

NOTICE OF PREPARATION

From: Santa Clara Valley Water District
5750 Almaden Expressway
San José, CA 95118

Subject: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report

Project Title: Purified Water Project

Project Location: Santa Clara County, California.

Date: _____

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the above proposed Project. Responsible and trustee agencies, and other interested agencies, organizations and individuals, are invited to provide written comments on the scope and content of the Draft EIR.

The project description, location, and the potential environmental effects are contained in the attached materials. An Initial Study was not prepared.

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date but **not later than 30 days after receipt of this notice**. Please include a name and contact information, to receive further information on this proposed Project, or in the event there are questions.

A scoping meeting will be held at **5:30 pm on March 29, 2021**, online via Zoom at: <https://valleywater.zoom.us/j/94477342812>

Please send your comments to: Elise Latedjou-Durand
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Rick L. Callender, Esq.
Chief Executive Officer

3/19/2021

Date

Notice of Preparation (Continued)

Draft Environmental Impact Report

Purified Water Project

Introduction

This notice announces that a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) will be prepared for the proposed Purified Water Project (proposed Project or Project). The EIR will identify and evaluate possible environmental impacts of the Project and Project alternatives, and will develop mitigation measures to avoid, reduce, or compensate for any significant impacts.

As the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) has determined that the proposed Project may have a significant impact on the physical environment, and has decided to prepare an EIR to provide ample opportunity for public disclosure and participation in the planning and decision-making process. This document, which serves as the Notice of Preparation (NOP) required by CEQA and the state's CEQA Guidelines (CCR §15082), contains a brief description of the proposed Project, including its purpose and objectives; an alternative to the proposed Project that will be evaluated at an equal level of detail; potential environmental impacts; and the resulting need for an EIR. It also discusses the process that will be used to determine the scope of analysis in the EIR and provides an overview of the opportunities for participating in the review of the EIR, along with contact information.

Valley Water is undertaking the CEQA environmental review process as part of the overall proposed Project review and design process. Pending the outcome of the environmental review process and any subsequent design revisions to improve the proposed Project, the proposed Project will be submitted to the Valley Water Board of Directors for their review and potential approval. This process is aimed at providing the public and decision-makers with a clear understanding of the activities, elements, and methods involved should the proposed Project be approved and implemented.

Background

During severe or extended drought conditions, groundwater levels within the Santa Clara groundwater subbasin in Santa Clara County can become significantly lowered, raising concerns regarding reduced water supply reliability as well as land subsidence and associated effects on infrastructure. Valley Water was formed in 1929 in response to groundwater overdraft and land subsidence, and has invested over many decades in programs and projects to manage water demands, protect and develop water supplies, maintain existing infrastructure, and construct new facilities. As described in Valley Water's *Water Supply Master Plan 2040* (WSMP 2040) dated November 2019, these past and ongoing investments enable Valley Water to manage natural variability in demands and supplies to meet Santa Clara County's current water needs in all but critical drought years — and yet, the county's need for water, particularly reliable dry-year supplies, will continue to grow (Valley Water, 2019). In addition to population/economic growth, drivers for diversifying and expanding the county's water supply portfolio include increasing climate uncertainty, and other challenges to supply resilience.

The WSMP 2040 evaluates Valley Water's ability to meet Santa Clara County's projected water demands through the year 2040 under various hydrologic conditions,¹ and scenarios,² to identify anticipated shortfalls between projected future supplies and demands, and it prioritizes strategies for achieving Board policies. The baseline water supply system reflects an increase in water retailers' non-potable reuse³ (NPR) from 18,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) in 2018 — an estimated 6 percent of Countywide demands that year — to about 33,000 AFY in 2040.

Valley Water's Board Policy E-2.1.4 calls for the development and maintenance of recycled⁴ and purified water⁵ to ensure a reliable, clean water supply for current and future generations. Valley Water established a measurable outcome to assess achievement of this policy with the following goal: By 2025, at least 10% of all water used in the Santa Clara County should come from recycled water. Therefore, the WSMP 2040 also includes developing at least 24,000 AFY of additional potable reuse water⁶ (above and beyond the current target of 33,000 AFY of non-potable reuse) by 2040.

Based on water supply modeling, 2040 projected demands, and Valley Water's WSMP 2040, a nominal capacity target of 10 million gallons per day (MGD) (with a hydraulic peak capacity of 12.5 MGD) was identified for this Project. These capacities would generate 11,200 AFY of permeate for groundwater recharge, with the potential to generate up to 14,000 AFY depending upon source water availability.

Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the proposed Project is to establish greater water supply reliability for Santa Clara County and to help ensure continued groundwater sustainability. Valley Water's Project objectives to meet this purpose are as follows:

- Support Valley Water's water supply reliability goals, including the provision of at least 10% of all water supplies through recycled water
- Develop the use of purified water, consistent with Valley Water's adopted WSMP 2040.
- Implement a potable reuse supply Project that provides 10 MGD to 12.5 MGD production capacity for an annual yield of approximately 11,200 AFY of sustainable purified water supply for long-term/future demands.

