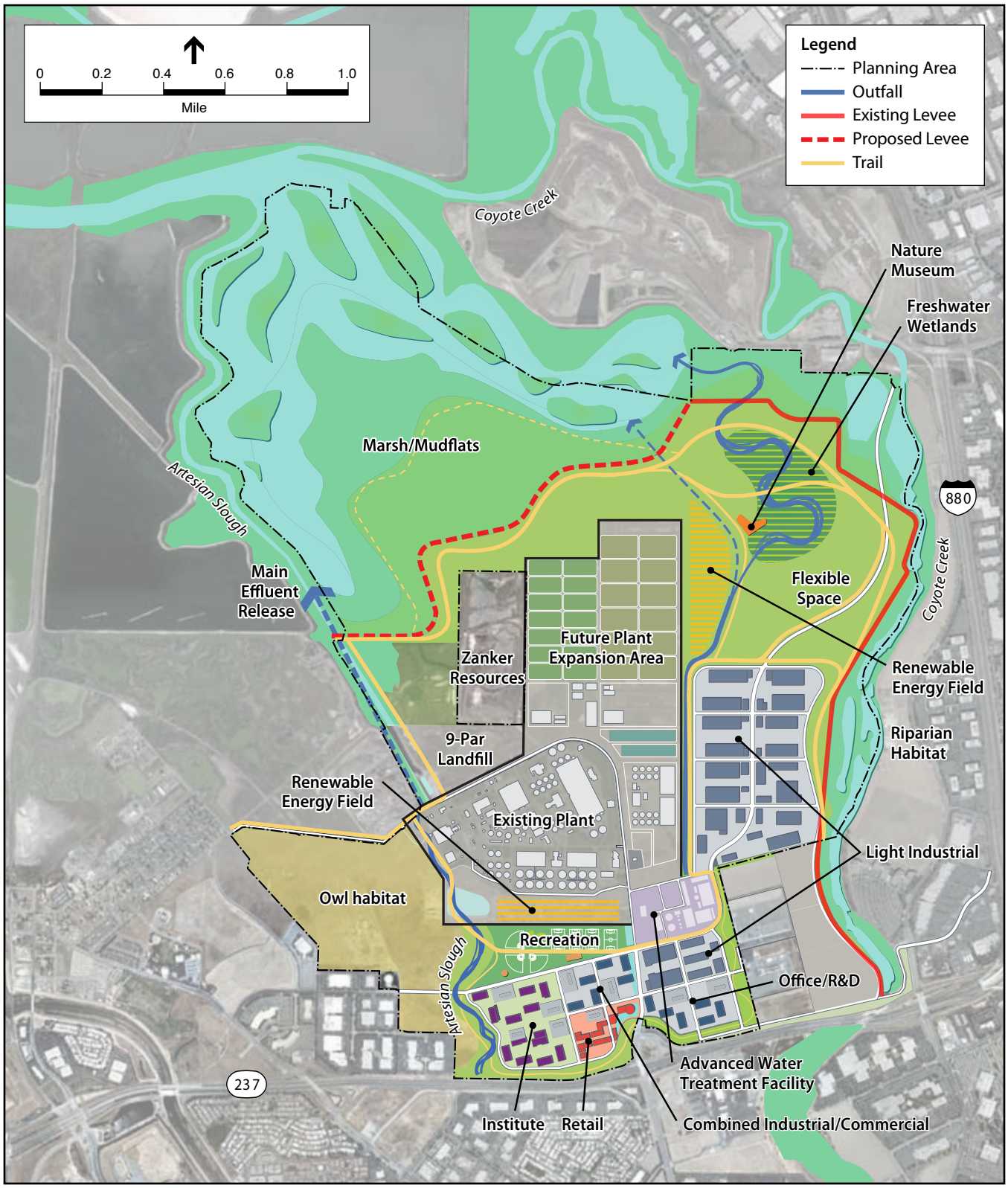
Figure 2
Site and Vicinity



SOURCE: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP

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Figure 3
Site Plan