¹ Hydrologic conditions ranged from normal water years, to 6 sequential drought years.

² Scenarios started with a baseline water supply system, to which various potential supply projects were added.

³ **Non-potable Reuse (NPR)** refers to recycled water that is not used for drinking, but is safe to use for irrigation, industrial uses, or other non-drinking water purposes.

⁴ **Recycled Water** generally refers to treated domestic and/or industrial wastewater used more than once before passing back into the natural water cycle.

⁵ **Purified Water** is highly treated water of wastewater origin that has passed through proven multi-stage, multi-barrier treatment processes to produce water at the quality fit to supplement or provide supply for potable (drinking) water. These processes are verified through monitoring and are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

⁶ **Potable Reuse:** recycled water sufficiently purified through advanced treatment to meet or exceed federal and state drinking water standards and is safe for human consumption. Potable reuse takes one of two forms: indirect or direct potable reuse.

- Implement the Project in a manner that reduces or minimizes environmental impacts.
- In partnership with recycled water producers, develop new, local, drought-resilient water supplies in a cost efficient and timely manner.

Project Description

The proposed Project would construct a new advanced water purification facility (AWPF), water conveyance pipelines, lateral pipelines, and associated facilities in Santa Clara County. Valley Water's preferred Project site is to construct the AWPF on land owned by the City of San José immediately adjacent to the existing Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center (SVAWPC). Construction of the proposed Project's AWPF at the preferred San Jose site is hereinafter referred to as the "preferred Project" in this NOP.

The preferred Project would utilize treated source water from the San José/Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility (SJ-SC RWF). Using advanced water purification⁷ processes, including reverse osmosis (RO) treatment,⁸ the project would generate purified water for recharge. The Project would provide a locally-controlled, drought-resilient source of purified water for groundwater recharge into the Santa Clara Subbasin via the existing Los Gatos Recharge System, and would establish greater water supply reliability for Santa Clara County which helps ensure continued groundwater sustainability and protect against land subsidence. The process of blending purified water with water supply in an environmental system, such as a surface water reservoir or groundwater basin, which acts as a buffer for retaining and diluting the reuse supply is referred to as Indirect Potable Reuse (IPR).

The preferred Project site would include the construction and operation of the AWPF located immediately adjacent to the existing SVAWPC located on Zanker Road in San José (see **Figure 1**). Implementation of the preferred Project site would necessitate land entitlement and other agreements being reached between Valley Water and the City of San José, and to the degree feasible, the two facilities would be integrated in order to avoid component duplication and minimize facility costs. The treatment process design for the preferred Project would be based on the existing SVAWPC treatment processes (which uses microfiltration, reverse osmosis, and ultraviolet light) and would include advanced oxidation (UV-peroxide), as stipulated by Division of Drinking Water (DDW) per its groundwater replenishment regulations and validated by a half-dozen operating advanced treatment, potable reuse facilities throughout the state, including the Groundwater Replenishment System by Orange County Water District, since 2008. Conditioning of the product water would also be performed to ensure the purified water could be conveyed to the percolation pond with minimal risk of pipeline corrosion or dissolution of metals from aquifer sediments.

As part of the RO treatment process, molecular constituents (i.e., calcium, magnesium, sodium, etc.) larger than the molecular pore size of the membrane would not pass through and would exit the membrane system as RO concentrate. Demineralized water molecules would pass through the

⁷ **Advanced Water Purification** refers to processes that purify water for uses such as irrigation or for water blended with other environmental systems such as a river, reservoir, or groundwater basin prior to reuse.

⁸ **Reverse Osmosis (RO)** is a method of removing dissolved salts and other constituents from water. Pressure is used to force the water through a semi-permeable membrane that transmits the water but stops most dissolved materials from passing through the membrane.

membrane and exit the system as purified water (permeate) to be used for groundwater recharge. It is expected that the RO process would recover 85 percent of the treated effluent as purified water, with the remaining 15 percent becoming RO concentrate.

An onsite pump station and an approximately 18-mile water pipeline would be constructed within existing roadways to convey the purified water to the existing Los Gatos Recharge System complex⁹ located in the city of Campbell (**Figure 2**). Extending north from the preferred Project site around the SJ-SC RWF, the pipeline would continue east along Los Esteros Road, then south within Great American Parkway and parallel surface streets to the west of Great American Parkway. At the intersection of Garrett Drive and Scott Boulevard, the pipeline would continue south through the City of Santa Clara and the City of San José, using primarily neighborhood roads and collectors, including Stevens Creek Boulevard, Cypress Avenue and Eden Avenue. Within the City of Campbell, the route would continue south along primarily neighborhood roads and collectors, including Milton Avenue, Winchester Boulevard and Dell Avenue, to access the recharge system facilities west of San Tomas Expressway (SR 17).

Based upon a 10 MGD design capacity and a permeate rate of 85%, the AWTP would generate approximately 1.76 MGD of concentrate. The simplest and most cost-effective way to manage the disposal of the reverse osmosis (RO) concentrate and other residuals from the purification process, is by blending with tertiary treated effluent at the local wastewater treatment plant's existing outfall. Blended effluent must meet water quality limiting concentrations as required by San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) to comply with the San Francisco Bay Basin Plan. Preliminary mass loading, chronic toxicity, and mixing studies indicate that RO concentrate associated with the Project could be blended with the treated effluent at the SJ-SC RWF and discharged in compliance with NPDES permit terms and conditions. Connection to the existing RO concentrate pipeline that serves the SVAWPC could provide facility integration and avoid the costs of constructing a second RO concentrate pipeline. The preferred Project site is shown on **Figure 3**.

Alternatives

Under CEQA Section 15126.6, the EIR will consider alternatives to the entire Project and alternatives to project components. A discussion of alternatives to be discussed in the EIR is provided below.

Former Los Altos Treatment Plant (FLATP) Site Alternative

An alternative to the preferred Project will consider an AWPF location at the site of the FLATP. The EIR will evaluate the FLATP Site Alternative at an equal level of detail, and will compare and contrast the distinctions between the SVAWPC site and the FLATP site. Full disclosure of the relative impacts on the environment will assist the Board in making a decision to approve the preferred Project or approve an alternative, including the No Action Alternative.

⁹ The Los Gatos pond complex is divided into two systems named for the two intra-pond conveyance systems that deliver the local and imported water to the individual pond sets – Page Ditch and Kirk Ditch. Page Ditch connects the Kirk Diversion Dam to the Camden, Page, Sunnyoaks and Budd Avenue pond sets, and Kirk Ditch connects the Kirk Diversion Dam to the Oka and McGlincy pond sets.

Under the Palo Alto FLATP Site Alternative, the construction and operation of an AWTP would occur at the site of the FLATP in Palo Alto, instead of adjacent to the existing SVAWPC in San José (**see Figure 4**). Similar to the preferred Project site, an onsite pump station and an approximately 20-mile-long product water pipeline would be constructed to convey the purified water to the existing Los Gatos Recharge System complex (**Figure 2**). From the Palo Alto FLATP Site, the pipeline would extend east and south around Moffett Field, with perpendicular crossings under both US 101 and SR 237. From SR 237 the route would continue primarily in Central Expressway, and Arques Avenue, to the intersection of Garrett Drive and Scott Boulevard where it would continue south through the City of Santa Clara, the City of San José, and the City of Campbell to access the recharge system facilities west of San Tomas Expressway (SR 17).

Preliminary mass loading, chronic toxicity, and mixing studies indicate that RO concentrate associated with the Palo Alto FLATP Site Alternative could be blended with the treated effluent at the Palo Alto RWQCP and discharged in compliance with NPDES permit terms and conditions. Therefore, a concentrate pipeline would be constructed from the AWPF site to the City of Palo Alto RWQCP for blending and disposal of the RO concentrate and other residuals from the purification process. The concentrate pipeline would extend from the Palo Alto FLATP along San Antonio Road, East Bayshore Road and Embarcadero Road. The Palo Alto FLATP Site Alternative is shown on **Figure 5**.

No Project Alternative

Under the No Project alternative, Valley Water would not build the proposed AWTP, would not develop the additional purified water supplies, and would not build the proposed pipelines. The No Project alternative would be examined in the EIR.

Alternative Pipeline Routes

Alternative routes for the product water pipelines will also be considered. Field studies conducted for the EIR may disclose currently unrealized environmental constraints to pipeline routing, and the identification and evaluation of additional pipeline routing alternatives may become necessary.

Reduced Project Alternatives

The EIR will also evaluate Reduced Project alternatives as appropriate. Depending on the impacts on water quality as a result of discharging blended RO concentrate and wastewater effluent into SF Bay, the capacity of the AWTP, and therefore the volume of concentrate generated by the proposed Project could be reduced. Alternative AWTP capacities would be evaluated in the EIR and could range from 5 to 8 MGD, compared to the proposed Project capacity of 10 MGD.

Other Alternatives Reviewed, But No Longer Being Considered

The EIR will also describe alternatives that have been reviewed by Valley Water but are no longer being considered. These include concentrate management options, and groundwater recharge options.