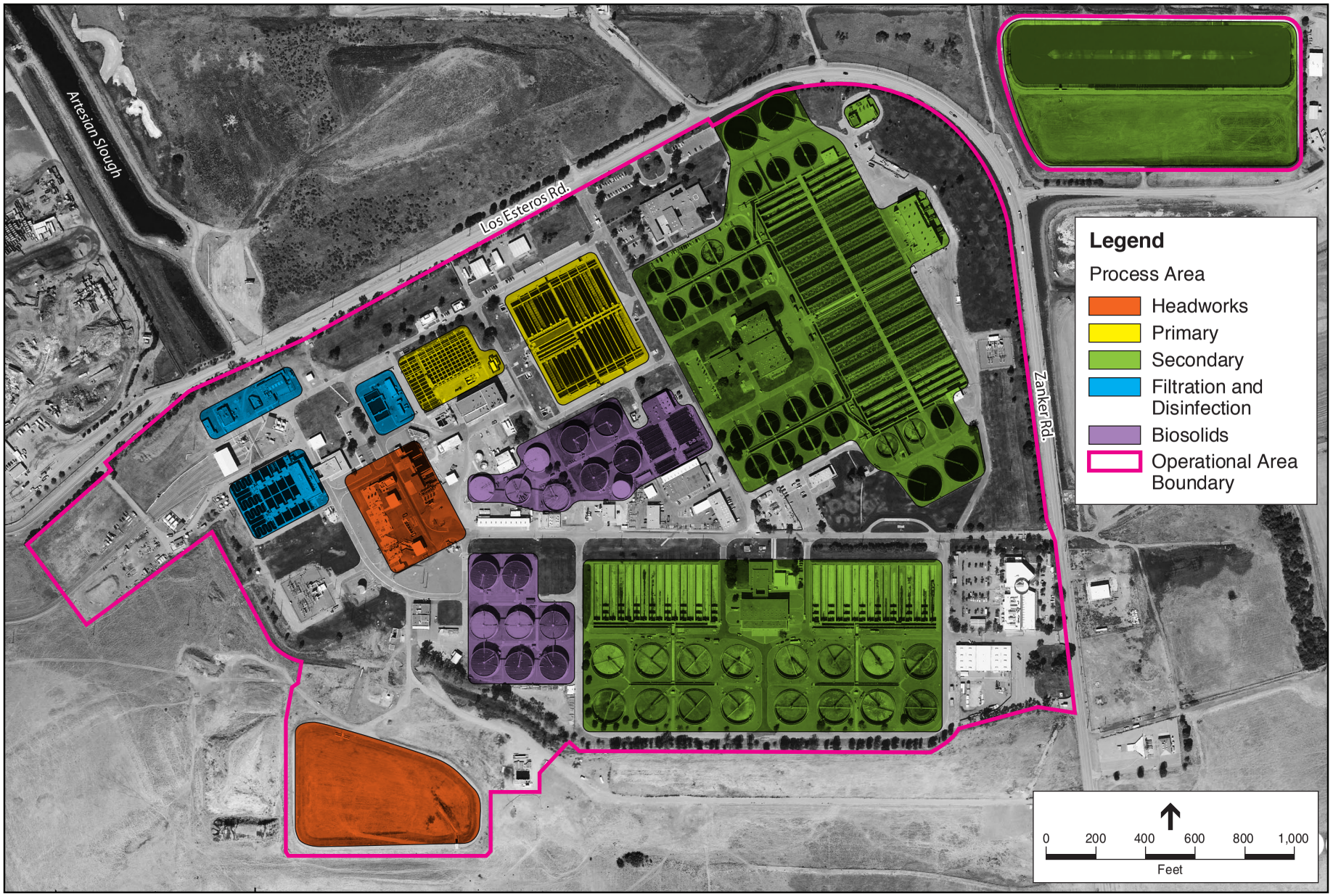

IMAGE: Google Inc. 2011. Google Earth Pro, Version 5.2.
Mountain View, CA. Accessed: March 7, 2010.

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Figure 4
Existing WPCP Process Areas