Impacts to be Analyzed in the Draft EIR

Based on the Project's potential for significant impacts on the environment, Valley Water will prepare an EIR. An Initial Study was not conducted for the Project; however, the following potential impacts can be inferred from existing information. The EIR will serve to further assess the proposed Project's effects on the environment, to identify significant impacts, and to identify feasible mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potentially significant environmental impacts. An analysis of alternatives to the proposed Project will also be included in the EIR, with the FLATP Site Alternative analyzed at an equal level of detail. Comments received on this NOP may modify or add to the preliminary assessment of potential issues addressed in the EIR.

Aesthetics

Project implementation would include construction of a new AWPf at either the preferred Project site, adjacent to the existing SVAWPC in San José, or at the alternative City of Palo Alto FLATP site; the visual character of either site would be altered. The preferred Project site is currently undeveloped. The alternative Palo Alto FLATP site was previously developed as a wastewater treatment facility; however, those facilities have since been removed, and the site is largely undeveloped with the exception of a water tank and remnant pond features. Proposed Project implementation would alter the existing visual character of either site through the establishment of treatment facilities and structures. Additionally, activities associated with the construction of the product water and the concentrate pipelines would temporarily affect aesthetics along the construction route. Potential impacts on aesthetic resources will be examined as part of the EIR analysis.

Agriculture and Forestry

The preferred Project site is undeveloped and has historically been used for hay production. The alternative City of Palo Alto FLATP site was previously developed as a wastewater treatment facility. Pipeline construction would pass primarily through urban areas. Potential impacts to agriculture and forestry will be examined as part of the EIR analysis.

Air Quality

Proposed Project implementation would include short-term emissions associated with construction of the AWPf at the preferred Project site or at the alternative Palo Alto FLATP site. Short-term emissions would also be associated with construction of the product water and concentrate pipelines, and ancillary facilities. Long-term emissions would be associated with electrical use for operation of the AWPf, and vehicle trips associated with long-term maintenance of the proposed facilities. Potential impacts on air quality will be examined as part of the EIR analysis, including: potential conflicts with implementation of applicable air quality plans; violation of Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) air quality standards; cumulatively considerable net increases in any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment; exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or creation of objectionable odors.

Biological Resources

Both the preferred Project site and the alternative Palo Alto FLATP site are currently undeveloped, with potential wetland features and biological resources present at both locations.

The Palo Alto FLATP site is located along the Bayshore fringe. Additionally, construction of the product water and concentrate pipelines would include stream crossings that could have the potential to affect biological resources. Potential impacts on biological resources will be examined as part of the EIR analysis, including the potential for the proposed Project to have a substantial adverse effect on: special status species, riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities; federally protected wetland as defined under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act; movement or migration of native or migratory species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or wildlife nursery sites; conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources; or conflict with provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or other approved habitat conservation plan.

Cultural Resources

Known cultural resource sites have been identified in the vicinity of the existing SVAWPC as part of its development. The preferred Project site adjacent to the SVAWPC is currently undeveloped and has historically been used for hay production. The alternative Palo Alto FLATP site was historically used as a wastewater treatment facility; facilities have been demolished, although remnant foundations and a water tank are present onsite. Additionally, construction of the proposed product and concentrate pipelines could disturb known or unknown historical or cultural resources along the pipeline routes. Potential impacts on historical, archaeological paleontological, or human remains will be examined as part of the EIR analysis.

Energy

Proposed Project implementation would result in short-term energy use during construction of proposed facilities, and long-term electrical and fuel use relating to AWPf operation. The EIR will examine projected short-term and long-term energy use, including: wasteful, unnecessary or inefficient consumption of energy resources, and consistency with renewable energy plans.

Geology and Soils

Proposed Project implementation would include construction of an AWPf in the seismically active Bay Area. Proposed Project implementation would have the potential to expose people or structures to strong ground shaking, seismic related ground failure or other potential soil hazards, such as lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or expansive soils. Additionally, construction activities for the product water and concentrate pipelines could have the potential to encounter soil hazards. Potential impacts on geology and soils will be examined as part of the EIR analysis.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Proposed Project implementation would include short-term Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions related to construction of the AWPf. Short-term GHG emissions would be associated with construction of the conveyance pipeline and concentrate pipelines, and ancillary facilities. Long-term GHG emissions would be associated with electrical use for operation of the AWPf, and vehicle trips associated with long-term maintenance of the proposed facilities. Potential impacts related to GHG emissions and conflicts with any applicable GHG-reduction plan, policy or regulations will be examined as part of the EIR analysis.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The preferred Project site is currently undeveloped and has been historically used for hay production. Per the State Water Resources Water Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker, several historical hazardous material sites are present in the vicinity of the preferred Project site, but none are located within 2,000 feet of the site. The alternative Palo Alto FLATP site was historically used as a wastewater treatment facility; facilities have been demolished, although remnant foundations and a water tank are present onsite. Per the State Water Resources Water Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker (Site # SL0608598778), the Palo Alto FLATP site contains potential contaminants of concern including chromium, copper, and lead, and reactive sulfide trapped beneath water in the ponds (SWRCB, 2008). Cleanup of site contamination is assumed to be a necessary step for development of an AWPf. Additionally, construction of the product water and concentrate pipelines, and ancillary facilities, would have the potential to disturb known or unknown contaminated soils that may be present along the pipeline routes.

Long-term operation of the AWPf would include the transport, handling, storage and use of chemicals commonly used in water treatment, including at the existing SVAWPC. Potential impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials will be examined in the EIR, including whether the project would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through: 1) the routine transport use storage or disposal of hazardous materials; reasonably foreseeable upset conditions; 2) emission or handling of hazardous materials or waste within a one-quarter mile of a school; 3) location on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials site compiled pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5, resulting in significant hazard; 4) existing hazardous materials contamination onsite or nearby; 5) location within 2 miles of an airport or in the vicinity of a private airstrip, such that it would create a substantial safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; impairing or interfering with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan; and 6) exposure to significant risk of loss injury or death involving wildfire.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Potential impacts on hydrology, groundwater, and surface water quality associated with the use of purified water in groundwater recharge operations will be examined as part of the EIR, including whether the project would: 1) violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, including but not limited to effects related to specific interactions of pond water and purified water (including temperature), and effects of concentrate discharge via blending with treated effluent at SJ-SC RWF; 2) substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge resulting in a net deficit in the aquifer volume or lowering of the local groundwater table level; 3) substantially alter the existing drainage patterns of a site in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation, or the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding; 4) create or contribute to runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, or provide substantial sources of polluted runoff; 5) otherwise substantially degrade water quality; 6) place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area or place structures within a 100-year flood hazard area which would impede or redirect flood flows; or 7) expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss involving flooding, including flooding as a result of dam or levee failure, seiche, tsunami or mudflow.

Land Use and Planning

The preferred Project site is currently undeveloped, carries a City of San José General Plan land use designation of public/quasi-public, and is zoned light industrial (City of San José, 2020). The alternative Palo Alto FLATP site was historically used as a wastewater treatment facility, but those facilities have been removed and the site is currently vacant. The City of Palo Alto FLATP site has a zoning designation of public facility, and Research, Office and Limited Manufacturing (ROLM). Potential impacts on land use and planning would be examined in the EIR, including whether the project would: 1) divide an established community; conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect; or 2) conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan, including the Valley Habitat Conservation Plan.

Mineral Resources

Potential impacts related to mineral resources would be examined in the EIR, including whether project implementation would result in: 1) the loss of availability of known mineral resources of value to the region, or; 2) the loss of a locally- important mineral resource recovery site.

Noise

Proposed Project implementation would result in short-term construction-related noise impacts at the AWPF, and along proposed pipeline routes. Long-term noise impacts could be associated with facility operation, including standby generators. Potential noise-related impacts will be examined in the EIR, including whether: 1) the Project would result in the exposure of persons or generation of noise levels in excess of local noise ordinances or other applicable standards; 2) the Project would generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels; or 3) if located in within two miles of an airport or in the vicinity of a private airstrip, whether the Project would expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.

Population and Housing

Proposed Project implementation would include the development of purified water and this supply would be integrated into Valley Water's overall supply portfolio to help meet projected demands through 2040. Potential impacts related to population and housing will be examined in the EIR, including whether the project would directly or indirectly induce growth, or result in the displacement of housing or people.

Public Services

Proposed Project implementation would include construction of approximately 18-20 miles of pipeline, primarily in city streets. Potential impacts on public services will be examined in the EIR, including potential impacts on fire and police protection, schools, parks or other public facilities.

Recreation

Proposed Project implementation would include installation of a pipeline and discharge structure to the existing percolation ponds located within Los Gatos Creek County Park. The pipeline would be routed to Camden Pond 3, either directly from Dell Avenue, or along the Los Gatos Creek Trail. Project implementation would include construction of approximately 18-20 miles of pipeline,

primarily in city streets. Potential impacts on recreational facilities, including neighborhood parks, regional parks, or other recreational facilities, will be examined in the EIR.

Transportation

Proposed Project implementation would include traffic trips related to construction of the AWPf, as well as roadway disturbance related to construction of the conveyance and concentrate pipelines, and additional ancillary facilities. Potential impacts on roadways and other modes of transportation could occur. Long-term operations of the AWPf are not anticipated to generate substantial traffic trips. The EIR will examine potential impacts on transportation, including: 1) consistency with applicable plans and policies for measuring performance of the circulation system; 2) consistency with CEQA Guidelines requirements for vehicle miles travelled (VMT analysis); 3) design features that could increase hazards; or inadequate emergency access.

Tribal Cultural Resources

As previously noted, known cultural resources have been identified in the vicinity of the preferred Project site as part of the SVAWPC's construction. Additionally, cultural resources may be present along the pipeline routes, including at stream crossing locations. Proposed Project implementation would have the potential to result in an adverse change to known or unknown tribal cultural resources. The EIR will examine potential impacts on tribal cultural resources related to construction and operation of proposed facilities.

Utilities and Service Systems

The EIR will examine potential impacts on utilities and service systems, including effects to: wastewater treatment requirements and treatment facilities; storm water drainage systems; wastewater treatment capacity; landfill capacity and solid waste regulations.

Wildfire

Both the preferred Project site and the alternative Palo Alto FLATP site are located within generally open space areas that could be subject to wildfire. The EIR will examine potential impacts related to facility locations and wildfire designations and review whether proposed Project implementation would impair emergency response plans or result in exacerbation of wildfire risks.

Environmental Review Procedures

This NOP initiates the CEQA process through which Valley Water will refine the range of issues and proposed Project alternatives to be addressed in the EIR. Comments are invited on these topics.

After the 30-day review period for the NOP is complete, a Draft EIR will then be prepared in accordance with CEQA (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.), and the State CEQA Guidelines (CCR §15000 et seq.).

Once the Draft EIR is completed, it will be made available for a 45-day public review and comment period. Copies of the draft EIR will be sent directly to interested parties, responsible and trustee agencies, and those agencies that commented on the NOP. Information about availability of the Draft EIR will also be posted on Valley Water's website (<http://www.valleywater.org>).

Contact Information

For further information, contact the following:

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Additional information relevant to the proposed Project can also be found at <http://www.valleywater.org>.

References

City of San José, 2020. San José 2040, General Plan. March 16, 2020. Available at: <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument?id=22359>.

Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD), 2019. Water Supply Master Plan (WSMP 2040). November 2019. Available at: https://www.valleywater.org/sites/default/files/Water%20Supply%20Master%20Plan%202040_11.01.2019_v2.pdf.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), 2008. GeoTracker, Case Summary. Available at: <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/mapold/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=SL0608598778>.

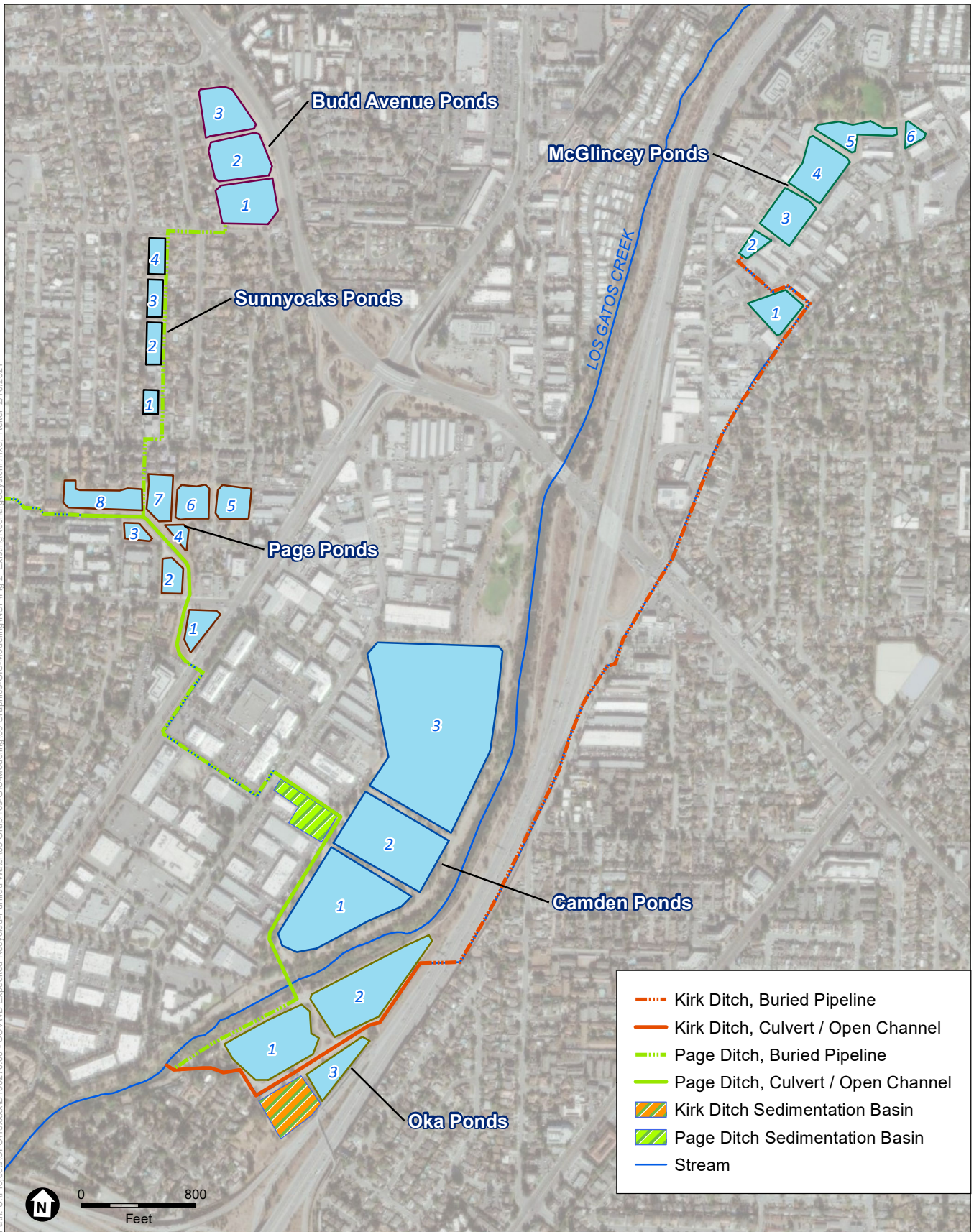


SOURCE: ESA, 2020; Google Earth, 2020

Valley Water Purified Water Project



Figure 1
Advanced Water Purification Facilities (AWPF) - Preferred Project Site

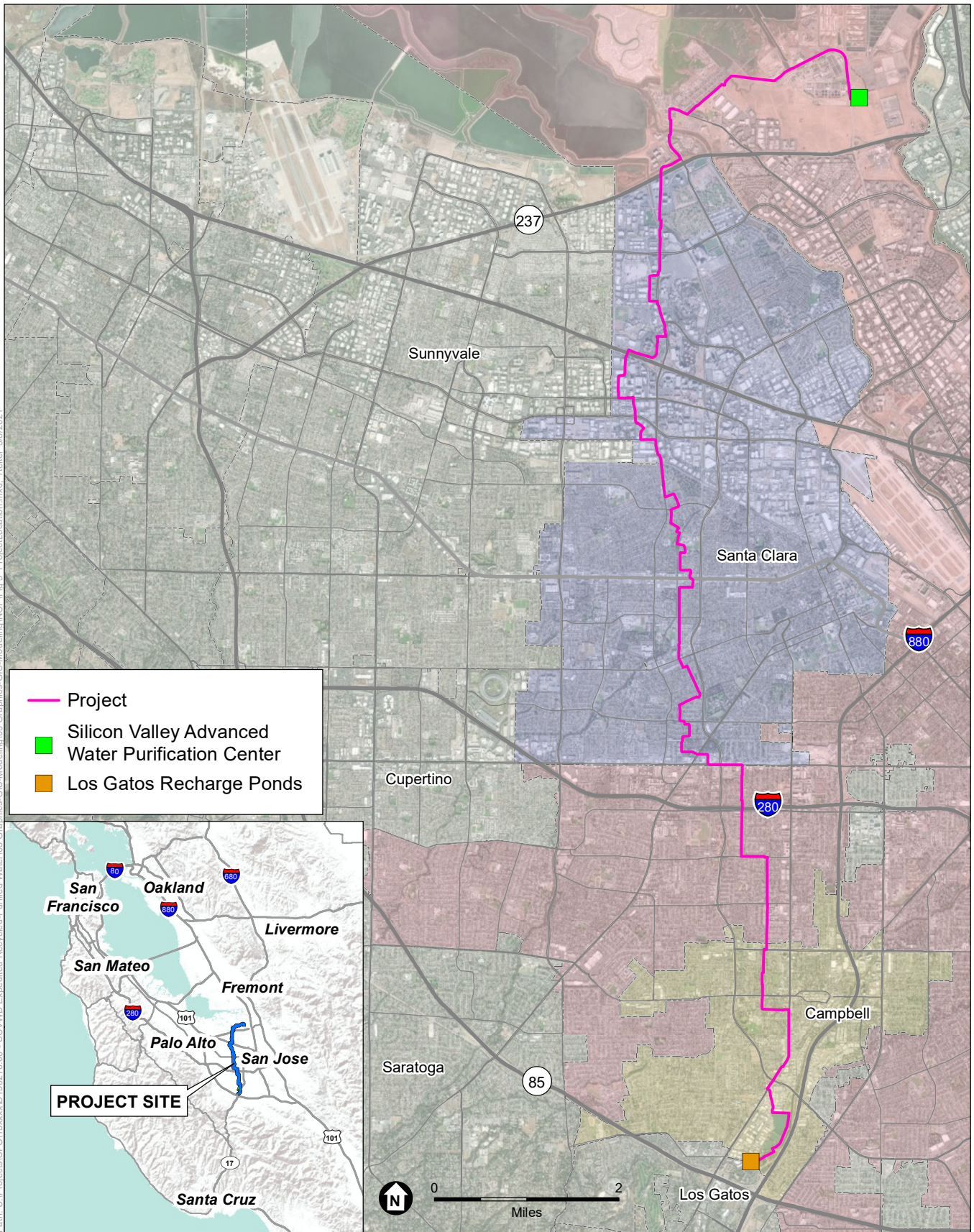


SOURCE: Valley Water, 2020

Valley Water Purified Water Project

Figure 2
Existing Los Gatos Recharge System





SOURCE: ESA, 2018

Valley Water Purified Water Project

Figure 3
Project Location and Preferred Project Facilities



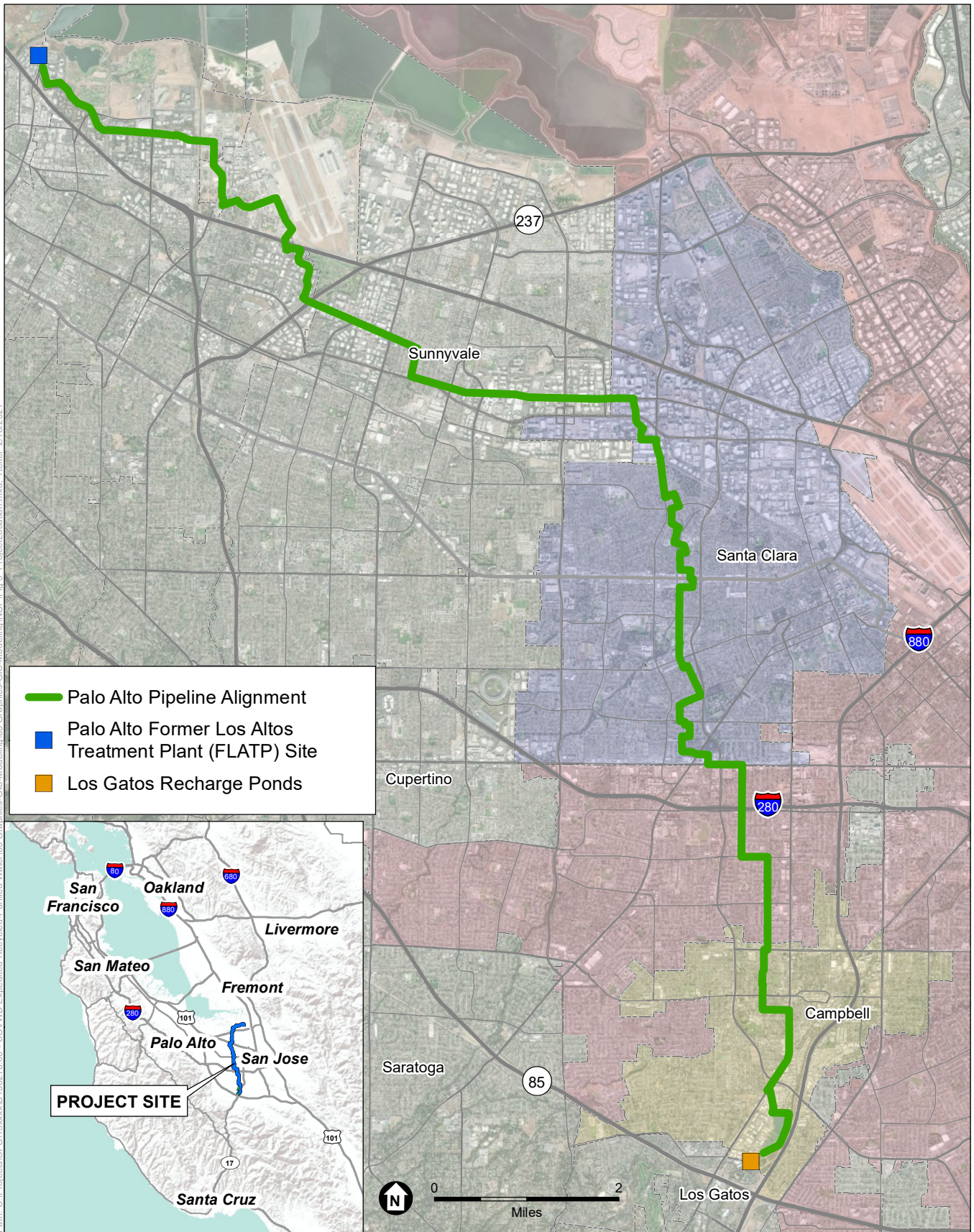


SOURCE: ESA, 2020

Valley Water Purified Water Project



Figure 4
Advanced Water Purification Facilities Site - Palo Alto Alternative



SOURCE: ESA, 2018

Valley Water Purified Water Project

Figure 5
Project Location and Alternative Project Facilities